ENGLISH-INDONESIAN VULGARITY AND OFFENSIVENESS
SLANG TRANSLATION IN BAYWATCH MOVIE

A Thesis

Submitted to Adab and Humanities
Faculty In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for The Strata One Degree

By

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ABSTRACT


The objectives of this research are to identify and describe the translation strategies for offensive slang contained in the Baywatch (2017) movie and find out the results of the translation strategies used by translator in translating vulgarity and offensiveness slang from English to Indonesian. The methodology used by the researcher is a qualitative method based on Sugiyono's theory, and theories proposed by Matiello Elisa, Karolina Butkuvienė and Lolita Petruslionię. The results of this study discovered that there were 3 strategies used by translators, namely Softening, Literal Translation, and Stylistic Compensation. From the data collected, there are 1 strategy of Softening, 5 Literal Translation strategies and 9 Stylistic Compensation strategies were obtained. In addition, the researcher also acquired 3 data of Literal Translation and 7 data of Stylistic Compensation could be changed using softening strategies to produce more appropriate translations.

**Keywords:** Slang, Offensive Slang, Slang Translation Strategy.
APPROVAL SHEET

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A Thesis
Submitted to Adab and Humanities Faculty
In Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for The Strata One Degree (S1)

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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitle above has been defended before by the Adab and Humatinies Faculty’s Examination Committee on 7th May 2019. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Strata One.

Jakarta, 7th May, 2019

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it does not contain material that 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.

Jakarta, February 2019

Andi Prasetyo
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In the name of Allah SWT, the Gracious and the Merciful

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Jakarta, February 2019.

The Researcher
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In language, there are two styles of language; formal and informal language styles. Two styles of this language can indeed be used to communicate, but for its use must be adjusted based on the situation and conditions encountered. If someone is making a speech, it will definitely use a formal language and it is not possible to use informal language to communicate. According to Joss (in Chaer & Agustina, 1995, p. 70) the style of formal language is usually called the standard language. Patterns and rules have been established as a basis or standard of usage that can be used for official situations. The use of formal language style is usually used in official activities such as television news, scientific seminars, state speeches, and also commonly used for the writing of scientific books, scientific papers, newspapers and official letters. While informal language style is used in unofficial activities or conversations, such as conversations between friends with informal contexts, talk shows on television, movies, text messages or even in social media. In informal language style, the conversation usually feels natural by using everyday expressions and also ignoring the language structure.

Slang has several types, one of which is commonly referred to as an offensive slang in which the slang is often used to offend people by scolding. Offensive slang is easy to find in various circles, teenagers and adults, social
classes, middle and upper classes. There is one word offensive slang in Baywatch movie that is already worldwide, that is "fuck you". In Indonesian, "fuck" can be interpreted as "intimate relationship". However, this word in the movie is used to curse people, and it translated using a softening strategy to "dasar sialan".

Readers, listeners or viewers often find it difficult to interpret slang from a foreign language such as English into their own language, this problem is common because of cultural differences from both languages. Here is the role of the translator as a bridge of two languages applying his knowledge. For example, the translator makes a subtitle of an English-language film (or other foreign language) into Indonesian language that is often found slang in a film. Translator's job here is to translate the language that the film which uses to the target language (such as Indonesian), so that movie viewers do not face misunderstandings and ambiguities in interpreting a language, especially a slang-style language.

Almost all films use slang in it from everyday slang, secrecy and offensive slang which is often used to revile. Offensive slang is one type of slang that is difficult to translate because of the culture of the source language and the target language that collide. Therefore, translators are required to creatively translate an offensive slang to be seen by various circles.

This research object is the subtitle of Baywatch film which was released in 2017 as action-comedy genre, directed by Seth Gordon and
starring Dwayne Johson, Zac Efron, Alexandra Daddario, Kelly Rohrbach and Priyanka Chopra.

The research purpose is to know what kind of slang is in Baywatch film, any data in the form of word or sentence slang will be classified according to its type and know what strategy used by translator to translate slang in film, offensive slang. Benefits derived from this research are theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretical benefits are expected to enrich the studies of slang, as well as the practical benefits that can be used as learning materials and made reference.

B. Research Focus

In this study, the researcher focuses on slangs that are categorized as offensive slang in Baywatch film produced by Paramount Pictures and Uncharted.

C. Research Questions

Based on the above background research, problem of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What strategies does the translator use to translate vulgarity and offensiveness slang language in the film?

2. How are the results of vulgarity and offensiveness slang translation in Baywatch film?
D. Research Objective

Based on the research questions above, the purpose of this study are:

1. To know what strategies used by the translator.
2. To find out the result of vulgarity and offensiveness slang translation in Baywatch film.

E. Research Significance

The expected benefits of this research are the theoretical benefits and practical benefits. The expected theoretical benefit is to enrich other studies that examine the slang, especially the offensive slang.

The practical benefits expected from this study are for students as learning materials, for the reader. This research can add to the understanding of offensive slang translation, and for other researchers. The results of this study can be used as reference especially in research on offensive slang.

F. Methodology

1. Research Methodology

This research will be examined by the qualitative method, where the status of a group of people, objects, thoughts and an event in the present that is based on the philosophy of positivism and used to examine natural objects. (Sugiyono, 2010, p.15)

To begin this research, the researcher initially watch the film which the subtitles will be examined. After that the researcher read and sorted the offensive slang that would be examined from subtitles. After all the data was
collected, the researcher began to examine the data that had been obtained using selected theories regarding slang translation strategies. The researcher not only looks for the strategies used by the translator, but also looks for the results of the translation of other strategies.

2. Unit of Analysis

The analytical unit of this research is the expression of the speakers actors and actrees in Baywatch film which was released in 2017 with action-comedy genre, directed by Seth Gordon and starring Dwayne Johnson, Zac Efron, Alexandra Daddario, Kelly Rohrbach, and Priyanka Chopra. The next unit of analysis is the subtitle of the movie itself. The subtitle analysis unit consists of English-language original subtitle (source language) and subtitle that has been translated into Indonesian (target language). The last analysis unit is offensive slang that is present and used in the film.

3. Data Collection Technique

Before performing data analysis, researcher will collects the data first. The technique used by the researcher is the documentation technique. According to Margono (1997, p.187), this technique is a way of collecting data obtained from stored documents and records. Documents studied can be various, not only official documents, may be diaries, personal letters, reports, meeting minutes, case notes in social work, film script and other documents. The steps taken by researcher to collect data are as follows:
a. Researcher watches the movie. This step includes watching a movie to find out the situation and understands the concept of the film in order to determine the slang types.

b. Researcher reads the source language subtitle and the target language subtitle carefully.

c. Researcher marks the slang belonged to the offensive slang category in the movie.

4. Data Analysis Technique

After performing the data collection steps and the required data have been collected, the researcher uses data analysis technique based on Sugiyono's theory. According to Sugiyono (2010, p 244), data analysis is an activity that is done after all the data has been collected. There are also activities in the form of grouping data based on variables along with its type, making tables data and serving the data. The steps taken by researcher to analyze data are follows:

a. Data that has been collected will be checked again and then given a symbol or mark in the form of numbers, after which researcher will present it in the form of tables.

b. Separate what is offensive slang including other slang types using existing slang theory and characteristics, then analyze the translation strategy used by the translator in translating offensive slang from the source language into the target language.

c. Draw conclusions from the research that has been done.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Literature Review

The researcher obtained three similar previous researches and used as guidance and reference for this research. Previous research can also contribute and ideas on topics to be discussed.

First, Santika in 2015, in her study found four types of slang in the source language, but most types of slang is informality and intimacy. This is considered reasonable because the conversation in comics is mostly between friends. The slang expressions are used to make the conversation more intimate and comfortable. However, in the translation, the researcher knows that all the slang expressions have no lexical meaning and this causes the translation to use the word or language used daily. The researchers also concluded from three strategies in translating slang, literal translation most often appears.

Second, Octaviani in 2016, in her research found 9 categories of slang languages, namely: 1) society, 2) personality and temperament, 3) body and it function, 4) deeds, 5) the world around us, 6) nature, 7) interjection, 8) prefix and suffix, 9) everyday language expression. The researcher also found that the translator for Comic Crayon Shinchan volumes 1-10 do not apply every translation procedures. Of the 10 comics studied there are 5 translation procedures were found, there are literal,
modulation, adaptation, transposition and borrowing. From the results of analysis obtained by Octaviani, translation strategies used by translators tend to be oriented to the source language.

Last is Daliman, in 2014, in his research experienced difficulties when doing the translation process of both languages, the problem was encountered because of cultural differences from the source language with the target language. Daliman used three Indonesian language categories which are formal, non-formal and slang to solve the problems and also uses *KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)* to translate slang into a formal language and offers two forms of translation from the source language.

### B. Definition of Translation

Translation cannot be separated from human life itself. Like when someone sees a notification board using a foreign language, his brain will automatically try to translate or search for the meaning of the foreign language. There are many opinions from experts on the definition of translation. Here are some definitions from experts:

According to Newmark (1988, p.5), “*translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way author intended the text*.”

Based on these definitions, it can be said that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text that uses a so-called source language into the text using the target language desired by the author or translator. In other words, translating the meaning of a text into a target language should not be different from the source language.
According to Catford (1965, p. 1), “translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language—a general linguistic theory.” From the definition expressed, it can be said that Catford seen translations such as medical operations performed on language and he defines translation as the process of replacing language into other languages in a text. Each translation theory, however, must be based on general linguistic theory.

Dubois said (in Bell, 1993, p. 5), “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.” From this explanation, it can be said that translation is a form of expression in the target language that has been previously shown in the source language by maintaining its semantic and stylistic elements. In other words, translation is a way of expressing a language into another language without leaving its elements.

According to Nida and Taber (1982, p 12), “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” From this definition, it can be interpreted that translation is a process that produces the natural equivalent of the word in the target language of the source language, in terms of meaning and style of language. In other words, for the meaning and style of language used in the source
language not to deviate too far in the target language, an appropriate word match is required or at least closer to the source language.

While Venuti (1995, p.1) says, “I see translation as the attempt to produce a text so transparent that it does not seem to be translated.” In other words, Venuti understands translation as a form of effort to produce an original text and is not seen as a translation text.

From the above definitions, translations are largely a process of transferring a language (source language) to a text or speech into another language (target language) without prejudice to the meaning of the source language by finding the corresponding equivalence of words or approaching, but does not damage the language structure of the target language.

C. Subtitling Translation

Subtitles are one of the most important elements in the film to help the audience enjoy the movie. Especially if the movie has a different language, then the subtitles are very useful for translating the language used such as movies made using English then airing in Indonesia, then the film requires subtitles that translate English into Indonesian.

Luyken (in Cintas and Anderman, 2009, page 21) says that the subtitles are written translation from SL that appears in the form of lines of text and located at the bottom of the screen. Subtitles will appear and disappear according to the original dialog in the film. Cintas and Anderman (2009, page 21) also argue that good subtitles are subtitles that are not
noticed by the audience accidentally. However, to present a subtitle like this, the translator must make the translation text with the appropriate level of readability and produce the shortest possible text so as not to disturb the audience's attention to the movie.

According to Cintas (2009, page 11), if subtitles are viewed from a scientific perspective, subtitles can be used as a tool for teaching and learning about foreign languages.

D. Definition of Slang

Everyday life cannot be separated from a conversation between human beings. The language style used in the conversation also depends on the circumstances, such as to whom to speak and where we are in a conversation. Of course, in the conversation often use slang style which is used in everyday conversation.

Mattiello (2008, page 31) says that in some studies slang is often defined as a social phenomenon which means that slang is a style of language used as a means of identifying or demonstrating the cohesiveness of a group. Anderson and Trudgill (in Mattiello, 2008, pp. 32-33) argue that the slang may look funny and interesting, but, often, the slang can be used to scare the other person in a rude way. If slang language is used to scare the other person, this includes the offensive slang category commonly used to offend someone. While Widarso (1989, p.58) defines slang as a fashion or fashion in which if a fashion appears, everyone will use it and it is very easy
to find in any circle. In other words, everyone can use the slang for everyday conversation to the exclusion of their background.

According to Soeparno (in Nugroho, 2015, p.13) says that slang is a form of language that has special and secret properties. Special because it is only used in certain groups of people and secret, that not everyone knows what members talk to their group. Then, Alwasilah (in Ismiyati, 2011, p.18) argues that slang is a variation of speech characterized as newly discovered and likely to change easily, commonly used by young people, social groups as well as professionals to communicate with each other. In other words, slang is a language used by certain groups and used as a means of communication within the group, so that other groups or people outside the group do not understand about the communication they do.

According to Asri (in Nugroho, 2015, p.14), slang can be formed by converting words to the opposite (antonym), finding matching words, determining numbers, changing phonemes, adding phonemes, prefixes, inserts and suffixes. In other words, the formation of a slang is not only by way of changing the word, but it can also be done how to change phonemes, adding prefixes and inserts. Therefore, the slang can be in the form of words, phrases and sentences.

The use of slang is of course not without reason. According to Patridge (2015, p.6) there are 15 reasons why the slang is used in everyday life. The 15 reasons are: (1) for humor; (2) because of the creativity of its users; (3) to be different from others; (4) for beauty; (5) to attract attention;
(6) to avoid cliches; (7) to enrich vocabulary and language; (8) to be solid and concrete; (9a) refines the word; (9b) to relieve tragedy or sorrow; (9c) reduces excessive conversation; (10) to speak to people of different social classes; (11) to facilitate social relations; (12) for intimacy or intimacy; (13) for recognition as a member of the group for its users; (14) to show differences between groups; and (15) for confidentiality.

E. Types of Slang

Matiello (2007, pp. 122-123) says there are 4 types of slang based on their functions:

1. Group Identity and Creativity

“The function of identification with a group and the effect of creativity are particularly evident in college and teenage slang. Young people generally use creative innovative slang to show their belonging to a group and establish solidarity with the other group members.” Based on this understanding, it can be said that the slang has a function as a group identification tool and usually the university environment and adolescents have innovations in slang formation to identify themselves into a group, and keep a distance from the older ones. For example:

ANDREW : Are you free for tonight?

JOHN : I wanna meet my “bae” tonight

The example illustrates the use of slang expression “bae” that is classified as Group Identity and Creativity. “bae” refers to “lover or
girl/boyfriend” and this term commonly used by teenage society to mention their lover.

2. Privacy and Secrecy

“The functions of privacy and secrecy are related to marginal or isolated subgroups in society, such as criminals and drug addicts. Criminals, for instance, generally use slang to hide secret information from people in authority, while drug addicts adopt the slang vocabulary to reinforce their group cohesion, i.e. to keep insiders together and outsiders out.” Based on this explanation, this type of slang work for fringe groups and small groups in the midst of a large society, such as criminals, drug dealers and drug addicts. Criminals usually use this type of slang to hide information from others, while drug traffickers and drug addicts use this slang to keep their group solid and avoid others outside the group. For instance:

SEAN : Hey, do you have any “green” for sell?
TONY : I don’t have it for today.

The term “green” usually use by the drug dealers and drug addicts to hide the meaning, “marijuana”. They commonly use this term so that they can have privacy without anyone interfering.

3. Informality and Intimacy

“The function of informality and the effect of intimacy are self-evident in general slang, which is language that speakers deliberately use to break with the standard language and to change the level of
discourse in the direction of familiarity.” From the explanation it can be said that this slang serves to break down the previously formal atmosphere to be informal by changing their speech become more intimate.

MARK : Hey, what’s up “dog”?
FELIX : Hey, I’m good “dog”.

From the example above, term “dog” may has variety meaning. If the term use to name someone, the meaning can be “a friend”. Usually this term use to mention a close friend so there is no formality in the conversation.

4. Vulgarity and Offensiveness

“The function of vulgarity regularly combines with an effect of offensiveness in general slang, particularly in slang which is used by speakers to criticise other people’s physical appearance or behaviour.” This type of slang is a type of slang that will be researched by researcher. From this explanation, it is said that this slang signifies speakers to be rude and disrespectful, using harsh words, insulting as physical insult, and uttering words that refer to "sex".

MAX: What do you know about Brian?
ERIC : He’s a “cunt”

The term “cunt” is an insult that refers to "female’s genital", but if the term is used to insult someone it will refers to “a male who whines excessively and pathetic”.

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The term “cunt” is an insult that refers to "female’s genital", but if the term is used to insult someone it will refers to “a male who whines excessively and pathetic”. 
F. Slang Translation Strategy

Karolina Butkuvienė and Lolita Petrulionė (2010, pp. 40-42) say there are three commonly used slang translation strategies: (1) softening; (2) literal translation; and (3) language style replacement.

Explanation of each strategy is as follows:

1. Softening

“is focused on the perception of the target text reader; the language of the target text is formulated in such a way that it sounds natural and comprehensible for the reader.” From the explanation, it can be said that this strategy tries to see from the reader’s point of view, the target language is shaped in such a way as to be appropriate to read. This strategy is also used to avoid words or phrases that hurt vulgar and violent elements and replace them with equivalent words. For example: “Close your dick-hole!” can be translated to “Diam!”. “dick-hole” itself is a derogatory term for mouth and with the Softening strategy, the whole sentence can be translated into “Diam”.

2. Literal Translation

Literal translation is also known as word-by-word translation where words in the source language are translated directly into the target language. Fawcett (in Santika, 2015, pp. 135-136) says “the rare but always welcome case when a text can go from one language into another with no changes other than those required by the target-language grammar.” Based on that opinion, literal translation is very suitable for
use as long as there is a word equivalent in the target language. However, literal translation is commonly used if the source and target languages have a cultural equivalence. For example: “Jakarta is hot as hell” translated into “Jakarta panas sepertī neraka”. The sentence can be translated directly without any changes in form or meaning.

3. Stylistic Compensation

Harvey (in Santika, 2015, p. 136) says “stylistic compensation involves making up for the loss of a source text effect in the target text using the means specific to the target language or text.” From the explanation, it can be said that this strategy makes back the lost effects in the source language into the target language. This strategy helps translators when dealing with specific cultural and linguistic differences. For example: “A piece of cake” translated into “mudah”. In TL, the term does not have a clear meaning. Therefore the translator translates the term while maintaining its original meaning from SL.

Then, Vinay and Darbelnet (in Octaviani, 2016, pp. 33-36) say there are 5 slang translation strategies, namely:

1. Literal Translation

It is a transfer of words from the source language into the target language directly but the grammatical structure follows the target language. For example:
SL: Killing two birds with one stone.

TL: Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu.

2. Modulation

It is a translation that has a shift in meaning in the target language as a result of changes in perspective, perspective and mindset. For example:

SL: Nobody doesn’t like it.

TL: Semua orang menyukainya.

3. Adaptation

It is a translation that is done to find synonymous elements of the culture of the source language into the cultural elements that exist in the target language.

SL: As white as snow.

TL: Seputih kapas.

4. Transposition

This translation is done by changing one word class into another word class without changing the meaning of meaning.

SL: Adept.

TL: Sangat terampil.

5. Borrowing

Translation can be done by borrowing a word or term from the source language. This type may be pure borrowing without any
adjustment or naturalized borrowing with adjustment to spelling or pronunciation.

SL: Mixer.

TL: Mixer.

Of the two theories that have been mentioned, researcher will use the theories of Karolina Butkuvienė and Lolita Petrunionė. The theory is used because it contains a softening strategy to translate slang. This strategy is often used by translators to avoid vulgar and abusive language to be worth reading.
CHAPTER III
OFFENSIVE SLANG TRANSLATION ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

In this data description, the researcher will display offensive slang data and other types of slang such as Group Identity and Creativity, Privacy and Secrecy, Informality and Intimacy which has been found in table form.

Next the researcher classified several types of slang in the table:

1. The SL slang expressions
2. The TL slang translations
3. The slang translation strategies
4. The explanation

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<td>Bocah cantik yang sombong</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Fresh out of fucks</td>
<td>Yang langsung mati.</td>
<td>Stylistic Compensation</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mangina</td>
<td>Vagina pria-mu</td>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>Vulgarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>You're big, Sasquatch</td>
<td>Kera raksasa</td>
<td>Stylistic Compensation</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Train wreck</td>
<td>Gudang masalah</td>
<td>Stylistic Compensation</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guppies</td>
<td>Anak ikan</td>
<td>Stylistic Compensation</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slang</td>
<td>Indonesian Slang</td>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>Vulgarity/Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Little Mermaid ass</td>
<td>Pantat putri duyungmu</td>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>Vulgarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Princess</td>
<td>Putri</td>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Motherfucker</td>
<td>sangat</td>
<td>Stylistic Compensation</td>
<td>Vulgarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Chicken legs</td>
<td>Kaki kerempeng</td>
<td>Stylistic Compensation</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Pool boy</td>
<td>Bocah kolam</td>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Dick</td>
<td>Brengsek</td>
<td>Stylistic Compensation</td>
<td>Vulgarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>For fuck’s sake</td>
<td>Sialan</td>
<td>Stylistic Compensation</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Bitch</td>
<td>Bedebah</td>
<td>Softening</td>
<td>Offensiveness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

Based on the data table above, the researcher will analyze and classify the Vulgarity and Offensiveness slang that has been found and describes the meaning according to the conditions in the film. Then, the researcher will analyze the strategies used by the translator in translating Vulgarity and Offensiveness slang. To find out the description of further analysis, the researcher illustrates as follows:

**Datum 1**


TL: **Bulu puting** yang bagus, Bro. Gila!

Illustration: A prospective coast guard taunts Ronnie who has hairy nipples.

This slang expression is categorized as **Vulgarity and Offensiveness** slang because the speaker used the vulgar and insulting word to mock Ronnie's physical condition. "Nipple-fros" is a word consisting of
two words, namely "nipple" and "fro". "Nipple" itself is "puting" in Indonesian and "fro" which is a curly and thick hair style commonly called afro, then the translator translates "nipple-fros" as "buluputing". "Nipple-fros" is a word formed by the speaker with the intention of mocking Ronnie's hairy nipples.

From the description of the meaning above, can be concluded that the translator appears to uses the **Stylistic Compensation** strategy on the grounds of "fro" which is a slang from "afro" which means a haircut that can likewise be translated as hair is more obvious and sounds more natural. Also, if the slang is translated utilizing the **Literal Translation** strategy it will progress toward becoming "bulu puting keriting". "Keriting" here refers to "fros" which is the character of curly hair. At that point if the slang translated with **Softening** strategy it will translated into "bulu dada". This strategy avoids the translation word of "nipple", however this translation additionally leaves the genuine context of "nipple" and will make the audience confused.

**Datum 2**

SL: No, just ponds and lakes and **cocky pretty boys**, apparently.

TL: Tidak, hanya kolam dan danau dan **bocah cantik yang sombong**, tampaknya

Illustration: Stephanie answered Mitch's question while looking at Brody.
This slang expression category is **Vulgarity and Offensiveness** because the speaker has the intention to insult and demean using the "cocky" and "pretty boys". The notion of "cocky" is a trait that is overconfident and has an annoying character, while "pretty" which means beautiful is more suitable to be said for a woman than a man. Therefore, if a man is said to be beautiful by someone he just knows, he will feel insulted.

Based on that meaning, the translator used the **Literal Translation** strategy to translate "cocky pretty boys" into "bocah cantik yang sombong" without removing the insults from the speaker for Brody. But it would be better if the "boys" were translated into "laki-laki", it would be more suitable based on illustrations and SL. Besides that, if the slang is translated using the **Softening** strategy it will become "laki-laki sombong". This strategy avoids the word "pretty" which is a swear word to Brody, because actually Brody is a man and is not worthy of being beautiful. And if the Softening strategy is used, it will be more appropriate but eliminate the element of film comedy.

**Datum 3**

SL: No fresh out. **Fresh out of fucks. Yeah.**

TL: Tidak ada yang langsung jadi. **Yang langsung mati. Ya.**

Illustration: Mitch told Brody that there was nothing instant in the coast guard world.
"Fresh out of fucks" is a **Vulgarity and Offensiveness** slang that has a vulgar element and rudeness namely "fucks". Mitch was annoyed because Brody's arrogant and annoying attitude caused him to use the word "fucks" that should not be used against someone new to show his resentment. "Fucks" themselves can have the meaning of having sex or can also be interpreted as screwing up and dead. When viewed from the illustration, Mitch uses "fucks" with the meaning "dead" because he thinks that with Brody's annoying attitude he won't survive as a coast guard.

**Stylistic Compensation** is used by the translator to translate "fucks" to "mati" in order to avoid vulgarity. However, "mati" itself is still a very negative word and can offend someone. Therefore, if the **Softening** strategy is used to translate "fucks" will be a translation that is more natural and acceptable to the audience, namely "menyerah". The word "menyerah" is not too negative as "mati", but has the same meaning. And this translation also avoids vulgarity and offensiveness.

**Datum 4**

TL: That'll tear your little mangina in two.

SL: …yang akan merobek vagina pria-mu menjadi dua.

Illustration: Mitch explained the result of being an instant lifeguard to Brody

The word has elements of vulgarity, insults and immodesty that are part of **Vulgarity and Offensiveness**. "Mangina" is one word used from
two words namely "man" and "vagina". It is said to have vulgarity because it contains the word "vagina" which is said directly. Mitch says "your little mangina" to Brody who is a man, while men don't have a vagina like Mitch said. Therefore, the word was an insult made to Brody with the intention of offending him. This word cannot be said to someone who is just known because it is very rude and impolite.

Translator uses the **Literal Translation** strategy to translate "mangina" into "vagina pria-mu". Translator uses that strategy in order not to eliminate the comedy side of the film genre even though it still shows the element of Vulgarity and Offensiveness in its translation. If the translator uses the **Softening** strategy, the results of the translation can be like "tubuhmu" and this certainly makes the translation more natural and acceptable to the audience. There is still one more strategy that can be used, namely **Stylistic Compensation**. This strategy might not be suitable if used for "mangina" itself, but if used to translate the entire sentence in SL will be "yang akan membunuhmu". With this strategy, the translation produces a much shorter, and more dense sentence.

**Datum 5**

SL: You're big, Sasquatch.

TL: Kaubesar, kera raksasa.

Illustration: Brody taunted Mitch while patting his arm.
Sasquatch or commonly called Bigfoot is an ape-like creature, long haired, human-like walk, slow and has a large tall body that is believed to live around the forests of North America. Although it does not have a vulgarity aspect, this word is categorized as Vulgarity and Offensiveness because the speaker does intend to ridicule and offend Mitch who has a large and tall stature like Sasquatch.

Translator used the Stylistic Compensation strategy to translate "Sasquatch", because there is no animal called “Sasquatch” in TL. On the other hand, “Sasquatch” has a meaning of a "giant ape" and can be interpreted into TL as "kera raksasa". The results of this translation still contain the element of roughness namely "kera", but the results will be different if the translator uses the Softening strategy to translate the entire sentence SL "you’re big, Sasquatch" to "kau ini pria besar". The results of the translation of this strategy certainly eliminate the element of rudeness because "pria besar" do not necessarily contain negative elements.

Datum 6

SL: Come on. He's a train wreck.

TL: Ayolah. Dia itu gudang masalah.

Illustration: Mitch spoke with Thorpe about Brody's problem.

Although the word "train wreck" is not addressed directly to Brody, the word contains insults to someone’s life who can offend him. Therefore,
the expression of this slang falls into the category of **Vulgarity and Offensiveness**. The meaning of "train wreck" itself describes someone’s life who is a mess and a total failure. Mitch used this word because he saw how Brody's life from its nature would be a problem for the coast guard later.

Translator chooses to use the **Stylistic Compensation** strategy to cover the loss in translation of the word and translate it into a "gudang masalah" to fit the meaning of "train wreck" itself. It can be seen that the translator uses this strategy so that the effect and meaning of SL remain in the TL. If the word is translated with **Literal Translation** strategy, the results will be "kecelakaan kereta" which will make the translation ambiguous and confuse the audience.

**Datum 7**

SL: You are **guppies**!

TL: Kalian **anak ikan**!

Illustration: Mitch shouted at the candidates for the lifeguard who were taking the entrance examination.

Guppy is one of the most popular types of freshwater fish. The characteristics of guppies have small body, wide fins, slow in water and very easy to die. Mitch clearly used the word "guppies" to ridicule and insult the exam participants because they did not know anything about the condition of the beach that would cause death for those who are weak and slow. When
it is viewed from the purpose of the speaker using the term "guppies" to insult, the term can be included in the category of **Vulgarity and Offensiveness**.

Translator uses the **Stylistic Compensation** strategy to avoid the confusion that the audience will face. Using this strategy, "guppies" which are the names of the types of fish are translated into words that have the same meaning, more general and can be accepted by the audience, namely "anak ikan". If translator uses **Literal Translation**, the translation results will be "guppy" which not all audiences know that guppy is a type of fish. "Guppies" can also be translated using the **Softening** strategy to become "anak baru". The results of this translation are indeed very different from the other two strategies, but still have the same meaning because this word is expressed to people who want to register as coastguards and new in the coastal environment.

**Datum 8**

SL: You afraid I'm gonna kick your Little Mermaid ass.

TL: Kau takut aku akan permalukan pantat putri duyungmu.

Illustration: Brody rejects Mitch's challenge.

The speaker uses the word "Little Mermaid ass" which contains insults and vulgarity in it. The insulting word is in the "Little Mermaid" which is the children's film title. "Mermaid" means "putri duyung", said to
Brody because the speaker thinks he is like "Little Mermaid" who can only swim aimlessly. For vulgarity, the word "ass" is translated as "pantat". With the existence of two elements, vulgarity and insult, this term is categorized as **Vulgarity and Offensiveness**.

**Literal Translation** is the translator's choice to translate "Little Mermaid ass" into "pantat putri duyungmu". If the entire sentence is translated using the **Softening** strategy it will be "kau takut aku akan mengalahkanmu" to avoid elements of vulgarity and rudeness. With this strategy, the translation will not make the audience feel there is an oddity in the translation.

**Datum 9**

SL: On the big boy's course, princess.

TL: ... dalam perlombaan pria sejati, Putri.

Illustration: Mitch explained the type of challenge to Brody.

The word "Princess" is clearly used by speaker to insult Brody. By knowing the purpose for which the word is used, this word can be categorized as **Vulgarity and Offensiveness**. "Princess" itself has the term designation for king’s daughter, but if it is used as a slang expression, "princess" means a spoiled and overindulged female. Obviously this word is used as a form of insult to Brody who is a man and has the character of a
princess. Translator uses **Literal Translation** to translate "princess" into "*putri*" without losing the true meaning of SL.

**Datum 10**

SL: Plus I'm high as a **motherfucker** right now.

TL: Lagi pula aku **sangat** teller saat ini.

Illustration: Mitch explained his condition to Brody.

"Motherfucker" is one of the expressions of slang which contains the word vulgar "fuck" and is also a rough term that is often spoken to describe a condition so that the expression of this slang can be categorized as **Vulgarity and Offensiveness**. The expression of slang "motherfucker" itself has the meaning of "very impressive", "excessive" and "extreme".

The term "motherfucker" has no meaning in TL, so the translator uses the **Stylistic Compensation** strategy and translates it into "*sangat*" which makes the word become superlative. Even though there is a change of word form from noun to adjective, "sangat" still has the same meaning as "motherfucker". Motherfucker" can also be translated using **Literal Translation** to be "*keparat*". However, the strategy still produces negative and crude words and cannot be used in the TL sentence because it will be ambiguous.
Datum 11

SL: cover up those chicken legs.

TL: menutupi kaki kerempeng mu.

Illustration: Mitch will give pants to Ellerbee.

"Chicken legs" is the expression of the slang used by the speaker to insult the physical condition of Ellerbee's legs which at that time had thin legs like the legs of a chicken. With the aim of the speaker to insult Ellerbee using the term "chicken legs", this slang expression is categorized as Vulgarity and Offensiveness.

Translator uses the Stylistic Compensation strategy to translate "chicken legs" into "kaki kerempeng" without changing the meaning. This strategy is used by translator not to equate the physical condition of humans with an animal which is a harsh treatment but it still contains negative element. Different results will be obtained if translator use the Softening strategy, which is "kaki langsing" which removes negative elements even though there is a little sarcasm. At least, this strategy is more appropriate than other strategy namely Literal Translation. The strategy would be to translate "chicken legs" directly into "kaki ayam" and would make the audience wonder what “kaki ayam” the speaker meant.
Datum 12

SL: Cool off, **pool boy**.

TL: Dinginkan kepala mu, **bocah kolam**.

Illustration: Mitch mocked Brody who fell into the pool.

The speaker used the term "pool boy" to insult Broody who had fallen into the pool. However, speakers also insulted Brody's past as a swimming athlete who at that time could not carry out a lifeguard's responsibility. Although it does not contain vulgarity, this term aims to insult and is part of the **Vulgarity and Offensiveness** category.

The **Literal Translation** strategy is used by translator to translate "pool boy" directly into "bocah kolam" because the direct translation can also be classified as insult.

Datum 13

SL: You **dick**.

TL: **Brengsek**.

Illustration: Brody insulted Mitch, who surprised him and fell into the pool.

"Dick" itself is a vulgar word that refers to "male’s genital". And if the word is addressed to someone, the word becomes rough and then has a term that means "a mean person". However, this term is also often addressed to someone who has an annoying and impolite characters. In accordance
with the illustration above, the speaker said "you dick" to insult Mitch and this is the category of **Vulgarity and Offensiveness** slang.

Translator used the **Stylistic Compensation** strategy to translate "dick" into "brengsek" to avoid vulgarity so that it sounds natural but the roughness effect is remain in TL. But, if the translator uses **Softening** strategy, the result of the translation will be "kurang ajar". With this strategy, the translation in TL will be more natural and remove the vulgarity and offensiveness aspect in it. Nowadays, "dick" can also be translated using **Literal Translation** because in TL there is a word slang which is equivalent to "dick", which is "kontol". However, this strategy cannot be used because in the TL itself the word is very rude and inappropriate to say.

**Datum 14**

SL: **For fuck's sake.** Why don't you die already?

TL: **Sialan.** Kenapa kau belum mampus juga?!

Illustration: Leeds was upset after realizing that Mitch was still alive.

"For fuck's sake" has an original term, "for God’s sake" which sounds much softer. However, the speaker here prefers to use "fuck’s" which is a rough and taboo term to say. Therefore, this slang expression belongs to the **Vulgarity and Offensiveness** category. "For fuck's sake" usually used as an expression of, anger, contempt, or frustration.
After knowing the meaning and type of the slang expression above, the translator use the **Stylistic Compensation** strategy and then translates "for fuck's sake" into a "sialan". However, "sialan" still has a bit of rudeness, it would be better if it is translated to "ya ampun" with **Softening Strategy** because it clearly avoid roughness. The sentence can also be translated using **Literal Translation** to be "ya Tuhan-ku" because the original form of "for fuck’s sake" is "for Christ’s sake". However, the results of the translation of this strategy will make the audience confused because in the sentence SL does not contain words that have “God's” meaning.

**Datum 15**

SL: This is my beach, *bitch*.

TL: Inipantai kami, *bedebah*.

Illustration: Mitch showed his anger to Thorpee.

"Bitch" is a form of general insult. The slang expression “bitch” has the meaning of "female prostitute", then if the term is used to insult people will have the meaning "coward" or "messed up everything". Speaker used this term to insult Thorpee who had been acting arbitrarily because of his position and making trouble because of his decision, in the end Thorpee was beaten by Brody and insulted "bitch" by Mitch. The term "bitch" it self contains vulgar and rough elements so that it is categorized as **Vulgarity and Offensiveness**.
Translator uses **Softening** strategies that translate "bitch" into "bedebah", where the result of the translation sound more natural and have the same meaning as SL. In addition, the **Literal Translation** strategy can also be used to translate "bitch" into a "anjing betina" which will make the audience confused or it can be "perempuan jalang" that has vulgarity and offensiveness also cannot be accepted by the TL audience.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The researcher considers that three slang translation strategies used by translator to translate vulgarity and offensiveness, are namely softening, literal translation and stylistic compensation. Softening is used by translator so that the translation results can be more accepted by the audience because there are many words from SL that are too rude and vulgar. If the words are translated with other strategies, it will produce an ambiguous translations. For a literal strategy, it is used because there are several words translated using this strategy which still have the same meaning. Then for the stylistic compensation strategy is used because there are cultural differences between SL and TL.

In addition, the researcher also found 15 translation results using strategies that were used by translator. There are 1 Softening strategy, 5 Literal Translation strategies and 9 Stylistic Compensation strategies. As in the sample datum 2, 4 and 8, translator used the Literal Translation strategy because the translator do not want to eliminate the comedy aspects of the film. However, the researcher also found that the slang could also be translated using the Softening strategy to sound more appropriate despite the element of comedy. Not only that, for datum 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, translator used the Stylistic Compensation strategy. However, the
researchers found that the Softening strategy can be used on the slang to avoid vulgar and abusive words and make the results of the translation acceptable for the audience.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher has several suggestions, namely:

1. For film translators, researcher suggests that translators always learn about expressions of slang because slang is very often used in films and also often appears new slang from films. Therefore, the translator must also be updated about the expressions of the slang in order to produce a good translation.

2. For researchers who want to do research on slang expression, the researcher is very much expecting researchers to input slang expressions that have been found into slang dictionaries provided online or in form of book. So the slang expression data that has been found and inputted can enrich knowledge about slang.

3. For students who are interested in slang expressions, the researcher suggests that students can enjoy everything about translation because translating slang expressions is not an easy task to do. Students can learn about slang in existing journals and increase their knowledge of slang. The researcher also hopes that this research can help other students who are examining slang expressions, especially vulgarity and offensiveness slang.
WORK CITED


APPENDICES

These appendix are taken from internet on the web

https://subscene.com/subtitles/baywatch/english/1701335

https://subscene.com/subtitles/baywatch/indonesian/1617008

Genres : Action | Comedy | Crime

Synopsis : Devoted lifeguard Mitch Buchannon butts heads with a brash new recruit, as they uncover a criminal plot that threatens the future of the bay.

Release Date : 25 May 2017 (USA)

Runtime : 116 min

Production Co : Paramount Pictures, et al
Director: Seth Gordon

Writers: Michael Berk, Douglas Schwartz

The Plot Summary of Baywatch Movie

In sun-kissed Emerald Bay, the vigorous Lieutenant Mitch Buchannon and Baywatch, his elite team of hand-picked and perfectly tanned lifeguards, protect the bay, keeping both sunbathers and beach lovers safe. However, this summer, two new eager trainees will join the demanding life-saving program, as well as an insubordinate former Olympic swimmer, who are all called to prove their worth on the lifeguard towers just on time when a new synthetic street drug begins to infest the Emerald Bay: the flakka. Without a doubt, this calls for some serious undercover teamwork action, as the badgeless heroes in spandex comb the beach for shady newcomers and nefarious entrepreneurs with hidden agendas of their own. Can Mitch's band save the bay?
Datum 1

Wow, nice nipple-tos, bro. Damn!

Bulu pakai ya, yang buas, bro.

Datum 2

No, just pors and takers and cocky pretty boys, apparently.

Tidak, hanya kolam dan danau dan bosoh cantik sombong, tampaknya.
Datum 5

You're big. Sasquatch.

Datum 6

Come on. He's a train wreck.

Ayolah. Dia itu gušang masalah.
Datum 7

Datum 8

You afraid I'm gonna kick your Little Mermaid ass.

Kau takut aku akan permalukan pantat putri duyungmu...
Datum 9

on the big boy's course, princess.

Datum 10

Plus I'm high as a motherfucker right now.

Lagi pula aku sangat terlarut saat ini karena Landak Laut Setan.
Datum 11

cover up those chicken legs.

Datum 12

...untuk menutupi kaki kerempengimu.

Cool off, pool boy.

Dinginkan kembali, bocah kolam.
Datum 15

This is our beach, bitch. And you're under arrest.

Ini pantai kami, bidadari. Dan kau ditahan.