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Translation Technique Analysis of Verbal Abuse in *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* by Abigail Gibbs

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This study highlights English-Indonesian translation of verbal abuse in the novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* by Abigail Gibbs. The novel is a thrilling paranormal set in London, published by HarperCollins in 2012. The novel was the New York Times Best Seller and also dubbed as "The Sexiest Romance You'll Read This Year". The purpose of this study is to find out the translation technique that the translator used in translating verbal abuse. This study is descriptive and qualitative in nature by doing an analysis of documents and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The findings of the study showed that 12 techniques were used by the translator to translate the verbal abuse in *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire;* established equivalent, variation, explicitation, pure borrowing, implicitation, modulation, compensation, reduction, generalization, deletion, reduction, paraphrase, and transposition.

1. Introduction

Verbal abuse refers to hurtful action by using words rather than physical ones. Verbal abuse itself is one of the many cases of violence that occur in the society. As defined by Evans (2010, p.17), verbal abuse has developed as a social culture that can be done by everyone. Verbal abuse is not always delivered with yelling, cursing, or insulting. It is divided into several types and often occurs in society. Compared to others, verbal abuse has a more dangerous impact on the partner rather than the physical ones. Since the effect of verbal abuse does not emerge, the partner of verbal abuse tends to emotional and psychological distress. Suparno, *et al* (2002) stated that verbal abuse is one of the acts of violence manifested by using language (p.83). Verbal abuse can be found in many ways, such as daily conversations, television shows, or even in a novel. The interesting one is that sometimes the story of the novel presents social lives. Novels are the most popular literary works among the other that plays an important role in providing knowledge to the reader. This novel is a thrilling paranormal set in London and targeting adult readers. With the conflict between human and vampire who lives by hating each other. It provides verbal abuse through the character's dialogue.

Besides, Baryadi (2012) mentioned that verbal abuse is divided into speech acts such as insulting, mocking, threatening, humiliating, swearing, ordering, and etc. (p.35). Previous studies on verbal abuse have been done by (Ambarwati, 2013) explained that the use of verbal abuse was affected by It is the desire factor to convey something, mood, environmental situation, circumstances, and social level. Agustina (2017) focused on verbal violence during the Jakarta election. The result of the study found that the type of verbal abuse used is sarcasm and was accommodated in expressive speech acts to express arguments in political language. Another research conducted by Arista (2017) deals with verbal abuse based on gender. The study focused on the woman character in a novel. Purba (2015) analyzed the type of verbal abuse in the Indonesia Television show and resulted that the verbal abuse was discovered in mocking speech acts.

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From all the studies above, it can be concluded that this study discusses about the type of translation techniques used in translating verbal abuse. However, this study is different from the other studies in that it focuses on two styles of languages, English and Indonesian. Also focuses in translation techniques carried out by the translator and the translation quality of translation of verbal abuse.

2. Literature Review
Translation
Nida and Taber (1982) stated that translation consists of reproducing the source language with the closest natural equivalence (p. 12). Another expert Nababan (2012) stated that translation is not only delivered the message but also the form of the language (p.43). Thus, the translator needs to consider not only the content of the source language but also the form of the language in the target language. It can be concluded that translation as an activity of transferring the meaning of the source language to target language with an attempt to find the equivalence between source language and target language.

Translation Technique
This study uses the theory of translation technique to find how the translator can examine a translation result. This study uses Molina and Albir's translation technique as defined as a way to analyze, identify and divide the process in translating verbal abuse from Source Text (ST) into Target Text (TT) (p.509). Molina and Albir (2002) classified translation technique into 18 techniques. The following are the types of translation techniques by Molina and Albir (p.509-511):

a. Adaptation: Adaptation technique is a process of translation that replaces the culture of source language into the target language. Example: Don't cry over the split milk - *Nasi sudah menjadi bubur*.

b. Amplification: This technique is used by translators when finding detailed information in the source language by adding information to the reader explicitly. Example: *Ramadhan – Fasting month of Muslim.*

c. Borrowing: Borrowing technique is used when the translator borrows a word or phrase from the source language. Borrowing has divided into pure and naturalization. Example: Milkshake – Milkshake

d. Calque: Calque is a technique of translation used in translating the source language of words, phrases literally and carried out structurally or lexically. Example: Directorate General – Directorate General

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

f. Description: Description technique is technique used to replace terms with the descriptions of their forms and functions. Example: *Bouillabaisse* - A traditional fish stew from France.

g. Discursive Creation: This technique is usually used to translate a film or novel in order to attract the attention of readers. This technique uses equivalents that are out of context. Example: *Perempuan Tanah Jahanam* – Impetigore.

h. Established Equivalent: Established Equivalent 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.

i. Generalization: This technique is used by translators to translate more general terms into specific source language text. Example: Penthouse – Residence.

j. Linguistic Amplification: Linguistic amplification is used in translating dubbing or consecutive translating. There are linguistic elements of language. Example: What? – Can you repeat your words?

k. 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. Example: I eat vegetable and I cannot eat meat – I'm vegetarian.

l. Literal: Literal is technique by transferring 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.

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

n. Particularization: Particularization technique uses of more specific and specific terms. This technique is contrary to the generalization technique.

o. Reduction: This technique more clearly compresses the information contained in the source language to the target language.

p. Substitution: This technique is used for replacing or changing elements contained in linguistics or paralinguistic (intonation or sign). Example: The gesture of nodding the head – yes.

q. Transposition: Transposition technique is to replace the grammatical structure of the source language into grammatical structure of the target language so that the original structure of the source language is commensurate.

r. 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. Example: No way – sama sekali tidak.

Verbal Abuse

Verbal abuse is an act of violence in the form of using words and unconsciously hurt other individuals. Maiuro (2015) explained that verbal abuse is an act of violence through words which can sometimes be very subtle and difficult to understand (p.5). Verbal abuse is a form of using language conveyed by speakers with specific intentions and meanings. As defined by Baryadi (2012) verbal abuse is oriented in the forms of speech acts, such as illocutionary and perlocutionary. Baryadi (2012) mentioned that verbal abuse is divided into speech acts such as insulting, mocking, threatening, humiliating, swearing, ordering, etc. Irvine (1993) stated that verbal violence is always related to contexts include cultural, linguistic, and situational contexts. This study includes the use of pragmatic studies as an aspect of determining the types of verbal abuse contained in the speech.

Meanwhile, pragmatics is the study of language and meaning relationship between speakers and partners, oriented in the context of the utterances. Yule (1996) divided speech acts into three categories, (1) Locutionary acts which are the basis for producing linguistic expressions and meanings, (b) Illocutionary acts conveyed through communicative speech to make a statement, (c) Perlocutionary acts, which are carried out by the assumption that the speech partner will do what the speaker says (p. 82-83). This study analyzes the type of verbal abuse in the novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire*. The object of this study is novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* and its translation. The is in the form of translation techniques used in translating all of speech containing verbal abuse in the novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire*. In addition, Searle (1981) classified speech acts into five categories (as cited in Suyavonika & Julhijah, 2018, p.346). These are assertive, expressive, declarative, expressive, and commissive. The explanation about the speech act is significant in this study, since verbal abuse is contained in the speech act and cannot be separated from the context.

3. Methodology

The qualitative study was selected in this study because the focus of this research is the speech contained in the novel. The data in this study is very suitable when using a qualitative approach since the data is descriptive and requires information in the form of interpretation.

The qualitative method was used to observe the data and analyze the translation techniques. This study is based on the novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* and its translation. Santosa (2017) stated that qualitative research is a study that analyzes data by observing and classify the object of study. It is presented in the form of tables or matrix to identify the patterns of each category and is interpreted based on theories and supporting data (p. 33). This study involved the informants who would objectively evaluate the results of the translation of the novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire.* Data collection techniques using document analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

This study used the componential analysis as the technique of analyzing data. Santosa (2017) states that componential analysis is used to relate domain analysis (domain analysis is used by researchers to get an overview of the data to be studied) and taxonomy analysis (taxonomy analysis focuses on a particular domain which is very useful for describing the phenomenon or problem in the target of study), in order to get the pattern of the data analysis (p.84). The componential analysis was explained in the table below:

In collecting the data in the form of utterances that interpret verbal abuse in the novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire*, the researcher presents the data in the novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* and its translation.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The following analysis leads to classifying the types of verbal abuse utterances, the techniques used by the translator in translating from English into Indonesian, and the translation quality in the novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire. The following is classification table of translation techniques used in The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire:*

No.	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalent	98	60.8%
2.	Variation	22	13.6%
3.	Explicitation	17	10.5%

4.	Pure Borrowing	6	3.7%
5.	Implicitation	5	3.1%
6.	Modulation	4	2.4%
7.	Compensation	3	1.8%
8.	Reduction	2	1.2%
9.	Generalization	1	0.6%
10.	Deletion	1	0.6%
11.	Paraphrase	1	0.6%
12.	Transposition	1	0.6%
Total		161	100%

Translation Techniques of Verbal Abuse in *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire*
The application of the translation technique is referred to by Molina and Albir. The result of the study showed that there are 12 techniques used by the translator in translating verbal abuse in novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire*. These are *Established equivalent, variation, explicitation, pure borrowing, implicitation, modulation, compensation, reduction, generalization, deletion, paraphrase, and transposition.* The result showed that the most translation technique used by translator in translating verbal abuse in novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* was established equivalent with occurrence frequency amounting 98 times or equivalent to 60.8% of the total data obtained.

Established Equivalent: 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.
ST: "**Tell me,** Kaspar, how is your mother?" (p.7)
TT: *"**Katakan** kepadaku, Kaspar, bagaimana ibumu?" (p.7)*

The utterance of "tell me" in source language was translated into "*katakan*" in the target language. The translator used established equivalent in translating the utterance to be suitable with the meaning in the target language. As stated in the dictionary, the word "tell me" in English has equivalence as "*katakan*" in Indonesian.

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.
ST: You murderer!" (p.16)
TT: *Kau pembunuh!" (p.16)*

Variation technique was used by the translator to translate the word "you" to "*kau*". It was chosen because it sounded shorter and there was no social class difference. Besides, the chosen word "kau" is the usual social dialect and language style in Indonesian. Furthermore, the conversation takes place between two people of the same age.

Explixcitation
ST: "I didn't know seventeen-year old girls wore such short dresses these days". (p.15)
TT: *"Aku tidak tahu **jika** zaman sekarang gadis tujuh belas tahun biasa mengenakan gaun sependek itu." (p.15)*

The translator used variation to make the meaning of the speech clear by putting the word "*jika*" in the target language. If the word "*Jika*" is translated in English means "if". The translator gave the stressing in the utterance that nowadays every girl in underage does not pay attention to the norm.

Pure Borrowing
ST: Blushing really clashes with those purple eyes of yours, **Girly**". (p.15)
TT: *Wajah yang merona terlihat kontras dengan matamu yang berwarna ungu, **Girly.**" (p.16)*
In the example above, the translator used the translation technique of pure borrowing in translating name. The word as "girly" as a name was translated into Indonesian as "Girly". Pure borrowing is often used in translating names or places in the source language into the target language.

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.
ST: You **know nothing** of my family! Nothing!"
TT: "*Kau **tidak tahu apa-apa** soal keluargaku! Sama sekali tidak tahu!"*

Modulation is used by the translator by changing the lexical or structural perspective; henceforth there is a cognitive focus or category related to the source language. The example above showed that the utterance of "know nothing" was delivered by changing the target language perspective. However, the meaning was transferred well.

Paraphrase
ST: You can become one of us or we can keep you here, **indefinitely**".
TT: *Kau bisa menjadi salah satu dari kami atau kami akan terus mengawasimu, **sampai batas waktu yang tidak ditentukan**."*

The translator used paraphrase in translating "indefinitely". The term of word in source language was paraphrased from word into phrase. Paraphrase is used to express the same idea with different words. However, the translation has been translated well in target language.

Generalization: This technique is used by translators to translate more general terms into specific source language text.
ST: "You're really screwed up this time**, little brother**,"
TT: *"Kali ini kau benar-benar membuat kekacauan besar, **Dik**,"*

In the example above, the word "little brother" in the source language has been translated into "*Dik*" in the target language. The translator used the term "*Dik*" which is equivalent to the target language to generalize the term into specific tem. The term "*Dik*" tends to call the little brother or sister in Indonesian.

Implicitation
ST: "**You idiot**,"
TT: "***Dasar bodoh***,"
     In the example above, the translator used implicitation in translating the word "You idiot" into "*dasar bodoh*" by implicating the word "you". Moreover, the reader understands the meaning of the utterance based on the context occurred.

Reduction: This technique more clearly compresses the information contained in the source language to the target language.
ST: "Fuck **off,** Kaspar"
TT: *"Jangan ikut campur, Kaspar,"*

In translating the data above, the translator used reduction since the word "off" was reduced to compress the information contained in the source language to the target language. Meanwhile, the meaning in the target language was delivered well.

Deletion
ST: "**Has anybody ever told you that your bedroom manner is atrocious?**"
TT: -

The translator did not translate into target language. So, there will be a misunderstanding since the translator deleted the dialogue as the part of conflict in novel. The deleting technique also affects the result of translation quality; including accuracy, acceptability and readability. This occurred because some messages were not transferred well.

Compensation: This technique is used in introducing information or message to other parts of a text. Besides, it has a stylistic influence from the source language so it cannot be applied to the target language.
ST: I am **vampire royalty** and you will do what I want. (p.27)
TT: *Aku anggota **keluarga kerajaan vampire**, dan kau akan melakukan apa pun yang kuinginkan. (p.27)*
In the data above, translator used compensation in translating "vampire royalty" into *"keluarga kerjaan vampire"* by changing the sentence structure. The use of compensation gave the different style in the target language but suitable based on the target language meaning.

Discussions

The findings of this study showed that the most technique used in translating verbal abuse in novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* is the established equivalent. This finding is in agreement with Molina and Albir's study (2002) that established equivalent is suitable with the target language. Since established equivalent is a translation technique using 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, it is rated suitable in target language. So, most data of verbal abuse in the novel were translated using the established equivalent, resulting in the highest score of translation quality. The study results reveal that the translation quality has the highest score in each aspect; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This occurred because the use of established equivalent makes the translation accurate since technical terms used are commonly used and are familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences used in accordance with the rules of target language. So the translation quality is acceptable if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses and sentences used are in accordance with Indonesian rules. The translation is determined as readable by using established equivalent since the translator translate words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translated texts can be easily understood by the reader.

5. Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, the conclusions of this study are presented as follows. There are 12 techniques used by the translator in translating verbal abuse in *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire;* established equivalent, variation, explicitation, pure borrowing, implicitation, modulation, compensation, reduction, generalization, deletion, reduction, paraphrase, and transposition. *The most translation* technique used by translator in translating verbal abuse in novel *The Dark Heroine: Dinner With A Vampire* was established equivalent with occurrence frequency amounting 98 times or equivalent to 60.8% of the total data obtained. Meanwhile, there are translation techniques used in translating verbal abuse that dis not render part of the message in the target language; reduction and deletion.

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