

VARIATION IN WORD FORMATION AND LEXICAL CHOICE: A STYLISTIC TRANSLATION OF “ASAHAN DALAM ANGKA 2015” TEXT

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Abstract

In case of recent global and social changes, academic fields under language and communication pay their interests in various forms of translation, for instance, official text. Translating official text very often meets a gap, that is, inappropriate meanings in the target text. Therefore, the aims of the study are to identify the stylistic approaches that contribute to the translation of the ST into the TT in terms of stylistic qualified translation and to identify the translation accepted by the native speakers of TT. Equivalence in meaning which is a central meaning-focused in the translation work has not been done well by the translator. The farther its equivalence is the farther the gap is. The gap, however, leads to a misunderstanding of the text. Misunderstanding of the text will either spoil the ideas or loosen the information of the source text. Word Formation Variation (WFV) 19 data (14.61 %), and Lexical Choice Variation (LCV) 28 data (21.53%).

Keywords: variation, word formation, lexical choice, text, stylistic translation

1. Introduction

Translating a text, particularly that of an official one, very often involves a gap in inappropriate meanings from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). Such a gap, however, leads to a misunderstanding of the text. One of the essential issues for an examination of the different roles of style in literary and non-literary translation is the extent to which style is considered to embody a set of choices made by the author, and thus provide clues to such elusive elements as attitude or ideology or a character or narrator's point of view. Features of style such as metaphors or ambiguous expressions are characterized in recent works on stylistics and translation is as “weak implicatures” (Boase-Beier 2011b: 9).

Stylistic theories are to set the use of language in other variations focusing on word formation variation, lexical choice variation, syntactical order variation, semantic meaning variation, pragmatic context variation, and grammatical change variation. Each is studied in its implementation to the translation of Asahan dalam Angka (Asda) 2015 text (Hidayati, 2015). Based on the early explanation above, the aims of the study are to identify the stylistic approaches that contribute to the translation of the ST into the TT in terms of stylistic qualified translation and to identify the translation accepted by the native speakers of TT.

2. Literature Review

Issues in translation have been raised by several linguists, i.e., Newmark, 1981:7, Catford, 1965: 20, Larson, 1984, Nida and Taber, 1976, Munday, 2009a:5, and Gaudet (2007: 5) who discusses the aims of translation. Nida and Taber (1976:176) point to "... the closes natural equivalent of the source language message.... Pinnhuck (1977:38) talks about "a process of finding a TL equivalent for SL utterance". In addition to word-for-word and sense-for-sense procedures, the translator may use a variety of procedures that differ in importance according to the contextual factors of both the T and the TT (Zakkir, 2009: 114).

Stylistics and translation are not merely mutually beneficial but also interdependent. Though the style has often been mentioned in translation, it is only in recent years that its role is in effect translation (Boase-Beier: 2006). Hatim and Munday (2004) have ever discussed the role of culture and ideology or the translation of particular genres and Munday (2009b) has stressed that the term "stylistics" is mentioned at all in recent studies of translation. Wales (2001: 269) argued it is only since the 1960s that stylistics has become an established discipline. Some of the earliest writings on translation to mention style are those of Cicero and Horace; both writers were concerned that translation should preserve the "style and effect" (Qvale, 1998: 9). The 1991 study by Gutt (2000) mentioned in his theory that stylistics as a basis to undertake several comparative close readings of the second type, to draw coconcludeutt, stylistic features in translation should not be seen as important for their intrinsic value but for the fact that they are "communicative clues" that guide the audience to the interpretation intended by the communicator (2000: 134)

Norm is made apparent in patterns of variation present in the language of the speech community (Labov, 1972:120). Social norms relate to group acceptance of language forms and use. Examples of norms for language behavior in communities or groups are discussed by Labov (1972:120) stressed the importance of eight norms that are neither exhaustive of the possibilities nor mutually exclusive. Style may reflect variation within a single writer and among various writers. Writers are constantly selecting among various forms: in the process of expressing meaning and purpose, every writer selects some linguistic structures at the resultant expense of rejecting many other possible forms" (McMenamin, 1993).

Word Formation Variation (WFV)

The WFV is applied in the text to words or phrases that undergo a word-forming process. This process is also called the morphological process involving suffixation (prefixes, infixes, suffixes) and may or may not change the word classification. The paper is focused on the third word-formation feature is described as "a small, the most basic units... or a basic block" (O'Grady & Archibald, 2008: 83).

Lexical Choice Stylistics

Literary translation is the recreation in one language of a literary work that was created in another language. This involves lexical, grammatical, and stylistic choices in the TT, and such choices should reflect the semantic, pragmatic, and aesthetic values of the original. The ultimate goal of literary translation is to create an equivalent work of art. The linguistic factor manifests itself in the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic differences between languages. These differences usually result in translation challenges that involve difficult decisions by the translator. The socio-cultural factor reflects differences between the sociocultural background of the ST writer and that of the translator as a target text (TT) creator. These sociocultural differences usually have an unconscious impact on humans as readers and writers. In other words, humans are the product of their sociocultural environments and so are the SL and TL texts. All the above-mentioned factors can have an immense impact on the lexical, and stylistic choices made by the translator.

Syntactical Order Variation (SOV)

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 is in general not shared by Machine Translator. In general, a Translation is composed of at least two elements that are simultaneously present, even if they may undergo variations.

Semantic Meaning Stylistics

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.

The traditional notion of a 'semantic field' stands for a conceptual continuum that is carved up in a certain way by a subset of the vocabulary in a given language, but which may be carved up in different ways in other languages or different historical stages of the same language. The concept goes back to structuralist studies of lexical semantics by Jost Trier and others. The meanings of words belonging to the same semantic field are supposed to be to some extent interdependent, so that, for instance, the meaning change of a word over time has to be seen in connection with the meaning development of the words around it in the semantic field. A classical structuralist approach to the description of word meanings within a field is the use of componential analysis expressed by assigning semantic features to the words, capturing their interrelations. This is closely related to the modern work on ontologies, in which concepts may be structured in lattices defined by feature inheritance.

Pragmatic Contextual Variation

In the movement of translation today, translators tend to employ several methods 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. The discourse context consists of beliefs about particular people, places, events, etc. (e.g., author and addressee), about ontological classes of people, objects, events, language use, and topic agent default inference rule: $\text{bird}(x) \rightarrow \text{fly}(x)$ fact: bird (twenty) default conclusion

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics and semiotics that studies w context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics encompasses speech act theory, conversational implicature, talk in interaction, and other approaches to language behavior in philosophy, sociology, linguistics, and anthropology. Unlike semantics, which examines meaning that is conventional or "coded" in a given language, pragmatics studies how the transmission of meaning depends not only on structural and linguistic knowledge (e.g., grammar, lexicon, etc.) of the speaker and listener, but also on the context of the utterance,[2] any pre-existing knowledge about those involved, the inferred intent of the speaker, and other factors.[3] In this respect, pragmatics explains how language users can overcome apparent ambiguity since meaning relies on the manner, place, time, etc. of an utterance.[

Grammatical change variation (GCV)

The objectives of grammatical change variation in this study are to find out whether the text to be translated into the Target Text finds difficulties in translating it and to identify these potential difficulties and their reasons. The assumption of this research emphasizes that if those data of the text are truly and grammatically understood and the accompaniment is equivalent and complement, they will be able to be translated, and also the absence of the ungrammatical aspects in English will lead the text readers to comprehend it. To test these assumptions, an analysis has been applied. The findings reveal that data of the text have serious problems that make them unable to be well informed in English

appropriately. The absence of the accompaniment complements, equivalent in English, and the difficulty in understanding its meaning led to inappropriate translations

Within the field of literary writing, there is again scope for varying denotation and emphasis. Sometimes the term has been applied to the linguistic habits of a particular writer ('the style of Dickens, of Proust', etc.); at other times it has been applied to the way language is used in a particular genre, period, school of writing or some combination of these: 'epistolary style', 'early eighteenth-century style', 'euphuistic style', 'the style of Victorian novels', etc. All these uses seem natural and serviceable. It would be artificial to limit our understanding of style to one of them, let us say authorial style, and exclude the others. The only assumption one makes in using such expressions is that in the corpus of writings referred to there are some characteristic uses of language, which are capable of abstraction as a style. Style is a relational term: we talk about 'the style of X', referring through 'style' to characteristics of language use, and correlating these with some extra-linguistic x, which we may call the stylistic domain.

The x (writer, period, etc.) defines some corpus of writings in which the characteristics of language use are to be found. But the more extensive and varied the corpus of writings, the more difficult it is to identify a common set of linguistic habits. This applies even to the concept of authorial style. Traditionally, an intimate connection has been seen between style and an author's personality. This is urged by the Latin Tag *Stylus virus* argued ('The style proclaims the man') and by many later studies and definitions. For that matter, all of us are familiar with the experience of trying, and perhaps managing, to guess the author of a piece of writing simply on the evidence of his language. Sometimes the author's identity is given away by some small detail reflecting a habit of expression or thought, and this seems to confirm that each writer has a linguistic 'thumbprint', an individual combination of linguistic habits which somehow betrays him in all that he writes. But the distinctiveness of personal style can be overemphasized. Even with a writer like Samuel Johnson, who seems to stamp his personality on all that he writes, there is a vast difference between the didactic and expository prose of the essays. The more informal discursiveness about the style of an author, the more difficult may be the style and choice. The more general the domain, the more general, selective, and tentative the statements about its style.

Stylistics, simply denned as the linguistic study of style, is rarely undertaken for its own sake, simply as an exercise in describing what use is made of language. We normally study style because we want to explain something, and in general, literary stylistics has, implicitly or explicitly, the goal of explaining the relation between language and artistic function. The motivating questions are not so much what as why and how. From the linguist's angle, it is 'Why does the author here choose this form of expression? From the literary critic's viewpoint, it is how is such-and-such an aesthetic effect achieved through language? Style being a relational concept, literary stylistics aims to be relational in a more interesting sense than that already mentioned: to relate the critic's concern of aesthetic appreciation with the linguist's concern of linguistic description. It is used the term 'appreciation' to comprehend both critical evaluation and interpretation, although it is with the interpretation that stylistics is more directly concerned. Stylistics, simply defined as the (linguistic) study of style ... literary stylistics has, implicitly or explicitly, the goal of explaining the relation between language and artistic function. Literary stylistics aims to relate the critic's concern for aesthetic appreciation with the linguist's concern for linguistic description (Leech and Short, 1981: 13).

3. Research Method

Three steps are functional in this research (Sudaryanto, 1993:57). In conducting this study, the descriptive qualitative method was also used (Strauss & Corbin, 1998: 179; Bogdan & Biklen, 1992: 96; and Bungin, 2001:48). The non-participant observational method was used in the data collection from Asda 2015 text as the main source text. Identifying each sentence containing any type of stylistics was primarily paid attention to. Next, all the stylistic problems were gathered for analysis.

Data of this research is concerned with stylistics and the data was taken from Asda 2015 text which was authored by Tuty Hidayati as head of BPPS. The text was written in Bahasa Indonesia and English consisting of geography, economic development, and history. It was chosen because both the

original and the translation versions contain sufficient data for promoting the Asahan Regency. Since it has ten pages, the text is divided into five divisions with each division having an average of ten pages. Whether, the key instrument of this research is the researcher himself (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992: 29).

This research involved the observation method as proposed by Sudaryanto (1992) and the document analysis method as suggested by Bogdan and Biklen (1982). The observation method and document analysis method are simultaneously applied in such a way by observing the entire data source that contains the stylistic aspects in the target language (TL). The identified and obtained data were classified and tabulated in such a way that the analysis could be done easily. The technique implemented to support the observation method and document analysis method is note-taking. There are four steps in the data collection, instance, 1) reading the Asda 2015 text, 2) identification and making an inventory of the classified data and the findings, and the inventory of the classified data is the translation stylistics expressed in the source, 3) classification through data category and 4) displaying the collected data. In this study, the data were analyzed by using the interactive model technique as proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) containing three concurrent flows of activities: data condensation, data display, and verification and conclusion drawing.

4. Results and Discussion

Word Formation Variation (WV)

word-formation variation (WV) is a variation applied in the text to the words or phrases that undergo the 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.

The WV in this study is aimed at looking at the most common word formation process among other variations in ASDA 2015 Text. The main objectives are to describe the common features of the word-formation process used in the translation of the text and identify the process for being improved and varied as well as to be alternatively translated into the target text. The result showed that the words underwent the three most common word-formation processes; prefixes, suffixes, and the use of word derivation. Based on the data collected as presented in the table above, the WV can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Variation of Word Formation

No.	SL in Indonesian	TL in English by Asda Text Author	Modified TL by Researcher
1.	<i>Wilayah Kabupaten Asahan di sebelah Utara berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Batu Bara</i>	At North, the Asahan Regency borders Batu Bara Regency	The northern part of Asahan Regency borders Batubara Regency
2.	<i>di sebelah Selatan dengan Kabupaten Labuhan Batu Utara dan Toba Samosir</i>	At South it borders on Labuhan Batu Utara and Toba Samosir Regency	Northern part borders on Labuhan Batu Utara and Toba Samosir.
3.	<i>di sebelah Barat berbatasan dengan Kabupaten</i>	on the West, it borders Simalungun Regency and on the east, it borders the Malacca Straits	The western part of it borders Simalungun Regency, and the Eastern part borders the Malacca Straits
4.	<i>Badan pemberdayaan perempuan dan keluarga berencana Kabupaten Asahan</i>	Women empowerment board and social and family planning service of Asahan Regency	Women Empowerment Board and Society and Family Planning Service of Asahan Regency
5.	<i>Kantor perpustakaan, arsip, dan dokumentasi kabupaten Asahan</i>	Office of libraries, archives, and documentation Asahan Regency	Library, filing, and documentatary official Service of Asahan Regency
6.	<i>Jumlah pelanggan, daya tersambung dan penjualan listrik PT. PLN</i>	Several customers, power connect, and power sales PT. PLN	Number of Customers, connecting Power and Sales

	<i>(Persero) Ranting Kisaran menurut jenis tarif listrik Prabayar 2014</i>	(Persero) branch range by type of prepaid electricity tariff 2014	Power of PT. PLN (Persero) Branch Range by Type of Prepaid Electricity Tariff 2014
7.	<i>Jumlah pelanggan, daya tersambung dan penjualan listrik PT. PLN (Persero) Ranting Tanjung Balai menurut jenis tarif listrik Prabayar & pasca bayar 2014</i>	Several customers, power connect, and power sales PT. PLN (Persero) branch range by type of prepaid electricity tariff 2014	Number of Customers, Power Connect, and Power Sales PT. PLN (Persero) Branch Ranged by Type of Prepaid Electricity Tariff 2014
8.	<i>Banyaknya pelanggan PDAM menurut jenis konsumen di Kabupaten Asahan 2010 – 2014</i>	The number of taps by type of consumer customers in the Asahan Regency 2010 – 2014	The number of sanitary waters according to typical Consumers in Asahan Regency 2010 – 2014
9.	<i>Khusus untuk KUD yang diharapkan menjadi penggerak perekonomian desa jumlahnya menurun jika dibandingkan tahun 2013 yaitu 19 buah</i>	KUD Special to the village economy is expected to be driving an increased amount when compared to the year 2013 is 19 units	Especially KUD which is expected to increase to the economy of village decreased in amount when compared to the year 2013 which were 19 units
10.	<i>Pada tahun 2014 jumlah kendaraan bermotor yang diuji UPT.UPPKB mencapai 4.293 kendaraan, sedangkan jumlah Surat Izin Mengemudi (SIM) yang dikeluarkan oleh Satlantas Polres Asahan sebanyak 39.860 buah dengan berbagai kategori SIM</i>	In the year 2014, the number of vehicles tested UPT. UPPKB reached 4.293 while the number of vehicles driving licenses (SIM) issued by the district police Satlantas Asahan was as much as 39.860 units with various categories of driver's license	In the year 2014, the number of vehicles tested UPT. UPPKB reached 4.293 while the number of vehicles Driving License (SIM) issued by the district police Satlantas Asahan was as much as 39.860 units with various categories of driving license
11.	<i>Jenis pengeluaran</i>	Expenditure Items	Expense items
12.	<i>Persentase penduduk Kabupaten Asahan dan golongan pengeluaran perkapita sebulan 2014</i>	Percentage of population Asahan Regency and monthly per capital expenditure class 2014	Percentage of population Asahan Regency and monthly expense classification for each person in 2014

Based on the data, there were 19 data but the table only shows twelve. WFV is a variation applied in the text to the words or phrases that undergo the 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.

Lexical Choice Variation

Literary translation is the recreation in one language of a literary work that was created in another language. This 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 equivalent work of art. The following shows how data from the text are analyzed based on the lexical choices variation (LCV) as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Lexical Choice

No.	SL in Indonesian	TL in English by Asda Text Author	Modified TL by Researcher
1	<i>Letak dan Keadaan Geografi</i>	Circumstances of geography	geographical facts
2	<i>Kabupaten Asahan menempati area</i>	The area of Asahan	Asahan Regency
...			
3	<i>Kabupaten Asahan menempati area seluas 373.297 Ha yang terdiri</i>	was further subdivided into 25 definite districts, 204 definite villages can be changed to be	None

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| | <i>dari 25 Kecamatan, 204 Desa/Kelurahan Definitif</i> | consisting of 25 definitive districts, 204 definitive villages | |
| 4 | <i>Musim kemarau dan musim hujan biasanya ditandai dengan sedikit banyaknya hari hujan dan volume curah hujan pada bulan terjadinya musim</i> | The difference between those two seasons is in the number of rainy days and the volume of rainfall in each season | The difference between the dry and rainy seasons can be indicated by the frequency of rainy days and the volume of rainfall in each season |
| 5 | <i>Dilihat dari tingkat pendidikannya, sebagian besar adalah tamatan S1 sebesar 42,72 persen, SLTA sebesar 27,98 dan Akademi (D1, D2 dan D3) sebesar 24,43 persen</i> | Viewed from the level of education, most were S1 at 42.72 percent, high school graduates at 27.98 percent, and the Academy (D1, D2, and D3) at 24.43 percent | Viewed from the level of education, most of the population's education was S1 at 42.72 percent, high school graduates at 27.98 percent, and the Academy (D1, D2, and D3) at 24.43 percent |
| 6 | <i>Statistik yang memenuhi norma, standar, prosedur, dan kriteria yang berlaku dalam setiap penyelenggaraan kegiatan statistik (Kode Etik Statistik)</i> | Statistics that meet the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria that apply in every statistical activity (Code Ethics Statistics) | Statistics that meet the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria that apply in every statistical activity (Statistics Ethics Code) |
| 7 | <i>Untuk Kecamatan terpadat urutan pertama adalah Kecamatan Kisaran Timur disusul Kisaran Barat dengan masing-masing kepadatan 2.396 dan 1.768 jiwa perkm2 dan yang terjarang adalah Kecamatan Sei Kepayang</i> | Hence districts of Kisaran Timur and Barat, as the Capital City of Asahan Regency, were very highly populated, which 2.396 and 1.768 populations per square kilometer. In contrast the density of the Sei Kepayang district | It can be varied to be for the most populated density is Kisaran Timur and Barat, as the capital city of Asahan Regency which is 2.396 and 1.768 populations per square kilometers. In contrast the least populated density is Sei Kepayang district |
| 8 | <i>Jumlah Sekolah, Murid dan Guru Taman Kanak-Kanak tiap Kecamatan 2014</i> | Number of Kindergartens, Pupils, and Teachers by District 2014 | Number of Schools Pupils and Teachers of Kindergartens by District 2014 |
| 9 | <i>Depot Pertamina Kisaran pada tahun 2014 telah menyalurkan sekitar 68.019.229 liters premium dan 855.000 liters solar kepada seluruh para pelanggannya yang terdiri dari SPBU, TNI/Polri dan konsumen lainnya di wilayah kisaran dan Tanjung Balai</i> | The Pertamina of Kisaran in the 2014 year distributed 68.019.229 liters of premium and 855.000 million liters diesel fuel to the customers, gas stations, armed forces, and other consumers at Kisaran and Tanjung Balai | The Pertamina of Kisaran in 2014 distributed 68.019.229 liters premium of and 855.000 million liters of diesel fuel to the customers, gas stations, armed forces, and other consumers at Kisaran and Tanjung Balai |
| 10 | <i>Panjang Jalan Kabupaten Menurut Jenis Permukaan tiap Kecamatan 2014</i> | Road Length Under Regency by Surface and District 2014 | Regency's Road Length based on Surface and District in 2014 |
| 11 | <i>Inventarisasi Bangunan Utama dan Saluran pada Irigasi dan Daerah Rawa 2014</i> | Inventaritation of Main Construction and Waterworks on Irrigation and Swamp Area 2014 | Inventarisation of Waterworks on Irrigation and Swamp Area Building Construction in 2014 |
| 12 | <i>Peranan bank dalam menunjang pertumbuhan perekonomian Kabupaten Asahan cukup berarti. Untuk mendukung program pemerintah dan memperlancar modal usaha</i> | Banking contribution in supporting economic growth in Asahan Regency was significant enough. To support governmental programs and speed up investment | Banking contribution to enhancing economic growth in Asahan Regency was significant enough to support governmental programs and speed up investment |
| 13 | <i>Realisasi Penerimaan Daerah Menurut Jenis Penerimaan di Kabupaten Asahan 2013 – 2014</i> | Realization of Receipt and Expense Second Stage Region | Realization of Income and Expense of Asahan Regency 2013 – 2014 |

		Government of Asahan Regency 2013 – 2014	
14	<i>Realisasi Belanja Pemerintah Kabupaten Asahan 2014</i>	Realization of Expense of Autonomous Government of Asahan Regency 2014	Realization of Asahan Regency's Expense in 2014
15	<i>Harga diterima petani</i>	Farmer Price	Price accepted by farmers
16	<i>Dari tabel 10.2, terlihat sekitar 61.18% penduduk Kabupaten Asahan berada pada golongan pengeluaran yang cukup tinggi yaitu di atas Rp 500.000 per kapita sebulan</i>	Table 10.2, looks about 61,18% of the population of Asahan Regency spending is high at above Rp 500.000, - per capita a month	From Table 10.2, it showed about 61,18% of the population of Asahan Regency spent so high that was at above Rp 500.000, - for each person in a month
17	<i>Pengeluaran Rata-rata Perkapita Sebulan Untuk Makanan dan Bukan Makanan Menurut Jenis Pengeluaran di kabupaten Asahan 2014</i>	Monthly Percapita Average Expenditure for Food and Non-Food by Item in the Asahan Regency 2014	Monthly Average Expense for Food and Non-Food by item for each person in Asahan Regency in 2014
18	<i>BPS-Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional 2014</i>	BPS- National Social Economic Survey 2014	BPS- National Social and Economic Survey in 2014.
19	<i>Pada tahun 2014 PDRB Kabupaten Asahan atas dasar harga berlaku (adhb) mencapai 24,257 triliun rupiah</i>	In 2014 GDRP of Asahan Regency at current market price reached 24,257 trillion rupiahs	2014 GDRP of Asahan Regency trend market price reached 24,257 trillion rupiahs

Based on the research, there were 28 data. however, nineteen data are only displayed in Table 2. 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 equivalent work of art. The following shows how data from the text are analyzed based on the lexical choices variation (LCV).

5. Conclusions

Referring to the above-collected data from the Text of ASDA 2015, it is clear that the stylistics applied in the process of translation of the text has already been classified into Word Formation Variation (WFV) 19 data (14.61 %), Lexical Choice Variation (LCV) 28 data (21.53%), Syntactical Order Variation (SOV) 25 data (19.23 %), Semantical Meaning Variation (SMV) 21 data (16.15%), Pragmatic Contextual Variation (PCV) 8 data (6.15%), Grammatical Change Variation (GCV) 29 data (22.30%). So, we can be seen the dominant variation is Grammatical Change Variation (GCV).

To analyze how stylistics are applied in the translation of the ASDA 2015text that those variations which also assumed as the stylistic types used in the translation of the Asda 2015 Text are going to be specifically analyzed as follows: Word Formation Variation (WFV) is a variation applied in the text to the words or phrases that undergo the 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. Lexical Choice Variation (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 equivalent work of art. The following shows how data from the text are analyzed based on the lexical choices variation (LCV). 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 is in general not shared by Machine Translator. In general, an MT is composed of at least two elements that are simultaneously present, even if they may undergo variations. Semantic Meaning Variation (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.

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