

THREE APPROACHES OF WORD SENTENCE MEANING IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH SLANG WORD INTO INDONESIAN IN THE NOVEL “THE ADVENTURE OF OLIVER TWIST”

Ni Putu Wintia Sunny

Kumara Sakti Villa
Jln. Suweta Banjar Sambahan Ubud
Phone: +62 361 437806 , Celular Phone: +62 89685689099
wintiasunny@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The slang expression means coming to democratic atmosphere in language since the meaning embodied is not absolute. It depends upon who uses it, in which group the users belong to, and in what situation slang word occur. Having knowledge of slang, it means the user is bilingual, or even multilingual. The question emerged is how the user of slang employ slang in their daily communication. Their choice of certain slang replacing the standard may have a certain purposes. Therefore, it is really difficult to translate it in Indonesian. How to transfer the meaning of slang that contains senses about culture, habit, and identity of specific group of people is a complex undertaking. The form of English slang used in the novel "The Adventure of Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens is generally in the form of primary slang. There were sixteen primary slang words uttered by the character in the novel. However, there was only four secondary slang words found in the novel. So the primary slang more common used by the character in novel. There are three approaches that can be used to find the conceptual meaning of word in the process of translation. There are reference theory, componential analysis, and meaning postulate.

Keywords: *slang word, reference theory, componential analysis, meaning postulate.*

ABSTRAK

Kata Slang merupakan ekspresi demokratis dalam bahasa yang mengandung makna tidak mutlak. Itu tergantung pada siapa yang menggunakannya, di lingkungan mana penggunaannya tinggal, dan dalam situasi seperti apa kata slang itu digunakan. Pengguna slang biasanya bilingual atau bahkan multibahasa. Pertanyaan pun muncul bagaimana kata slang digunakan dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Pengguna kata slang menggunakan slang untuk mengganti kata-kata standar yang biasa digunakan sehari-hari pastinya memiliki tujuan tertentu. Oleh karena itu sangat sulit untuk menerjemahkan kata slang bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Bagaimana proses untuk mentransfer makna kata slang yang berisi tentang budaya, kebiasaan, dan identitas kelompok tertentu orang adalah suatu usaha yang kompleks. Bentuk bahasa slang dalam bahasa Inggris yang digunakan dalam novel "The Adventure of Oliver Twist" oleh Charles Dickens umumnya dalam bentuk kata slang primer. Ada enam belas kata slang utama yang diucapkan oleh karakter dalam novel, namun hanya ada empat kata slang sekunder yang ditemukan dalam novel. Jadi kata slang primer lebih umum digunakan oleh karakter dalam novel. Ada tiga pendekatan yang bisa digunakan untuk menganalisis kata slang dalam proses penerjemahan. Ada teori referensi, analisis komponensial, dan makna leksikal.

Keywords: *kata slang, teori referensi, analisis komponensial, dan makna leksikal.*

BACKGROUND

The contribution of slang in enriching language; a sort of real representation of the dynamism of language and symbol of human freedom in creating language was an interesting phenomena to be analyzed (Hoey, 2005). The slang expression means coming to democratic atmosphere in language since the meaning embodied is not absolute. It depends upon who uses it, in which group the users belong to, and in what situation slang word occur. The question emerged is how the user of slang employ slang in their daily communication. Their choice of certain slang replacing the standard may have a certain purposes (Jones, 2009).

Upon the research of Adams, Eble and Dumas & Lighter, it is determined that slang is used with a special goal: to form groups, to rebel against standard language and to suggest informal settings. Introducing the theory of register, a scale of formality is introduced in order to show different settings in which communication take place (Halliday, 2004).

Slang seems to have suffered social stigma among linguists and lexicographers because it has frequently been associated with overtly impertinent behavior (Adams 2009: 32). In fact, finding sources to explain the function of slang is very difficult.

Therefore, it is really difficult to translate it in Indonesian. How to transfer the meaning of slang that contains senses about culture, habit, and identity of specific group of people is a complex undertaking (Abu Risha, 2008). Today, the English slang plays a major role in daily communication among the teenagers (Abu Syahdeh, 2004). The slang has been shaped and reshaped by different culture and the emergence of technology which become a phenomenon of the language development (Boase-Beier, 2004).

The problem related to the background can be formulated into two, as the following question: (1) What are kinds or types of English slang used in the novel entitled “The Adventure of Oliver Twist” by Charles Dickens? (2) How the three approaches of word meaning proposed by Bells can help the

translator find three conceptual meaning of slang word in the novel “The Adventure of Oliver Twist” by Charles Dickens?

REASEARCH METHOD

The research method of this study can be divided into three following aspect. They are: data source is taken from the novel entitled “The Adventure of Oliver Twist” by Charles Dickens, method and technique of collecting data of the study using documentation technique, and method and technique of analyzing data of this study using qualitative method to describe the kinds or the types, the characteristics and the technique to translate slang word into Indonesian.

DISCUSSION

Spolsky (2001) proposed that slang originally mean abuse. Slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formals rules, its comparative freshness, and its common ephemerality, and its marked use to claim solidarity. Slang is the language that has a little to do with the main aim of language, the connection of sound with ideas in order to communicate each idea, but rather an attitude, a felling and an act. Based on the international journal entitled *Whassup? Slang and Swearing among School Children* by Aitchison (2007, vol. 19, no.2); the writer points out that slang is often simply new, lively language, thought needs to be carefully, especially in written language. Swearing has always existed, and is inappropriate in formal setting. Confusion has arisen in relation to both type of language, because of the general growth of informality in the modern-day world. Slang words enter the language ever faster, and swearing is sometimes felt to be useful way to avoid pomposity (Williams, 2004).

Nida and Taber (1974) state that translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language massage, first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style. In relation in his notion of translation, they further add that translation must aim primarily at “producing massage”.

Conceptual Meaning

Bell (1991) proposed conceptual meaning sometimes called 'denotative meaning or 'cognitive' meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in verbal communication and it can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that other types of meaning are not. Much of the conceptual meaning of translation can be found in the dictionary

The Characteristic of Slang

One remarkable characteristic of slang is the creation of a large number of different word for the same thing, like babe, baby cakes, sweetie-pei, for a sweat heart; or kooky, schizo, loco for crazy.

Another feature of slang is extremely large mortality of slang terms in their infancy. It is due to the younger generation drop them out. Whereas, many of slang past to colloquialism and many of it on to standard speech. The other characteristic of slang can be found in spoken and written language (Boase-Beier, 2006).

Since slang is not considered as standard, formal or acceptable under all condition, slang is usually vulgar, impolite, or boorish. However, the vast majority of slang word and expression are neither taboo, vulgar, derogatory, nor offensive in meaning, sound or image (Zanettin, 2008).

The other characteristic of slang is the medium of slang to be represented. Most slang is found in spoken language rather than written language.

The Reason of the Use Of Slang

According to Eric Partridge (1894-1979), people use slang for any of at least 15 reason:

1. For the Fun: speaker use slang in order to achieve an exhilaration of the moment and ice breaker of formality to be an intimate relationship.
2. For Exercise in Wit or Ingenuity or in Humor: understanding that slang is dealing with the innovative creation in language, speaker is challenged to be active to play with the existing word to generate as many as slang that they can do. e.g. – a mouthpiece for ('a lawyer').

3. For Difference: speaker uses slang as an identity embodied for their group in purposing to make them different from others characterized by the language that use. Due to slang is used to show other (and to remind ourselves of) our biographical, mental, and psychological background; to show our social, economic, geographical, national, racial, religious, educational, occupational, and group interest, membership, and patriotism.
4. For Picturesque: to convey a message to hearer, speaker desire to represent it in unusual way in order to prevent them from insipidity. The picturesque or metaphorical aspect of slang is often due to its direct honesty or to its newness.
5. For Arresting: slang is used in order to give an impact or even shocking the hearer so that they will give more attention to the word uttered.
6. For Escape from Clichés: slang is usually simple and overt rather than complex or subtle. The ability of slang in this part is to avoid repetition and long explanation produced by the existing word.
7. For Enriching the Language: a slang term can reveal the full creative potentiality of language. There many new word coming up to the standard when on the first stage, it was slang. The need of slang, sometimes, because there is no one standard word to use. It could be said that slang are result from specific situation in which new object, ideas, or happening require new word to describe them.
8. For Adding Concrete: slang has ability to bring the abstract with concrete, the idealistic with realism and earthiness, the remote with aptness and immediacy.
9. For Secret: slang is used to avoid being understood by one's companion or the standers-by. Most of this slang are known as criminal terms and used by the underworld people. The example of them are: e.g. – pie wagon ('police patrol wagon'), -sneeze ('arrest'), -snow ('cocaine'),- black stuff ('opium').

10. For excluding the others: slang is used as a proving to determine that someone does not belong to speaker's group by testing of understanding language that they use.
11. For showing that one belongs: slang is used to establish relationship among the people in the same group by proving the understanding the language that they use.
12. For intimacy: speaker uses slang in order to promote a deep or lasting friendliness. This case can be clearly seen when someone start to open conversation on the first time they meet. Slang is used as a open ice-breaker among them.
13. For ease or social interaction: slang is used to maintain the relationship among speaker and hearer by entertaining and amusing them.
14. For being colloquial: slang is used as a device to run away from the formal atmosphere resulting a distance from hearer. Slang tends to create a informality and familiarity situation.
15. For reducing seriousness: slang is uttered to alleviate starkness and soften the tragedy. Due to its ingenious and amusing word delivered

Three Approach of Word Meaning

Among the possible ways of approaching the description and explanation of word meaning, three-stand out as particularly interesting: (1) reference theory (which would express the relationship between word and entity in some terms such as 'word X refer to entity Y'); (2) componential analysis (which would make use of an analogy from chemistry -'each word contain a number of atom of meaning'); and (3) meaning postulate (which would relate meaning to meaning through the convention of set theory -'a tiger isa mammal, isa animal, i.e. ' a tiger is a kind of mammal and mammal is kind of animal or animal include mammal, include tiger: {{{tiger} mammal} animal}).

Reference Theory

Investigations into how language interacts with the world are called theories of reference. This theory divided the semantic content of every expression, including sentences, into two components:

sense and meaning ("denotation", "nominatum" and "reference", among others). The sense of a sentence is the thought that it expresses. Such a thought is abstract, universal and objective. The sense of any sub-sentential expression consists in its contribution to the thought that its embedding sentence expresses. Senses determine reference and are also the modes of presentation of the objects to which expressions refer. Referents are the objects in the world that words pick out. Hence, the referents of "the evening star" and "the morning star" are the same, the planet Venus. But they are two different modes of presenting the same object and hence they

Componential Analysis

Componential analysis, also called feature analysis or contrast analysis, refers to the description of the meaning of words through structured sets of semantic features, which are given as “present”, “absent” or “indifferent with reference to feature”. The method thus departs from the principle of compositionality. Componential analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the structure of a word's meaning. Thus, it reveals the culturally important features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in the domain (Ottenheimer, 2006, p. 20). This is a highly valuable approach to learning another language and understanding a specific semantic domain of Ethnography.

Structural semantics and the componential analysis were patterned on the phonological methods of the Prague School, which described sounds by determining the absence and presence of features. On one hand, componential analysis gave birth to various models in generative semantics, lexical field theory and transformational grammar. On the other hand, its shortcoming was also visible:

1. The discovery procedures for semantic features are not clearly objectifiable.
2. Only part of the vocabulary can be described through more or less structured sets of features.
3. Metalinguistic features are expressed through language again.
4. Features used may not have clear definitions.
5. Limited in focus and mechanical in style.

As a consequence, entirely different ways to describe meaning were developed, such as prototype semantics.

Meaning Postulate

In semantics, a **meaning postulate** is the notion that lexical items (words) can be defined in terms of relations with other lexical items. Meaning postulates can put constraints on the interrelations that must hold among the meanings of certain words without necessarily treating one word as “more basic” than another or decomposing both of them into some common “atoms”. Decompositional analyses are not forbidden but are not required; that issue can be open to exploration and debate. The representation of argument structure illustrated here is exceedingly primitive and not to be taken seriously. The point of such an example is just to show that one can write axioms concerning the relation of pairs like buy and sell without trying to represent them as the “same relation” on any level.

Montague included a number of meaning postulates in PTQ (Montague 1973); many of them concerned issues of intensionality in various subclasses of verbs, nouns, and prepositions. The type of seek makes its direct object position referentially opaque; this meaning postulate puts mutual constraints on the meanings of seek, try, and find. If one believes that the meaning of seek includes but is not fully identical to the meaning of try to find, one can replace the x in this meaning postulate by y . Various semantic subclasses within a given semantic type. Whether such meaning postulates are possible for more than a small fraction of the lexicon of a natural language is a matter of debate which we do not aim to settle.

Example and Explanation

As stated by Chapman (1988) there are two kinds of slang; the primary slang and secondary slang, primary slang is the pristine speech of subculture members; so very natural to its speaker that it seems they might be mute without it; then secondary slang deals with the stylistic choice rather than true identification.

a. Primary Slang

From the conversation and the language spoken by the character in the novel *The Adventure of Oliver Twist*, found that there were some of English slang can identified into primary slang. They are can be found as in the following sentence:

1. I don't *wanna* a product of to my environment; I *wanna* my environment to be a product of me.
2. Frank, you *gotta* see somebody.
3. *Jeez*, she fell funny.
4. Listen, I got twenty thousand *bucks* when my mother died.
5. Enjoy your clams, *cocksuckers*.
6. I need you to keep your eyes open up, no more *bull shit*. Too bad. Your mother worked all *goddamned* day.
7. They think fucking that project is the best, I'm sure that you will *bloody fucking die*
8. What about us, Frank? What're we *gonna* do?
9. *Nothin', nothin'*. It doesn't have any power, that's all. It just happened once.
10. But if you don't find the *cheesy rat bastard* on your department, most likely not me who suffering.

All of the above slang expression uttered by the actor in the movie "The Departed" when they communicated each other were identified as Primary slang because as stated by Chapman (1988), primary slang were general expression used by English people on their daily communication and those slang expression were generally used as a expression to talk each other in their daily life. For example, the word "*wanna*" as found data no.1, this kind of slang word is referring to or indicating an action of someone desire. The word "*wanna*" has the same

meaning of the formal form (want to). So this kind of slang is clearly shown what the speaker said to indicating something they wanted to do.

b. Secondary Slang

In the novel “The Adventure of Oliver Twist” found some secondary slang. Based on Chapman theory secondary slang is kind of slang word that deals with the stylistic choice rather than true identification. Secondary slang in the movie script “The Departed” can be identified as in the following sentences:

1. We think Costello got *rats* on State Police.
2. Except sell the *ching chongs* a bunch of fuckin' plastic.
3. You want some *coke*? There it is. Don't move till you numb.
4. Check your weapons... Fitzzy has the *chicken*...

Analysis:

1. Slang word “*rats*” in the data no 1 used to call unpleasant person or a person who is no loyal or who deceives. It common used to express someone's attitude. It is the reason why the slang word “*rats*” classify as secondary slang.
2. Slang word “*ching chong*” in the data no 2 is words that common used to call the Chinese man. This kind of slang usually used by the drugs dealers or street gangs to call the Chinese man. So this kind of slang is one of stylistic choice to express resourcefulness of something. It is the reason why the slang word *ching chong* classify as secondary slang.
3. The slang word “*coke*” in the data no 3 is common used to name cocaine. This slang word is used to express something in secret way where just restricted people who understand the meaning of that words. It is the reason why the slang word “*coke*” classifies as secondary slang.

4. The slang word “*chicken*” in data no 4 is common used to called a girl, young woman, and also a word that used to called people who afraid to do something. In this case “*chicken*” is used to express someone’s attitude. It is the reason why the slang word “*chicken*” classify as secondary slang.

Explanation for Three Approaches of Word Sentence Meaning

Data 1:

Data no 1 is a conversation among the underworld people, every gang has their own slang. There is a conversation between Jew, as a chief and Sikes from other gang.

Source Language	Target Language
Sikes : For business, so say what you’ve got to say.	Sikes: <i>Untuk bisnis, jadi kamu tinggal katakan apa yang harus kamu katakan.</i>
Jew: About the crib at Chertsey, Bill?	Jew: <i>Tentang markas kita di Chertsey, Bill?</i>

SL in English	TL in Indonesian
The concept: THE acoustic image: /ðə/ object reference: not available	not translated
Crib concept: CRIB acoustic image: /krib/ object reference: small bed for a small child slang word meaning: a house at which they (the thieves) planned a robbery	Markas concept: MARKAS acoustic image: / mar.kas/ object reference: post, station or office

In this example the translator try to transfer the concept of **the crib** to target language as a **markas**. The crib is slang word means a house at which they (the thieves) planned a robbery. But this concept is not available in Indonesian language. As a translator should find the relevant terms to transfer that concept. According to the knowledge based theory, the concepts of “crib” and “markas” both share the same idea a house at which they (the thieves) planned a robbery.

Data 2

Source Language	Target Language
-----------------	-----------------

Dodger: I suppose you don't event know what a prig is?	Dodger: <i>Aku yakin kamu tidak tahu bagaimana seorang pencuri itusebenarnya.</i>
Oliver: I think I know that, It's a something; you are one , are you not?	Oliver: <i>Aku rasa akutahu, itu seseorang sepertikamu, benarkan?</i>
Dodgerf: I am	Dodger: <i>Aku</i>

SL in English	TL in Indonesian
A	seorang
concept: A	concept: SEORANG
acoustic image: /ə/	Acoustic image: /se.o.rang/
object reference: not available	object refesence: a person, human being, a man
Prig	Pencuri
concept: PRIG	concept:PENCURI
acoustic image: /prig/	acoustic image: / pen.cu.ri/
object reference: very moral person who disapprove of other behaviour.(literal menaing)	object reference: a person who steal especially secretly without vilolence.
Slang word meaning: a thief	

In this example the translators try to transfer the concept of **a prig** to target language as **pencuri**. The prig is slang word means a thief. But this concept is not available in Indonesian language. The translator should find the relevant terms to transfer that concept. According to the knowledge based theory, the concepts of “prig” and “pencuri” both share the same idea as a person who stealspecially secretly without violence. .

Componential Analysis

Componential analysis, also called feature analysis or contrast analysis, refers to the description of the meaning of words through structured sets of semantic features, which are given as “present”, “absent” or “indifferent with reference to feature”. The method thus departs from the principle of compositionality. Componential analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the structure of a word's meaning. Thus, it reveals the culturally important features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in the domain (Ottenheimer, 2006, p. 20). This is a highly valuable approach to learning another language and understanding a specific semantic domain of Ethnography.

Structural semantics and the componential analysis were patterned on the phonological methods of the Prague School, which described sounds by determining the absence and presence of features. On one hand, componential analysis gave birth to various models in generative semantics, lexical field theory and transformational grammar. On the other hand, its shortcoming was also visible:

1. The discovery procedures for semantic features are not clearly objectifiable.
2. Only part of the vocabulary can be described through more or less structured sets of features.
3. Metalinguistic features are expressed through language again.
4. Features used may not have clear definitions.
5. Limited in focus and mechanical in style.

As a consequence, entirely different ways to describe meaning were developed, such as prototype semantics.

Example:

Data 1:

Source Language	Target Language
Guard: Who's the other one?	Guard: <i>Itu siapa?</i>
Jack: A new pal	Jack: <i>seorang teman baru</i>

SL in English	TL in Indonesian
Pal	Teman
/pal/	/te.man/
[+ noun]	[+ noun]
[+ countable]	[+ countable]
[+ singular]	[+ singular]
[+ use by underground people]	[- use by underground people]
[+ available in suburban area]	[- available in suburban area]
Etc	Etc

In the first example, the word “pal” and “teman” share the same feature such as [+ noun]

[+ countable], [+ singular]. Meanwhile, the differences, “pal” consists of features [+ use by underground people] [+ available in suburban area], while “teman” doesn’t share the features [+ use by underground people] [+ available in suburban area]. Related to the sentence, “pal” and “teman” are equivalent to be used in the translation of the sentence, as it refers to a person one knows and likes, usually somebody that not a member of family.

Data 2

Source Language	Target Language
Guard: Did you see the plant there?	Guard: <i>Apa kamu sudah melihat korban kita?</i>
Jack: a poor young lady who walked across the street	Jack: <i>seorang wanita muda malang yang sedang menyebrang jalan.</i>

SL in English	TL in Indonesian
Plant means Victim	Korban
/plant/	/kor.ban/
[+ noun]	[+ noun]
[+ countable]	[+ countable]
[+ singular]	[+ singular]
[+ use by underground people]	[- use by underground people]
[+ available in suburban area]	[- available in suburban area]
Etc	Etc

In the first example, the word “plant” and “korban” share the same feature such as [+ noun] [+ countable], [+ singular]. Meanwhile, the differences, “plant” consists of features [+ use by underground people] [+ available in suburban area], while “korban” doesn’t share the features [+ use by underground people] [+ available in suburban area]. Related to the sentence, “plant” and “korban” are equivalent to be used in the translation of the sentence, as it refers to a person or a thing that is injured, killed, or destroyed as the result of crime, bad luck, an accident etc.

Meaning Postulate

In semantics, a **meaning postulate** is the notion that lexical items (words) can be defined in terms of relations with other lexical items. Meaning postulates can put constraints on the interrelations that must hold among the meanings of certain words without necessarily treating one word as “more

basic” than another or decomposing both of them into some common “atoms”. Decompositional analyses are not forbidden but are not required; that issue can be open to exploration and debate. The representation of argument structure illustrated here is exceedingly primitive and not to be taken seriously. The point of such an example is just to show that one can write axioms concerning the relation of pairs like buy and sell without trying to represent them as the “same relation” on any level.

Montague included a number of meaning postulates in PTQ (Montague 1973); many of them concerned issues of intensionality in various subclasses of verbs, nouns, and prepositions. The type of seek makes its direct object position referentially opaque; this meaning postulate puts mutual constraints on the meanings of seek, try, and find. If one believes that the meaning of seek includes but is not fully identical to the meaning of try to find, one can replace the x in this meaning postulate by y . Various semantic subclasses within a given semantic type. Whether such meaning postulates are possible for more than a small fraction of the lexicon of a natural language is a matter of debate which we do not aim to settle.

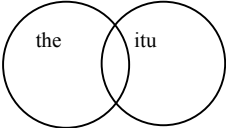
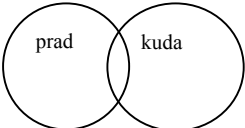
Example:

In the synonymy, the concepts shares several similar features while still possesses differences in some parts. In the hyponymy, one concept is included in another one. In the antonymy, both concepts are totally different and in contrast between one to another. The example can be described as below:

Data 1:

Synonymy

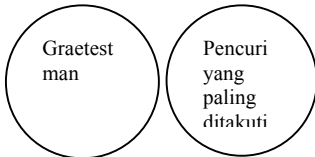
Source Language	Target Language
Brittle: Where is the prad ?	Brittle: Dimana kuda itu ?
Jack: in the yard, sir.	Jack: di halaman tuan.

SL in English	TL in Indonesian	Diagram
The /ðə/	Itu /i.tu/	Synonymy 
Prad /prad/	Kuda /kuda/	Synonymy 

The use of concept “the” and “itu” as the equivalent preposition in the two sentences is considered as synonymy since they possess some similarities and differences in their concepts. Both are used to referring to something that has been mentioned or can be understood. The relationship of the concepts of “prad” and “kuda” is also called synonymy because they share the similarity of large animal with four long legs. The differences are in what way they used in different place.

Antonymy

Source Language	Target Language
Brittle: Who is that sir? Jack: He was the greatest man in time	<i>Brittle: Siapakah laki-laki itu tuan?</i> <i>Jack: Dia adalah pencuri yang paling ditakuti di daerah ini.</i>

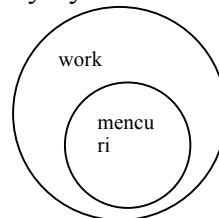
SL in English	TL in Indonesian	Diagram
The /ðə/ greatest man in time /'grəʊsəristɪ:(r)/	not translated Pencuri yang paling ditakuti /me.ra.sa bang.ga/	no diagram available antonymy 

In the example above, an antonymy relation occurs between the concepts of the phrase “greatest man” and “pencuri yang paling ditakuti”. The concept of “greatest man” in the English SL

sentence includes the person who has good behavior while in its Indonesian TL it is translated into “pencuri yang paling ditakuti” which rather show a person with bad behaviour or a criminal.

Hyponymy

Source Language	Target Language
Oliver: I have walked a long way. I have been work these seven days.	<i>Oliver: Aku sudah melalui perjalanan panjang. Aku sudah mencuri tujuh hari ini.</i>
Jack: Walking for seven days, Oh, I see. Baik order, eh?	<i>Jack: hukuman selama tujuh hari! Oh aku tahu itu pasti perintah Tuan Baik.</i>

SL in English	TL in Indonesian	Diagram
Work /work/	Mencuri /men.cu.ri/	hyponymy 

The concept of “work” in the English SL sentence is translated into “mencuri”. The term “work” is considered as more general, which may include the concept of “working in the office”, “working for someone”, etc. On the other hand, the concept of “mencuri” is more specific as the part of the term “work”. The relation between the concept of “table” and “mejamakan” is hyponymy.

CONCLUSION

1. The form of English slang used in the novel "The Adventure of Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens is generally in the form of primary slang. There were ten primary slang words uttered by the character in the novel. However, there were only four secondary slang words found in the novel. So the primary slang more common used by the character in novel. There were some characteristic of slang that appear in the novel “The Adventure of Oliver Twist” by Charles Dickens, there are:

1. Slang is a kind of language that common used as a social identity by certain group of people.

2. Since most of slang are metaphoric, in determining the meaning of slang given cannot be directly found through its literary meaning

2. There are 3 approaches that can be used by the translator to find conceptual meaning of the word: (1) reference theory (which would express the relationship between word and entity in some terms such as 'word X refer to entity Y'); (2) componential analysis (which would make use of an analogy from chemistry -'each word contain a number of atom of meaning'); and (3) meaning postulate (which would relate meaning to meaning through the convention of set theory.

REFERENCES

- Abu Risha, M. 2008. Investigating Ethnolinguistic Theory across Language in The Journal of Specialized Translation. Issue: 9, January 2008.
- Abu Syahdeh, A. 2004. Translation of English dioms into Arabicin Babel, Vol: 50, Issue: 2, January 2004.
- Adams, Michael. 2009. Slang – The People’s Poetry. Indianapolis, Indiana: Oxford Press.
- Aitchison, Jean. 2007. *Whassup? Slang and Swearing among School Children Vol. 19:18-21*(cited 2008 January).Available from <http://www.academicinfo.net/esl.html>.
- Bell, Roger T. 1991. *Translation and Translating Theory and Practice*. London and New York: Longman Inc.
- Boase-Beier, J. (2004) “Saying what someone else meant: style, relevance and translation”, *International Journal of Applied Linguistics*14 (2): 276-86.
- Boase-Beier, J. (2006) *Stylistic Approaches to Translation*, Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.
- Chapman, Robert L.1988. *A New Dictionary of American Slang*. London: Harper and Row Publisher, Inc.
- Halliday, M. (2004) *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, London: Hodder Arnold
- Hoey, M. (2005) *Lexical Priming: A New Theory of Words and Language*, London: Routledg
- Jones, F. (2009) “Literary translation”, in Baker, M. &G. Saldanha (eds.) (2009) *Routledge Encyclopaedia of Translation Studies*, London: Routledge, 152-157.
- Montague, Richard. 1973. *The proper treatment of quantification in ordinary English. In Approaches to Natural Language*, eds. K.J.J. Hintikka, J.M.E. Moravcsik and P. Suppes, 221-242. Dordrecht: Reidel. Reprinted in Montague 1974, 247-270; Reprinted in Portner and Partee, eds., 2002, 17-34.
- Nida, Eugene A. and Charles R. Taber. 1974. *The Theory and Practice of Transaltion Leiden*, Nehterlands: The United Bible Societies.
- Otteinheimer, J.H. (2006). *The Anthropology of Language: An Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology*.London: Oxford University.
- Partridge, Eric . 1981. *Eric Partridge in his own words*. New York: Macmillan.
- Spolsky, Bernard. 2001. *Sociolinguistic*. London: Oxford University Press.

Williams, Malcolm. 2004. Translation Quality Assessment: An Argumentation-Centered Approach.
Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press.

Zanettin, F. (Ed.). (2008). Comics in translation. Manchester, England: St. Jerome