CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. The History of Slang Language

The term "slang" reveals the evolution of the language. Even though it is expanded everywhere yet, there is no prominent tool for recognizing it. (Dumas & Lighter, 1978) say that no one can describe slang although they can understand it, and that statement is an undeniable fact on slang. The slang expression is an old phenom, approximately escorting behind to history that our studies can trace. In the eighteenth era, slang expressions were first used in England, but around 16th-century history can be discovered, including seven extensive dictionary listings. There is just some additional term that is as vague and confusing as slang term. Slang is quite an uncommon language or sometimes applied by an unusual community. Usually, slang is spoken than in writing examples through emails or texts. Slang is an uncertain term and still debatable on its distinctness, distribution, and the semantic connection is still ignited. Most etymologists and linguists agree that the term slang is "unknown" or "undiscovered" in history.

In "Slang and Sociability; certain group language between college students" by (Patridge, 2005)**,** It is said that particular similarities among Scandinavian and English word slang are presumed that they have evolved from traditional Germanic origin. In opposition, English slang is the beginning of Swedish slang. However, the source is still unknown by Swedish researchers named (Stenstrom, 1994) that requires the same theory from the Swedish encyclopedia "Nationalencyclopedin," which states that there is no slang in Nordic Countries until the middle 19th century. In 1756 in the OED was the first appearance of the word slang. Moreover, the English language slang emerged first than Scandinavian nations. Another historical view of the slang terms is the Gipsy term for their secret language, so it is not English. Some different linguists analyze it beginning from French. The presence of slang emerged when that term was named "slang." In the past, Old slang was harsher and depended on rudeness and vulgarity.

Winona Bullard writes that the first definition of the term "slang" was described because of various accents and intonations in the Middle Ages, and it was interpreted by authoritative contributors such as William Caxton, Chaucer, and William Malmesbury. The English Criminal Cant caused the origin time of slang. It was a new vocabulary used by criminals in gambling houses and saloons. Literature assumed that English criminals cant happen in France or arise in Romania. They also claim that any poems and songs by Copland (1925), famous performances of Richard Brome (1635) previously included slang terms. In the 1700s, slang began to grow because the developmental variations in America had started to lead the English-speaking variation. Slang was considered a mistaken English language rule and in the 18th century was recognized as restricted words. In his book entitled "Slang Today and Yesterday," (Patridge, 2005) writes that slang has remained the acquired word for "irregular" colloquial speech from about the 1850s. In the mid-eighteen era, the primary term "slang" was practiced by low-class persons and offensive personalities, said (Ayto, 1992) in the Introduction to the "Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang."

As in the past eras, slang is related to criminals or thieves' things. In this era, slang is not affiliated with criminals, and sometimes the young people use slang as a fantastic way to communicate. It is affected by the innovations of technology leading to globalization and various societies, Afro-American slang which become slang extremes culture begun from Street slang. Besides, slang phrases usually organize group parts' beliefs and preferences and start in subcultures inside a community. The slang dictionary constantly changes immediately: Maybe this era has something unique and exciting, but it can become retro in the next generation. Old slang has lost many unusual patterns because it usually obsolescence or matches with society in the past. In the late 19th, Flapper was meant for a lively young woman but afterward transferred into the usual word means a 1920s young woman. Likewise, the word gay with "homosexual" context began with slang but is now universally acquired as ordinary language. (Quirk, 1985) remark that slang is a specific word or phrase from casual to vulgar, but the detail of the word cannot reveal because it contains the element of character. (Dumas & Lighter, 1978) dodge

comments collectively by presenting classifying standards. Other linguists interpret slang terms as primary opponents to standard language and claim it as wrong and uncontrollable. Some linguists debate that slang is unconventional vocabulary, unsystematic, and improper language usage because slang differs from the regular thesaurus (Chapman, 1994)

The resume of the history of slang began in the 16th century is the beginning of slang language and is considered the earliest time in the evolution of slang words in culture, and it was an unusual word—the slang language related to a beggar, thieves, and criminals. Furthemore, 17th-century slang expression is defined by solid simile and metaphorical words. In this era, slang language still correlated to criminals and it is the beggining of slang because slang terms have been shown in such a huge competition and a famous theater event. For example, a poem by William Shakespeare entitled the world sick and "Little Flower Crew" a comedy show by Richard Brome's. Moreover, in 18th time soliloquists become authorized among language students and chiefs which is a fundamental component in the cultural conceptualization of literature and that's caused in the slang language began supposed to be part of English dictionary.Besides, in the 19th centuries the slang steadily widening. The first dictionary of the slang language was produced in london by (James, 1909) with titled a dictionary of heterodox English, slang and phrase. This dictionary published because of his interest to the world of Victorian slang, particularly that found in London's city. And the last is 20th centuries, slang term is spread globally and used by all of people. It is more famous and growing wider. Slang language used by people nowadays because it is easier to speak and in order to look cool among their community

B. The Types of Slang Language

There are some literature talks about types of slang language, the first is from (Patridge, 2005) that defined 11 types of slang language. There are Cookney Slang, Public House Slang, Workmen's Slang, Slang in Art, Tradesmen's Slang, Slang in Medicine Slang in Theatre, Slang in Publicity, Slang in Public School and University, Society Slang, Soldier's Slang. On the other hand, the theory from

(Allan & Burridge, 2007) about slang types that used as reccomendation. There are five dissimilar types of slang such as fresh and creative type, flippant type, imitative type, acronym type, and clipping type. But, to discover the functions of slang word, Hymes (1989) theory talking about Ethnography of Speaking was used as suggestion. The theory contain seven different functions of slang namely to initiate relax conversation, to address, to show impression, to form intimate atmosphere, to reveal anger, to show intimacy, and to humiliate

The other theory is (Chapman, 1994). Chapman stated that primary slang is the one language of some community that sound familiar to its speakers considering the slang is defined as an alternative idiom. People in regular conversation commonly uses primary slang, and these slang words are commonly used in daily communication of the youth urban community. There are few examples of slang words and terms were recognize as primary slang. They were *Yo, fuckin bitch, ain't, 'dis, stole, I-L-Y, tryna,* and *baby*. This kind of slang terms are known as a primary slang since this sort of slang apply as a common expression by many people in regular communication, or it is an another diction to shorten, difference, or adjust the accent of a word. In the sentence "His mama's on the crack pipe and he ain't got nobody"(Utami et al., 2020)

Furthermore, secondary slang is used to convey something privately, and just some people know the definition of that word. This means not so much to people know the mean and sometimes it is used by gambler, drug dealer, gang, or member of street also to show someone's disgrace and supremacy. Based above explanation, the first types is primary slang that is simple slang expressions because it is often hear or used by people. For the example of secondary slang is the word "*bankroll*". The term "*bankroll*" is regularly refer to "money". This slang terms is basically to show something in secret form and just limited people who know the definition of that terms. It is a occasion the slang terms "bankroll" categorized as a secondary slang. Moreover, the user of slang is not restricted only for gangster people but widen out through particular groups of people in the society. Most of slang is metaphoric, in establish the idea of slang it is cannot be directly transfer to its literary meaning, for example "I've been waiting for over an hour and I look around

and all I see is people shooting the bull and drinking coffee" (Utami et al., 2020). The phrase shooting the bull is categorized as secondary slang since this terms reveal action on their attitude in some situational context. Futhermore, there are different explanation about types of slang but the writer only focus on types of slang by Chapman.

C. Slang Translation Strategy into Bahasa Indonesia

Some literature states that slang is an informal language; even in the past, slang terms were referred to be a language for criminals. Nowadays, slang is like someone's style of language. The slang word is used in almost all oral language and often expresses people's emotions and creativity. Slang language is a non-formal or casual spoken language created and used by the member of a particular group and usually used in informal situations. The kinds of slang are from (Mattielo, 2008), who defines kind of slang based on sociological features and describes speaker-oriented qualities which the speaker belonged to the same separate group, including secrecy and privacy,time-restriction, group and subject restriction, vulgarity and obscenity, informality and debasement, ephemerality and localism.

The one purpose of translation is to find an equivalent. The translation represents language to the nearest source of the regular equivalence. It is consists of meaning of word and style of word. (Nida,Eugene A ; Taber, 1974) statement seems concluded with explaining an excellent translation. The translation creates a similar word, as natural as possible and reasonable as in the TL. Translation Equivalence is a standard and primary difficulty in translation. Many experts ought to find much to explain the theory of identity in translation. Target language equivalents ought occur asked not directly in courses of the "similarity of meaning" but the most significant potential addition of situational scale states by (Machali, 1998)**.** Therefore, equivalence in interpretation should not be addressed as a quest for identity since similarity of definition cannot simply survive among the reference and target languages.

 (Nida,Eugene A ; Taber, 1974) define two theories, the one is formal equivalence and the second is dynamic Equivalence. Nida states that formal

equivalence the target languages matches the source languages pretty close in both structure and the content, but an effort in is made to conduct the source language idea in the target language as naturally as possible named as dynamic equivalence. (Newmark, 1981) identifies the idea of equivalence within the Grammatical and Communicative. Likewise, with the theory of Dynamic equivalence presented by Nida and Taber, informative translation further works to build the impact on the source language reader related to target language readers get. In order to represent the precise correlated meaning of the source language text, communicative translation should be done. However, both content and language should be adequate and comprehensible to the readership.

Formal equivalence concentrates on the idea of the original text and the structure. A translator might adopt word-for-word or literal translation (idioms, slang, and other expressions) to expose the structure and content of the original message. So, this equivalence concentrates on protecting unfamiliarity or the authenticity of the source language to target language. Moreover, naturalness is identity of dynamic equivalence because the translator might not stay in the construct or idea of the source language. It is a suggestion to translation from the source language that interpreted "thought for thought" rather than "word for word" as idiomatic equivalence. It require gain a setence from the main text and translating it into a word in the target language that contain the same definition but does not automatically use the same phrasing idioms of the authentic. It is beneficial if the primary language is unusual from the target language, making a more literal translation challenging to understand

(Garnida, 2014) suggests different equivalence theories. She examines thought equivalence in various degree and the connection to the translation rule and list eight strategies, that used by some researcher and professional translators in some reserach, to doing a translation task and when deal with the problematic case.

1. Translation by a more general word

This is the first of the ordinary strategies to considering with various types of non equivalence, especially when it comes to scope of suitable message. It is fit well in

some of languages, since the hierarchical construction of semantic occupation is not language-specific. For example in Indonesia:

> SL: I will go back to ***Chicago*** two days later (English)
>
> TL: Saya akan kembali ke ***Amerika*** dua hari lagi. (Bahasa Indonesia)
>
> (Harahap, 2021)

2. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

This strategy is the target language translating a more neutral word and acceptable equivalent and has no direct equivalent word, For example:

> SL: she is **a scum-sucking road whore!** Always wreck my life!
>
> TL: dia adalah **orang jahat** yang menghancurkan hidupku!
>
> (Faisal, 2017)

The illustration indicates that the translator used this strategy to translate the "a scum-sucking road whore‖ phrase, which shows a strong emotion of hate, into a more neutral or less expressive phrase of TL "orang jahat," which represents "bad people".

3. Translation by cultural substitution

This method that translators can use is cultural substitution. Translators use it when translating the source language phrase or terms by adjusting culturally detailed ideas or utterances with target language objects that do not have an identical concept definition but are likely to be familiar or appealing to TL readers (Baker, 1992:32). For example:

> SL: **Thanksgiving Day** is always fun!
>
> TL: **Hari Sedekah Bumi** selalu menyenangkan!

The method convey the translator translate a culture specific item "*Thanksgiving Day*", as a specific event in American culture, into a more similar familiar phrase to Indonesian readers "*Hari Sedekah Bumi*"

4. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

The one is specially , culture-specific items, familiar,and buzz words. Following the loan word with an statement is extremely beneficial when the sentence frequently appear many times in the text. For example;

> SL: Samurai
>
> TL: Samurai (Senjata khas dari jepang yang menyerupai pedang dan biasa digunakan untuk berperang).
>
> (Mutia Edison, 2021)

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This method intends to paraphrase with the related word. It is aimed to be apply when the source language or idiom is lexicalized in the target language, beside in a various form in demand to create the target language reader feels more genuine (Baker, 1992)Futhermore, the translator occasionally should paraphrase the term. For example:

> SL: like stealing **booze** and break store windows
>
> TL: seperti mencuri **alkohol** dan memecah jendela toko
>
> (Faisal, 2017)

The illustration shows that "booze" is translate into Alkohol. "Alcoholic drinks" is described for Booze terms by Merriam-Webster. Indonesia also have same terms "minuman keras". The translator appears to preserve the first definition or context in the source language while using the nearest literal meaning equivalent in target language

6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

This is strategy that commonly used separated word and when the idea in the source language is not lexicalized in the target language. This strategy might be apply rather of using related words; it may be found on modifying a super-ordinate or simply on create understandable the meaning of the source item when the meaning of the source item is complex in the target language. Another example in Indonesian is as given below:

SL: Oh, **bloody hell**.

TL: *Oh, sialan*.

The phrase *bloody hell* here translated into *sialan*. It occur because the SL term is not lexicalized in TL however the target language knows it as one kind of swear words. Furthermore, the translator provide it into an Indonesian swear word *sialan* to make the meaning of source language more clearl and easy to know among TL readers (Garnida, 2014)

    7.   Translation by omission

The omission method sometimes can be a useless strategy. This method can be helpful in some contexts by ommiting some phrases or words. If the meaning transferred by specific items or expressions does not need to be included concerning to make it easier for target language readers to understand the translation, so a translator can do omitting to avoid long explanations. For example;

SL: Hi, **guys**! How are you?

TL: *Hai! Apa Kabar?*

(Dwi, 2016)

The illustration indicates that the translator omitted the term "guys" in the Indonesian target language. The translator considers using omittaion strategy to the word "guys" because the term is not important enough in the sentence. The target reader can still get the sentence idea

    8.   Translation by illustration

This translation strategy can be an alternative for translators if the target equivalent item does not display a few feature of the source object and the equivalent item so that it can mention to a physical entity that can be illustrated, especially to prevent over-explication and to be concise and to the point (Garnida, 2014). For example:

SL: put cherry on the cake

TL: *taburkan ceri di atas kue* (seperti gambar di bawah ini)

D. Previous Study

In the study namely *The Translation in To All The Boys I've Loved Before* by (Harahap, 2021) *,* the research aims to find the strategies in translating slang terms and sorts of slang terms used in the film. The obtained data use the theory of (Patridge, 2005)and theories of translation strategies by Mona Baker also displayed by the descriptive qualitative method. The primary source from *alluringprincess.com*, because it almost matches with the conversation in the film. This thesis uses the documentation approach to get information by examining the details of the film script of "*To All the Boys I've Loved Before*." The researcher discovered that society language was the largest in 61 words classified into 11 categories.

Moreover, 11 data of the slang language appear in public schools and universities is the second biggest discovery, hence public house slang is on the third rank with five data, and in the workmen's slang has three data with the fourth rank. The fifth is most found in theater slang and consists of two data. The last one is only one data and found in the language of art. In the translating data, the researchers applied (Garnida, 2014) eight translation strategies. They are: loan words, more general words, use the paraphrasing of related words and use paraphrasing with unrelated words, more neutral or less expressive, illustrations, and submission and cultural substitutions. It can be resumed that (Baker, 1992) translation strategy holds the advancing path of the substance when translating the language in this movie. The researcher used translation of more general words with 35 data to express meaning and translate words. In comparison, the paraphrasing of similar terms has ten data, the translation is sounded slightly expressive or neutral consist of 6 data, and four data is composed both with cultural substitution and translation with illustrations.

The second thesis with title *Translation of Slang Words Found in The Subtitle of "Despicable Me" Movie into Indonesian by* (Ambarsari, 2018) and the author analyzes the slang language used in *"Despicable Me"* movie by Chris Renaud. The thesis intends to find the types of slang and present the equivalence in

the movie's subtitle. After that, the researcher used a documentation approach to obtain the data by reading the movie's subtitles and the sentences. This thesis adopted Elisa Mattielo's (2008) theory of slang based on Sociological terms. The data in the research have 34 slang terms in the sentences. There are 22 Informality and Debasement,2 Time-Restrictions, Ephemerality, and Localism,3 Group and Subject Restrictions, and 5 Vulgarity and Obscenity. The most slang discovered is Informality, and Debasement resembles larger than these other kinds of slang (22). It explains that the movie orator manages to disclose the ordinary language to reveal their demand in colloquial, get unique informal dialogue and Ephemerality, Time-Restriction, and Localism is the lowest data (2). In this thesis, 34 data in total, there are 23 dynamic equivalence and 11 formal equivalence. It means the most extensive data is Dynamic equivalence.

The third thesis wit title *The Strategy of Slang Translation and Its Meaning Equivalence in Cobain Montage of Heck Movie Subtitle* was written by (Faisal, 2017) aims to know the definition of equivalence and explain the strategy in translation for interpreting slang expressions of slang in the movie. This research used a descriptive qualitative approach to investigate the data, and based on (Nida,Eugene A ; Taber, 1974) theory, the concept of meaning equivalence. The slang in this research is interpreted by pointing and choosing sentences or text which contain slang. Then, it examines the meaning equivalence and the translation strategies used in the movie. the author applies any glossaries in English and Indonesian to further analyze.

From thirteen items, the translator uses six strategies in translating slang: neutral/less expressive term, translation by some common word, rephrase by applying the similar word, social change, rephrase by adopting the irrelative word, and missing. It appears that the purpose equivalence of slang consists of dynamic and formal equivalence. It is shown that various slang appears in this movie after the researcher analyzes the data. The results are that the translator practices six strategies which are translation by more neutral expressive word (dick is translated into bodoh), more common word (you guys is translated into kalian), digest using

a similar word (pot is translated into ganja), social substitution (oh boy! is translated into astaga!), rephrase using the irrelevant word (fuck is translated to yang benar saja) and omission approach. The last is from the thirteen chosen sentences comprising slang; the largest is dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence or correspondence only contains two slangs. It shows that the more efficient in translation is dynamic equivalence, particularly in translating slang.

The research entitled *Translation Strategy Used In Translating Slang Expression Found In I Love Yoo Webtoon* from (Mutia Edison, 2021) intended to distinguish the types of slang utterance and the strategy in translation applied to translate slang terms or phrases. Applied a descriptive qualitative approach and concern on the slang words of all the roles in the conversation set from 100-130 episodes because that episode was recognized as the freshest data from the renewed episode in 2020. The researcher read the English and Indonesian versions of the webtoon for getting the data and discovered 66 data from 100-130 episodes. The researcher gained all of Hary Shaw's types of slang expressions with six data from the research examination. There are slang words created from an ending or suffix word, morphological words, coined word, compound word, clipped words, and acronyms. The researcher found that 20 out of 66 data of the type of slang words build from an ending or suffix word from the usual imperative.

Furthermore, There are eight approaches to translating slang phrases by (Baker, 1992) in this thesis. There are; neutral descriptive words, other common words (superordinate), translation by social exchange, translation doing an advance word plus explanation, translation by imperfection, translation by representation, translation by paraphrase using unrelated or different word/phrase, and translation by paraphrase using same or related word/phrase, despite in this thesis, the are no the translation by illustration. The mainly comprehensive strategy with 42 data was adopted by applying familiar words or general words. It is shown that the author of I Love Yoo webtoon wants to show simple meaning to the Indonesian readers. Adopting this strategy, the author quiet holds the primary context and intent in the original language and uses the closest literal meaning in the target language.