Translation Strategies of Jamaican Dialect in Houck's Novel *Tiger's Voyage*

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ABSTRACT

Dialects in literary works give new challenges for translators. In the novel *Tiger's Voyage*, one character with Jamaican English dialect is presented differently by the way of his speaking, so is in the Indonesian translation. This research aimed to analyze the translation strategies used for translating the dialects in Indonesian translation based on Berezowski's dialectical translation strategies. This study applies qualitative method by utilizing data in the forms of dialogues spoken by the character. The result shows that six out of ten translation strategies were applied with artificial variety as the most dominant one. The application of the strategies was based on the phonological and syntactic deviation existing in the data, from which the Indonesian translator choses to keep the phonological deviation as the only modification remains. As an implication, the Indonesian translation of *Tiger's Voyage* stays allegiant to the source text where Jamaican English dialect is presented through the character, even though it is made artificially. Through the modifications, however, the translation can still be comprehended by the target text readers. It is adjusted to the target language by adhering to domestication technique to anticipate the readers from confusion.

Keywords: dialect, domestication, Jamaican English, linguistic deviation, translation strategies

INTRODUCTION

Translation of literature introduces new cultures and presents foreignness in some contexts of discourse (Conti & Gourley 2014, 128). The rise of literary translation worldwide has brought about broader perspective of literature and culture. What makes it special is that literary translation is more apt to translators being as creative as possible (Li 2013). Not only that, it broadens the variety of theories, methods, strategies and practices itself.

The existence of dialect in literary translation also acquaints new faces to literature. In the fictional novel *Tiger's Voyage*, for instance, one Jamaican character is presented differently by the way of his speaking. Houck, the author of the novel, displays the Jamaican English through conversations by differing some words from how they are commonly uttered and/or written in English; so is the Indonesian translation. One of the portrayals goes like the sentence "Would *ja* be *keepin'* an old sea dog *comp'ny* while he eats his dinner, *den*?" which becomes, "*Maukah* kaw *temani si* tuwa *ini sementara* diya *makan malam*?" in Indonesian version.

As literary translation has developed by adjusting to particular cases/practices, there might be a proper strategy to cope with the dialects in literature. In fact, in any types of text; scientific, cultural, legal, administrative or dialect; translation offers its own challenges to convert the source language into the target language (Venuti 1995, 5). For translators, the case of Jamaican English dialect in *Tiger's Voyage* displays the TL as dialectical as well as linguistically deviated in several aspects of language. This is why the variation

both in the source text (ST) and target text (TT) of this novel is worth investigating.

LITERARY REVIEW   Yu (2017) explores the phenomenon of English to Chinese translation from the canonical literature *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. The translation process requires omission and language variety reversal which results in the change of social class perspective and theme of the fiction instead. Dudek's research (2018) deals with dialectical translation strategies for subtitle. Taken from a Polish film *The Peasants*, it is found out that the effective way to make a translated subtitle is by neutralizing and omitting dialectical utterances in the TT. Similarly, Ethelb (2019) also spots dialectical utterances in a Jordanian film *Captain Abu Raed* which end up neutralized in the TL, English. The choice to neutralize results in missing the display of social classes, geographical variations and relationship among characters in the film (Ethelb 2019).

UNDERLYING THEORIES   Translation is commonly defined as an intermediary across language barriers (Berezowski 1997, 18); whereas it has much broader understanding than that. A semiotician named Jakobson tries to widen the perspective of translation by claiming that any kinds of communication system can also bear with translation process (Jakobson in Berezowski 1997, 19). Thus, a language—including all of its varieties—can be translated. So as to maximize the process of translating, a translator should consider four facets, namely translation as a science, skill, art, and taste (Newmark 1988, 6). These four aspects are interrelated because a translation result can never merely be considered an art without a good skill or without involving linguistic and semantic analysis (Nababan 1999, 12).

Dialect   Chambers and Trudgill defined dialect as "a substandard, low-status, often rustic form of language, generally associated with the peasantry, the working class, or other groups lacking in prestige" (Chambers & Trudgill 2004, 3). The notion is shaped from what people think about how others talk; if others talk differently from them, then it is a dialect (Wolfram & Schilling 2016, 2-3). Ultimately, it gives rise to language stereotypes; those who speak dialects are less superior than those who speak standard languages. In fact, regardless of whether there is a standard language or not, all varieties of language are considered dialects (Chambers & Trudgill 2004, 3).

Jamaican English Dialect   The emergence and development of dialect is influenced by geographical, social, historical, political and cultural identity factors (Chambers & Trudgill 2004, 5). Differences among dialects are grouped based on levels of variation. According to Wolfram & Schilling (2016, 59-93), the variation ranges from lexicon, phonology, grammar and pragmatics. The British Isles, for instance, contains many regions with different dialects. It covers Welsh English, Irish English (Hiberno-English), Scottish English, Yorkshire and many more. Though speaking the same language, the utterances somehow differ in certain linguistic aspects. American English has also adopted many words from British English; however, they differ lexically, phonologically and grammatically (Wolfram & Schilling 2016, 60). These varieties evidently consist of specific characteristics that might be influenced by other languages. That is to say, the development of dialect is a continuous process that keeps giving influences to other varieties (Wolfram & Schilling 2016, 61).

The language of Jamaicans was and is still influenced by the standard British English. Cassidy illustrated the use of English in Jamaica with a simple scale with two arrows opposing each other. The scale might be displayed as follows.
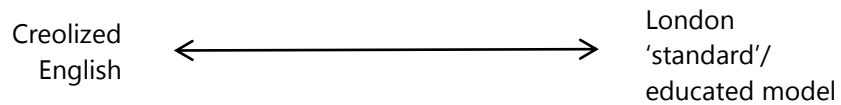
Creolized English ← → London 'standard'/ educated model

Figure 1: The Range of Language Use in Jamaica

The right arrow represents the standard form of English which is used by British people in general; it is also called to be the language of the 'educated' (Cassidy 2007, 2). Another arrow heading to the left represents the English commonly spoken by those working as peasants, laborers, even slaves, in which they might be barely in touch with proper education. Within their minimum, even zero experience in education, they forcefully spoke English yet got affected by strong control of their mother tongue (Cassidy 2007, 2). As this phenomenon continues to the present day, the English language in Jamaica is somewhat 'creolized' (Mordecai & Mordecai 2001, 72; Cassidy 2007, 2).

Jamaican Creole was believed to be formed during the period 1660-1700. Britain, the colonizer, gave a massive influence to language in Jamaica as it related to how the society communicated. One thing to bear in mind, as the British were colonizers, their speech hence belonged to the middle-class society, possibly combined with the upper and lower class (Cassidy 2007, 15). How the language became creolized was prompted by the arrival of West African slaves at the Caribbean (Mordecai & Mordecai 2001, 81), in which they brought African languages and their version of English. The creole developed as the number of black people in Jamaica increased more than the whites. Apart from these two main influences, the formation of Jamaican Creole was also faintly affected by other parties; the Arawak people (the first Native Americans/Indians to have arrived and settled in Jamaica before Christopher Columbus' discovery), the Maroons (African descendants in America, colonized by the Dutch in Suriname), the Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Dutch colonizers (Cassidy 2007, 10-11).

Table 1: Jamaican Creole's Continuum

Degree	Sentence Example
Standard Jamaican English	*The men don't know what they are saying.*
Middle range (closer to English)	*The man them don' know what them sayin'.*
Middle range (closer to Jamaican Creole)	*De man dem doan know wa dem a seh.*
(Closer to true) Jamaican Creole	*De man dem no know weh dem (d)a seh.*

Every now and then, the language in Jamaica grows broader in its degree of use. According to Figure 1, it is whether the Jamaicans speak the standard or the creolized English. They normally use the standard language in formal situations and switch to the creolized in most informal situations as their colloquial language (Cassidy 2007, 2-3). Along with the language continuity, it seems that many Jamaicans speak the language between these two bases (Mordecai and Mordecai 2001, 73). They might also speak both varieties,

hence they are considered bilingual or diglossic—using two varieties of language in a speech community (Ferguson 1959). This phenomenon is called the creole continuum. According to Mordecai and Mordecai, creole continuum is more apt to adjust to the Jamaican's continuity (Mordecai & Mordecai 2001, 73). They assumed that there are four levels of variety in Jamaican language; each level comprises different linguistic features.

Despite the creole continuum, *Table 1* presents various changes of linguistic features, especially in the second, third and fourth variety. The standard Jamaican English in common has the same characteristics as British English, American English, etc. However, its phonological system is deviant due to its historical factors, thus the two middle ranges and the closer-to-true Jamaican Creole are much more different than that. The sounds and pronunciation in both Jamaican English and Jamaican Creole are adjusted to be different from the standard English.

i	u	iɛ	uo
ɪ	ʊ		oʊ
	o		
ɛ			aɪ
	aa, a		

Figure 2: Vocals and Diphthongs of Jamaican Creole

The vocals and diphthongs of Jamaican Creole has a slight difference from, for example, the standard British. The British English vocals comprises the vocal /iː/ and /uː/ for long vocals, while Jamaican English has /i/ and /u/. The vocal /æ/ is not found in Jamaican English, while the British English has it. All diphthongs in Jamaican are in the form of falling diphthong; the diphthong /iɛ/ ranges from [iɛ] to [iɐ]; /uo/ ranges from [uᵒ], [uᵓ], [uᵃ] and [oᵓ]; /oʊ/ ranges from [ɐᵘ] to [ɵᵘ]; and /aɪ/ ranges from [ɐⁱ] to [ɐᵋ] (Cassidy & Le Page 1980, xxxix).

/b/	[b]	/m/	[m]	/sh/	[ʃ]
/p/	[p]	/n/	[n]	/j/	[dʒ]
/d/	[t]	/ny/	[ɲ]	/ch/	[tʃ]
/t/	[d]	/ng/	[ŋ]	/l/	[l]
/gy/	[ɟ]	/v/	[v]	/w/	[w]
/ky/	[c]	/f/	[f]	/r/	[r]
/g/	[g]	/z/	[z]	/y/	[j]
/k/	[k]	/s/	[s]	/h/	[h]

Figure 3. Consonants of Jamaican Creole

Consonants in Jamaican does not have /θ/, /ð/ and /ʒ/ like British English. This is, again, due to the historical factor that these sounds are rare, or even unavailable/unspoken in West African languages. However, Jamaican comprises some consonants that differ from British English, such as [ɟ], pronounced as /gy/; [c], pronounced as /ky/; and [ɲ], pronounced as /ny/.

Problems of Dialectical Translation

Berezowski (1997, 42-43) stipulates four basic language elements considered apt to present the deviation of a standard language, i.e.: phonetics/phonology, morphology, lexis, and syntax. These linguistic deviations are commonly found in dialectical texts, especially in the ST. The phonological deviation contains

every spelling and pronunciation which differs from the standard language; the morphological deviation contains any kinds of form nonstandard utterances, including honorifics; the lexical deviation comprises nonstandard vocabularies; the syntactic deviation comprises any nonstandard parts, such as functional sentences (Berezowski 1997, 42-43).

Dialectical Translation Strategies

According to Berezowski (1997, 7), language variation has been recognized long before scholars carry out new discoveries and researches on it. Litterateurs had brought dialect as sort of variation to adorn their narratives and bring them to another level of aesthetic and rhetoric—however, many translation theories have failed in accounting for it in literary works. To cope with this problem, Berezowski (1997, 51-83) initiated his own framework consisting of ten strategies of dialectical translation as follows.

1. Neutralization
   This strategy refers to the process of neutralizing vernacular texts in the ST into the standard texts in the TT. To achieve the standard TT, neutralization goes through two steps of translating. First, the intralingual translation requires the ST's vernacular texts/utterances to be rendered into the standard ST. Second, the standard ST is transferred into the standard TT, included in interlingual translation. This strategy consequently loses the social deixis in the ST, but also makes the TT readers easy to understand the texts.

2. Lexicalization
   While neutralization comprises full intralingual and interlingual process, lexicalization comprises incomplete intralingual yet full interlingual process. Lexicalization excludes the lexis feature in the intralingual translation, making the process incomplete (Berezowski 1997, 53). For that reason, the result of this strategy is somewhat ambiguous; the characters in the TT might be presented unspecified in their social deixis or community.

3. Partial translation
   In partial translation, some features in the ST can be left dialectical. This strategy might be used in specific cases, in which the translator leaves some words/utterances untranslated, directly quoted from the SL to the TL. In other cases, by applying this strategy, a translator is capable to restrict the unfamiliar culture or terms that might be confusing to the TL readers if the ST is fully translated into the TT.

4. Transliteration
   Transliteration undergoes intralingual and interlingual process. In the former step, the ST is rendered graphologically and phonologically. The result will then be brought to the final step, which requires the adjustment to the phonological and graphological units in TL. For instance, the name Moshe in English is translated as Mosze in Polish; the consonant /sz/ is used to replace the sound /ʃ/.

5. Speech defect
   This strategy is defined as the process of foregrounding defects in the characters' phonology to present SL social deixis into the TT. Speech defect undergoes the interlingual process; translating the ST to TT, and intralingual process; transferring the vernacular TT to standard TT yet giving some phonological defects on it. Though containing defects, the result in the TT refers to no particular social groups or language

communities in the TL. Defects in the ST and TT are technically different languages. TT readers might find it difficult to guess the language community where these dialect markers are in.

6. Relativization

Relativization is the strategy of reducing dialectic markers in the ST, especially in the form of honorifics and address, as they are translated into the TT (Levinson 1983, 89-92). Similar to speech defect, this strategy aims to keep the fidelity to the SL. Relativization goes through interlingual and intralingual translation, in which in intralingual process, the translation is restricted in the scope of pragmatics. For example, the word *masser* in English is adjusted to be *massy* or *massa* in Polish.

7. Pidginization

This translation strategy is the most unsimilar among the former strategies aforementioned. It focuses on morphological and syntactic deviation as the TT comprises full dialectic markers. By all means, pidginization only undergoes the interlingual process, without changing the dialectical ST into the standard ST. The main goal of this strategy is to produce a translation comprising a very particular TL, full of dialectical features, in which the character in a literary work can be recognized as a 'nonstandard speaking character'.

8. Artificial Variety

The strategy of artificial variety differs from pidginization in the way it presents morphological, lexical and syntactic features as dialectical markers in the TT. As a language variety, the dialect in TT is made artificially; however, it might be anchored in a particular language in the TL, which also might develop as a real dialect in the future. That is to say, this strategy merely undergoes the interlingual translation process.

9. Colloquialization

The dialect markers translated are in the form of colloquial language by using this strategy. Colloquialization predominantly deals with lexical and syntactic features merely where they appear in the ST, meaning that colloquialization might be used if the ST comprises a dialect as well; hence it is not in the form of artificial variety like the former one. In addition, colloquialization only undergoes the interlingual process.

10. Rusticalization

The highlight of this strategy is the use of full, regional, nonstandard language variety in the TT. It deals with all levels of language; phonology, morphology, lexis and syntax; but phonology becomes the most predominant feature that makes the translation stands out as a rustic or vernacular text. Rusticalization solely goes through the interlingual process, in which the dialectical ST is directly translated into a dialectical TT. To that end, this strategy keeps the social deixis existed, both in the sociological and geographical aspects.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research implemented the qualitative method to work on the data. According to Creswell (2013), qualitative method deals with interview, observation, document, and audiovisual data. The method application is followed by collecting the data. This research involved 71 data in the form of sentences comprising words and phrases with linguistic deviation, both in the ST and TT. These were taken from the novel *Tiger's Voyage* as the source of data. The novel consists of 27 chapters, however, only two chapters are

selected, Chapter 7: The Yacht (*Bab 7: Kapal Pesiar*) and Chapter 13: Lady Silkworm (*Bab 13: Lady Silkworm*). This is because the appearance of the Jamaican character can only be found in these two chapters. The data were then further processed by being grouped based on the suitable translation strategies as well as numbered to see the total data being researched. By applying Berezowski's (1997) translation strategies, the data subsequently underwent the process of analysis to find out the proper strategies applied, elaborate the application of the strategies, and uncover the reasons of the application in the data.

DISCUSSION

In the novel *Tiger's Voyage*, there are found of 71 sentences of Captain Dixon, the character, who is speaking Jamaican English. All these sentences comprise a number of words and phrases with linguistic deviations either phonologically or syntactically. The deviated words and phrases can be seen on the following tables.

Table 2 describes the phonologically-deviated words spoken by the character in Jamaican English.

Table 2: Phonologically-Deviated Words in ST

Vernacular Words	Standard Words	Phonological Pattern	Position
dis, de, den, der, dan, dat, dey, dem, bodder, radder	this, the, then, there, than, that, they, them, bother, rather	[ð] is changed into [d]	Initial, medial
tellin', feelin', lookin', hopin', makin', wantin', carryin', bein', fishin', mornin', listenin', yellin', boundin'	telling, feeling, looking, hoping, making, wanting, carrying, being, fishing, morning, listening, yelling, bounding	[ŋ] is changed into [n]	Final
ta, ya, ta'nite, outta, ma, ga'nite	to, you, tonight, out of, my, goodnight	[ə], [uː], [aʊ], [aɪ] and [ʊ] are changed into [a]	Medial, final
aboot, wooman, aboove	about, woman, above	[aʊ], [ʊ] and [ʌ] are changed into [oo]	Medial
tink, ting, wit	think, thing, with	[θ] is changed into [t]	Initial, final
'ad	had	Deletion of the sound [h]	Initial
jus', won', would'n, abundan'	just, won't, wouldn't, abundant	Deletion of the sound [t]	Final

Meanwhile, *Table 3* displays the phonologically-deviated words in the translated version, that is Indonesian language.

Table 3: Phonologically-Deviated Words in TT

Vernacular Words	Standard Words	Phonological Pattern	Position
kaw, pulaw, kalaw, maw, ataw	*kau, pulau, kalau, mau, atau*	[au] is changed into [aw]	Final
tempad, sebud, laud, pendapad, saad, bangkid, melewad(kan), memikad, melihad, membuad	*tempat, sebut, laut, pendapat, saat, bangkit, melewat(kan), memikat, melihat, membuat*	[t] is changed into [d]	Final
ayoo, (ku)cooba, haloo, noona, booleh, poohoon, seoorang, geloombang, oombak	*ayo, kucoba, halo, nona, boleh, pohon, seorang, gelombang, ombak*	[o] is changed into [oo]	Initial, medial, final
sampay, pantay	*sampai, pantai*	[ai] is changed into [ay]	Final
tuwa, membuwat, suwami, semuwa, luwas	*tua, membuat, suami, semua, luas*	Insertion of [w] between [u] and [a]	Medial
biyar, diya, setiyap, siyang	*biar, dia, setiap, siang*	Insertion of [y] between [i] and [a]	Medial

On the other hand, *Table 4* compares the syntactically-deviated words in the source language.

Table 4: Syntactically-Deviated Words in ST

Vernacular Phrases	Standard Phrases
you been tellin'	you have been telling
she been waiting	she has been waiting
she be complaining	she is complaining
we be currently	we are currently
he go fishin'	he went fishing
she gonna	she is going to
she tired of	she is tired of
me boat	my boat
me old bones	my old bones
meself	myself

Deviations in ST occur in both phonology and syntax, whereas in TT they appear in phonology. According to Berezowski (1997, 54), the most salient feature brought up in dialectical translation is the display of phonological deviation. The Indonesian translation of *Tiger's Voyage* only comprises changes in spelling and sound without reshaping the structure of the sentences, hence making it easier to read and understand. Thus, the choice to modify the

phonology in TT is to keep the fidelity to ST, though it possibly leads to the lost of ST's social deixis.

The Strategies of
Tiger's Voyage
Translation

The display of one or more dialect markers in one sentence requires some particular strategies mixed. Thus, the following section elaborates the translation strategies application classified into four parts: single strategy, double strategy, triple strategy, and quadruple strategy. Each application deals with the total of translation strategies applied in the data of *Tiger's Voyage* translation in Indonesian.

Single
Strategy

A single strategy pertains to one translation strategy applied on one sentence.

1. Neutralization

   The process of neutralization requires intralingual and interlingual translation. Due to this double process, the TT is presented as the standard form of words and structure in Indonesian.

   STv   : I believe we **be** currently **aboot** fifty feet **aboove de** water line.
   STsz : I believe we **are** currently **about** fifty feet **above** the water. line.
   TTs   : *Aku yakin saat ini kita **berada sekitar** lima belas meter dari **permukaan** air.*
   Note : STv: source text vernacular; STs: source text standardized; TTs: target text standard.

   The phonological change in the vernacular ST occurs in the word *about*, *above* and *the* which are deviated as *aboot*, *aboove* and *de*. The diphthong [aʊ] and the vowel [ʌ] are both pronounced [oo] in Jamaican, while the sound /ð/ is replaced with /d/. This is due to the historical factor that the sound /ð/ is rare in West African languages. This replacement could happen in the initial, center, and final position (Cassidy & Le Page 1980, lviii). Besides the phonology, the phrase 'we *be* currently' undergoes syntactic deviation as it should have been formed as 'we are currently'. Jamaicans in real life apparently do not consider 'to be' in sentences, hence the word *be* is used as the alternative; besides *a*, *de* or *da* (Mordecai & Mordecai 2001, 79).

2. Artificial Variety

   Artificial variety requires a language variety which becomes a new, unreal dialect (Berezowski 1997, 76). By all means, this strategy keeps TT dialectical, yet TT does not refer to any language varieties in reality.

   ST : You're lookin' more at ease dan I've seen you in a while, if I may say so.
   TT : ***Kaw*** *tampak lebih **santay** dan sudah lama aku tak bertemu denganmu, **kalaw** aku **booleh** bilang begitu.*

   The word *kaw*, *santay*, *kalaw* and *booleh* in the TT are supposedly written as *kau*, *santai*, *kalau* and *boleh*. Pulling out of Jamaican phonological system, there is a diphthong /ou/ that ranges from [ɐu] and [ɵu]. Zorrilla and Beria (2006) found out that as one of the variants, the diphthong /ɐu/ is pronounced [aw]. In addition, it is also pronounced [aw] in Indonesian phonological system (Lafamane, n.d.). Thus, the modification of /aw/ in TT, does not influence any articulation changes. Also, the change of /o/ into [oo] appears in TT, following the previous example in ST. This pronunciation is commonly used in Jamaican (Minto, 2021), and the artificial variety made in TT might root in Jamaican phonology.

Double Strategy   A double strategy comprises two translation strategies applied on one sentence.

1. Neutralization and partial translation
Neutralization deals with neutralizing dialectical elements in ST to become standard in TT. Meanwhile, partial translation refers to the action of leaving some texts untranslated. That is to say, translators quote some texts, the untranslated ones, directly from SL to TL (Berezowski 1997, 60).

   STv   : **Ga'nite**, Miss Kelsey.
   STsz   : **Goodnight**, Miss Kelsey.
   TTs   : *Malam, **Miss** Kelsey.*

   The translation process firstly involves intralingual translation where the vernacular ST is shifted into the standard ST. Secondly, in the interlingual translation, the word 'Miss' is left untranslated; whereas it could be translated into *Nona*, an address for unmarried women in Indonesian.

2. Neutralization and artificial variety

   STv   : One day Jingwei **tell** him **dat she gonna** have a child.
   (STsz : One day Jingwei **told** him that **she was going to** have a child.)
   TTs   : *Suatu hari Jingwei mengatakan bahwa **diya** hamil.*

   The intralingual process for neutralization takes place in the word 'tell', *dat* and *gonna*. The word 'tell' is changed into *told*, the past verb, because the sentence is included in a story spoken by the character in the novel; it refers to a recount text. The word *dat*, Jamaican version of 'that', is translated into *bahwa*; this is the standard form in Indonesian. Then, the word *gonna* in the phrase 'she *gonna*' is supposed to be 'she is going to'; this word is informal and non-standard. In addition, this vernacular phrase also omits the linking verb 'is' as 'to be' is indeed not used in Jamaican (Mordecai & Mordecai 2001, 78-79). Meanwhile, the artificial variety in TT appear in the word *diya*, which is supposed to be *dia* in Indonesian.

3. Lexicalization and artificial variety
Lexicalization strategy excludes the lexis feature in the ST, hence the intralingual process becomes incomplete (Berezowski 1997, 53).

   ST : And how are you **feelin' ta'nite**, **eh**?
   TT : *Apa kabar **kaw** malam ini, **eh**?*

   The lexis *eh* at the end of the sentence remains untranslated in the TT, because there is no translation found for this lexis in Indonesian. The artificial variety, again, appears in the word *kaw* which is supposed to be *kau*. This change does not affect the articulation, only the spelling.

4. Partial translation and artificial variety

   ST : Ah, hallo, Miss Kelsey.
   TT : *Ah, **haloo**, **Miss** Kelsey.*

   The word *haloo* undergoes the same phonological pattern like the previous examples, in which *haloo* derives from *halo*, going through the change of /o/ into /oː/. The partial translation also appears in the word *Miss*; it stays untranslated as the address for an unmarried woman.

5. Speech defect and artificial variety
Speech defect strategy can bear with intralingual and/or interlingual translation. However, if the intralingual process is applied, the vernacular and social deixis of ST will be reduced (Berezowski 1997, 65).

ST : '**De** water is no place for a **wooman,'** he said.
TT : *'**Laud** bukan **tempad** bagi perempuan,' katanya.*

The word *laud* and *tempad* in TT are supposedly written as *laut* and *tempat*. These words undergo the sound change of /t/ at the final position into /d/; the voiceless becomes voiced.

Triple Strategy

A triple strategy concerns with the application of three translation strategies on one sentence. The application, however, makes some strategies undergo incomplete translation process, which will be further explained in the following sections.

1. Neutralization, speech defect and artificial variety.

STv   : And happy was **de** hour she stepped off of **me boat** too.
STsz   : And happy was **de** hour she stepped off of **my boat** too.
TTs   : *Dan senang adalah **saad diya** minggat dari kapalku juga.*

As this is a triple strategy, the intralingual process for neutralization becomes incomplete. The neutralization only applies to the phrase '*me* boat', which is supposedly formed as 'my boat'. This belongs to syntactic deviation, of which, in order to show possession, Jamaicans say 'me + object' (Mordecai & Mordecai 2001, 78). This phrase in the ST is translated as *kapalku*, the standard form in Indonesian. The deviation appears in the word *saad*, which is supposed to be *saat*, and *diya*, which is supposed to be *dia*.

2. Lexicalization, speech defect, and artificial variety

ST : But **de** sea? She's still **laughin'**, **eh**?
TT : *Tapi, **laud**? **Diya** masih tertawa-tawa, **eh**?*

The lexis *eh* remains untranslated. The speech defect and artificial variety applies to the word *laud*, which is supposed to be *laut*; and *diya*, which is supposed to be *dia*.

3. Partial translation, speech defect, and artificial variety

ST : Would **ja be wantin'** another yarn of **de** sea today, **Miss** Kelsey?
TT : **Kaw** mau dengar lagi cerita tentang **laud** hari ini, **Miss** Kelsey?

Partial translation applies to the address 'Miss'; whereas it could be translated as *Nona*, but it remains untranslated. Meanwhile, speech defect and artificial variety applies to the word *kaw* and *laud*, which are supposedly written as *kau* and *laut*.

Quadruple Strategy

Quadruple strategy refers to the application of four translation strategy in one sentence.

1. Neutralization, speech defect, artificial variety and colloquialization
There is only one group of quadruple strategy found in the current study; neutralization, speech defect, artificial variety and colloquialization. How they combine with each other unfortunately makes the neutralization process incomplete in its intralingual translation, like the previous data with triple strategy. In spite of that, each strategy remains available on each datum, though the application only takes place in small parts; some words and phrases.

STv   : She **be** complaining **dat** she was seasick and all manner of rubbish.
STsz   : She **was** complaining **that** she was seasick and all manner of rubbish.
TTs   : ***Diya ngaku** mabuk laut dan segala macam keluhan sampah lainnya.*

Neutralization applies to the initial clause 'she *be* complaining', where in the intralingual translation, it is neutralized as 'she was complaining', and it becomes *diya ngaku* in TT. The speech defect and artificial variety apply to the word *diya*, as it appears many times in the earlier data. Colloquialization applies in the initial clause of TT, *diya ngaku*, where it is supposed to be *dia mengaku*. The word *ngaku* is an informal word, deriving from the main word *aku*, and to make it a verb, it is preceded by the prefix *me-*.

Determining Factors of the Translation Strategies

The previous subpoints has shown the strategies application. It is found that artificial variety becomes the most frequent strategy contained in the data. The employment of artificial variety is based on the fact that the dialect detected in TT is unfamiliar, obscure and not rooted in any languages in TL. The frequency of dialect markers in many words of TT shows the stability of dialect—artificial dialect, to be specific—rendition in the Indonesian translation of *Tiger's Voyage*. This is why this strategy overpowers the adjustment process of Jamaican English dialect (ST) in TT. Speech defect strategy also exposes various dialect markers in phonology. Therefore, the TT readers are expected to notice the social deixis embodied in the Jamaican character, especially in the way of his speaking. This is because the strategy modifies some words that result in the change of pronunciation.

Berezowski's neutralization strategy nullifies the dialect markers in ST to become a standard ST. It is recognized that, according to TT, the Indonesian translator of *Tiger's Voyage* neutralizes some full sentences when no word in the sentence is classified in the group of phonological-deviated words (see *Table 3*). What is noticeable, though, is that the neutralization process is only conducted to dialect markers in the ST's syntax, hence there is no syntactic dialect markers found in TT.

By all appearances, the translator chooses to modify the spelling and sound, even though the ST comprises not only phonological but also syntactic deviation. Thus, it is implied that the rendition of phonological deviation is more emphasized than the syntactic one. This might also be strongly supported by the fact that both Jamaican English and Jamaican Creole borrow English words but somehow modify and adjust the pronunciation (Mordecai & Mordecai 2001, 76). It leads to the result that in this current study, most data in ST undergo phonological deviation more than other linguistic elements; and it is preserved in TT. For this reason, the translator keeps the fidelity to SL by displaying vernacular words in TT through some adjustments.

As a result of data analysis, it can be concluded that the practice of dialectical translation is closely interrelated to both the SL and TL culture. The tendency to lean towards one of the cultures definitely affects the translation. Being the TT, the Indonesian translation of *Tiger's Voyage* indeed preserves the dialect portrayal. To that end, the TT inclines towards the TL culture, impliedly embracing domestication rather than foreignization. Domestication, according to Venuti (1995, 20), pertains to reduce the foreign elements from SL texts and rearrange them in the TL culture. By adhering to domestication, the representation of Jamaican English dialect in the Indonesian translation of *Tiger's Voyage* is made. The dialect is intact in TT, yet adjusted in order to anticipate the TT readers from confusion.

CONCLUSION

This research anchors in translation strategies for dialect initiated by Berezowski, varying in 10 types: neutralization, lexicalization, partial translation, transliteration, speech defect, relativization, pidginization, artificial variety,

colloquialization, and rusticalization. Artificial variety becomes the most used strategy in this research by cause of the discovery of an unfamiliar language variety. Dialect markers are steadily displayed in almost every sentence of the Jamaican character in TT. These markers, dominantly, dwell on phonology, resulting in dominant phonological deviation. It is indeed true that one of the salient components in Jamaican English is the pronunciation; this is what is kept up the translator in the Indonesian novel of *Tiger's Voyage*.

The choice to preserve the phonological deviation in the TT relies in the dominant portrayal of the dialect itself in ST. Even though the dialect is made artificial, it is considered one of the ways to modify it in order to present both the vernacular and cultural senses. Through this modification, the Indonesian translation of Jamaican English dialect in *Tiger's Voyage* tends to lean towards domestication. This technique helps the TT readers perceive the vernacular impression better and become less confused with the deviations made.

As the research captures the high frequency of artificial strategy on the data, it would be a more complete sequence of studies if any further researches might seize other related phenomena. On top of that, of course, they might be investigated from Berezowski's dialectical translation strategies; whether the ones with low frequency or the ones unused in this research. For instance, some data could be found containing pidginization; the use of full pidgin language in TT to present a character from a particular region. Rusticalization could also be contained in other TTs where a character speaks a full, regional, nonstandard language variety in TL. These strategies help the TT readers notice the real social deixis existing rather than noticing an unknown or even artificial dialect.

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