CHAPTER II

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

2.1 The problem in translating process 5cm movie script

In analyzing the data, the writer focused on answering and explaining the issue occurred during process of translation 5cm movie script from the Source Language into the Target Language and solves the problem translating 5cm movie script from the SL into the TL.

According to Larson (*2005:22)* that translation has change form and complicated process. However, a translator who is concerned with transferring the meaning will find that the target language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed, even though it may be very different from the source language form". It means of "complicated process is where we must improve and translate overall with appropriate and correct. Then it can be solved by translating slang as Source Language into language accordance with the rule of KBBI which means Indonesian formal language. After changed form from slang to formal language, then translate them into English as a Target Language with the rules of Grammar. That ways the writer thinks is easier to translate slang commonly in daily conversation particularly adolescent.

Since the process translation in relation to speech situation, Michael Adams (2009:57) the objective of using sets of slang words and expressions is to achieve something on a social level. The speaker uses slang in order to achieve social dynamics with the people to whom he/she is speaking and slang outlines

social space, and attitudes towards slang helps identify and construct social groups and identity. This means that when you use slang, you expose yourself, your ideas and your attitude as to how you want to perceive the people with whom you are interacting, and how you want, these people to perceive you, while you rely on the people with whom you are speaking to be able to infer what you mean.

Slang actually exist because of the culture, which was originally only used by freeman in Jakarta but currently by young people. Therefore, from this 5cm movie script can be summed up why they use slang. They use slang because nowadays the influence of socialization of young people is wanted to look great with keeping track of the time that is.

In analyzing the 5cm movie script the writer hope to solve problems regarding the issue translation process that is complicated. According In the reality slang is apparently used by a certain communities and teenagers socializing in life even it is used speak with friends or with anyone who older. Slang used in wherever, whenever, and anytime by anyone while communicating with the opponent's interlocutor.

The existence of the problem about slang that has become daily conversation among adolescents be able to analyze how to solve those problems in the process translation slang into Target Language. Related to it, during the job training in Balai Bahasa in West Bandung, there are problems found in translating *"5cm movie script"*. The 5cm movie script is in Indonesian language and in incorrect structure. They are changed form to Formal Language then translated into English as the target language.

Data 1:

Zafran *: Eh, iya udah bener ke rumah Bang Arial aja. Sekalian kita silaturahmi sama Bokap Nyokap. Ngomong-ngomong, Dinda ada di rumah kan, Bang Arial?*

In the data above tells when "the five us" who are Genta, Zafran, Ian, Arial and Riani was in the gas station after they hanged out and did not know where to go. After they argued about their next destination, Arial was offering to visit his house. Zafran agreed to visit Arial' place. He was not only wanted to visit Arial's place, but also Zafran wanted to meet Arial's sister. What Zafran wants is approaching his sister, so that he called him with *Bang Arial* means *bro*. His purpose had proven in this sentence *Ngomong-ngomong, Dinda ada di rumah kan, Bang Arial?* It means he need to know whether his sister at home or not.

What Zafran said "*Ngomong-ngomong, Dinda ada di rumah kan, Bang Arial?"* is inappropriate. He used the words which contains three Indonesian language category. They are non-formal, formal and slang. The words without underline are non-formal and the slang are going marked below:

Zafran *: Eh, iya udah bener ke rumah Bang Arial aja. Sekalian kita silaturahmi sama <u>Bokap Nyokap</u>.*

Slang

Ngomong-ngomong, Dinda ada di rumah kan, Bang Arial?

The non-formal that is used are "*Eh, iya udah bener ke rumah Bang Arial aja."* The explanation of sentence above accordance with the rules of KBBI are:

The word *iya* becomes *Ia*. The word *udah* becomes *sudah*, and *Bener* becomes *benar*. The word *Bang* becomes *Kak* and the last is *aja* becomes *saja*. *Sekalian kita silaturahmi sama Bokap Nyokap.* The explanation of this sentence accordance with the rules of KBBI are: The word *sekalian* becomes *bersama-sama*. The word *silaturahmi* becomes *berkunjung,* it is load word. The word *sama* becomes *dengan*. The word *bokap* and *nyokap* are slang, this will be explained next in further subtitle.

Data 2:

Zafran	*: Yal, adik elo ada di rumah nggak ya?*
Arial	*: Tau.*
Zafran	*: Duh, sayang banget ya. Padahal Bang Zafran membawa sejuta bunga untuknya.*
Genta	*: Lu kalo kesini sendiri aja kenape? Beraninya kalo ada kita melulu?*
Ian	*: Awas, ada abang galak. Gede lagi badannya. Dibanting sekali juga ilang lo dari peredaran.*

In the data above tells when they wanted visit Arial's place. Zafran asked to Arial about his sister at home or not. However, her brother dislike him. This is show with the word *Tau*. He is too lazy answer Zafran's question. So, Zafran makes sure his attention to Adinda which has proven with this sentence *Duh, sayang banget ya. Padahal Bang Zafran membawa sejuta bunga untuknya* to him. Genta told Zafran to come by alone if he truly want to show his attention to

Dinda. Furthermore, Ian told him that he must careful because Arial truly protect her.

What Zafran's question "*Yal, adik elo ada di rumah nggak ya?"* is inappropriate because in Indonesian culture when young people asks to older is not allowed use the word *elo* although both of is a best friend. He used the words which contains three Indonesian language category. They are non-formal, formal and slang. The words without underline are non-formal and the slang are going marked below:

Zafran : *Yal, adik <u>elo</u> ada di rumah nggak ya?*
Slang

Arial : *Tau.*

Zafran : *Duh, sayang banget ya. Padahal Bang Zafran membawa sejuta bunga untuknya.*

Genta : *<u>Lu</u> kalo kesini sendiri aja kenape? Beraninya kalo ada kita melulu?*
Slang

Ian : *Awas, ada abang galak. Gede lagi badannya. Dibanting sekali juga ilang <u>lo</u> dari peredaran.*
Slang

The non-formal used in conversation above is "*Yal, adik <u>elo</u> ada di rumah nggak ya?"* The explanation of sentence above accordance with the rules of KBBI are: The word *elo* is slang this will be explained next in further subtitle. The word *nggak* becomes *tida*k. *Tau.* The explanation of this word accordance with the rules of KBBI is *Tidak tahu*. It means He didn't know where Dinda was. The word *tau* means knowing thing turn into means knowing nothing is because Arial's

utterance contains with an emotion. He was in the bad situation but Zafran forced him to answer Zafran's question. *Duh, sayang banget ya. Padahal Bang Zafran membawa sejuta bunga untuknya.* The word *Duh* becomes *Aduh*. The word *sayang banget y*a becomes *sayang sekali yah.*

Lu kalo kesini sendiri aja kenape? Beraninya kalo ada kita melulu. The word *lu* is slang that will be explained further in next subtitle. The word *kalo* becomes *kala*u. The word *aja* becomes *saj*a. The word *kenape* becomes *kenap*a because this word adapted by Betawi dialect. The word *kalo* becomes *kala*u. The word *melulu* becomes *teru*s. *Awas, ada abang Galak. Gede lagi badannya, dibanting sekali juga ilang lo dari peredaran.* The word *abang* becomes *kaka*k. The word *gede* becomes *besar*. The word *ilang* becomes *hilan*g. The word *lo* is slang that will be explain further in next subtitle.

After the writer found two problems in the analysis above they are slang and some words not in accordance with the rules of KBBI will be explain in the Solution on problems.

2.2 Solution on problems

After getting some mistakes in previous subtitle the next steps are revising and translating the correct data into the English as target language with the rules of Grammar. Solving the problems from Data 1 explain below.

Zafran *: Eh, iya udah bener ke rumah Bang Arial aja. Sekalian kita silaturahmi sama <u>Bokap Nyokap</u>.*

Slang

The writer offering two changes form from non-formal to formal language. They are:

1. *Teman-teman, Arial benar. Kita kerumahnya saja, sekaligus silaturahmi dengan **ayah dan ibunya**." Ngomong-ngomong Dinda ada dirumah, bang Arial? or*

2. *Bagaimana jika kita bersama-sama kerumah arial untuk berkunjung kepada **ibu dan ayahnya**?*

   Berbicara soal berkunjung kerumah arial, apakah Dinda ada di rumah, kak Arial?

Therefore, those sentences should be changed form, which is from source language as Indonesian slang to formal language with the rules of KBBI. The term slang above changed from *bokap nyokap* becomes *ayah ibu*. Then translate them to English as Target Language into an appropriate sentences accordance with the rules of Grammar.

Then, translate the whole sentence into English as Target Language:

Zafran *: Ah, Arial is right. Let's just go to his place, we could say hi to his parents. By the way, Dinda's at home, right, brother Arial?* Or

Zafran *: How about if we together visit to Arial's house which is say hi to his parents? Speaking of visiting Arial's house, is Dinda at home, brother Arial?*

After getting some mistakes in previous subtitle the next steps are revising and translating the correct data into the English as target language with the rules of Grammar.

Solving the problems from Data 2 explain below.

Zafran : *Yal, adik <u>elo</u> ada di rumah nggak ya?*
Slang
Arial : *Tau.*
Genta : *<u>Lu</u> kalo kesini sendiri aja kenape? Beraninya kalo ada kita melulu?*
Slang
Ian : *Awas, ada abang galak. Gede lagi badannya. Dibanting sekali juga ilang <u>lo</u> dari peredaran.*
Slang

The writer offering two changed form from non-formal to formal language. They are:

1. *Zafran* : *Yal, apakah adik **kamu** ada dirumah?*
   Arial : *Tidak tahu.*
   Genta : *Apakah berani **kamu** datang kesini sendiri? Beraninya ketika ada kami terus.*
   Ian : *Awas, ada kakaknya yang galak, dia mempunyai badan yang besar dan dia bisa membanting**mu** dalam sekejap lalu menyingkirkan**mu** dari muka bumi ini.*

2. *Zafran* : *Yal, Apa adik**mu** berada dirumah?*
   Arial : *Entahlah.*
   Genta : *Apakah **kau** berani datang kesini sendiri? Ketika ada kami, kau berani.*
   Ian : *Hati-hati, kakaknya galak. Badannya besar dan dia bisa membanting**mu** dalam sekali hentakan kemudian menyingkirkan**mu** dari dunia ini.*

Therefore, those sentences should be changed form, which is from source language as Indonesian slang to formal language with the rules of KBBI. The term slang above changed from *elo, lu, lo* becomes *kamu mu kau.* Then translate them to English as Target Language into an appropriate sentences accordance with the rules of Grammar.

Then, translate the whole sentence into English:

1. *Zafran* : *Yal, is your sister at home?*
   Arial : *No idea.*
   Zafran : *Such as shame. I brought a million words of poetry for her.*
   Genta : *Can you come here on your own? You only got the guts when we're around.*
   Ian : *Careful. Her brother's a bulldog, he has a tank, too and he could smack you by one hit then he drop you from this world.*

2. *Zafran* : *Yal, is your sister at home?*
   Arial : *I don't know.*
   Genta : *Can you come here by alone? You guts when we around you.*
   Ian : *Careful boy. He has a bulldog and he could smack you by one hit then drop you from this world.*

The sentences above are the result of translating "5cm movie script" during executing job training.