

Translation Technique Analysis of Language Style of Nic's Character in *Beautiful Boy* by David Sheff

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ABSTRACT

The *Beautiful Boy* novel was the first winner of the New York Times Best Seller in the award nomination from the "American Psychological Association" for contributing a leading contribution in providing an understanding of addiction. The Novels are based on true stories by put the theme of the importance of health in the 4.0 era. This research is descriptive qualitative in nature. This study aims to determine the style of language, types of language styles, techniques used frequently by translators and the quality of translations. Nic, the main character in this Novel is trapped in drug addiction. The data in this study are sentences of language style, types of language styles and translation techniques that emerge from the novel and its translations. This study is document analysis and FGD (forum group discussion).

Introduction

This novel plays an important role in providing knowledge to readers. It does not only discuss about love and relationships but also discusses the importance of health in the 4.0 era. Tempo.com, December 9, 2019 provides information about criminal literacy. In addition, blog.bukupedia.com provides the information that the novel discusses about the attraction for teenagers. The language used is easily remembered and memorable by the reader. The novel *Beautiful Boy* became the first New York Times Best Seller who won an award from the American Psychological Association for "The best contribution to give the understanding about addiction". Novels are very important in millennial era especially for adolescents. It provides the Education with new model. This novel has a goal with a new style which can put the sympathy of the reader. According to Keraf (1985: 113), language style is a way of expressing thoughts through language that typically shows the soul and personality of the writer (language user). The explanation above states that the style of language shows the author's personality with the intention that the reader understand about the contents of the novel.

In addition, Tarigan (2013: 5) stated that there are four types of language styles, namely contradictions, comparisons, links and repetitions. For example, according to its subtypes, language style can be classified according to its type of oppositional language, hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralyses, zeugma, satire, inuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, anticlimax, apostrophe, anastrophe, apophasis, paralyses, hysteron, proton cynicism, sarcasm and much more. Previous research on language style, Widodo (2012), explained that the repetition type of language style often appeared in a Javanese mantra called the Javanese Song of Mantra. The researcher found a repetition type of language in the poetry form of the Javanese Kidung. In addition, Yudiyanti (2013) conducted the research on Javanese literary works and found types of repetitive language styles and pronouns derived from Javanese traditional ceremonial discourse data. Another research conducted by Hartono (2011) focused on metaphorical, figurative and personified language styles using a holistic approach and examined the quality of the translation. Furthermore, Canan (2014) deals with translations that focus on the error of translation on M.A and Ph.D. from Turkish to English. Retno's (2013) research is related to 15 translation techniques derived from one type of metaphorical style.

From all of the above studies, it can be concluded that the research discusses about one style of language, one type of language style, techniques and quality of translators in literary works. However, this research is different from other researches in that it focuses on two styles of language, the type of language style and translation techniques carried out by translators in the novel *Beautiful Boy* by David Sheff.

Literature Review

Translation

Nida and Taber (1982: 12) state that "translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." This opinion related to translation is the conveyer of the same meaning and style between the source language and the target language. It is not only the transmitter but the equivalent of meaning and style to an idea.

Translation Technique

This study uses the theory of translation techniques so that researchers know how a translator can examine a translation result. Researcher uses Molina and Albir theory to find out what techniques are used by translators. As Molina and Albir stated (2002: 509), "*They affect the results of the translation, they are classified by comparison with the original, they affect micro-units of text, they are by nature discursive and contextual, they are functional.*" According to this opinion, the technique used by the translator will affect the results of the translation that is obtained for the next technique can be classified by comparing the source language and target language. The following are the types of translation techniques in the opinion of Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) those are:

Adaptation: Adaptation technique is a process that replaces the culture of the source language into the target language. This technique is usually used because the culture of the source language does not exist in the cultural context of the target language. Example: Thanks God – Alhamdulillah

Amplification: This technique is a technique used by translators when finding detailed information in the source language by adding information to the reader explicitly. Example: what's that? ... The Police? ... Where? ... - What, who? ... the police? ... where?

Linguistic Amplification: This technique is used by translators in translating dubbing or consecutive translating, in addition there are linguistic elements of language. Example: pardon me? - Can you repeat your words?

Borrowing: Borrowing techniques are used when the translator borrows a word or phrase from the source language. Has a pure nature and naturalization. Example: Mixer – mixer

Calque: The technique used by translators in translating the source language of words, phrases literally and carried out structurally or lexically. Example: Directorate General - Directorate General

Compensation: This technique is used by translators in introducing information or messages to other parts of a text. Besides that, it has a stylistic influence from the source language so it cannot be applied to the target language. Example: A pair of scissors.

Description: Description techniques are used by translators to replace terms with descriptions of their forms and functions. Example: Panettone - Traditional Italian cake served on New Year's Eve

Discursive Creation: Usually the technique is used to translate a film in order to attract the attention of readers. Descriptive techniques of creation are techniques that use equivalents that are out of context. Example: Korea beckons - A glance at Korea.

Established Equivalent: This technique is used to use expressions that have a common standard and are found in the dictionary of the target language in reference to the source language and target language. Example: ambiguity – ambiguous.

Generalization: This technique is used by translators to translate more general terms into specific source language texts. Example: penthouse, museum – residence.

Linguistic Compression: This technique combines linguistic elements into the text of the target language and is usually used in translating film subtitles and simultaneous diversion.

Literal Translation: Translation techniques by transferring or translating word for word but the structure contained has followed the rules of the target language. However, the translator does not relate the context of the source language.

Example: killing two birds with one stone - killing two birds with one stone.

Modulation: it is a technique used by translators to translate with the aim of changing the lexical or structural perspective, henceforth there is a cognitive focus or category related to the source language.

Reduction: Techniques that imitate information, more clearly compress the information contained in the source language to the target language.

Example: Jokowi the president of the republic of Indonesia – Jokowi.

Substitution: it is used for replacing or changing elements contained in linguistics or paralinguistic (intonation or sign).

Example: Both Japanese bow to each other - the two Japanese greet each other

Particulation: In the particulate technique, there are uses of more specific and specific terms. But this technique is contrary to the generalization technique.

Example: air transportation – airplane.

Variation: The technique of having linguistic variations can change the linguistic or paralinguistic elements of this variation technique, as well as changes in language style, social dialects and geographies. This technique is usually used in drama or children's stories.

Example: By the way ... – ngomong-ngomong

Transposition: Transposition techniques are needed, because the way this technique works is to replace the grammatical structure of the source language into the grammatical structure of the target language so that the original structure of the source language is commensurate.

Example: adept - very skilled

Language of Style

Language style according to Tarigan stated that (2013: 5) gaya bahasa dan kosa kata mempunyai hubungan erat, hubungan timbal balik. Semakin kaya kosakata seseorang, semakin beragam pulalah gaya bahasa yang dipakai." It can be concluded that the author has a large amount of vocabulary; the style of language will also be many in the novel. The Researcher uses the theory by Tarigan (2013: 5). Tarigan explained that there are four styles of language, among others (1) Conflict Language Style, (2) Comparative Language Style, (3) Interrelated Language Style, (4) Repetitive Language Style. This study will explain two styles of language namely conflicting language styles and comparative language styles, each of which has a different type. Opposing language style has a type of hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralipsis, zeugma, satire, inuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, anticlimax, apostrophe, anastrophe, apophasis, hysteron proteron, hypallage, cynicism and sarcasm. Comparative language style, among others; simile (metaphor), metaphor, personification, depersonification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, periphrasis, anticipation and correction.

Translation Quality

Assessment of the quality of translation is used by researchers to assess the level of accuracy, acceptance and readability. So, we can know the quality of translators. Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono (2012: 50) mention three aspects to determine a translation quality, namely the accuracy aspect, the acceptability aspect and the readability aspect.

The accuracy aspect is an accuracy assessment related to the accuracy of translators in translating language styles in the *Beautiful Boy* novel. Nababan (2010) stated that this term refers to efforts to evaluate the equivalent or previous results of the translation. This component is related to the accuracy of message transfer or the meaning contained in the source language and target language.

Translation Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Accuracy	3	Translation feels scientific; technical terms used are commonly used and are familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences used in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language.
Less Accuracy	2	In general, translations are natural; however, there is a slight problem with the use of technical terms or there is a slight grammatical error.
Inaccuracy	1	Translation is unnatural or feels like a work of translation; the technical terms used are unusual and not familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences used are not in accordance with Indonesian rules.

The acceptance related to the results of the translation has been expressed in accordance with the rules, norms and culture of the target language or not, both at the micro and macro level (Nababan, 2010). If accuracy focuses on the accuracy of the delivery of the message, acceptance focuses on whether or not a translation is reasonable.

Translation Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Acceptable	3	Be grateful, if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses and sentences used are in accordance with Indonesian rules.
Less Acceptable	2	Not acceptable, if in general the translation already feels natural; however, there is a slight problem with the use of technical terms or there is a slight grammatical error
Unacceptable	1	Unacceptable, if the translation feels unnatural or feels like the work of translating the term

The Readability Aspect becomes the final component of the assessment of translation quality parameters. this component involves the role of the reader in the target language. A translation result is called legible if its meaning is easily understood by the reader. The reader acts as the determining subject of the translation including writing that is easy to read or not (Sakri in Nababan, 2010).

Translation Category	Score	Parameter Quality
Readable	3	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translated texts can be easily understood by the reader
Less readable	2	In general, the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts which must be read more than once to understand the translation
Unreadable	1	Translation is difficult for readers to understand

Methodology

This research is a translation research of a product. According to Sutopo (2006: 40), this research emphasizes the note description of the sentence description that is detailed, complete, and in-depth which describes the actual situation to support the presentation of data. This research focuses on the findings of language style in the novel *Beautiful Boy*. The object of this research is the *Beautiful Boy* novel and its translation. This research is in the form of language style, type of language style and techniques used in translating. The data source is from the novel *Beautiful Boy* by David Sheff and Indonesian translation. According to Spradley (2007) the same thing that ethnographic research detailed description of the variables studied can be obtained from comments or interviews with informants. The informants in this study are three raters

who would objectively evaluate the results of the translation of the novel *Beautiful Boy*. The data in this study are in the form of language styles that appear in the novel *Beautiful Boy* by David Sheff. Data collection techniques using document analysis and FGD (*forum group discussion*).

Results and Discussion

This study discusses the style of language that appears in the novel *Beautiful Boy*. In addition, this study will discuss the types of language styles that emerge and the techniques used by translators in translating novel products from English into Indonesian. The following is a classification table of language styles, types of language styles and translation techniques found in the *Beautiful Boy* Novel.

Table.4.1. Data Classification Language Style, Kind of language style and Translation technique

Character	Topic	Kind of language style	Translation Technique	Translation Quality									Translation Rate		
				KA			KB			KT			K A	K B	KT
				3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1			
Nic	Kecanduan	Hyperbole (3 data)	Variation+ Explicitation + Establish Equivalence	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	3
			Establish Equivalence+ Modulation	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-			
			Establish Equivalence	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-			
	Personification (1 data)	Literal	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	
	Metaphor (9 data)	Establish Equivalence+ Explicitation	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	3	
			Explicitation	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-				-
			Establish Equivalence	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-				-
	Simile (4 data)	Establish Equivalence	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	2	
			Establish Equivalence+Adition	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-				-

The research above relates to characters, context of conditions, language style, types of language styles and techniques used by Molina and Albir (2002). The application of the translation technique referred to Molina and Albir has 18 translation techniques and is explained in the literary review section. The study results there are 6 (six) translation techniques. The translation techniques are variation, explicitation, establish equivalence, modulation and literal. Each technique has an influence on the assessment of the quality of the translation. To get a good translation quality, the score is given based on document analysis and FGD (forum group discussion). Rating scores in the form of numbers 3, 2 and 1. Score 3 is the highest, 2 is medium and 1 is less. Rating score based on Nababan's theory (2010). The research shows that the quality and type of language style is included Nic character in the conditions of drug addiction.

Table 4.1 explains Nic's character with drug addiction has two common language styles. First the language style of contention. The second is the comparative language styles. Both language styles bring up each type of language style in the context to be examined. To read the results from the data On the *Beautiful Boy* novel, Nic character in a condition of drug addiction found 4 (four) types of language styles; types of hyperbole language styles, types of personification language styles, types of metaphor language styles and types of simile language styles. The four types of language styles found 5 (five) translation techniques.

The research shows that there is the hyperbole language style which has a translation technique in the form of variation + explication + establishes equivalence. The second translation technique appears establish equivalence + modulation and the third column translation technique establish equivalence has a score of 3 on the quality of the translation so that its accuracy, acceptability and readability are high. Nic character of drug addiction condition raises the type of personification language style get 1 (one) literal translation technique that gets a score of 1, 2, 2 on the quality of the translation so that the accuracy of the score 1 (one) is less accurate, the acceptable score of 2 (two) is less acceptable and readability which is being.

Nic character in drug addiction conditions gave rise to the type of style language with translation techniques such metaphor establish equivalence + explication which achieved a score 3 on the quality of translation so that the accuracy, acceptability and high legibility. Nic's character in a drug addiction found a metaphor style of language only 1 (one) translation technique in the form of explication with a score of 2, 2, and 3 in the quality of translation so that the accuracy is less, less acceptability and high readability.

Nic's character in a drug addiction condition has found simile language style to get translation techniques in the form of establish equivalence get a score of 3 on the quality of translation has high accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Nic's character in a drug addiction condition has found a type of simile language style. Translators use the translate establish equivalence + addition technique and get a score of 3 on the quality of the translation so that it has high accuracy, acceptability and readability.

The researchers have explained the tables above. Then, in general it can be seen that Nic's character is in a condition of drug addiction. and found the type of language style that dominates is metaphor style as many as 9 data. The translation technique that often arises from 4 (four) types of language styles is the established equivalent. The translation technique influences the assessment of translation quality so that rate translation gives the highest assessment of hyperbole and metaphorical style of language due to its high accuracy, high acceptance and high readability.

Conclusion

The current research findings revealed that there are four (4) types of language styles from the context of Nic characters and the condition of addiction Nic character experience addiction. The four types of language styles are hyperbole, simile, metaphor and personification. From the findings of these types of language styles in the source language and translated into Indonesian using techniques such as variation, explicitation, establish equivalence, modulation, literal, and addition techniques. There data percentage from 4 types of language style are found : the metaphor 53% of data has high translation quality with an average translation quality of 3.00, hyperbole 17% of data has high translation quality with an average translation quality of 3.00, simile 23.5% of the data has a moderate translucent quality with an average translation quality of 3.00, and personification 5.9% of the data has low translation quality with an average translation of 2.00.

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