The Comparison of Slang Translation in “21 Jump Street” Movie by “Kucing Gaul” and “Fathur”

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JAKARTA
2017
The Comparison of Slang Translation in “21 Jump Street” Movie by “Kucing Gaul” and “Fathur”

A Thesis

Submitted to Adab and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

The Strata One Degree (S1)

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ABSTRACT


This thesis discusses about the kind of slang words and the kind of translation strategy of Mona Baker used by the translator Kucing Gaul and Fathur in the movie 21 Jump Street directed by Phil Lord and Chris Miller, produced Columbia Pictures and MGM in 2012. Findings of this research show that, Kucing Gaul and Fathur have a different style to translate the slang words. In some case, Kucing Gaul translates some word to target language with an unacceptable meaning, but in another case the choosing of word by Kucing Gaul seems so good. While Fathur looks translate the text so carefully, and there is no ambiguous or unacceptable words translated by Fathur. But in some case, Fathur’s problem looks the same like Kucing Gaul, that is the choosing of word by Fathur seems not right, eventhough it still acceptable in target language.

Key words: Slang Words, Translation Strategy, Mona Baker, Subtitling, 21 Jump Street
APPROVEMENT

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2017
LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on May 08, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, May 08, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work on that, to my best knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Bekasi, January 8th, 2016

Ridho Akbar S
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Bekasi, January 8th, 2016

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................. i
APPROVEMENT .................................................
LEGALIZATION .................................................................................. iii
DECLARATION .................................................................................. iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ............................................................................ v
TABLE OF CONTENTS ........................................................................ vii
LIST OF TABLE .......................................................................................... ix

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION
A. Background .................................................................................. 1
B. Research Focus ........................................................................... 4
C. Research Question ......................................................................... 4
D. Research Objective ......................................................................... 4
E. Research Significances ................................................................... 5
   1. Research Method ........................................................................ 5
   2. Research Instruments .................................................................. 5
   3. Unit of Analysis ........................................................................... 5
   4. Data Analysis ................................................................................ 6
   5. Time and Place of Research ......................................................... 6

CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS
A. Previous Research .......................................................................... 7
B. Definition of Translation ................................................................. 9
C. Translation Strategies ..................................................................... 11
D. Definition of Slang .......................................................................... 16
E. Types of Slang ................................................................................ 18
F. Translation of Movie Subtitle .......................................................... 21
G. Comparing The Translation Text ...................................................... 23
CHAPTER III. RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Descriptions ............................................................................................................... 25
B. Data Analysis ..................................................................................................................... 27
C. Research Findings .............................................................................................................. 42

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions ....................................................................................................................... 43
B. Suggestions ....................................................................................................................... 44

BIBLIOGRAPHY ...................................................................................................................... 45
LIST OF TABLE

1. Idiomatic Translation: Kucing Gaul & Fathur ................................................. 26
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

According to Catford, language is a type of patterned human behavior. It is a way, perhaps the most effective way, in which human beings interact in social situations (1). Language also means a system, language system in the form of sound symbols; each symbol symbolizes something called meaning or concept. From that sense, it can be concluded that, among the characteristics of the language is arbitrary, productive, dynamic, and diverse. Human language is an extremely complex and heterogeneous phenomenon. Even a single speech act involves an extraordinary range of factors and could be considered from many different, even conflicting point of view (Culler 27). Language itself continues to evolve with the times as well, even many words, sentences and some new languages are formed through this development. One result of this development is the creation of slang words.

Many slang words associated with the strong sense of what people feel (about sex, family and emotional, conflict, social group, works, physical, etc). Over the development period, slang began to spread and widely known, not just a particular group, but almost daily in the conversations of every people around the world. Finally, there are a lot of slang words used in famous Hollywood movies. Slang usually appears in the action or comedy movie.
When Hollywood movies come into Indonesia, this is where the problem exactly begins. The difference in western cultural values with the indigenous cultures of Indonesia are extremely significant. So it will be needed the ability to translate specially in translating slang. Even in some segments, some subtitle translator prefers to eliminate the slang words to avoid the confusion of the audiences.

This cultural difference affects people very seriously, of course it can be imagined, how many slang words when it was interpreted into Indonesian, will produce some dirty or bad words. That’s why the slang translation is very important to be studied.

The data source that will be used by the researcher in this study is an action – comedy movie, titled 21 Jump Street. This film is an action – comedy movie, directed by Phil Lord and Chris Miller, starring Channing Tatum and Jonah Hill. The movie based on the television series with the same name in 1987, starring Johnny Depp.

The researcher picks up this movie as a research object, because in this movie, there are a lot of slang used in the conversations text. By its action – comedy genre, 21 Jump Street takes the audience into a different world of a policeman than usual, in every action, 21 Jump Street can make the audiences laugh and strain at the same time.

In conducting this research, the researcher will examine and compare the subtitle translated by two subtitle translators that have been translated a lot of Indonesian subtitles and their name are well known in cyberspace, because they have
a good translation. The first translator is a translator *Kucing Gaul* and the second is commonly known as translator *Fathur*.

The researcher is interested in reviewing and comparing the results of the translation of these two parties, because as explained above, to translate the slang words is not easy, and it all depends on how familiar a translator for the culture of the source language itself, after observing the results of subtitle translation of both translator, the researcher found some differences in the translation results, as follows;

Molly (real text) : Dickhead narc motherfucker!
Molly (Kucing Gaul) :DICKHEAD, Mutha Fucker !(KEPALA ANU, sialan!)
Molly (Fathur) : Bodoh berengsek!

After finding the difference in the translation of slang above, it can be seen the different style of both translators to translate the slang word “dickhead.” From the comparison above, Kucing Gaul rewrites the real text to avoid a bad words or sentences if it translated into the target language, but on the explanation sentence, the researcher found a mistakes that is unacceptable in Indonesian, that is in the word “ANU.” While Fathur translates the word “dickhead” by rewrite it into some word that have a bad meaning too but it more acceptable, so the readers can understand it easily. From the strategy aspects, according to the translation strategy stated by Mona Baker, Kucing Gaul applies the translation strategy of using a loan word/ with explanation, and Fathur applies the translation strategy of paraphrasing using related word.
From the comparison of the above example, it can be said that there is still a lot of confusion in translating the slang. Therefore in this study, the researcher will assess, examine and analyze the results of subtitle translation *21 Jump Street* movie produced by Kucing Gaul and Fathur. The next step, the researcher will compare and analyze the strategies used by both the translator. It can be expected, with this study, will provide a positive input to the readers.

**B. Research Focus**

In this study, the researcher will focus to compare the different of the translations strategy application, by the two translator Kucing Gaul and Fathur in translating the subtitle of the movie *21 Jumpstreet*, particularly those contained the slang words.

**C. Research Question**

Based on the focus of the study, there are an interesting question to be discussed, as follows:

1. How are the application of the translation strategies of slang words employed by Kucing Gaul compared to Fathur’s in translating the subtitle text of the movie *21 Jumpstreet*?

**D. Research Objective**

1. To find out the kinds of translation strategy applied by Kucing Gaul and Fathur in translating the movie subtitles of *21 Jumpstreet*.

2. To compare the translation strategies of slang words applied by Kucing Gaul and Fathur.
E. Research Significances

From this research, the researcher expects the benefits which can be obtained by the readers, either theoretically or practically. Theoretically, this research is expected can be used as learning instructional to anyone who wants to learn about subtitle translating, especially the translation of slang. Besides as learning instructional, the results of this study can be used as guidelines to get a better understanding of the translation of slang in a movie subtitle.

Practically, the results of this study can be used as an input in determining the direction of future research, especially the research on the subtitle translation. This study can also be used as input and reference in order to translate this slang words better, more accurate and more acceptable.

F. Research methodology

1. Research method

In designing this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach. The descriptive qualitative is an approachment that describes the data in the form of words or written by a person or subject which can be observed.

The researcher will compare and analyze both results generated by the subtitle translation of both translators mentioned above. The next, the researcher will compare both translations, especially the slang words.

2. Research Instruments

The instrument of this research is the researcher himself, by reading and understanding the results of subtitle translation movie, 21 Jump Street that translated
by Kucing Gaul and Fathur, learning the strategy used by the translator, and classifying the type of slang words founded. Finally, the researcher will compare the result of the translation, especially the translation of slang words.

3. Unit of Analysis

The units of analysis of this study are the Action-comedy movie of *21 Jump street*. Directed by Phil Lord and Chris Miller, starring Channing Tatum and Jonah Hill. The second is the subtitle of the movie itself. The movie subtitle of this unit of analysis are including the real subtitle of the movie, the movie subtitle translated by Kucing Gaul and the translated subtitle by Fathur. Finally, the last unit of analysis of this research is the slang words contained on the text of the movie subtitle itself.

4. Data Analysis

The data that have been collected will be analyzed by several ways:

Watching : This step is included to the reading the movie subtitle, listening and understanding the concept and the situation of the movie that will be used in this research.

Selecting : In this step, the researcher will selecting the subtitle text contained the slang words.

Comparing : After all both step above done, the researcher will compare the result of the translation translated by both translators.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

A. Previous Research

In researching (searching for meaning, grouping type) the slang words used as the object, and figuring out the strategies applied by the translators named Kucing Gaul and Fathur in translating subtitles of the movie *21 Jump Street*, the researcher has studied and set the limits to distinguish his research from other people's research.

The first previous research is a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Slang Terms in The American Gangster a movie directed by Ridely Scott*, written by Ari Hanggoro from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. In his thesis, he focuses on finding out kinds of slang that are most widely used in the movie *The American Gangster*. He employs the qualitative method. He uses Eric Patridge theories and other relevant references. Through his research, he concludes there are two types of slang initialized in the movie *The American Gangster*; the types are society slang and soldier slang (Hanggoro n.pag).

The next previous research is still a thesis written by a student of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta named Dwi Santika in 2015. In her thesis entitled “The Strategy of Slang Expression in Comic Entitled The Punisher,” she also discusses the kinds of translation strategies used to translate the slang words, but the strategies used by Dwi Santika in her research are those stated by Karolina Butkuviene and Lolita Petrilione,
namely softening, literal translation and stylistic compensation. She uses the descriptive qualitative method. The conclusions from her research are the four types of slang words used in the source language include group-identification and creativity, privacy and secrecy, informality and intimacy, and vulgarity and offensiveness. The most applied strategies in the translation are literal softening, literal translation and stylistic compensation (Dwi n.pag).

The last previous research is a journal written by Jorgen Amari in 2010 entitled "Slang Lexicography and the Problem of Defining Slang." In his journal, he assumes that slang words perform an important social function which is to include or exclude others. Slang words can be created unpredictably; some words may remain underground and beyond the reach of many speakers. New words will appear, morph, and disappear. Many will spread and continue to enrich the English language. The crossover may become more acceptable and even faster thanks to the influence and complicity of the Internet and the media. In his research, he also identifies the use of slang in the school or academic area is not appropriate. However, in some schools and many institutions, the study of slang has been part of the curriculum. In these countries, slang continues to be the subject of research projects, debates, and discussions (Amari n.pag).

Finally, from the previous research, there are some similarities and differences with this current research. Some similarity that have been mentioned are the same focus in discussing the slang words on those previous research. The closest similarity from the previous research above is the second previous research. The thesis written
by Santikah Dwi above also discusses the translation strategy in translating the slang words too. But the difference of this current research from these previous research are the concept of this research itself. In the purpose of this research from previous chapter, it can be seen that the purpose of this research is to compare the two translations done by the different translator with the same subtitle text, while all of the previous research is only focus to the real text from the single object. For the second previous research, the translation strategies applied by Santikah Dwi are different with this current research.

B. Definition of Translation

Translation is a field of study that has been analyzed for a long time. Many experts have proposed the definitions of translation given as follows;

According to Catford, “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (20).” Therefore, it can be said that his statement is oriented to the source language (SL). He argues that translation is just a replacement of a language by another language with an equivalent textual structure.

Different from the definition given by Catford, Peter Newmark argues that “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language(7).” According to Newmark’s statement, his definition of translation is oriented to the target language as he is focused on the delivery of massages from the source language to the target language.
By comparing the two definitions of translation above, the researcher concludes that there are two orientations in defining translation addressed by the experts; they are the source language oriented and target language oriented. Nonetheless, after reading some other sources regarding the definition of translation, the researcher found that most of experts agree to the Newmark’s statement that translations should be target language oriented.

Nida, Taber and Venuti are some of experts who also express their statement regarding translation as oriented to target language. Nida and Taber see translating as a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (12). Then, Venuti stated, “I see translation as the attempt to produce a text so transparent that it does not seem to be translated (1).” In other words, translation is a transfer of meaning, message, and style from one SL to the TL. In the order of priority, style is put the last. In this case, the things to reproduce (transfer) messages are stated, so it will obtain a very good translation which does not seem to be translated. In addition to Newmark, Nida & Taber and Venuti, there are Pichuck, Savory, Roger T Bell and Brislin who have the same definitions of translation, that it should be target language oriented.

Based on the opinion of the experts above, the researcher agrees with the definition of translation suggested by Peter Newmark or Nida and Taber. The researcher found that, the best translation is a translation that can be understood by the target readers. Being understandable means the target readers can catch all the
messages contained in the source text. Nevertheless, it will be much better if the structure of the source language is preserved as maximum as possible, but without neglecting the massages contained in the text.

In translating a text, the translator is not only required to understand the text, but also understand the circumstances of the authors who produced the text. "Translation has its own excitement, its own interest. A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with it. It can usually be improved (Newmark)."

C. Translation Strategies

The term ‘strategy’ in ‘translation strategies’ is often used synonymously with such terms as procedure, technique, method, tactic, approach, etc. Their meanings overlap, and the researchers define them in various ways (Sun Sanjun).

Basically, the naming of strategy, procedure or method has the same purpose, that is, to achieve equivalence in translation. For example, the strategy of translation called Translation by Cultural Substitution of Mona Baker, is similar to the method of Translation Adaptation by Newmark.

In this research, the researcher will use the translation strategies of Mona Baker as an indicator to do this research. Mona Baker (26) suggests the strategies of translation as follows:

1. Translation by a More General Word (superordinate)

Translation by a more general word (superordinate) is one of the commonest strategies dealing with many types of nonequivalence, particularly in the area of
propositional meaning, by its generality, this strategy so easy to applied (Baker 23).

In this strategy, the translator changes the word of SL by finding its more general word in the TL.

Example:

ST : You're a regulation hottie.

TT : Kaugadismenarik.

The above example shows the use of a general word (superordinate) to overcome a relative lack of specificity in the target language (TL) compared to the source language (SL).

2. Translation by Less Expressive Word

The aim of this strategy of translation is to avoid conveying the wrong expressive meaning of SL into TL. Some words in one language have no equivalence in other languages, especially those which have expressive meaning. In this strategy, the translator tries to replace these some expressive words into other words, which have less expressive meaning or more formal words, although sometimes this strategy can make the expressive meaning of the word lost in translation (Baker 28).

Example:

ST : She's a scum-sucking road whore! She ruined my life!

TT : Dia orang jahat yang merusakhidupku.

The phrase ‘scum-sucking road whore’ is used by westerners to show the strong hate of the speaker. The speaker expresses her feeling by swearing to emphasize her strong feeling. Here, the translator uses the strategy to translate the
phrase ‘scum-sucking road whore’ by more neutral / less expressive words/phrases ‘bad people’ or ‘orang jahat’, but the translation makes the expressive meaning of the word ‘scum-sucking road whore’ is lost.

3. Translation by Cultural Substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or word with a target language item, which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader. The main advantage of using this strategy is that it gives the readers a concept with which s/he can identify something familiar and appealing (Baker 31).

Example:

ST : Thanksgiving Day is always fun.

TT : Hari sedekahbumiselalumenyenangkan.

Thanksgiving day is a national day that is celebrated regularly in Canada and United States. Because Indonesian people do not recognize the term of Thanksgiving Day, the translator to find another term to replace the Thanksgiving Day. Cultural substitutions method is the answer of this matterby finding another activity in Indonesian culture that is similar with thanksgiving in United States or Canada, like “sedekahbumi” or “syukuran.”

4. Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word with Explanation

Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the word is repeated several times in the text. Once explained, the loan word can then be used its own, the reader can understand it and is not distracted by a further lengthy
explanation, so the audience will more understand (Baker 34). Some western word spreaded around the world by the applications of this strategy.

Example:

ST : I don't know, I mean, she's so weird. She just, you know, came up to me and started talking to me about crack.

TT : Tiba-tiba sajaiamuncul dan berbicara tentang “crack (narkoba).”

The word ‘crack’ is used as a loan word in the Indonesian language usually used as a slang word in the criminal world, not because it does not have the equivalence in Indonesian but because this word sounds more modern.

5. Translation by Paraphrase Using Related Words

The paraphrase usually happens when a translator tries to translate some words, such as idiomatic words, proverbs, cultural items, and also swearing expressions. By applied this strategy, a translator is able to find an equivalence replacement in target language with more free option, but not broke the messages or meaning of source language text (Baker 37).

Example:

ST : Make sure you check out her mom's boob job They're hard as rocks.

TT : Kau harus lihat buah dada palsu ibunya, keras seperti batu.

In order to make a translation sound natural like its original one, the translator sometimes has to paraphrase the words, and therefore, the target readers can catch the message easily.
6. Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word

This kind of strategy can be used in some contexts if the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language. The main advantage of the paraphrasing strategy is that “It achieves a high level of precision in specifying propositional meaning (Baker 40).”

Example:

ST : So suck a dick!
TT : Jadi terima saja!

From the example above, it can be seen a sentence “so suck a dick!” which is a bad sentence if the translator translates it directly without paying attention to the context. By translating the words with this strategy, the translator can modify the sentence as they want to create a better sentence in the target language (TL).

7. Translation by Omission

This strategy may sound rather drastic, but in fact, it gives no harm to omit a word or expression in translating a text. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not significant enough to the development of the text and not distract the readers with lengthy explanations, translator can and often do simply omit the word or expression in question (Baker 40).

Example:

ST : That is the ugliest Fucking skirt I've ever seen.
TT : Iturokterburuk yang pernahada.
Omitting the word ‘F-ing’ or fucking is done by the translator because it is a 
swearing word that is rude and unacceptable. By omitting the word, the translator 
assumes that the word is not very significant in the sentence. Without the translation 
of the word ‘F-ing’, the readers still catch the idea and the meaning of the sentence.

8. Translation by illustration

This is a useful option if the word, which lacks an equivalent in the target 
language, refers to a physical entity, which can be illustrated, particularly if there are 
restrictions on space and if the text has to remain short, concise, and to the point 
(Baker 42). This strategy so useful to translate a movie subtitle, by looking at the 
illustration, the audience will more understand the messages of the movie itself.

Example:

ST : Put peanuts on the cake.
TT : Taburkankacang di ataskue.

This strategy can be useful when the target equivalent item does not cover 
some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item refers to a physical entity 
which can be illustrated, particularly in order to avoid over-explanation.

D. Definition of Slang

Eric Patridge stated that, “Slang is easy enough to use, but very hard to write 
about with the facile convincingness that a subject apparently so simple would, at first 
sight, seem to demand. But the simplest things are often the hardest to discuss, for it 
usually at first sight only their simplicity is what strikes one the most forcibly (58).” 
From that statement, it can be said that, slang is so easy to use, but it also can be hard
to write or to understand, especially for an outsider who is not included in the community where the slang is used.

This kind of words is created by a particular group, for a particular purpose, that combines or abbreviates words or phrases that already exist so as to create a new language that can only be understood and known by the group of people who have made the language. Hence, they can communicate or exchange information without anyone knowing them apart.

Slang has several characteristics that distinguish it from other words or sentences. The distinguished characteristics of slang can be seen from the effects of its use, because it must be different from other vocabulary. Three common slang effects are mentioned by Dumas and Lighter, as cited in Eble (13 – 14) as follows;

a) Its presence will be markedly lower, at least for the moment, the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing. It means, slang cannot be used when someone is talking to the other who has a higher social status and greater responsibility. Slang also cannot be used in the text which is meant to be formal and academic.

b) Its use implies the user's special familiarity either with the reference or with that of less status or less responsible class of people who have such special familiarity and use the term. It is a tabooed term in ordinary discourse with people of higher social status or greater responsibility. On occasion, of course, normal taboo do not apply, but once again we are speaking of the norm of verbal behavior.
c) It is used in place of the well-known conventional synonym, especially in order: (a) to protect the user from the discomfort caused by the conventional item, or (b) to protect the user from the discomfort or annoyance of further elaboration.

Over the development period, slang is very famous in every region and even country, and each country has its own slang language, including Indonesia. Slang itself, will never stop to be growing. Every time there must be new slang words created by people around the world. Michael Adams stated on his book “Reinvented by each new generation, so surely, you imagine such a treatise has already been written (1).”

In Indonesia, slang also can be found in daily conversation. This globalization era makes language become very fast to grow. Slang words are often being inserted in songs, tv shows (for kids, for teenagers, for adults), movies, and other aspects of daily life. As the impact, almost all people in Indonesia both children, teenagers, and adults already become accustomed to using slang words. Keles (maybe), cowok (boy/men), kepo (want to know), and anjir (surprised) are some examples of Indonesian slang words that are famous today.

E. Types of Slang

Eric Patridge on his book said, “The different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty four most important: after all, there are limits (148).” He classified the slang words into twenty four kinds, but in this part the
researcher will explain only four kinds of them that often appear in the movie 21\textit{ Jump Street}.

1. **Cockney Slang**

   Cockney slang is a style of language used by people in the East End (England). Every social class in England has their own slang vocabularies that make differences; the higher the social class is, the more formal the vocabularies used. Cockney slang is popularized by films, music, and literature.

   There are two kinds of Cockney slang; first, cockney used by educated middle class people and those who came from origin; second, cockney used by semi-literate and quite literate people.

   Example:

   \textit{Up the Pole} means drunk.

   \textit{Rabbit} means talk.

2. **Society Slang**

   Eric Patridge stated, “In society and in all close corporation, groups, and sections of society, jargon tends to develop in proportion to the degree of its own exclusiveness(214).”

   From the statement above, the researcher concludes “Society slang is a language which is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. The vocabularies of society slang generally shows the world and life.”

   Society slang is concerned the spirit of universe, the world life; it also hovers joyously, or jauntily over objects and the practices of the speakers’ own calling, with
the different jargon treats that solemnity and respect the avocation, but slang seldom retains respect towards it, treats that avocation with the detached amusement that, viewed from far, every human activity seems to invite.

Example:

*Dancing Dogs* means go out.

*Showy* means over – dressed.

3. **Public House Slang**

Public house slang is a group of words or phrases which make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature of the subject. It is the main, genial, cherry, materialistic, but not gross not cynical (Patridge 151).

Example :

*Neck Olimeans beer.*

*Bung means lie.*

4. **Slang in Public School and University**

Slang in Public School and University is a group of slang words originated from the social intercourse of every student in a school or university. Every school or university commonly has several own words which are known to no other school or university, but most words are common to all.

Example:

*So long, olive oil* means good bye.

*Bung means lie.*
5. Workmen’s Slang

Workmen's slang is the kind of slang words used by people in the activity when they are working, doing a business or trading. They use this word to ease them in communication, when they are pushed to communicate to each other. Workmen's slang is also considered the tradesmen's slang, the differences on the kind of work that the speakers have.

Workmen's slang is usually used by laborers. This kind of slang is divided into two kinds based on the laborers itself. The first is workmen's slang used by the town laborers and the second is workmen's slang used by the farm laborers.

Example:
Grand means Thousand.
Bucks means Dollar.

F. Translating a Movie Subtitle

Luykenstated in Jorge Díaz Cintas and Gunilla Anderman’s *Audiovisual Translation: Language Transfer on Screen* Subtitling is the translation of the spoken source language text of an audiovisual product, generally movie dialogues, into a written text, which is superimposed onto the image of the original product, usually at the bottom of the screen(31).”

Subtitling is also defined in Maria Sidiropoupou’s *Translating Identities on Stage and Screen: Pragmatic Perspectives and Discoursal tendency*. She cites Shuttleworth and Cowie’s statement that subtitling is “the process of providing synchronization for film and television dialogue.”
The results of this subtitle translation is limited. Based on Frans Sayogie’s book, the maximum character on a line is thirty five characters, and the text on the subtitle must not exceed the maximum number of characters and there should only be two lines of subtitles that appear in one frame (173). If in one frame there are two dialogues, the first and the second sentence is differentiated by a minus sign and a space (-) before a sentence. For example, there is also wearing a slash (/). This is where the skill of a translator is challenged.

Gottlieb and Gambier stated on their book that, “Subtitling forces one to take a stand on how young people talk, their slang, since such or such a translation decision will have sociopolitical and socio-linguistic implications. To better understand these implications, we must know the financial effects of a film, the reactions from different audiences with their own values. Nor can the cultural references be transferred in a mechanical way, even though the time-and-space constraints limit the strategies available to the subtitler (17).

From the statement above, we can conclude that translating subtitle is not an easy matter. To translate a subtitle, a translator cannot translate the subtitle script directly without watching the movie. Sometimes, there are no words more perfectly translated into a specific phrase in other language; it depends on the expression of the characters in the movie and of course, the context.

Gottlieb (164) gives his opinion about technical matters to produce a good translation. He distinguishes between “formal (quantitative) and textual (qualitative) constraints on subtitling.” The formal refers to the space factor and the time factor,
while the textual refers to “those imposed on the subtitles by the visual context” of the movie. To meet these constraints, the translator has to examine the dialogue carefully to what can be transferred to the target audience and what should be left out. Conversely, the subtitle may occasionally need to add extra information to help the audience to understand the point.

G. Comparing the Translation Text

Comparing the translation products of different translators is a very interesting activity, but actually it is not an easy matter, especially if the translation products being compared are movie subtitles. To compare two different variables, comparative research is needed.

A comparative research is a research that serves to compare two things or more. This research is conducted to compare the similarities and differences of two or more facts and the properties of objects in a certain meticulous based framework. According to Nazir (58), comparative research is a kind of descriptive research that aims to find answers fundamentally of causality, by analyzing the factors that cause the occurrence or the emergence of a particular phenomenon.

In this study, the researcher does not control the independent variables directly because the realization of these variables has occurred or because these variables inherently cannot be manipulated. The researcher does not perform actions comparing and searching for cause-effect relationships of variables. The researcher only looks for one or more consequences posed and tested by tracing back the past to find the causes, possible relationships, and meaning.
The purpose of a comparative study according to Dra. Aswani Sudjudcited by Suharsimi Arikunto is to find similarities and differences about things, people, the work procedures, ideas, criticism to another person, group, against an idea to procedure work (267).

In comparing the results of the translation, we cannot compare all aspects of a translation as a whole. We have to choose one aspect to be focused as an indicator in comparing the translation.

According to Jenny Williams and Andrew Chesterman,

“Such topics cannot deal with every possible aspect of the texts, of course, so you have to choose the aspect (s) you want to focus on, we might take a particular aspect of the source text, such as a particular stylistic or syntactic feature, and examine the corresponding sections in the translations. Or we could start with a kind of translation problem (the translation of passive sentences, or dialect, or allusions, for instance), and see how the translators have solved the problem, what translation strategies they have used. Or we could start with a kind of translation strategy, some kind of change or shift between source and target texts and examine its conditions of use (6).”

From the statement above, the researcher decides to choose the translation strategy as the indicator in comparing the slang words contained in the subtitles of this research.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss two main parts, they are data description and data analysis from the movie “21 Jump Street.” The researcher will describe the following points:

1. The utilized slang as a corpus.
2. The meaning of slang words.
3. The kinds of slang words.
4. The strategy applied by translator for translate it

A. Data Descriptions

The data descriptions will discuss in this research is the slang words which taken from the movie “21 Jump Street” which was released on March 16th, 2012. The objects of this research are two subtitles that have been translated into Indonesian by Kucing Gaul and Fathur. From both translated subtitle, the researcher had found few differences, it indicates the differences in translation strategy that is used by both translators. This differences aspect that makes the researcher interested in comparing the results of these translations. As researcher assessed in the translation of both translator mentioned above has its strengths and weaknesses.

In this part, the researcher will not discuss all types of slang words that have been mentioned in the previous chapter. Types of slang that will be discussed are society slang, workmen’s slang and slang in public school and university. The researcher will
find the meaning of slang itself from the “NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions: 3rd Editions” and another trusted sources.

In this research the researcher found some data, six of them are categorized as the society slang, two of them are categorized as the worksmen slang, and the last one is categorized as the slang in public school and universities, the data found are;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SOURCE LANGUAGE</th>
<th>TARGET LANGUAGE</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fuck</td>
<td>Sial</td>
<td>Translation by a more general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Badass</td>
<td>Jagoan</td>
<td>Paraphrase using related word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shit</td>
<td>Hal – hal</td>
<td>Translation by less expressive word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>Anu</td>
<td>Translation by illustration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sassy</td>
<td>Gila</td>
<td>Paraphrase using related word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>Dolar</td>
<td>Translation by a more general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pop</td>
<td>Sebungkus</td>
<td>Translation by a more general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Shitty</td>
<td>Hebat</td>
<td>Translation by less expressive word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1
Idiomatic Translation:Kucing Gaul & Fathur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dweebs</th>
<th>Bocah</th>
<th>Kalian</th>
<th>Translation by a more general word</th>
<th>Translation by less expressive word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dickhead</td>
<td>Dickhead (kepala anu)</td>
<td>Bodoh</td>
<td>Translation using a loan word or with explanation</td>
<td>Paraphrase using related word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

This chapter presents the data analysis which is divided into three parts. First, it will be discussed the meaning of slang words itself. The next step the researcher will determine the types of slang words. After those two steps above have done, the researcher will compare the slang translation that had been done by Kucing Gaul and Fathur. The researcher will analyze the kind of translation strategies which are commonly employed by the two translators in translating the slang words in the movie “21 Jump Street.” In this analysis, the researcher also will compare those two translations, with the original Indonesian translation done officially that played in all theatre in Indonesia, or the original translation at the original DVD or CD. The analyses are as follows:
1. **Fuck**

On the movie, this word was said by Schmid. Schmid and Jenko are asked by their trainer to fight each other. On that fight, Schmid directly falls trough by Jenko and spontaneously he said the word.

In the “NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression,” the meaning of the word is an exclamation of anger (Spears151). The real meaning of *fuck* is to copulate with someone. After analyzing the word, the researcher categorizes *fuck* as the society slang, this word commonly comes on a daily conversations.

The translations translated by Kucing Gaul and Fathur are also different. Here are their translations:

- **Schmid**: Oh, *fuck*! Oh! You're good at this, huh?
- **Indonesian Official**: Sial! Kau pintar dalam hal ini, ya?
- **Kucing Gaul**: Oh, sial! Kamu hebat dalam hal ini, hah?
- **Fathur**: Kau bisa, Ya?

From the translations above, it can be seen that Kucing Gaul applies the strategy of “the translation using a more general words.” According to Mona Baker “Translation by a more general word (superordinate) is one of the commonest strategies dealing with many types of nonequivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning (23).” It can be seen that, there is no significant problem when Kucing Gaul applied this strategy to the text. While Fathur applies the strategy of “translation by omission” to translate *fuck* itself. By looking at the translations done by Fathur, it can be seen that there is no expression of Schmid that shocked because
of he has beaten by Jenko, and it means, one of the information from that movie had gone.

In this case, the researcher claims that, Kucing Gaul’s translation is better than Fathur’s. It also supported by the Indonesian Official translation that has the same strategy with Kucing Gaul to translate the word.

Moreover, on the real subtitle, the word *fuck* is followed by the punctuation of exclamations mark “!” The punctuation aspect is important to convey the intonation aspect in subtitling (Bogucki 109).

2. **Badass**

Jenko Said nthis word to express his happiness when he and Schmid have passed all of procedure, and officially they are declared as the police officers. They thought after being a policeman, they could have a life like an action movies that have a car crashes or explosions. But the reality is not like what they imagined.

The meaning of this word is stated on the “NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression,” as a *tough guy* (spears 13). This word is formed by two words, they are *bad* and *ass*. It can be imagined if a translator doesn’t have a good skill in translating slang words, the word will produce a really bad word or sentence. This word is included to the society slang.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jenko</th>
<th>: Get ready for a lifetime of being badass motherfuckers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian Official</td>
<td>: Apa kau siap untuk menangkap semua penjahat?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kucing Gaul</td>
<td>: kamu siap jadi jagoan sepanjang hidup?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fathur</td>
<td>: Kalian sudah siap?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the translations above, it can be seen that Kucing Gaul translates the word *badass* to *jagoan*. The translation seems so good, and looks natural. In this case, the researcher claims that Kucing Gaul applies the translation strategy of paraphrase using related word. The concept, or the meaning of source language word “badass” has lexicalized perfectly to the target language with another form (baker 37).

In Indonesian, *though guy* means *pria tangguh*. By applying the translation strategy of paraphrase using related word, Kucing Gaul is allowed to find or replace *pria tangguh* to any words or sentences that have an exact contextual meaning according to the context of the movie. In this case, Indonesian Official translation also applies the same strategy like Kucing Gaul, but here the translation looks more specific by explain what kind of job of “jagoan” itself.

While Fathur applies the translation strategy of “translation by omission” to translate the word *badass*. Actually, there is no problem from the translations done by Fathur. But the researcher feels something less eventhough anyone who gonna read it will understand the meaning of the text. The reason is, the expression of how Jenko talks and expresses his happiness of his graduation day is missing. Besides it, Fathur’s choice to pick the word *kalian* to translate whole that sentence feel not the correct one, when he said the word, he just talks to Schimd. It will be better if Fathur translates it to *kau* or *kamu*.

3. *Shit*

On the NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression, the meaning of this word according to the context is any trash or unwanted material
(Spears364).” This word is included to the society slang. The word usually said by people spontaneously in their daily life everywhere.

This word was said by Deputy Chief Hardy to Jenko and Schmid. He says this word when Jenko and Schmid have failed to arrest the man that have been caught by them after Jenko forget to read the Miranda Rights to the man.

**Deputy chief hardy**: so all they do now is recycle shit from the past

**Indonesian Official**: Jadi yang kita lakukan sekarang mendaur ulang hal–hal dari masa lalu

**Kucing Gaul**: yang mereka lakukan sekarang adalah mendaur ulang hal–hal di masa lalu.

**Fathur**: Jadi mereka semua mendaur ulang dari masa lalu

On the translations above, the Kucing Gaul translates the word “shit” to hal–hal. It can be seen that, the translated word is not as expressive as the word “shit” on the context of the movie. That’s why the researcher claims the translator Kucing Gaul applies the translation strategy of “Translation by Less Expressive word.” The word shit has a negative meaning, but on the translation above Kucig Gaul translates it to “hal–hal” that has a neutral meaning. Not only Kucing Gaul, Indonesian Official translation also applied the same strategy, it can be seen from the translations created, that is “hal–hal.”

While Fathur, applies the different strategy. He uses the strategy of “omission” again to translate the word shit. As the reader of their subtitle, the researcher feels the translations done by Kucing Gaul for the translations of word shit
is more acceptable than Fathur’s. The sentence “Jadi mereka semua mendaur ulang dari masa lalu,” seems not really clear. What things that they recycle from the past?

4. Nuts

This word was said by Schmid after Jenko tells him that he has arrested one of the drugs users. Schmid said the word to express his happiness feeling after doing his first arrest.

This word is classified as the society slang, this word usually used by people in a social interaction. The real meaning of this word in Indonesia is kacang, and the meaning of this word on the movie context is “the testicles (286).” By the word, Schmid is joking that he will put his nuts on the head of that man, but it is just a joke to express his feeling for his first achievement.

Schmid: Drop my nuts on your motherfucking forehead!
Indonesian Official: Rasakan ini di kepalamu, sialan!
Kucing Gaul: hisap anuku dasar kau sialan!
Fathur: bajingan.

The researcher claims Kucing Gaul applies the strategy of “Translation by Illustration.” In the context of the conversation above, Schmid demonstrates the original meaning of what he meant, which is like the image below.
While Fathur, applies “Translation by paraphrase using related word,” he rewrites that sentence “Drop my nuts on your motherfucking forehead!” to another word or sentence in target language with an equivalence negative meaning.

The last, in the Indonesian Official translation, the researcher feels the most acceptable translation for this case, is this one. On the translation above it can be seen that the strategy applied is the same like Kucing Gaul’s translation, but here the translation is translated without broke the meaning and keep the politness of Indonesian culture.

From the translation above, the translation done by Kucing Gaul looks too vulgar if the target reader of this translation will be watch by Indonesian people. Despite Kucing Gaul translates the subtitle according to the real meaning and the real expression, the researcher feels the translation is not acceptable for Indonesian culture.

5. Sassy

The word sassy was said by Captain Dickson, When the first time he met all of his new staff on the Jump Street division. On the situation, his new staff include Schmid and Jenko looks not really pay attention to Captain Dickson, that’s why he angry and says that word.

The word Sassy according to “Oxford Dictionary of Slang” by John Ayto is “the alteration of saucy(274).” Sassy is categorized as a society slang. In Indonesian, sassy means lancang.
From the translations above, it can be seen that Kucing Gaul rewrite the word with a different meaning in target language, to another word that more correct or suitable to the context of the movie than the real meaning of the word itself, it can be conclude that Kucing Gaul Applies the translation Strategy of paraphrase using related word. Similar with Kucing Gaul, Indonesian Official translation also translates the word with the same strategy but with a different choosen of word. “gila” and “pemarah,” both of word are good to replace sassy in Indonesia, it means the application of translation strategy done is good.

While Fathur applies the translation strategy of “Translation using a loan word.” From the translations done by Fathur, it can be seen that if he translates the word to lancang, it will not be the right one. According to the KBBI (Indonesian General Dictionary), lancang means an impoliteness that has done by someone to the older people (869), while on the context of the movie, Dickson is the leader of the division, and it is a normal situation when a leader talks hard in front of the people which has a lower rank than him, so it will not be the right one if he translates it into lancang, that is why Fathur choses to apply the strategy of loan word. Fathur seems translate the word sassy savely so it will not produce an ambigously meaning.
6. Bucks

The *bucks* word was said by Eric Morison, he is the dealers of the drugs of Saccon High School. He said that word to Jenko and Schmid when they want to try to buy the drugs.

The real meaning of the word *bucks is a male deer,* It has a really different meaning with the slang meaning of that word. According to the NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression, *bucks means a dollar* (Spears 364). This word is included to the worksmen slang, most people use this word when they make a transaction to buy or sale something.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eric</th>
<th>Indonesia Official</th>
<th>Kucing Gaul</th>
<th>Fathur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From those translations above, it can be seen the different of both translations is just *dolar* and *dollar,* it may seem the difference of these two slang translation above is not too significant and seem trivial. But after the researcher studied it carefully, both translators applied the different strategy. Kucing Gaul applies the translation strategy of “translation using more general word” and Fatur applies the strategy of “translation using a loan word.” And here, Indonesian Official translation looks have the same translation with Kucing Gaul, it means they applied the same strategy.
It will be clear if the word `dollar` and `dolar` defined on KBBI (Indonesia general dictionary), there is no `dollar` on KBBI. Indonesian people recognize `dollar` as `dolar` (362).

7. Pop

This word was said by Eric Morison after he said the word `bucks` on the data 1.6 above. He said that word to Jenko and Schmid when they want to try to buy the drugs.

The real meaning of word `pop` is `soda water`. But on the context of the movie, the word `pop` is a slang word which has meaning `a piece`. In Indonesian it will become `sepotong, sedikit, atau sekeping` (Spears319). This word is included to the workmen’s slang.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eric</th>
<th>Indonesia Official</th>
<th>Kucing Gaul</th>
<th>Fathur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From the translations done by Kucing Gaul, it can be seen that he applies the translation strategy of “translation using more general word.” He looks the packing of the drugs that used a plastics material, and he choses to translate the word `pop` to `sebungkus` in Indonesian. Similar with Kucing Gaul again, Indonesian Official translation also has the same translation again.

While Fathur seems applied the similar translation strategy like before, that is “translation by omission.” From that two translations above, the researcher prefers to claims that the translation done by Kucing Gaul is more acceptable than Fathur. The
word *sebungkus* is really helping the audience to understand that, each one of that drugs has a price twenty dollar, because when Eric said it, he gives two pieces of drugs to Schmid and Jenko. By translating the word *sebungkus*, it will be clear if both of these drugs has a price fourty dollars, not twenty dollars for two pieces of drugs.

8. **Shitty**

In this movie, the word *shitty* was stated by Schmid when he hangs out with his new friends. He was there on Eric’s house. He said it to mock Jenko and they laugh for Jenko too.

has a bad meaning if this word has been traslated into Indonesian. It is clear that, this word is included to the slang words. On context of the movie, this word means *bad*. On the NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression, *shitty* means *lousy* in Indonesian means *jelek* (319). *Shitty* is included to the society slang, this word that usually said in a daily life of people in social interaction if someone wants to mock a someone.

Schmid: That's like my life, except Brad is really *shitty* at math.
Indonesian Official: Seperti itu, hidupku, kecuali Brad sangat *payah* dalam matematika.
Kucing Gaul: itu seperti hidupku, kecuali Brad sangat *hebat* dalam matematika.
Fathur: Itu seperti kehidupanku kecuali Brad *tidak pandai* matematika.

From the translation done by Kucing Gaul above, it can be seen that he translates the word *shitty* as *hebat*. The meaning is contradiction with the meaning that has been founded by the researcher. On the context of the movie, Schmid
explains that his brother is a bad person, and tell some jokes to mock him. If the meaning of *shitty* on that text means *great*, it will not suitable with the context of the movie on that situation.

From the strategy aspects, it can be seen that Kucing Gaul applies the translation strategy of “Translation by less expressive word.” The reason is, if the word *hebat* will be negated, the opposition of that word is *not great or bad*. The researcher claims that if the translator just translates the word *shitty* with that words above, it will make the sense of the word *shitty* which has a bad meaning become less expressive.

While Fathur, translates the word *shitty* as *tidak pandai*. From the word picked by Fathur, it can be seen that Fathur applies the similar strategy with Kucing Gaul, that is the translation strategy of “Translation by less expressive word.” By looking at the different of the translations above, it can be concluded that, for the translation of word *shitty*, Fathur has a better understanding than Kucing Gaul.

Different with both translation above, Indonesian Official translation applies the different strategy. In this translation, the translation using more general word is applied. From those three translation above, the researcher prefer the translation of Indonesian Official is the best one. The real meaning of under estimating someone was so expressed by the word “payah.” But in this case, Fathur looks has the same understanding with Indonesian Official.
9. Dweebs

*Dweebs* was said by DB, he is one of the members from the gank who wants to make a business with Eric and Mr. Walters. DB is also one of the agents of 21jumpstreet. He and his partner had been undercover as the member of that gank for five years. DB said that word when he ordered by Domingo to kill Brad and Jenko, but he can’t do it, so he chooses to break up his undercover.

On the NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression, *dweebs* has some related meaning. The first meaning is *earnest student*, that sentence means a diligent student or a smart student, or it can be took a point that that sentence means *student*. The second meaning is *eccentric person*, or *strange person*. Actually from that two meanings, all of it can be used to translate *dweebs* according to the context of the movie, but after doing a further analyze, the researcher claims the meaning of *dweebs* on the movie is *student*. On the situation of the movie when DB said that word, the high school is organizing a prom for the student to celebrate their graduations moments, then Schmid and Jenko is a student of that school too. The type of this slang words is “slang in public school and universities.”

DB : You little dweebs just ruined a five-year investigation.

Indonesian Official : *Orang* bodoh seperti kalian baru saja merusak penyelidikan 5 tahun.

Kucing Gaul : Dasar *bocah* tengil! lima tahun penyelidikan sia sia.

Fathur : *Kalian* baru saja mengacaukan penyelidikan selama 5 tahun

From the translations done by Kucing Gaul, it can be seen the translation strategy of “translation using more general word” is applied. The word *students* as
discussed above refer to a young man with age between seven years old to twenty years old. While DB is an adult man who has an older age than Schmid and Jenko. That’s why Kucing Gaul translates the word to *bocah tengil*. In this case, Indonesian Official also applies the same strategy with Kucing Gaul, but with different choosing of word.

While Fathur applies the translation strategy of “translation by less expressive word. He translates the word *dweebs* to *kalian*. As the researcher has explained above, the aim of this strategy is to avoid the wrong expressive meaning from source language to the target language (Baker 27). Fathur keeps trying to translate this subtitle safely, so the audience can catch all the messages from the movie itself.

10. Dickhead

The last corpus data of this research is *dickhead*. This word was said by Molly. When she said the word, she was drunk because of the effect of HFS (a kind of drugs). Molly mad to Schmid for his undercover, she comes and knock the door so hard and makes Schmid and Jenko’s undercover break up.

The word consist of two basic words, the first word is *dick*, and the second word is *head*. Absolutely if this word translated to Indonesian without a good skill of slang translation, it will produce a really bad words. The meaning of this word based on the NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression, is *a stupid person, usually a male* (Spear 106). This word usually uttered by people in their daily activity to judge or mock someone. This word is included to the society slang.
Molly: Dickhead narc motherfucker!
Indonesian Official: dasar kau, polisi sialan!
Kucing Gaul: DICKHEAD, Mutha Fucker !(KEPALA ANU, sialan!)
Fathur: Bodoh berengsek!

From the translations done by Kucing Gaul above, it can be seen that Kucing Gaul translates the word *dickhead* by applies the translation strategy using loanword/with explanations. In this case, Kucing Gaul seems so vulgar to translate the subtitle just like the previous case. The word “ANU” is not an impolite word in Indonesia.

While Fathur applies the translation strategy of “paraphrase using related word.” Even though the translation looks so simple, but for this case, the translations done by Fathur is more acceptable than Kucing Gaul. In Indonesia, Kucing Gaul’s translation will not pass Indonesian Film Censorship(LSF) standart.

But from both translations translated by Kucing Gaul and Fathur, except Indonesian Official, they miss a word that is so important. They are omitted that word, and it caused an impact to their translations, both of them are omitted the word *narc*. Even though by their translations the audience are understood how mad Molly to Schmid, but by omitting the word *narc* (a cops that is handling the drugs case), the audience will confuse of how Schmid and Jenko’s undercover broke up, because they will miss the informations that make Domingo and his gank know the real identity of Schmid and Jenko. So here it can be seen the different translation quality between Indonesian Official Translation with another subtitler.
C. Research Findings

From the analysis of data above, it can be concluded, the suitable translation strategy of Mona Baker to translate the slang words applied by both translator, are the translation by a more general word, translation by less expressive word, translation using loan word/with explanation, translation by omission, translation by illustration and the last one translation by paraphrasing using related word.

the researcher found Kucing Gaul applies the translations by more general word for four times, translations by less expressive word for two times, translation using loan word/with explanation, paraphrase using a related word and translation by illustration for one time. While Fathur applies the translation by less expressive word for one time, translation by omission for four times and the last translation using loan word/with explanation and paraphrase using a related word for two times.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The conclusion of this research is, Kucing Gaul and Fathur, has different style in translating slang words contained on the subtitle text. Kucing Gaul looks too brave to translate a word according to the real meaning, even though it will produce an unacceptable words in target language. But in some case, the chosen of word by Kucing Gaul looks so good and natural, and most of the application of strategies by Kucing Gaul are similar with Indonesian Official translation, it means Kucing Gaul has on the right way, but Kucing Gaul should be wise to choose a word or sentence in target language, so no more a vulgar and unacceptable word produced.

Different with Fathur that looks play more safely in determining the translation strategies. In some case, Fathur’s translation seems has some inaccuracies in choosing the word should be used when the translation by less expressive word was applied or deciding which word should be eliminated when the translation by omission was applied. But compared to Kucing Gaul, Fathur’s translation more acceptable in some case, there is no ambiguous or vulgar words translated by Fathur.

B. Suggestion

Translating a slang word is not an easy job. To translate a slang word, the translator should have an extra knowledge to understand the situation when that word
was said by someone, because slang words is not always has a direct lexical meaning. Furthermore, the researcher suggests for the readers to widen the knowledge about the slang translations itself. The researcher also hopes slang translations can be one of the topics of research study in near future, especially for the students of English Letters Department from Adab and Humanities Faculty of State Islamic University of Jakarta.

Finally, the researcher hopes this research can be useful for the future improvement of the translations students to find a better way to translate any kinds of slang words.
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