A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SLANG WORDS IN THE NOVEL "SHINE" BY JESSICA JUNG

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A B S T R A C T S

This research is entitled "A Translation Analysis of English Slang Words in the Novel Shine by Jessica Jung". This research purpose is to analyze the types of slang words, types of translation techniques, and the dominantly used translation technique in translating slang words in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung. For the type of slang words, the researcher using Allan and Burridge theory meanwhile for the type of translation technique the researcher using Molina and Albir theory. For this research, the researcher found 70 data and it used descriptive qualitative method to analyze. The analysis shows that there are 5 types of slang words such as 67,1% (47 data) are Flippant slang words, 11,4% (8 data) are Fresh and Creative slang words, 8'6% (6 data) are Imitative slang words, 7,1% (5 data) are Acronyms slang words, and 5,8% (4 data) are Clipping slang words. Researcher also found 5 types of translation technique such as 75,8% (47 data) are Discursive Creation, 11,4% (8 data) are Established Equivalent, 5,8% (4 data) are Total Reduction, 4,2% (3 data) are Pure Borrowing, and 2,8% (2 data) are Borrowing Naturalized. Based on analysis, the most common type of translation technique that found in translating novel Shine by Jessica Jung is Discursive Creation with 75,8%. The reason is because there are a lot of unique writing styles such as slang words on novel that makes a different translation from the original meaning.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the aspects of the novel that make the readers want to read is word selection and vocabulary (Alqahtani, 2015). Word selection is very important because sometimes it can share the message from the author to the reader. By adding a good word selection and vocabulary, the reader also can feel what the character feels. There are a lot of new words in a novel when learning about a language especially a foreign language. That is why vocabulary is one of the important things used by writers (Alqahtani, 2015). For example, if the author wants to write *"mereka bertukar pandang geram"*, rather than using *"they look each other with angry feels"* the author will write it with *"they exchanged dark look"*. With those examples, the novel would be look great and unique. This is an important part that readers and language learners should know.

The others example that is commonly used by the author is adding some slang words to the novel. A slang word is a language or expression that is used by a particular group of people such as children, criminals, and soldiers which are containing informal words and

language that common in spoken language. (Oxford Dictionary, 2020). Slang words are usually used in the conversation and have an informal meaning. For example, if the character laughs the author changes it to LOL, or when the character calls someone with "baby" the author just write it as "bae".

Slang words can be understood if we are native speakers. Sometimes the slang words will be understood easily, but some slang words are translated differently with the source language. That is the role of translation. Translation has two important aspects, such as how to change the words of source language into target language and the competence of a translator for being master in two languages (Asmarani, 2010). According to Catford, translation is the process of replacing textual material in one source language (SL) with the equivalent textual material in the target language (TL) (Catford, 1965). The readers will more feel the story after know the meaning of slang words between the source language and the target language is different.

According to Yowell and Mutfah, translation provides and explains a product due to cultural differences between people or humans. Because of these differences, translation has different meanings in each society and civilization life (Yowell, A. & Muftan, 1999). It can happen because of cultural differences between each country. We live in a different community. Each community has its uniqueness and different languages. In a translating process, the translator will find some words or sentences, which are related to culture of the source language. Translating a text into another text can mean transferring one culture into another culture (Salsabila & Jumanto, 2020). It becomes important how the translator chooses the best words to replace a particular cultural aspect for target readers to read and understand the translation easily (Sari & Jumanto, 2018). Same as the translation of slang words in Indonesian, it must be translated correctly so the readers can enjoy the novel even though it is in Indonesian.

In this case, there are slang words that use in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung. Shine is a novel published by Jessica Jung, a Korean-American singer on September 29, 2019. This novel has a theme of the Korean entertainment industry and it is a teenage fiction story genre. Jessica Jung herself made this novel because she has worked in the Korean entertainment industry for more than 10 years. Jessica Jung herself said that a lot of parts of the contents in this novel were her original experience in Korean entertainment.

The story of this novel is about Rachel, a Korean-American girl who will become a celebrity at the Korean music agency called DB Entertainment. Before becoming a celebrity, Rachel had to do a variety of exercises provided by her company. During the training period, many problems happened to Rachel, such as having to compete with her rival named Mina, being involved in a love scandal by a famous boy band member named Jason, and problems with her parents who opposed agency policies. As a trainee in the biggest entertainment in Seoul, she fought with a lot of scandals and problems to reach her dream.

Shine by Jessica Jung is an English Novel, published by Simon & Schuster as books and e-books. It is a translation novel, which means a novel that contains a different language and culture from the original but it gives the same purpose as the message of the original language (Novianti & Soerjowardhana, 2020). The novel has an Indonesian version and it is already published as a book by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. From the two different versions, all of the slang words part has been translated and we can see the difference between the source language and the target language (Jung, 2020).

Here are some examples of slang words in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung:
Example 1
SL   : *"Sisters get **the inside scoop** before anyone else."*
TL   : *"Adik-adik selalu mendapat **berita terbaru** lebih dulu daripada orang-orang lain"*

Example 2
SL   : *"I **kinda** like being one of the few who know"*
TL   : *"Tapi aku **suka** menjadi salah satu dari sedikit orang yang mengetahuinya"*
Example 3
SL   : *"**OMG**. What is wrong with me?"*
TL   : *"**OMG**. Ada apa denganku?"*

For the first example, according to Allan and Burridge, *the inside scoop* includes the type of Flippant slang words because it is made by two or more words (Allan & Burridge, 2006). The slang words can be translated into Indonesian and become *berita terbaru*. In this case, the translation technique that the translator used is Discursive Creation because it is different and out of context (Molina & Albir, 2002). The second example *kinda* is included in Imitative slang words because it is combining two different words (Allan & Burridge, 2006). *Kinda* is a word that consists of *Kind + Of*. In this case, the translation technique that the translator used is Reduction because the word kinda is deleted and only translated as suka (Molina & Albir, 2002). The third example is *OMG*. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), *OMG* is included in Acronym slang words. The word *OMG* is the shorthand of *Oh My God*. In this case, the translation technique that the translator used is Pure Borrowing because the translator is not translating it to become *Ya Tuhan* but still writes it as *OMG*.

Based on the 3 examples, research for slang words in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung is needed. With the various types of slang words according to Allan and Burridge (2006), every slang word in the novel can be separated from each other. It can also identify what kind of translation technique that used according to Molina and Albir, (2002).

RESEARCH METHOD
Data and Subject

On this research will focus on slang words in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung. The data sources are the original PDF of novel Shine by Jessica Jung and the translation version of the novel that published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama Indonesia.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis used in this study is words, but slang words can also be the other unit forms such as phrases or clauses. Here are the examples for the words and phrase of slang words for this research:

1. ***The inside scoop***, it includes in phrase analysis

2. ***Kinda***, it includes in words analysis

3. ***OMG***, it includes in words analysis

Data Collection and Data Analysis

For this translation analysis, the researcher used the document analysis. Document analysis is one of the techniques that focus on reading, scanning, and choose the data by the purpose. For example, if researcher want to analyze slang words, researcher only focus on that topic. In this research, the techniques of collecting data are document analysis. Document analysis is used by reading and selecting data in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung based on slang words criteria. First, find the novel which is Shine by Jessica Jung both English and Indonesian version. After that, the researcher is reading the novel to know about the story about. After reading the for the first time, the researcher reading for the second time to find the slang words in the novel.

Table 1
An Example of Data Collection

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	A message from Leah: ***Break a leg!***	Pesan dari Leah: ***Semoga berhasil!***

The researcher arranges all the data to the table to indicate about type of slang words, translation technique, and describe a dominant translation technique. This research is using types of slang words by Allan and Burridge (2006). There are 5 types of slang words that introducing by Allan and Burridge such as Fresh & Creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym, and Clipping. For the translation techniques using a theory by Molina and Albir (2002). There are 18 techniques in translating a text as introduced by Molina and Albir such as Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Research Findings

For the type of slang words, researcher found all the types according to theory types of slang words by Allan and Burridge (2006). There are five types of slang words that found such as Flippant, Fresh and Creative, Imitative, Acronym, and Clipping. For more details, the researcher wrote in the following table.

Table 2
Types of Slang Words in the Novel Shine by Jessica Jung

No.	Types of Slang Words	Number of Data	Percent
1.	Flippant	47	67,1%
2.	Fresh and Creative	8	11,4%
3.	Imitative	6	8,6%
4.	Acronym	5	7,1%
5.	Clipping	4	5,8%
	Total	**70**	**100%**

On the table 4 above, it shows that there are 70 slang words found in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung. Researcher found 5 types of slang words in the novel which is 67,1% (47 data) are Flippant slang words, 11,4% (8 data) are Fresh and Creative slang words, 8'6% (6 data) are Imitative slang words, 7,1% (5 data) are Acronyms slang words, and 5,8% (4 data) are Clipping slang words. All these data are according to the theory by Allan and Burridge (2006). From the explanation, the most used slang words in novels are Flippant slang words with 47 data in percentage of 67,1%. Flippant slang words are almost always seen in these novels. While the slang words that are rarely used are Clipping slang words with 4 data in percentage of 5,8%. It can be seen that the ratio between Flippant and Clipping is very huge.

For the type of translation technique, researcher found all the types according to types of translation technique by Molina and Albir (2002). There are five types of translation techniques that used in translating the novel such as Discursive Creation, Established Equivalent, Total Reduction, Pure Borrowing, and Borrowing Naturalized. For more details, the researcher wrote in the following table.

Table 3
Types of Translation Techniques in the Novel Shine by Jessica Jung

No.	Types of Translation Technique	Number of Data	Percent
1.	Discursive Creation	53	75,8%
2.	Established Equivalent	8	11,4%
3.	Total Reduction	4	5,8%
4.	Pure Borrowing	3	4,2%
5.	Borrowing Naturalized	2	2,8%
	Total	**70**	**100%**

On the table 5 above, it shows that there are 70 slang words found in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung. Researcher found 5 types of translation technique that used in translating the novel which is 75,8% (47 data) are Discursive Creation, 11,4% (8 data) are Established Equivalent, 5,8% (4 data) are Total Reduction, 4,2% (3 data) are Pure Borrowing, and 2,8% (2 data) are Borrowing Naturalized. All these data are according to the types of translation technique by Molina and Albir (2002). From the explanation, the most used translation technique that used in novels are Discursive Creation with 47 data in percentage of 75,8%. Translation techniques that are often used by translators in translating this novel are Discursive Creation. While the translation technique that rarely used is Borrowing Naturalized with 2 data in percentage of 2.8%. There is a huge difference between Discursive Creation and Borrowing Naturalized.

Discussion
Types of Slang Words in the Novel Shine by Jessica Jung

a. Flippant

Flippant is slang words that made by two or more than two words which has different meaning with the translation (Allan and Burridge, 2006).

Table 4
An Example of Flippant

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	A message from Leah: ***Break a leg!***	Pesan dari Leah: ***Semoga berhasil!***

In this example, the story is about Leah who wanted to give Rachel a supporting massage before she making music video on stage. Rachel, Mina and Jason will make music video for their song together. Leah sent a short message with writing *"Break a Leg!"*. It is a flippant slang word because it containing 3 words. *"Break a Leg"* also has different meaning in Indonesian which is not translate to *"Mematahkan Kaki"* but "*Semoga Berhasil*!". According to Cambridge Dictionary, *"Break a Leg"* means *"Good Luck",* it is used to people who want to perform on the stage (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020). That is why *"Break a Leg"* is flippant slang words.

b. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and Creative is slang words that has new meaning, it also contains new vocabulary that can be an up to date meaning (Allan and Burridge, 2006).

Table 5
An Example of Fresh and Creative

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	I'm not like the other trainees who are here ***24/7***	Aku memang bukan salah satu trainee yang berada disini ***sepanjang waktu***

This example explains when Rachel thinking about her training life at DB Entertainment. She said that she does not always do training throughout the day like other trainers, Rachel often comes home to relax, study, and gather with family at home. That is why Rachel said "*24/7*". It is often used by people nowadays to describe *"every day"*. This is why "*24/7*" is a Fresh and Creative slang word because it has new meaning and new vocabulary.

c. Imitative

Imitative is slang words that combining two different words or imitating the Standard English (Allan and Burridge, 2006).

Table 6
An Example of Imitative

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	I'm *gonna* go get us some drinks at that café over there	Aku *akan* membeli minuman dikafe disana

The story is about Rachel and Leah go to the Style Dome for a fan sign event. When they arrived at the Style dome, they stood in line and it turned out that the fan sign event was still 1 hour ahead. While waiting for the event, Rachel decided to buy a drink at the I across from the Style dome. That is why Rachel said "*I'm gonna go get us some drinks at that café over there*" to Leah. From the sentence, *"Gonna"* is an example of Imitative slang words. It is because it combining two different words "*Going*" and "*To*".

d. Acronym

Acronym is slang words that constructed by the initials of a group of words or syllables (Allan and Burridge, 2006).

Table 7
An Example of Acronym

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	*OMG.* What is wrong with me?	*OMG.* Ada apa denganku?

From the example, the story is about Rachel who did interview exercises with other trainees. Rachel trainer provides questions that must be answered with correct and precise answers. However, because Rachel was nervous, she was confused and answered with an incorrect answer. That is why he said *"OMG. What is wrong with me?"*. She said *"OMG"* because she feels so confuse about it. In the context, "*OMG*" has the meaning "*Oh My God*". According to Cyber Definition, "*OMG*" means expresses about surprise, shock or anger (Cyber Definition, 2020). It is constructed by the initial from groups of words which is O, M, and G. That is why *"OMG"* included in acronym slang words.

e. Clipping

Clipping is slang word that deleting some parts of longer word and become shorter word (Allan and Burridge, 2006).

Table 8
An Example of Clipping

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	They do that *bro* hug thing	Mereka berpelukan ala *sahabat*

The story is when Rachel and Jason are together in some place, Rachel is thinking about many things about Jason that could be known as a famous artist. While busy in her thoughts,

they are surprised by the arrival of someone who is Jason's friend. He is Minjun, the leader of boy group Next Boyz. When Jason and Minjun meet together, they both do bro hug as a meaning of greeting. From the example, *"Bro"* is the example of Clipping slang words. *"Bro"* is included in the Clipping slang word because it is the shorter version of Brother.

Types of Translation Techniques in the Novel Shine by Jessica Jung

a. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation is type of translation technique that create a temporary equivalence that is totally out of context or unpredictable. It is usually used in translating film and novel (Molina and Albir, 2002).

Table 9
An Example of Discursive Creation

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	A gentleman never *kisses and tells*	Seorang gentleman tidak pernah *membuka rahasia*

From the example 1, it is a story about Rachel and Jason. Rachel accuses Jason of stealing vinyl records from Mr. Noh's office because previously there was news that a male idol had stolen it. Then Jason denied Rachel's statement because he never stole vinyl records from Mr. Noh's office. That is why Jason said "*A gentleman never kisses and tells*" because he felt the information about himself was wrong. According to the example, "*Kisses and Tells*" is a Discursive Creation translation. The reason is because the translator translated the sentence *"never kisses and tells*" to *"tidak pernah membuka rahasia"* which is very different from the meaning. The translator does not translate the sentence to *"tidak pernah mencium dan memberi tahu"* but the translation makes it differently which is out of context from the English.

b. Establish Equivalent

Establish Equivalent is one of translation technique that is use to translate an expression into its established or natural equivalent (by dictionaries or language in use). (Molina and Albir, 2002).

Table 10
An Example of Establish Equivalent

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	Well, **c'mon**, I've been looking everywhere for you two.	**Ayolah**, aku sudah mencari kalian kemana-mana.

The story is about Rachel and Hyeri who talking about the Korean artist couple Juhyun and Daeho when they meet each other in holiday. Rachel talks to the Hyeri if she thinks Juhyun does not get along with Daeho, she thinks that Daeho is not Juhyun's type. Without them knowing it, Juhyun heard their conversation and asked who they were compatible with her. After hearing that, Juhyun invited Rachel and Hyeri to leave there to talk while having a meal together. That is why Juhyun said "*Well, c'mon, I've been looking everywhere for you two.*" From the example, *"C'mon"* is a slang words that translated in Indonesian into *"Ayolah"*. It is and Establish Equivalent technique because the translation of the word *"C'mon"* is *"Ayolah",* the translator does not translate using another word but uses the original meaning.

c. Total Reduction

Total Reduction is on of translation technique and it deletes a whole word of SL in the translation or this technique does not translate the SL. (Molina and Albir, 2002).

Table 11
An Example of Total Reduction

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	"I *gotta* agree with Akari on this,".	Aku *setuju* dengan akari dalam hal ini

On this part, Hyeri agreed to Akari's advice so that Rachel went to the training house. Akari said that sentence because Rachel was confused about whether to go to the training house or going to back home. The final choice, Rachel went to training house. That is why Akari said *"I gotta agree with Akari on this,"*. According to the example, it is a Total Reduction translation. From that sentence, the word *"Gotta"* is not translated into Indonesian or it deletes a whole word of SL in the translation. The translator prefers to remove the meaning *"Gotta"* and immediately translate the next sentence which is *"Agree"* or *"Setuju"* in Indonesian. That is why it is total reduction technique.

d. Pure Borrowing

Pure Borrowing is one of borrowing techniques. It is to take a word straight from another language. For pure borrowing, the translator is not changed the SL. (Molina and Albir, 2002).

Table 12
An Example of Pure Borrowing

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	You're one chart away from an *All-Kill!* How do you feel?	Satu tangga lagu lagi, kalian akan berhasil melakukan *All-Kill!* Bagaimana perasaan kalian?

From the data above, it is a story when trainees learn how to properly do an interview. It is one of their routine and when they debut in the future, they can answer interview questions. They are asked questions by the trainer and try to learn how to answer the questions as if it were a real interview. One of the questions from the coach is *"You're one chart away from an All-Kill! How do you feel?"*. Based on the data, it is one of pure borrowing example. The reason is because the translator does not translate it with *"Menyapu Bersih Tangga Lagu"* or *"Mati Semua"* which is literal translation. The translator keeps the word in English, so that is why the word includes in pure borrowing technique.

e. Borrowing Naturalized

Borrowing Naturalized is one of borrowing techniques. It is to take a word straight from another language. For borrowing naturalize, the translator naturalizes the word from SL to TL. (Molina and Albir, 2002).

Table 13
An Example of Borrowing Naturalized

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	*Oof.* My eyes look glassy	*Ups*. Mataku tidak fokus

The story is about Rachel who is got clobbered by tennis ball. After she got clobbered, her friends are worried about her condition. Juhyun and Hyeri take Rachel to the locker room

for resting. Rachel is curious about her condition so she looked at the glass in the room. That is why se said *"Oof. My eyes look glassy"*. From the example above, it is borrowing naturalized that the translator used to translate the novel. It is different from the pure borrowing technique. The translator does not retain the word *"Oof"* but replaces it with *"Ups"* so that it is better understood by Indonesian readers. It is clearly naturalized from "*Oof*" to *"Ups"*.

Dominant Translation Technique in the Novel Shine by Jessica Jung

From this study, the most common type of translation technique that is found in translating novel Shine by Jessica Jung is Discursive Creation. Discursive creation itself is found in as much as 75,8% of all data found by the author. 47 of the data use Discursive Creation as translation technique. Meanwhile, 14,2% of the data consists of Established Equivalent, Total Reduction, Pure Borrowing, and Borrowing Naturalized. A lot of Discursive Creation are found on this novel. The reason is because Discursive Creation is a temporary equivalent that is completely unpredictable or out of context. This mean that it is commonly used in novel because the novel would be a great literary read and a more unique literary work with slang words.

Table 14
An Example of Discursive Creation

No.	English Slang Words	Indonesian Translation
1	My reputation is **on the line**	Reputasiku **dipertaruhkan**

From the data above, the language used in writing the novel is different from the ordinary language. The writer prefers to write "*My reputation is on the line*" than *"My reputation is be staked"*. That is why the discursive creation technique occurs, and there are a lot of unique writing styles such as slang words on novel that makes a different translation from the original meaning. The translation is not *"Reputasiku digarisbawahi"* but *"Reputasiku dipertaruhkan"*.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings and discussion in chapter 4, the researcher can conclude that there are 5 types of slang words in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung. The researcher has used the theory of slang words by Allan and Burridge (2006) and found 67,1% (47 data) are Flippant slang words, 11,4% (8 data) are Fresh and *Creative* slang words, 8'6% (6 data) are Imitative slang words, 7,1% (5 data) are Acronyms slang words, and 5,8% (4 data) are Clipping slang words.

From the data, it can be concluded that the type of slang words that are mostly found in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung is Flippant Slang Words with 67.1%, while the least used type of slang words is Clipping Slang Words with a percentage of 5.8%. In these novels, Flippant slang words are often found because they can make a lot of words in a novel look good and unique, and it makes them suitably well for the novel language. For translation techniques, the researcher used the theory by Molina and Albir (2002). There are 5 translation techniques found in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung, such as Discursive Creation with 75.8% (47 data), Established Equivalent with 11.4% (8 data), Total Reduction with 5.8% (4 data), Pure Borrowing with 4,2% (3 data), and Borrowing Naturalized with 2,8% (2 data).

From the data, it can be concluded that the translator of the novel shine by Jessica Jung uses a lot of the discursive creation technique. This is evidenced by the large number of data which amounted to 78.8%. The Shine by Jessica Jung translator mostly uses discursive creation technique because slang words have different meanings in Indonesian, especially the flippant slang words which are very much found in this novel. Therefore, the use of this technique is very appropriate, so the reader can understand the meaning of slang words in Indonesian.

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