

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Translation is a change of form. It is a process to transfer the meaning from source language (SL) to the target language (TL). According to Catford (1965), “translation is an operation performed on languages; a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another” (p. 1). According to Nida and Taber (1962) “Translating consists in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message”. (p. 12). Thus, from the definitions above based on experts it can be concluded that translation transfers the meaning that should have attention of equal meaning so that the readers can understand what messages the writer wants to deliver.

There are a lot of things that can be translated. Movies are the one thing that can use any kind of language such as taboo, romantic, swear, and slang languages. The purpose to the reader or receiver of using slang words can be understood. Slang words in movies can express the characters' emotions more naturally. The use of slang words can depict the real culture of their conversation. The use of language depends on the context that can be formal or informal. Languages are divided into two, formal and informal. According to Akmajian (2001), "Formal speech occurs in social contexts that are formal, serious, and often official in some sense. Informal use of that term occurs in casual, relaxed social settings in which speech is spontaneous" (p. 287). Formal and informal use of languages depends on the situation. In such formal situations as job interviews, meetings, and standing before a court of law, formal language is used. Meanwhile, informal language is used when chatting with close friends, interacting with family members and with other people we know very well.

Variety of languages will occur because of the situation and interactions among the society or community. One of the informal language variations that appear in a variety of communities is called slang. Akmajian (2001) stated that "slang is sometimes referred to as vernacular (especially when it is associated with a particular social group)" (p. 303). Slang is part of casual informal styles of language use. People use slang when talking with their friends and family members. Especially for young people, conversing in slang is a way to find out what things they have in common. Slang words are usually found in movies and songs. When somebody talks to other people who know each other very well, it is fine to use slang. However, one slang word may have several meanings depending on how the speaker uses it. Slang is also a non-standard language, because according to Dumas & Lighter, "slang is a variety of languages which are known as a non-standard language. This language does not follow the regular syntax, grammar,

phonetic, and pragmatic standard language” (Vol. 53, No. 1 1978). Therefore, slangs are considered rough and impolite. When translating slangs, translators should consider the meaning because there are some rules that should be applied.

“Slang poses various problems in cultural transition and faithful translation as well”. (Mattiello, as cited in Chantler, & Dente, 2009, p. 27). In translating a text translators must be careful. According to Dumas & Lighter, “an expression should be considered “true slang” if it meets at least two of the following criteria” (Vol. 53, No. 1, 1978). The true slang is primarily related to the difficulty of slang interpretation in society. There are also social functions and socio-communicative values. According to Stolley (2005) “sociologists put our interactions with others into a social context.” (p. 2). In particular, slang is viewed as an in-group vocabulary used in certain subclasses in society.

There are several explanations about sociological properties. Sociology itself is related to a society and a process of social interaction. According to Mattiello (2008) “slang is associated with many sociological properties, which derive from both its varied nature and its multifunctionality.” (p. 46). It means slang has a relationship form and a memory for others. This is very important because if people read the slang translation that cannot be understood, they will be confused and lose interest. Thus, the sociological properties are needed to translate slang because it will give an impact on the translation. Slang is also translated to the TL based on styles and culture in each country.

In order to translate slangs properly, the translator needs several strategies to make their translation more natural and find the equivalent meaning from the source language into the target language. The word from the SL cannot be directly translated because the translator should be “dealing with various types of non-equivalence.” (Baker, 1992, p. 24). Baker states there are eight strategies in dealing with non-equivalence

words. Those are; translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, translation by omission, translation by illustration.

There are previous researchers related to slang translation. The first research is entitled *An Analysis On Slang In the Script of 8-Mile Film; A Sociolinguistics Approach* by Cahyo Anjar Widyanto (2013). This study uses Wardhaugh's theory (2000) to be sociolinguistic especially on slang expressions. He investigates that there are only 3 syntactic forms in *8-Mile movies*: word (single and compound word), slang phrase, and acronym. The frequency and percentage of use are: 10 single words or about 62,5% of all the data. Compound words have one data or 6,3%. Slang phrase has 4 data or about 25%% of, and slang acronym only has 1 datum or about 63% all of the data. There are only 2 kinds of meaning of using slang words in 8-mile film, denotative and connotative. The frequency of use and the percentage of use that are: there are 2 denotative meaning data or about 12,5% of all data. Connotative meaning has 14 data, or about 87,5% of all data.

The second research is *The Analysis of Slang Words Translation In The Movie "The Rocker by"* Oscar Margo (2011). This research uses Baker's (1992) and Nababan theories (1997). From his research, there are three rates to evaluate the accuracy of the translation. The average score of the mean is 2,75. Therefore, the translation of subtitles is accurately translated. The research shows that 53 data (64.63%) are accurate, 24 data (29.27%) are less accurate, and 5 data (6.10%) are inaccurate. For acceptability, there are three rates used to evaluate the acceptability of the translation. There are 55 data (67.07%) are acceptable, 23 data (28.05%) are less acceptable, and 4 data (4.80%) data

are unacceptable. For classifications of strategies used, there are 10 data or 12.19% are translated into slang words in TL, 54 data or 65,85% are translated into common TL words, 5 data or 6,09% are omitted, 11 data or 13.41% are paraphrased, and 2 data or 2.43% are translated by using loan words.

The third research is *Slang Created And Used In ICAK.COM Site: A Sociolinguistics Study* by Nico Harared (Vol. 9 No. 2 July 2018). This study is about slang sociolinguistics based on Coleman (2012) and Johnstone & Marcellino (2010). It is found that there are some types of slang word formation used in *Icak.com*. It mostly uses clipping, blending, borrowing, acronyms, initials, and derivation by adding specific affixes (suffix). Clipping appears the most frequently. Then, there are two additional functions of slang based on Coleman's theory: slang for mocking and praising. The social factors influence the appearance and existence of slang. Social factors and situational factors that influence the use of language cause variations in language. The present research only stresses the analysis of sociolinguistics where the main focus is the identification of the interplay among users of slang which are used in the site.

Based on the previous research mostly they used only for grammatical slang and types of slang. The researcher has a different way to research this thesis. The researcher takes a topic about sociological properties of slang, to know what kind of slang sociology properties that can be applied in this movie of *Bad Boys For Life*. Thus, when translating slang from SL into TL, the understanding of sociological properties properties is needed. The researcher used Elisa Mattiello's theory (2008) about sociological properties of slang for SL and also Baker's theory (1992) about translation strategies.

1.2 Statements of Problems

According to the background of the study, the problems that occur in this research are:

1. What are the sociological properties of the slang words found in the English and Indonesian version of Bad Boys For Life movie?
2. What are the strategies used to translate the slang words in the Bad Boys For Life movie?
3. What are the sociological properties and translation strategies used the most in the movie?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. To analyze the sociological properties of the slangs found in the English and Indonesian version of Bad Boys For Life movie.
2. To find out the strategy used to translate the slang words in English and Indonesian versions of Bad Boys For Life movie.
3. To analyse the sociological properties and the translation strategies that are used the most in the movie.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this thesis, the researcher studies the slang sociological properties in slangs translation of Bad Boys For Life movie and translation strategies. The data are analyzed based on Mattiello's theory and Baker's theory for translation strategies.

1.5 Research Methodology

1.5.1. Method

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative method. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. "The process of research involves emerging

questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data". (Creswell, 2014: 32). Qualitative methods rely on text and image data, data analysis, and draw on diverse designs. It means that qualitative research is used if the problem is still not clear, find out hidden meanings, understand social interaction, develop theory, ensure data correctness, and examine history development. Qualitative research is, therefore, a process which involves some important efforts, such as asking questions, procedures, and collecting specific data. This method is used based on data collection. This study explores something that happens in terms of analyzing a data obtained in a source that will be used by researcher, and qualitative research is about descriptive research that tends to use analysis in the process of the data.

1.5.2 Data Source

In this research, the researcher uses dialog script of *Bad Boys For Life* movie as the data source. It is written by Joe Carnahan and Chris Bremner. The movie is chosen because many slang words are found in it. This movie was produced in January 2020 by Columbia Pictures. This movie is about crime solved and bad guys who wanted to kill Mike. The researcher uses Mattiello's theory which explains sociological properties in slangs and Baker's theory of translation strategies.

1.5.3 Data Collecting Method

The researcher collects the data by conducting the followings:

1. Listing down the slangs.
2. Putting the data into the table containing SL and TL.
3. Consulting NTC's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions for the slangs' definitions.

1.5.4 Analyzing Data

The researcher analyzes the data by conducting the followings:

- a. Selecting 20 slangs which are more interesting to analyze.
- b. Analyzing the sociological properties of the slangs found in both SL and TL based on Mattiello's theory and analyzing the TL from KBBI.
- c. Analyzing the translation strategies by Baker's theory.

1.6 Organization of Writing

This research is divided into four chapters. In the first chapter, the researcher explains about the background of the study, statement of problems, scope and limitation, research methodology, and organization of writing. Chapter two explains the definition of sociological properties, translation, and several theories used in this research. In chapter three, the data are analyzed by using Mattiello's theory and Baker's theory. In chapter four, the researcher draws conclusions from the data analysis.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of theories that stand as the fundamentals of this research. In this chapter, the researcher gives several explanations related to the translation, culture in translation, informal language, slang, slang translation, sociology in translation, the sociological approaches, slang sociological properties, and translation strategies.

2.1 Translation

Some definitions of translation may have different perspectives as many experts express their own idea or thought to define what translation is. According to Larson (1998), “translation is a change form. The form is referring to the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs. The change of form is done by replacing the form of the source language to the form of the receptor or the target language”. (p.3). Newmark (1988) states translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” (p. 5). Therefore, translation is not only a