STYLISTICS IN TRANSLATION OF "ASAHAN DALAM ANGKA 2015" TEXT

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ABSTRACT

Style is very important because it is regarded as a part of meaning. Because of this importance, stylistic problems have been given a great attention. This study aims to identify types of stylistics used in the translation of "Asahan DalamAngka 2015" text, to analyze how the stylistics are applied, and the reason of why they are applied. This study applies qualitative reseach method. The data were organized by using the technique proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014). After analyzing the data it can be seen that there are six types of stylistics qpplied in the translation of the ASDA 2015 text ; Word Formation Variation (WFV), Lexical Choice Variation (LCV), Syntactical Order Variation (SOV), Semantical Meaning Variation (SMV), Pragmatic Contextual Variation (PCV), and Grammatical Change Variation (GCV). To see how the stylistics are applied, the words are formed by morphological process (Worrd Formation Variation), the words are lexically chosen to vary lexical meaning (LCV), the phrases are syntactically reconstructed SOV), the words are pragmatically and contextually varied and translated to be equivalent (PCV), and the words are grammatically changed and varied to construct appropriate meaning. There are two of why stylistics are not well applied in the translation of ASDA 2015 text. Firstly MT (machine translation) used in translating the text is not equipped by sufficient linguistic devices. Secondly, the translation of ASDA 2015 text is not realized in stylistics variation. It is expected that those who are going to do research on translation would like to deepen on stylistic aspects either linguistically or extra linguistically. The implementation of this research will be alternatively offered to the Board of Statistic Centere of Asahan. There should be some improvement made to the translation of ASDA 2015 Text which is issued by BPS Asahan.

Key words **:** Translation, Stylistics, Text

ABSTRAK

Gaya (style) merupakan satu hal yang sangat penting karena itu dapt dianngap sebagai bagian dari arti. Karena sedemikian pentignnya, problema stilistika telah semakin banyak mendapat perhatian para ahli. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe tipe stilistika yang diterapkan pada penerjemahan teks "Asahan dalam Angka 2015", untuk menganalisis bagaimana stilistika diterapkan dan untuk menemukan alasan mengapa tipe tipe stilistika itu diterapkan. Studi ini menerapkan penelitian kualitatif. Data diorganisir dengan menggunakan teknik yang dipelopori oleh Miles dan Huberman (2014). Setelah menganalisis data dapat dilihat bahwa ada enam tipe stilistika yang diterapkan yaitu Word Formation Variation (WFV), Lexical Choice Variation (LCV), Syntactical Order Variation (SOV), Semantical Meaning Variation (SMV), Pragmatic Contextual Variation (PCV), and Grammatical Change Variation (GCV).Untuk melihat bagaimana stilistika diterapkan, kata dibentuk oleh proses morfologiy, (Worrd Formation Variation), kata dipilih secara leksikal untuk memvariasikan arti (LCV), frasa secara sintaksis disusun (SOV), kata kata secara pragmatis dan kontekstual divariasikan dan diterjemahkan agar maknanya equivalent (PCV), dan kata kata dirubah secara tata bahasa untuk memebentuk arti yang tepat. Ada dua alasan

mengapa stidlita pada terjemahan teks tidak secara baik diterapkan. Pertama terjemahan mesin (MT) digunakan dalam menerjemahkan teks tersebut dimana MT tidak delengkapi dengan kometensi linguistik. Kedua, penerjemahan teks tidak direalisakan secara variasi stislitika. Disarankan bahwa penelitian tentang terjemahan agar mendlami aspek stilistika. Baik secara linguistik maupun ekstra linguistik.. Implementasi penelitian ini akan merjadi tawaran kepada pihak BPS Asahan. Beberapa perbaikan dapat dibuat pada hasil terjemahan Teks Asahan dalam Angka 2015.

Kata kunci : Terjemahan,Stylistics, Text

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is a field which makes relations between different languages (Catford, 1965). The term translation refers to both process and product (Lataiwish, 1999). As a process, translation means how texts will be translated. As a product, it is how translation must be, i.e., how the translated text should be. Translation has several definitions by many scholars, since each scholar focuses on a specific aspect. For example, Catford defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" (1965: 20). Also, Lataiwish and Aziz see that "translation is replacing a text in one language by another text in another language" (1999:11). Both definitions are based on text-translation. They see that translation should involve two languages: the source language (the original language), and the target language (the language in which the text is translated). Ghazala also defines translation by saying: "Translation refers to all the processes and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language into the target language"(1995:1). He thinks that translation includes using words which have their equivalents in the target language, new words which have not their equivalents, foreign words written in the targetlanguage letters, and foreign words changed to suit the target language pronunciation, spelling, and grammar

Translating a text, particularly that of official one very often involves a gap. A gap is meant that there are inappropriate meanings in the target text that is translated into the target text. Equivalnce in meaning which is as a central meaning focussed in the translation work has not been done well by the translator. The farther its equivcalnce is the farhter the gap is. The gap,however leads to misunderstanding of the text. Misunderstanding of the text will either spoil the ideas or looses the information of the source text. This needs to be studied and analysed as the gap may result in inappropriate value.

II.   RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

There are three steps in conducting this research; collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of analysis, as proposed by Sudaryanto (1993:57). In collecting the data, the writer applied 'non participant observational method. First, Asda 2015 Text , as the source text was read several times. Afterward, the writer identified each sentence which contains any types of stylistics used that is based on the category of stylistics Next, the writer collected all of stylistic problems. After collecting the data, the writer analyzed it.

In conducting this study, descriptive qualitative method will be implemented. Qualitative research broadly defined, means "any kind of research that produces findings not arrived at by means of statistical procedures or other mean of quantification" (Strauss and Corbin, 1998: 179). According to Bogdan and Biklen (1992 : 96), qualitative is descriptive, where the data is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.

B. The Data and The Source of Data

The data of this research concerned of stylistics. The data was taken from the text of ASDA 2015. The author of the text is TutyHidayati. The researcher chooses this text because both the original and the translation version contain some sufficient data for promoting the regency of Asahan. The data are stylistics in translation strategies found in the text of ASDA 2015 and their translation.

Since the text has too many pages to study, the researcher divides into five divisions. It means from each division contains averagely ten pages. Therefore the will be more or less fifty pages which are taken from the text. These fifty pages will be analyzed on the basis of stylistics in the translation of the text.

No	ST	Phrase	TT	Phrase	Types in Stylistics
1	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Asahan	Pembangunan daerah	The Regional Development Planning Agency of Asahan Regency	Regional development	Lexical choice Regional ><local
2	Terlaksananya penerbitan ini	terlaksananya	TT : The implementation of this publication	implementation	Implementation ><realization

3	Pelopor data statistik terpercaya untuk semua	Pelopor Data statistic terpercaya	The Agent of Trustworthy statistical data for all	Agent of Trustworthy statistical data	The pioneer in reliable statistic data for any purposes (lexical and syntactical)
4.	Sadar untuk menggunakan teknik statistik yang tepat guna dan menyajikan data statistik yang diperlukan pengguna secara tepat waktu, akurat dan mudah dipahami		Aware to apply an effective statistical technic and to provide an accurate, actual and easy to understand data to the consument		Being aware of using statistic technique required by users appropriately, accurately, and effectively (Lexical, syntactical and grammatical)

CHAPTER III
DATA ANALYSIS

Biggam (2011) discusses thevarious tools and techniques available to describe and analyse research data: tables, graphics, diagrams and statistical analysis for quantitative data; and, in the case of qualitative data, such tools as interview transcripts, informants' texts (e.g. diaries and blogs) and field notes.

A. Data Collection

The case study of stylistics in translations ASDA Text is involved (1) Word Formation Variation (WFV), (2) Lexical Choice Variation (LCV), (3) Syntaxtical Order Variation (SOV), (4) Semantical Meaning Variation (SMV), (5) Pragmatic Contextual Variation (PCV), (6) Grammatical Change Variation (GCV), (7) Functional Linguistic Variation (FLV)

B. Findings
1. Word Formation Variation (WFV)

Based on the data, there were 19 data or sentences. WFV is a variation applied in the text to the words or phrases that undergo word forming process. This process is also called the morphological process. The morphological process involves

suffixation (prefixes, infixes, suffixes). This process may or may not change the word classification. However the focus is on the morphological process which is also called word formation.

2. Lexical Choice Variation (LCV)

Based on the data, there were 28 data or sentences. LCV involves lexical, grammatical and stylistic choices in the target language. These choices should reflect the semantic, pragmatic and aesthetic values of the original. The ultimate goal is to create an equivalentwork of art. The following shows how data from the text are analyzed based on the lexical choices variation (LCV)

3. Syntactical Order Variation (SOV)

Based on the data, there were 25 data or sentences.Syntactical Order Variation (SOV) is provided as the empirical evidence that most PNs (approximately 92%) are not associated with an explicit occurrence of a support verb.This important underlying property of SOV which is in general not shared by Machine Translator. In general, a MT is composed of at least two elements which are simultaneously present, even if they may undergo variations. The basic meaning of the sentence remains the same even when the word order is changed by putting words in a casual place. The partitive case tells which one is the

object and one may distinguish the object from the subject. However, the change of word order often causes the various nuances and emphasizes.

4. Semantic Meaning Variation (SMV)

Based on the data, there were 21 data or sentences. Semantic Meaning Translation (SMV) is theories of meaning which are sometimes used to throw light on the phenomenon of translation. It is why that light can fruitfully be thrown in the opposite direction: we can use translations to get a handle on meaning. More specifically, we will motivate and present a method for the automatic extraction of wordnet-type information from translational data, and review some results. The basic insight behind the method is that much information about the semantic relations among the words in a language resides in the way in which the sets of their possible translations into some other language overlap. Therefore, if we take the translational relation between two languages in the translation of Asda 2015 Text as a theoretical primitive, languages can serve as each other's semantic variation.

5. Pragmatic Contextual Variation (PCV)

Based on the data, there were 8 data or sentences. In the movement of translation today, translators tend

to employ several methods in order to deal with puns such as communicative translation, semantic translation and free translation. None of these

methods perfectly accounts for context. In other words, none of them explains how to identify the pun word and how to assign the appropriate meaning and context to it.

6. Grammatical Change Variation (GCV)

Based on the data, there were 29 data or sentences. When translating a piece of writing, many problems face translators and students because of differences between languages. Because of that the translator must be very careful when he translates. Some people may think that translation is an easy process, especially the translation of grammatical categories, and it is just to find their equivalents in the target language. However this is not always true; there are some categories which have not equivalents in the target language. So, this study is based on difficulties which face first year Master students in translating this category into English. This difficulty emerges because this category has not an equivalent in English.

On the other hand this distribution and and the domains of stylistic variation can also be shown in the pie diagram below
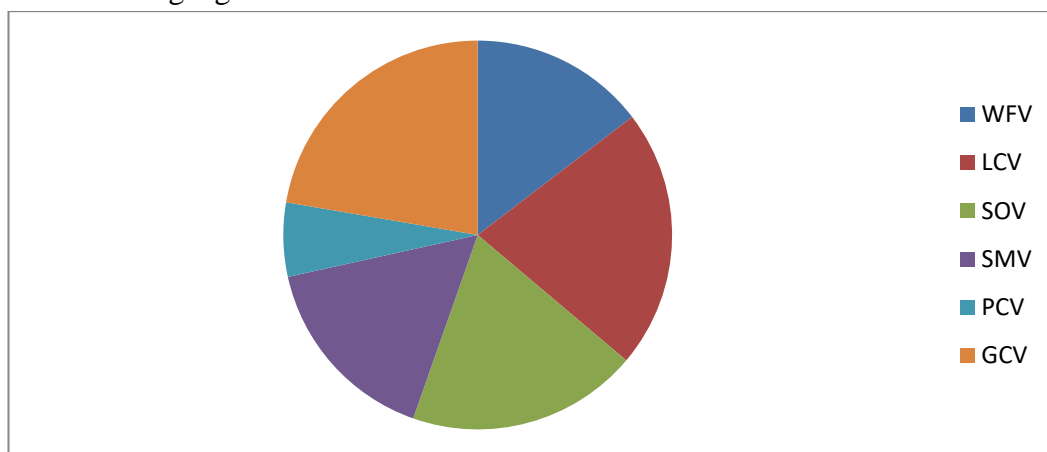

Figure 4.2 Stylistics Variation Domains of ASDA 2015 text shown in the pie diagram

The more varied the translation of the text the better improvement can be made/ This means that variation can be meant to get better equavalence in the translation product. Therefore, stylistic approaches can allow translator to get better result of translation.

IV CONCLUSION

Style is very important because it is regarded as a part of meaning. If we ignore it, we ignore a

part of meaning. Because of this importance, stylistic problems have been given a great attention. Sometimes when the translator tries to translate, kind of nonequivalence in some points such as formality vs. informality, simple vs. complex style, short vs. long sentences, passive vs. active style, and ambiguity are not well found. This non-equivalence leads to many problems.

There are two main causes of why stylistics are not well applied in the translation of Asda 2015 Text. Firstly, Machine Translation (MT) used in translating ASDA 2015 text is not equipped by sufficient linguistic devices. Secondly, translation of ASDA 2015 text is not realized in stylistics variation.

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