THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH SLANG WORDS IN SIDNEY SHELDON "NOTHING LAST FOREVER"

ABSTRAK
The aim of the research is to find out what kind of equivalence classification mostly used in the translation of English slang words of “Nothing Lasts Forever” into Indonesian. This research uses a text analysis with a descriptive qualitative method due to the problem statements. The data is 65 words and there are 11 words of slang words, which are then divided into five equivalents: denotative, pragmatic, connotative, textual, and formal equivalence. From the data, there are twelve slang words found in the novel. Among them, seven words appear more than two times than the other. Therefore, the writer will analyze seven of them. They are 'damn', 'fuck', 'hell', 'bastard', 'bitch', 'hoary', and 'ass'. Finding shows that there are five types of equivalence form in slang words from English into Indonesian, they are: 1. denotative equivalence, 2. pragmatic equivalence, 3. connotative equivalence, 4. formal equivalence, and 5. textual equivalence.

Keywords: slang words, equivalence and translation

INTRODUCTION
The concept of equivalence has been one of the key words in translation studies. Equivalence has been used to define translation and in translation itself. The term equivalence has a central role. It expresses the correspondence of context from the source text (ST) and target text (TT) as far as their contents are concerned. Although not all English idioms and expressions, for instance, have equivalence translation in Bahasa Indonesia, those facts have become only a little problem. But those facts for Indonesian translators are one of natural problem that can be found in translating English literature into Bahasa Indonesia. Sometimes they might tend to scrape those foreign words using their own styles.

As we know that not all English expression including slang words have equivalence. So, it is possible that slang words do not have equivalence at all. Slang words as one of English expression are usually used by native to convey their strong emotion when they are swearing or to get angry. It may produce embarrassment, disgust and violate social norms in the society, yet we need them in our linguistic performance.

Not only in verbal communication, slang words are also found in written form such as in novels because literary works or novels consist of the dialogos. It may be that they want to support the plot of the whole story, to emphasize the characterization, or to improve their characterization. It is also definite that the encounter with translation problems especially slang words during the translation process is inevitable. To translate them into the receptor language correctly and appropriately, a translator needs to know the history, concept and meaning of slang words themselves.

Newmark stated that in transferring a material from SL to TL, "a translator requires a knowledge of literary and nonliterary textual criticism, since he has to assess the quality of a text before he decides how to interpret and then translate it" (1981, p.5).

The purpose of this research is to find out what kind of equivalence classification mostly used in the translation of English slang words of “Nothing Lasts Forever” into Indonesian.

Definition of Translation
Translation often through not any means always. It is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended in the text. (Newmark, 1988, p.5)

Translation have three distinguish meanings, if confined to a written language, translation is a cover term with three distinguishable meanings: 1) translating, the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object), 2) a translation: the product of the process of translating (e.g. the translated text), and 3) translation: the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process. Bell (1991, p.43)

Meanwhile, Cholludin stated "The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. However, differences in the language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. When in doubt, underline in the original text the words on which the main stress falls." (2005, p.42)

Process of Translation
Larson (1984, p.17) stated, "When translating a text, the translator goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he stated that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon and grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or re-constructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Cholludin (2005, p.13) stated that "The context of situation and the wider context of culture make up non verbal environment of a text." "Every text is also a context for itself."

Equivalence
Vinay and Darbelnet view "equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording." (1995, p.342)

According to them, equivalence is therefore the ideal method when the translator has to deal with proverbs, idioms, clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases and the onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

Baker stated: In a bottom-up approach to translation, equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translator. In fact, when the translator starts analyzing the he/she looks at the words as single units in order to find a direct 'equivalent' term in the TL. (1992, p.11)

Koller described five different types of equivalence (1979, p.187-190):
1. Denotative: analyzing the correspondences and the interaction with textual factors and focus in lexis.
2. Connotative: triggering the similar associations of different language. It focus in additional dimension; formality (poetic, slang, etc), social usage, stylistic effect (archaic), emotion.
3. Text-normative; being used in the same context in their respective language. The focus is looking at usage in different situations.
4. Pragmatic: having the same effect between text and readership, overriding the requirements of other
equivalence. Focus in analyzing the communicative conditions valid for different language pairs and texts. (5) Formal; having similar phonological and orthographic features and showing analogical form in the TL. Then focus in analyzing the potential of equivalence in rhyme, metaphor and other stylistic forms.

Slang Word

Jay (1992, p.2-9) classified taboo words into ten categories, namely: cursing, profanity, blasphemy, taboo, obscenity, vulgarity, slang, epithets, insults and slurs, and scatology. He classified them into categories of usage and semantic taxonomies so that one can see that what is considered taboo or obscene revolves around a few dimensions of human experience and that here is a logic or purpose behind dirty word usage. They are not simply outbursts of hot air, devoid of meaning of communicative intent. Jay’s some classifications and explanations are below:

a. Cursing
   The intent of cursing is to invoke harm on another person through the use of certain words or phrase. A religion curse, for example: ‘damn you, goddamn you’. Cursing could also be non-religious, for example: ‘eat shit and die’, or ‘I hope you break your neck’.

b. Obscenity
   In American-English, obscenities are pointedly sexual in nature. Words that gain universal restriction would be ‘fuck’, ‘motherfucker’, ‘cunt’, or ‘rits’.

c. Vulgarity
   Vulgarity means the language of the common person, “the person in the street”, or the unsophisticated, un-socialized or under-educated. These words may be considered vulgar: ‘kiss my ass, up yours’.

d. Slang
   Slang is a vocabulary that is developed in certain sub-groups (teenagers, musicians, soldiers, drug users, or athletes) for ease of communication. Slang terms are ‘pimp’, ‘dweeb’, ‘cupcakes’.

e. Epithets
   Epithets are brief but forceful burst of emotional language. Examples: ‘shit, damn, hell, fuck you, Jesus Christ, goddamn it’.

f. Insults and Slurs
   Insults and slurs are verbal attacks on other people. Some insults use animal imagery, such as ‘pig, dog, son of the bitch’, or based on social deviations like: ‘whore, bastard, homo, fag, queer’.

The application of slang words to show strong feeling or emotions usually takes form when person is in anger or swearing. Montagu (1973, p.175) described swearing as “the act of verbally expressing the feeling of aggressiveness that follow upon frustration in words possessing strong emotional associations.” Therefore, it is obvious that if we need to express our strong feelings or hostile emotions, like it or not, we have to express them through vulgar slang words since those words are the most suitable for the situation.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method. The source of the data is taken from a novel which written by Sidney Sheldon entitled “Nothing Last Forever”, published in New York in 1994 by William Morrow and Company, Inc.

The procedures to collect data are: finding the original novel and its translation, read the novel thoroughly, underline the slang words in original novel and its translation then arrange the data. The number of words and phrases taken as the data are 65. They are selected randomly. The data are classified into five categories: denotative equivalence, pragmatic equivalence, connotative equivalence, formal equivalence and textual equivalence. They are categorized into seven subcategories: ‘damn’, ‘fuck’, ‘hell’, ‘bastard’, ‘bitch’, ‘horny’, and ‘ass’.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data is 65 words and there are 11 words of slang being analyzed into five equivalents: denotative, pragmatic, connotative, textual, and formal equivalence. From the data, there are twelve slang words found in the novel. Among them, seven words appear more than two times than the other. Therefore, the writer will analyze seven of them. They are ‘damn’, ‘fuck’, ‘hell’, ‘bastard’, ‘bitch’, ‘horny’, and ‘ass’. But first of all, here is the meaning of each word:

Damn
   The word ‘damn’ has some derivations. They are: damned, goddam, and damnit. In some English dictionaries mean: to condemn as guilty, to condemn as bad or inferior, often used in the imperative as a curse, to criticize adversely, to cause the ruin of; make fail (Webster), say that something is bad or worthless (Oxford)

Fuck
   In the word ‘fuck’, there are some derivations, they are ‘fucking’ and ‘fucked’. In Oxford dictionary it means sex with, used for showing anger, annoyance, etc. According to Longman dictionary, ‘fuck’ means an extremely rude expression said when you are very angry of someone or about something.

Hell
   The word ‘hell’ does not have derivation. ‘Hell’ means used for showing anger or for emphasis (Oxford) and in Webster dictionary, it means any extremely disagreeable, unsettling, or pushing treatment or experience, as an interjection expressing irritation, anger, etc.

Bastard
   There’s also no derivation in the word ‘bastard’. Based on some English dictionaries, the word ‘bastard’ means: a person born of parents not married to each other, illegitimate child, anything spurious, inferior, or varying from standard. A person regarded with contempt, hatred, pity, resentment, etc, or sometimes, with playful affection: a vulgar usage (Webster).

An offensive word for someone, especially a man, who you think is unpleasant, an insulting or joking word for a man. (Longman)

Bitch
   ‘Bitch’ means a low or promiscuous woman, anything especially unpleasant or difficult, a complaint (Webster). Based on Longman dictionary, ‘bitch’ is an insulting word for a woman that you dislike or think is unpleasant.

Horny
   ‘Horny’ is sexually excited, sexually attractive (Longman). Based on Webster dictionary, ‘horny’ is sexually excited, easily aroused sexually.

Ass
   ‘Ass’ means a stupid or silly person; fool, the buttocks (Webster).

Denotative Equivalence

Source Text
   Damn this place! She said

Target Text
   Semua guru-gara guru tempat keparat ini! ia berkata.

Analysis:
   The word ‘damn’ in Source Text (ST) and the word ‘keparat’ in Target Text (TT) above might shows a denotative equivalence because its equivalence is related to the extra linguistic content of a text which is referring to the same thing in its reality. The word ‘keparat’ itself refers to a thing or place and not refers to a person. In sentence (1) of ST, the word ‘damn’ is a verb because it is followed by noun phrase ‘this place’ as the object. It shows that ‘damn’ is a transitive verb. From the context. It seems that ‘damn this place’ is a curse sentence with the subject is omitted.

Meanwhile in TT, the word ‘damn’ is rendered into ‘keparat’ that functions to modify ‘tempat’. It means they have denotative or referential equivalence although there is a different in word class between ST and TT. Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, the word ‘keparat’ means a rude word which also as a curse word. As a result, it can be said as an adjective because ‘keparat’ describes the word ‘tempat’ as a noun. In TT, the
Target Text
Andrews menarik napas panjang, dan ketiga-tiganya wanita! Tiga dokter wanita brengsek! Pihak media mempelajari mereka seperti seleting badan.

Analysis:
In sentence (2), the word 'brengsek' in ST is also rendered into 'brengsek' in TT.

Source Text
(3) The sadistic bastard needed a whipping girl, someone to humiliate.

Target Text
Bajjingan sadis itu memerlukan seseorang untuk dibentak-bentak dan dikhianati.

Analysis:
Based on the sentence (3) above, the word 'bastard' in ST which is rendered into the word 'bajjingan' in TT might be as a denotative equivalence because those words having real meaning and referring to the same thing in the real world. Besides, this equivalence also related to the extra-linguistic context of a text. Thus, the phrase 'sadistic bastard' in ST and 'bajjingan sadis' in TT have a grammatical meaning because it is referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages.

Source Text
(4) This will feel good. Spread your legs.

Target Text
Kau akan menikmati ini. Rentang kan kakimu. Ayoo, sundal kecil!

Analysis:
In the sentence above, the word 'bitch' in ST which is rendered into the word 'sundal' in TT might be as a denotative equivalence because it is a grammatical identity between ST and TT unit and has its real meaning. Then, it also has a grammatical meaning because the phrase 'little bitch' in ST that rendered into 'sundal kecil' in TT is grammatically correct when we're looking from its equivalence.

Source Text
Dia meregasi. 'Tampangmu tidak karuan.' Terima kasih. Kenapa mereka menyiksa kita seperti ini? tanya Peige.

Target Text
Tentu. Bajjing-an bajjingan itu selalu mengumbar nafsu.

Analysis:
The word 'bitch' is rendered into the phrase 'mengumbar nafsu' in TT as a denotative equivalence. Those words related to equivalence of the extra-linguistic content of a text. Besides, the word 'bitch' in ST and 'mengumbar nafsu' in TT have a real meaning. It is an adjective that modifies the word 'bitch'. The word 'mengumbar' is as a verb and 'nafsu' as a noun. Based on Kamus Bahasa Indonesia, the phrase 'mengumbar nafsu' is a metaphor.

Connotative Equivalence
Source Text
I bet the boys at the hospital ten thousand dollars I could fuck this black doctor.

Target Text
Aku bertarun dengan anak-anak di rumah sakit bahwa aku sanggup menaklukkan dokter kulit hitam itu.

Analysis:
The word 'fuck' in sentence (8) of ST which is rendered into the word 'menaklukkan' in TT might be as a connotative equivalence because the word 'fuck' in ST and the word 'menaklukkan' in TT triggering the same or similar association in the minds of speakers of the two languages. This equivalence tried to make the readership understood while reading those words. The word 'fuck' in sentence 1 could fuck this black doctor in ST is a verb because it shows what a person or thing does, but it also shows that 'to fuck' is an infinitive with to. Meanwhile in TT, the word 'fuck' is rendered into 'tidur' which also as a verb. Actually, it might be rendered as 'bersetubuh' or 'bercintai'. But we can see that the word is might be refined which is the reader catch the word more decorous.
has prefix verbal men- and suffix verbal
—kan which means to subjugate someone
to follow their command or showing an
action what a person can do to someone
else.

Source Text
(9) The problem is, you didn’t! If you ever
wake me up again in the middle of the
night for a heartburn case, I’ll have your
ass? You understand that?

Target Text
Musulahnya kau tidak berpikir? Kalau kau
sekaligus membangunkan aku di tengah
malam buta karena kasus heartburn, kau
akan menerima akibatnya. Mempertgi?

Analysis:
The word ‘ass’ in ST which is rendered
into the word ‘akibatnya’ in TT is a
comitative equivalence. This equivalence
triggering to the similar association in the
minds of speakers of the two languages
but the words tried to make the readership
understood.

In the sentence (6) above, the word
‘ass’ is a noun. We can notice that the
word ‘ass’ in the sentence ‘I’ll have your
ass’ is not only about the buttock but also
as a metaphor too. In TT, the word ‘ass’
in ST is rendered into ‘akibatnya’ as a
noun. The ending — nya in ‘akibatnya’
based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia
means as an indicator of direction of the
previous sentence ‘Kalau kau sekaligus
membangunkan aku di tengah malam
buta karena kasus heartburn’.

Formal Equivalence
Source Text
(10) The resident standing next to Paige
whispered in her ear, I guess you know
what stat stands for. ‘Shake that ass,
tootsie!’

Target Text
Rasident yang berdiri di samping Paige
berbisik ke telinganya, ‘Kau tahu kan, apa
arti stat? ‘Shake that ass, tootsie!’

Analysis:
The word ‘ass’ in ST which is rendered
into the word ‘ass’ too in TT is a formal
equivalence. The words are having similar
phonological features and this equivalence
allows readership familiar with the source
text to see how the meaning was expressed
in the original text.

The word ‘ass’ in ‘Shake that ass,
tootsie!’ is a noun which modified by the
word ‘that’ as an adjective. The word ‘ass’
itsel is talking about the buttock.
Meanwhile, the word ‘ass’ is not rendered
into ‘bokong’ because the translator might
translate the original text in the target
text. From the previous of word ‘shake’,
there is a word ‘stat’ which means ‘shake
that ass, tootsie’ and it is not necessary
to be rendered so the translator translate
into the original word. It might caused

the message in TT should match as closely
as possible in ST which attempts to
translate the text word by word.

Textual Equivalence
Source Text
(11) You’ll over anesthetize him,
dammit!

Target Text
‘Awas! Anda terlalu banyak memberi
obat bius’!

Analysis:
In sentence above, the word ‘dammit’
is another derivation from the word
‘damn’. The word ‘damn’ comes from the
word ‘damn’ and particle ‘it’. Thus,
dammit in ST and awas in TT might
show a textual equivalence because the
word because the word ‘awas’ form is
observed to be the equivalent of the
word ‘dammit form. The concept of this
equivalence is to cover similarity in ST
and TT information. It can be seen in
sentence above that the word ‘dammit’
in ST as a warning, is located in the last
sentence while the words ‘awas’ in TT as
a warning too is located in the front of
the sentence.

From the context of ST we can see
that the word ‘damn’ is a verb. Then
the word ‘damn’ is added with particle ‘it’
which indicated the phrase ‘over
anesthetize’. In TT, the word ‘dammit’
is rendered into ‘awas’ which is an adjective.
We can see that the word ‘awas’ is located
at the beginning of the sentence because
the speaker was giving a warning to
someone to be more careful.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion
From the result of this research, there
are some weakness, the first, it is quite
impossible to analyze all the data because
it will take time, so that’s why the writer
only analyze 11 data from 65 data. Second,
the writer should look at more than one
dictionary in analyzing the data to find
the meaning of each slang words. It aims
to make sure that the words belong to
slang word or not and to find out whether
the source text (ST) equivalent with target
text (TT) or not.

Even so many weakness in this
research, but the writer can conclude that
kind of equivalence classification that
mostly used in slang words of Sidney
Sheldon’s novel “Nothing Last Forever”
is denotive equivalence and pragmatic
equivalence.

Finding shows that there are five types
of equivalence form in slang words from
English into Indonesian, they are: 5
denotive equivalence, 2 pragmatic
equivalence, 2 comitative equivalence,
1 formal equivalence and textual
equivalence.

Suggestion
From the conclusion above, there are
recommendation that might be considered;
the first, point in time dealing with
translation of slang words, it might
always consider the meaning in English
dictionary, second, the translator might
notice the meaning of slang word, which
equivalence they might be put on. Third,
people might analyze not only the
equivalence in slang words but also can
analyze from its cultural aspect and the
last, it would be better for the novel
readers not only to read the novel in
Indonesian version, but also in English
version.

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