

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the study's background, identifies the problem being addressed, clarifies the study's purpose, and highlights its significance. It also details the methodology used, defines the scope and limitations, provides an update on the current status of the study, and describes the structure of the study

1.1. Background of The Study

As social creatures, humans cannot survive without interacting with other people. Humans are social creatures who rely on one another, so for them to connect, they need communication tools. In human life, language is a very important tool for interacting with others. People have their unique knowledge and understanding of language. In general, people are forced to use language in their daily lives to communicate with each other.

Al Murshidi (2020) stated that one of the most common methods to improve language knowledge and skills among learners is through movies. Activities that people can do anywhere and anytime is watching movies. Many worldwide movies employ English, yet this does not preclude non-English speakers from watching them. To grasp what the movie is about, people must employ subtitles in their original language. Not to mention that the subtitles can help people who have hearing issues or are unable to fully understand the dialogue throughout the film.

Even if movies are widely watched, they must be examined because they regularly employ slang and other everyday phrases. However, research into slang

word translations in movies, particularly in English-Indonesian subtitles, is unusual. Some earlier studies only classify or categorize slang words, whereas others examine the processes used to interpret slang words while applying different techniques or theories. These difficulties may leave learners and translators unaware of slang words and translation strategies.

The translation of slang has been the focus of several earlier studies. For example Dewi et al. (2018) research. Her journal article's title is "The Analysis of American Slang Found in the Movie Script "The Wolf of Wall Street." The objectives of her study are to determine whether primary and secondary slang are used by the characters in the film script "The Wolf of Wall Street," and to analyze the types and meanings of the slang words used by the characters within their contextual circumstances. A documentary approach was employed to gather data, which was then qualitatively analyzed using Chapman's (2007) theory that categorizes slang into primary and secondary forms. This study also utilizes Leech's theory (1981), which categorizes meaning into seven types: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. The analysis revealed that primary slang is predominantly used by the characters in the film, although secondary slang appears as well, often for stylistic purposes or to convey things covertly. Among the seven categories of meaning, only conceptual meaning, reflected meaning, and affective meaning were identified.

Fadil (2021) also did previous research about translating slang words movie subtitle. His study analyzes the subtitle of slang word translation in Tod Phillip's

Joker 2019 film. The translator's aim is to analyze the types of slang words and the subtitling strategies employed in translating a film from English to Indonesian. A qualitative approach was adopted to examine the data, along with specific documentation methods for data collection. The study draws on Gottlieb's theory of subtitling techniques (1992) and Willis' theory of slang types (1964). Slang is categorized into standard expressions and new innovations, while subtitling strategies include expansion, paraphrasing, transfer, imitation, and deletion.

However, there is a distinction between the present study and prior ones. Previous researchers not only investigated the translator's techniques for rendering English slang in films but also assessed the accuracy and reception of these translations. Conversely, this study's scope was narrower, concentrating solely on analyzing the translator's strategies for rendering English slang in the movie "Chappie."

"Chappie" is the name of the movie that the writer used for her study. The movie was released in 2015. The writer chose this movie because she is interested in this movie. This movie is about an artificial general intelligence law enforcement robot captured and taught by gangsters. Not to mention, there were several accents heard in the movie, like South African and British accent. Another reason is the language used in it is not only used in daily life, but also used in the gangster environment.

1.2. Statement of The Problem

1. What are the types of slang words used by the gangsters in the movie “Chappie”?
2. What are the translation strategies of slang words used by the gangsters that applied in the subtitle of the movie “Chappie”?

1.3. Purpose of The Study

1. To find out the types of slang words used by the gangsters in the movie “Chappie”.
2. To find out the translation strategies of slang words used by the gangsters that applied in the subtitle of the movie “Chappie”.

1.4. Significance of The Study

In essence, this research carries both theoretical and practical significance. From a theoretical standpoint, it strives to enrich the understanding of translation among students by deepening their cultural and linguistic insights, honing their ability to interpret slang, and empowering them with the expertise needed to effectively navigate the dynamic and nuanced landscape of modern language usage.

From a practical standpoint, the findings of this study aim to resonate with a diverse audience, not limited to students of English but encompassing anyone interested in delving deeper into the nuances of the language, especially slang. Understanding slang can be unfamiliar territory for many, so this research not only sheds light on the true meanings of words but also demystifies slang itself, offering guidance on its proper usage and context.

1.5. Methodology of The Study

In this study, the writer uses qualitative method. According to Langley & Abdallah (2016), qualitative methods are related to a variety of epistemological assumptions, which may have significant implications for how data are analyzed as well as the theoretical results generated by the study. While according to Nuraeni & Pahamzah (2021), qualitative research includes the collection, analysis, and interpretation of significant narrative and visual data to gain insight into a specific topic of interest.

According to Berg (cited in Kostić, 2020), quality encompasses the essence and atmosphere of a subject, encompassing its what, how, when, and where. Qualitative research delves into meanings, concepts, definitions, qualities, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions, but notably omits consideration of quantity or the amount of the subject under study. Unlike quantitative methods, which focus on numerical descriptions and relationships, qualitative research is primarily concerned with understanding the depth and context of phenomena. The data for this research were sourced from the dialogue script of the movie "Chappie" available on Netflix.

"Chappie" is a science fiction film directed by Neill Blomkamp, released in 2015. The movie is set in a near-future Johannesburg, South Africa, where crime is patrolled by a robotic police force. The story revolves around the development of a highly advanced artificial intelligence (AI) program, and one particular robot that becomes the first machine to possess true consciousness.

While watching the movie, the writer noted the characters using slang words and paid attention to how they were translated in the subtitles. This grabbed the writer's interest, leading for another deeper investigation into various types of slang words and how they are translated from English to Indonesian. The goal is to help people in understanding how slang words can be translated and make sense in different contexts by examining the language specifics and meanings. Thus, to analyzes the slang words and translation strategies in Chappie's dialogue, she uses Eric Partridge's theory about slang types and Gottlieb's theory about translation strategies.

Below are the steps of the research procedures:

1. Watching the movie, Chappie (2015), on Netflix.
2. Reading the movie script and coding the slang words used by the gangsters in the script.
3. Classifying and taking notes of the slang words' translation in the movie.
4. Analyzing what type of slang words used in Chappie movie.
5. Analyzing what strategies that the translator used in translating the slang words in Chappie movie, and
6. Making a conclusion about the research.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of The Study

This study concentrates on finding out translation strategies in slang words in subtitles of "Chappie" movie. So, the research was limited by the fact that this study focuses on two things. First, finding the types of slang words used in the movie based on Eric Partridge theory in 2004. Second, this study is about analyzing

the strategies the translator used to translate the English slang words in “Chappie” movie based on Gottlieb’s theory about translation strategies in 1992.

Also, this study is limited by the fact that the writer only collects and analyzes the slang words of the movie “Chappie” that is spoken by the gangsters. According to Wilson (2014), the portrayal of gangsters, both on and off screen, typically depicts them as antagonistic figures. However, unlike real-life gangsters who are primarily viewed as criminals, on-screen gangsters take on a broader significance. They become symbolic representations of various themes such as individualism, success, the financial crisis, the concept of a gang, post-war isolation, or family values. In the movie, characters like Ninja, Amerika, Yolandi, and Hippo are depicted as gangsters, their portrayal influenced by the financial crisis.

1.7. Status of The Study

This study is similar to a research done by Putra & Winarta (2022). Putra & Winarta’s research is a journal article about types of slang found in *Raya and The Last Dragon Movie Series 2021* by Walt Disney. The difference is, in his study, he uses Allan’s and Burridge’s theory. While the writer’s research is about an analysis of slang words and translation strategies found in *Chappie* movie and she uses Gottlieb’s theory to analyze it.

This study is also similar to Maulana & Rosa (2021)’s journal article. Both analyzed the same topic which is slang words. However, there are a few differences. Maulana & Rosa’s study is about word formation of slang words used in *Bad Boys for Life* Movie and it uses Yule’s theory (2010) and Spolsky’s theory (2012).

Meanwhile, the writer's research is about the translation strategies of the slang words. For the theory, the writer uses Partridge's theory of slang (2004) and Gottlieb's theory of translation strategies (1992).

Lastly, this study is similar to Yudhistira's journal article (2022). Both studies discuss about slang words and use the same theory which is Partridge's theory of slang (2004). However, there are a tiny difference between the two. Yudhistira only focuses on finding the slang words in *The Warriors* Movie and analyzed which type does the slang words in the movie belong to. Meanwhile, the writer analyzes which type of slang words in the movie *Chappie* belong to and their translation strategies using the theory of Gottlieb (2004).

1.8. Organization of The Study

The first chapter covers the background, problem statement, purpose, significance, methodology, scope, limitations, current status, and organization of the study.

The second chapter delves into related literature, presenting definitions of translation, types of translation strategies, subtitles, slang, and different types of slang words.

The third chapter contains findings and discussions. The writer, in this chapter, tries to describe the process of the investigation conducted by her.

The fourth chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. In this chapter, the writer puts the research and gives some suggestions.