A comparative analysis of translation strategies on slang words in the movie *Deadpool 2* between internet fansub and professional translators

Muhammad Aprianto Budie Nugroho & Sanita Triksi Shepia
Universitas Kuningan

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the translation of slang words and the strategies used by the translators of Internet version (IT) and DVD version (DT) in Deadpool 2 movie. The purpose of this research is comparing the translation of slang words and the useof translationstrategies by the two translators. The research employs a qualitative method with a case study as the design of the research. In collecting data *NTC's Dictionary of American Slang* by Spears is used in clasifying slang words in the dialogue of Deadpool 2 movie. In analyzing and comparing the strategies, Baker's (1992) theory is applied. The result of this research shows that; there are 65 slang words found in the movie. IT translated 47 slang words, and DT rendered 39 slang words. The interesting finding is that 38slang words are translated differently. Other 27 is the same. Seen from its translation strategy, five strategies are used by IT. Those are translation by a more general word, translation by omission, paraphrase using related word, paraphrase using unrelated word, andtranslation using a loan word. Meanwhile, DT employed six strategies, i.e.translation by a more general word, translation by omission, paraphrase using related word, paraphrase using unrelated word, translation using a loan word, and translation by less expressive word.

Keywords: *Translation, Slang Words, Translation Strategy, Deadpool*

Introduction

Nowadays translation gets its fast-increasingly important role. Almost all important information related to recent technologies, literarure and culture are in English language. This creates a kind of problem for those who do not understand the language comprehensively. It is a fact that many countries have Englishas aforeign language. It is the task of translators to be a bridge between the gap, Source Language whic is English language (SL) and Target Language (SL) by which those people have access.

According to Catford (1947), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It means that the purpose of translation is to make the text transferred accurately and naturally by finding equivalences in the TL.

Translation has a significant impact in almost of all aspects in human life, such as information, sciences, technology and also entertainment. In entertainment field, translation has become a much needed job, especially in movie industry. Kurniawan (2010) states that a movie is not just a piece of entertainment. It is potential eference to learn how the foreign language is used in its natural setting. It also creates a wider access for people especially language learners to learn foreign cultures and languages through films.

As an entertainment, films in Indonesia are enjoyed by lots of people; it has been a regular weekend agenda for many to watch. Parts of them are English learners. This becomes a reason to investigate films especially in terms of their daily nature of English use, which is possibly absent in the formal setting. Among those is slang language, which is surely not taught in the school.

Linhua (2006) states that slang is a part of a language that is usually outside of conventional or standard usage. It may consist of both newly coined words and phrases and of new or extended meanings attached to established terms. Slang words are easily found in movies. One of the movies displaying the use of that have so many slang expressions is *Deadpool 2*, hereafter (D2).

D2 movie is one of the popular Hollywood movies in Indonesia. According to Internet Movies Databaese (IMD), it has a rating 7.8/10. Meanwhile, this movie has a unique main character that is the Deadpool, a superhuman character himself. He is a rude, vulgar and humorous character. His rudeness is greatly reflected from the slangs in his talk. In some cases, his slangs are common, so he speaks so many slang expressions, from slang expressions known for by everybody; in others, they are simply coined, making a certain confusion for the audience. Perhaps, the language used in the movie is one of the reasons for its limitation for adult viewers. Therefore, this movie attracted many audiences.

A study on slang in movie has been done Nugroho (2018) who took *Austin Power* as its data source. Focusing on its subtitle rendered by a translator, he identified the slangs and their translation in the movie. It is the translation of subtitle by professional translator employed by major movie industry. The present study entitled "An analysis of slang translation in the movie Austin Power; The Spy Who Shagged Me".What makes this research is different from the previous study was the concept of this research itself. It can be seen that the focus of this research is to compare the two translations done by the different translator with the same subtitle text, while the previous research is only focus to the real text from the single object.

Therefore, the researcher explores and compares slang words to reveal the strategies applied by two different translators, the Internet and professional translators. They are among the translators providing the subtitle of the movie.

Method

This research used qualitative research, with a case study as a design. of this research in which a researcher explores in depth a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals (Stake: 1995 in Creswell :2013). The study has collected detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over sustained periode of time.

The sources of the data in this research were taken from the script of the movie and its two subtitles created by two translators. The first is Pein Akatsuki, a famous translator in translating movies in internet version (Internet Translator, IT), and the second is a professional translator doing his job for original DVD version (DVD Translator, DT), Nazaret Setiabudi.

In this research, the researcher used library research and observation to collect the data. Then they are analyzed following Chapman's (1988) procedure, and applying translation strategies of slang (Baker:1992). The data collection and analysis are validated through a peer-review.

Finding and Discussion

There are 65 slang words identified in the data source. From the analysis, it is proved that the two translators have applied different strategies. There are 38 slang words translated in different ways, and 27 slang words are translated in the same ways. The researcher took some samples of the data as seen in Table 1.

From the table 1, IT translated the word *high as fuck* into *teler*, while DT translated into *tidur*. The real meaning of *high as fuck* is to be "drunken", *fuck* here functions to give an empha-

Table 1
Some differences of slang translation

No.	Original Slang	Translation	
		Internet	DVD
1.	That babysitter of yours is **high as fuck** right now. (00:07:10)	Pengasuh bayi kalian, pasti sekarang sedang teler.	Pengasuh bayi kalian, sedang tidur sekarang.
2.	I was fighting a caped **badass**. (00:08:24)	Aku melawan pahlawan bertopeng.	Aku sudah bertarung dengan penjahat.
3.	**Fucker** can't stay in a panic room forever. (00:11:54)	Si brengsek itu tak bisa terus diruang perlindungannya.	Dia tidak bisa terus di ruang berlindung itu selamanya.
4.	I'm never gonna **dance** again. (00:20:06)	Aku tak akan pernah berdansa lagi.	Aku tidak akan berkelahi lagi.
5.	What kind of **dumbass** question is that to ask? (00:35:58)	Pertanyaan goblok macam apa itu ?	Pertanyaan bodoh macam apa itu?

sis. The word *teler* in KBBI means body condition that is not normal, helpless because the influence of drugs. IT wants to show the comedy side to the readers, so that he used the word *teler* to translated the slang word. DT chooses to render the expression into *tidur*, which is more polite and acceptable for the readers. However, "tidur" cannot be said to be an accurate equivalence for "*high*". Perhaps more neutral translation for the slang expression is *mabuk*.

The data number 2, the meaning of the word *badass* stated on the Routledge Dictionary as *a tough guy*. However, different with the context of the movie that Deadpool fought the criminals, so IT translated the slang word into *pahlawan* in order to mocking. Meanwhile, DT translated the slang word based on the context that is *penjahat*.

The data number 3, the word *fucker* means someone that is being annoying or did something stupid. IT translated the slang word naturally, and DT replaced the slang expression into a common pronoun, *dia*, that is much more polite than *brengsek*.

In data number 4, according to *The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang*, the meaning of the word *dance* is "to kill" or "fight". It can be seen when IT translated the word *dance*

to *dansa*, which was the translator loaned the source language slang and then used it in the Indonesian translation. While, DT decided to translate the meaning into a literal denotative word in Indonesia, *berkelahi*. It means the reader will understand the intended meaning, but lose the slang expression in SL.

The data number 5, the meaning of *dumbass* stated on *The Routledge Dictionary* as "a stupid person". Both of the translators translated the word accurately, but in different variants. IT translated it into "*goblok*" -a vulgar expression, meanwhile DT decided to take more polite and acceptable variant, *bodoh* which is quite different style from the original. This decision is perhaps motivated by the intention to make it more acceptable for audience.

Thus, in general IT tended to translate the slang words naturally by keeping tight with the style of the original expression, meanwhile DT treated them more carefully, by presenting accurate meanings but making a certain adjustment on the form/style. In terms of translation rule, IT can be said to be more successful in transferring the whole package into the target audience. However, DT has been wise to cover the vulgarity in the ST and present more friendly translation for Indonesian viewers.

Table 2
Same strategies of slang translation

No.	Original slang	Translation	
		Internet	DVD
1.	**Holy shit!** That guy's on fire. (00:05:28)	Astaga-naga, pria itu terbakar.	Astaga, pria itu terbakar.
2.	Hit it, **Dolly**. (00:12:09)	Ayo serang, Dolly.	Ayo serang, Dolly.
3.	How 'bout that **putz** with the giant pigeon wings? (00:23:43)	Bagaimana dengan pria dengan sayap merpati itu ?	Mana pria dengan sayap merpati raksasa itu?
4.	Hurry up and open this **fucking** door! (00:07:41)	Cepet buka pintunya!	Cepat buka pintunya!
5.	Start the **fucking** car! (00:08:21)	Nyalakan mobilnya!	Nyalakan mobilnya!

From the table 2, IT and DT shared the strategies treating the slang words. The meaning of the *holy shit* is an expression yelled at something bad and/or surprising. Both of the translators translated into *astaga,* only IT added an intensifier, *astaga-naga* in order to make a certain comedy nuance as it is perceived from the movie.

The data number 2, the word *dolly* has meaning as a pretty girl. Both of the translators did not translate the slang words into target language, because the translation still can convey the message of the speaker even though the slang

word did not translate by the translators.

In the data number 3, the *putz* is slang for "penis". Both of the translators translated the slang word with same ways that is used "*pria*", suitable to the context of the movie than the real meaning of the word itself.

The word *fucking* stated on *The Routledge Dictionary* is used an attention. In this translation both of the translators prefers to eliminate the slang words, because it did not change the meaning, and still can convey the messages to the readers.

After identifying the slang words and different strategies, the researcher classified their translations of slang words based on Baker's (1992) theory. The result of the grouping is presented in table 3.

The table 3 shows that IT only used 5 of 8 strategies in translating the slang words. Those are: translation by a more general word, translation by omission, paraphrase using related word, paraphrase using unrelated word, and translation using a loan word. The most translation strategy that used by IT is translation by a more general word with the occurrence of 27 times.

Different from DT, he used 5 of 8 strategies in translating the slang words. Those are;

translation by a more general word, translation by omission, paraphrase using related word, paraphrase using unrelated word, translation using a loan word, and translation by less expressive word. The most translation strategy used by DT is translation by omission with the occurrence of 26 times. He prefers to eliminate the rude meaning in translating the slang words.

In the next section, the strategies applied are elaborated using the data. This is to make a detail discussion on the topic based on the data collected. It is also to reveal the reasons behind the adoption of the strategies by the translators.

Table 3
Translation strategies variations in handling the slang words

No.	Slang words	Translation / Strategies	
		Internet	DVD
1.	**Fuck** wolverine. (00:02:13)	Wolverine bajingan.	Wolverine menyebalkan.
		Translation by a more general word	Paraphrase using related word
2.	That's not CGI, **folks**. (00:05:25)	Itu bukan CGI	Itu bukan CGI.
		Translation by omission	Translation by omission
3.	I was fighting a caped **badass**. (00:08:24)	Aku melawan pahlawan bertopeng.	Aku sudah bertarung dengan penjahat bertopeng.
		Paraphrase using related word	Paraphrase using unrelated word
4.	I don't bargain, **pumpkin fucker**. (00:03:17)	Aku tak bernegosiasi, dasar pesek.	Aku tidak bernegosiasi.
		Paraphrase using unrelated word	Translation by omission
5.	Hit it, **Dolly**. (00:12:09)	Ayo serang, Dolly.	Ayo serang, Dolly.
		Translation using a loan word	Translation using a loan word
6.	**Fucker** can't stay in a panic room forever. (00:11:54)	Si brengsek itu tak bisa terus di ruang perlindungannya.	Diatidak bisa terus di ruang berlindung itu selamanya.
		Translation by a more general word	Translation by less expressive word

From the table 4 Translation Strategy above shows, the word *fuck* was said by Deadpool in the beginning of the film. He felt frustrated, because his girlfriend killed by his enemy. According to *The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (RDMASUE), the meaning of "*fuck*" is an exclamation of anger. The real meaning of *fuck* is "to copulate with someone". In reality of the west, this word is commonly heard in daily conversa-

tions. The translators took different ways to treat the slang.

        SL   : **Fuck** Wolverine.
        IT   : Wolverine **bajingan**.
        DT   : Wolverine **menyebalkan.**

It is seen that IT applied the strategy of the *translation using a more general words*. According to Baker (1992), translation by a more general word (superordinate) is one of the commonest

strategies dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. There is no significant problem as IT applied this strategy to the case. While DT applied the strategy of *paraphrase using related word* to translate the word. The result seems to be good, and sounds natural.

The word *folks* spoken by the protagonist when he was showing himself, of being fought criminals so viciously. In RDMASUE, the meaning of *folk* is an expression to greet a friend or someone you are cool with.

SL   :That's not CGI, **folks.**

IT   : Itu bukan CGI.

DT   : Itu bukan CGI.

To the case, the both translated the slang word by adopting a same strategy, *translation by omission*. The word *folks* can be translated into *kawan*, or *teman*, but they choosed to omit it. However, the translators still maintains the message of the source language in the Indonesian translation. The omission does not so much reduce the meaning there, since it is only an addressee. Surely, there is an interpersonal meaning loss there, which may induce a certain humor nuance; it is like that the character tried to make a play with.

The datum 3 in the table shows the slang *badass* is to describe a person he had fighted for his friend, Vanessa who waited for him at home. The meaning of the word is stated on *the Routledge Dictionary* as "a tough guy". It is formed by two words, they are "bad" and "ass". The word is translated very differently by the two.

SL   : I was fighting a caped **badass.**

IT   :Aku melawan **pahlawan** bertopeng.

DT   :Aku sudah bertarung dengan **penjahat** bertopeng.

Thus, IT applied *translation byparaphrase using related word*, it can be seen from the translation word *badass* to *pahlawan*. In Bahasa the word *pahlawan* has a meaning of "pria tangguh" which is equivalent to "a tough guy". By applying the translation strategy of paraphrase using related word, IT 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. Meanwhile, DT rendered it into *penjahat*, of which meaning is opposite or contrast with the meaning of *a tough guy;* he employed a *paraphrase using unrelated word*, resulting non-equivalence translation.

In the next data, the word, *pumpkin*, was heard, when the hero was calling someone from the club. The person spoke Spanish. Then he answered the calling with Spanish, which translated to "I don't bargain, pumpkin fucker". The word *pumpkin* in *The Routledge Dictionary* means "an incompetent person".

SL   : I don't bargain, **pumpkin** fucker.

IT   : Aku tak bernegosiasi, dasar **pesek.**

DT   : Aku tidak bernegosiasi.

IT used *translation by paraphrase using unrelated word*, as it is seen from the translation the word *pumpkin* into *pesek*, which was not lexicalized at all in target language. The translator cannot convey the complete message of the speaker in this movie. It is better if the slang word is translated into the Indonesian word *bodoh*. Meanwhile DT prefers to eliminate the word by using strategy of *translation by omission.* The translator does not transfer the word *pumpkin* into TL because the meaning and the function of the word *pumpkin* is not essential in TL. Therefore, the translator chooses to eliminate that word in the TL. It is not effective to eliminate the slang word whereas this dialogue is stressing the word *pumpkin* in the conversation.

Deadpool mentioned *Dolly* when he was fought by the criminals in the club, and then he felt into the floor in front of a woman. The word *dolly* in RDMASUE is "a beautiful girl".

SL   : Hit it, **Dolly!**

IT   : Ayo serang, **Dolly!**

DT   : Ayo serang, **Dolly!**

From the translation above IT and DT translated the slang using the same strategy, *translation by a loan word.* The word *dolly* actually can be translated into *cantik*, but the both prefer to borrow the SL slang and used it in the translation. Yet, the translators still maintains the message of the SL in the translation.

The word *fucker* is mentioned by Deadpool when some criminals were hiding in his barn. The word *fucker* in *The Routledge Dictionary* is "someone that is being annoying, who is rude, obnoxious".

SL   : **Fucker** can't stayin a panic room forever.

IT   : Si **brengsek** itu tak bisa terus di ruang perlindungannya.

DT   : **Dia** tidak bisa terus di ruang berlindung itu selamanya.

Here IT translated the word *fucker* into general word *si brengsek*, It can be identified that translator translated it used *translation by more general word.* DT translated into *dia*, which is less expressive than the word *brengsek*. It can be identified that translator used *translation by less expres-*

sive word. Thus, IT seems to be more loyal to keep the meaning and the style of the original. Meanwhile DT prefers to soften the translation by reducing the rude expression.

There are 65 slang word are found in this reserarch in the movie Deadpool 2. IT translated 47 slang words, while Nazareth translated 36 slang words. It means there are 18 words which are not translated by IT; 29 slang words are not rendered by DT. Most of the slangs which are not translated because they have no equivalence in TL. Another reason is that the slangs are inapropriate to read for Indonesian audience.

In terms of the strategies applied, there are 6 strategies used by the two translators. Those include translation by a more general word, translation by ommission, paraphrase using related words, translation using unrelated words, translation using loan word and translation by less expressive word. In general, IT is more keen to keep the meaning and the style of the original. It can be understood, since he has more freedom to translate the slang words. He has no one more authoritative than himself. In terms of translation practice, he is more succesfull in presenting the slang words in the translation version. In another hand, DT who works for the movie industry should be more careful, considering the censor and the audience coverage. He should make his works acceptable for the editor who may represent the viewers. As a part of the industry, DT will think seriously about the number of the audience, meaning the profit the movie makes. By applying more acceptable translation for the slang words, DT expect the movie can be allowed to be viewed by more audience. That is the reason why he tended to be more careful with the slang words; he only tried to keep the meaning intact, but many times sacrificed the style there — especially in translating the slang expressions.

Conclusion

The researcher has found 65 slang words in total from Deadpool 2 Movie. IT translated 47 slang words, while DT only translated 36 slang words. There are 38 slang words translated in different ways; 27 words translated in the same ways. Both applied different style in translating the slang words. IT translates slang words according to the real meaning, even though it will produce an unacceptable word in the target language. Meanwhile DT seems to be more careful in translating the slang words. This determines the translation strategies.

Seen from the applied strategies, IT adopted five strategies, and DT took six translation strategies. The dominant strategy used by IT is *translation by a more general word*. Meanwhile, the dominant strategy used by DT is *translation by*

omission. It means the two are very different in treating the slang words, IT tried to present a perfect equivalence for the slangs, by keeping the meaning and the form (styel); he translated the words naturally. Meanwhile DT's translation sounds good especially in choosing the word as he applied *the translation by less expressive word* or he just eliminated the words, *translation by omission.* Compared to IT, in general DT's translation is more acceptable in some cases; there are no ambiguous or vulgar words in his translation. DT has been proved to translate the slang words in a right way and it is certainly more acceptable for wider Indonesian audience.

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