

THE STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATING DIRTY WORDS AND PHRASE IN THE WOLF OF THE WALL STREET FILM SUBTITLES

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled The Strategies of Translating Dirty Words and Phrase in The Wolf of the Wall Street Film Subtitle. This study directs to analyze the translation strategies found in The Wolf of the Wall Street movie subtitle. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method during the research because it is used to describe the translation strategies in the subtitle of The Wolf of the Wall Street movie. The researcher focused only in Jordan utterances as the main character. Besides, the data of this research were in the form of words and phrases taken from the dialogues of the main character of the movie of The Wolf of Wall Street in the first 60 minutes. Based on the data, 76 words which are identified into translation strategies in the data. The highest number of translation strategies is free translation with 37 words or 48,68%. It happens because the translator paraphrases the sentence. He omits or adds the word but still maintains the context. The second is literal translation with 16 words or 21,05%. The third is adaptation with each 9 words or 11,84%. The fourth strategy is literal translation with 6 words or 7,9%. The fifth strategy is semantic and communicative translation with each 3 words or 3,95%. The least strategy is idiomatic translation with 2 words or 2,63%. It happens because the translator tends to the real meaning rather than using the colloquial word. The word for word strategy is not found in the data because translator makes the sequence of words in the SL is not maintaining.

Keywords: *dirty word, film, strategies, subtitle, translation.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context. A human system of communication uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols. The importance of language is essential to every aspect and interaction in our everyday lives. People use language to inform the others of what they feel, what they desire, and question/understand the world. People communicate effectively with the words, gestures, and tone of voice in a multitude of situation.

The rules of a language, also called grammar, are learned as one acquires a language. These rules include phonology, the sound system, morphology, the structure of words, syntax, the combination of words into sentences, semantics, the ways in which sounds and meanings are related, and the lexicon, or mental dictionary of words. When one knows a language, he knows words in that language, i.e. sound units that are related to specific meanings. However, the sounds and meanings of words are arbitrary. For the most part, there is no relationship between the way a word is pronounced (or

signed) and its meaning. To make a perfect sentence needs appropriate words to arrange that must be suitable with the rules of language such as the translation strategy. It is necessary to do since translation has some strategies to solve the problem within the sentence to be understood by the people of the target language. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source language text by means of an equivalent target language text. The important part of translation is that the translator must pay attention to the principles of the language. Translation also focuses on phrases and clauses to get many corrections and good results. In translation, there are some supporting factors that have meaning and strategies as companion to make the sentence become easier to understand by the readers.

Translation strategy is a procedure to solve the problem of translation used by the translator. Therefore, the translation strategy starts from the problem of consciousness. There are several strategies to develop the translation used by the translation as a supporter. To make a sentence easily understood by readers with cultural translation strategy refers to the adaptation for analyzing the dirty words in the film *The Wolf of the Wall Street*.

Translation studies may be related to culture, because the translators translate the source language into the target language based on the culture of each society concerned in every region. They must follow the state of culture in the target language. This means that this study discussed about the dirty word that was translated into Indonesian as the target language. Indonesian people are well known as people of politeness, so dirty words are considered taboo. Within the framework of the theory of translation as adaptation and selection is, the process of translating the text of the target production with natural option with adaptation to the cultural translation and translators both levels of selection and adaptation of the decision on the final shape of the target language. Adaptation and selection as an aspect of translation activity adds a new dimension for Translation Studies.

Furthermore, translation studies gives solution to solve the problem in translation process by applying some strategies. This study aims to analyze the dirty words translations that appear in the film. The researcher used the movie *The Wolf of the Wall Street* as data source in this study. The researcher is interested in finding the form and meaning of dirty words delivered by the main character in the film. By identifying these two problems, the researcher was able to gain knowledge of how the process of selecting a word from a source language to the target language. The results show that the words of the oath brought by the main character in film *The Wolf of the Wall Street* by Martin Scorsese.

Pinker (2007: 39) describes how people produce and use dirty words. It deals with psycholinguistics. When people started to pronounce their language in a rough way, they have already thought about it before. They usually use the dirty words by way of fainting because most people use these words when they get high emotions like anger because it is associated with a negative context.

To support this theory, the researcher chose the films that relates to dirty words. *The Wolf of the Wall Street* is released in December, 2013. It is directed by Martin Scorsese. This movie gets some awards such as Best Performance by an Actor in a Leading Role (Leonardo DiCaprio, Academy Award nominated in 2014); Best Achievement in Directing (Martin Scorsese, Academy Award nominated in 2014); Best Performance by an Actor in a Motion Picture - Comedy or Musical (Leonardo DiCaprio, winner of Golden Globes in 2014) and so on.

The researcher is interested in analyzing the subtitle translation of *The Wolf of the Wall Street* movie because the movie contains many swear words which are common things in U.S as the setting of the movie. However, Indonesian culture has a role that dirty words is a rude thing or a taboo thing. Thus, the researcher proposes to analyze the translation of dirty words in *The Wall of the Wall Street* translated into Indonesian by Lebah Ganteng or Erick Jiwono. She tries to find out what strategies that applied by the translator to solve the problem of cultural gap between the SL and the TL.

Strategies, technique or procedure are technical requirements of translation to translate the phrase by phrase or sentence by sentence. According to Newmark (1981:19), translation is “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”. Translation can be classified into eight kinds. The translation strategies can be categorized into two major parts. The first, translations what are oriented to the source language. In this case, the translator seeks a return to rigorous contextual meaning writers, despite the obstacles encountered syntactic and semantic barriers that is form and meaning. The second, translations that are more oriented to the target language. Translators strive to produce a relatively similar impact to that expectation by the original researcher of the readers of the target language version.

Classifications translation orientation source languages based on Newmark (1988:81) are:

a. Word for word translation : this kind of translation is considering the close to the source language. The sequence of words in the source language text is maintaining, the words translating by essentially meaning out of context. The example of word for word translation is:

SL : I like that clever student.

TL : Saya menyukai itu siswa pintar.

b. Literal translation: In this translation the grammatical construction of the source language is converting into equivalent in the target language, while the translating words out of context. The example of literal translation is:

SL : It's raining cats and dogs.

TL : Hujan anjing dan kucing.

c. Faithful translation: It attempts to regenerate the contextual meaning although it is still bound by the grammatical structure of the source language. The example of faithful translation is:

SL : He is a broker in Bursa Efek Indonesia.

TL : Dia seorang pialang di Bursa Efek Indonesia.

d. Semantics translation: it is different with the faithful translation. More semantic translation into account aesthetics source language text, and creative within reasonable limits. Besides its faithful translation is still association with the source language, while the more flexible semantic translation. The example of semantic translation is:

SL : He is a book worm.

TL : Dia seorang kutu buku.

e. Adaptation: This translation is considering to be the most free and close to the target language. Particularly for the translation of drama and poetry, themes, characters and plot are usually retaining. The example of semantic translation is:

SL : Hey Jude, don't make it better
Take a sad song and make it better
Remember to let her into your heart
Then you can start to make it better

TL : Kasih , dimanakah
Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku
Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku
Janji setiamu tak kan ku lupa

f. Free Translation: free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so called 'intralingual translation' often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. The example of free translation is:

SL : Tatik is growth by happiness.

TL : Tatik hatinya berbunga-bunga.

g. Idiomatic Translation: idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist the original. (Authorities as diverse as Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation). The example of idiomatic translation is:

SL : You're cherry mood.

TL : Kamu keliatan ceria.

h. Communicative Translation: communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. The example of communicative translation is:

SL : Beware of dog!

TL : Awas anjing galak!

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Subject

The source of data was *The Wolf of the Wall Street* movie subtitle. *The Wolf of the Wall Street* was based on the real story of Jordan Belfort in his novel with the same title. The film was directed by Martin Scorsese and it was published by Paramount picture. It had its world premiere in USA on December 25, 2013. It was translated by Lebah Ganteng or Erick Jiwono. The subtitles were downloaded from <http://www.subscene.com>. The researcher focused only in Jordan utterances as the main character. Besides, the data of this research were in the form of words and phrases taken from the dialogues of the main character of the movie of *The Wolf of Wall Street* in the first 60 minutes.

The data were analyzed based on the context in which the utterances occurred in the movie. The context of the data was the dialogues or conversations performed by the main character, Jordan Belfort of *The Wolf of Wall Street* movie in his interaction with other characters of the movie as well as the monologues functioned as the narration of the movie.

Unit Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research was the utterances in *The Wolf of the Wall Street* movie subtitle. The source language was English and the target language was Indonesian Language and they were analyzed by using Newmark's (1988b: 81) frame work.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research. Thus, getting the movie by downloading in the internet and finding the English Language and Indonesian Language subtitles. Then, After getting the translation, the researcher watched the movie. It is to ensure the accuracy between the movie and the transcript. The last, Selecting the utterances that were uttered by the main character in English and Indonesian Language versions. The researcher selected the utterances in the first 60 minutes which contained the dirty words both in the SL and the TL.

After the data have been collected, it was analysis into four steps. First, the researcher classified each dirty word which was uttered by the main character. Second, after that the researcher identified the dirty word translation strategies which was found in Indonesian Language subtitle version. Third, the researcher Explaining the strategies that were being applied and the compensation technique used in the characters' dirty words. The last is drawing conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Finding

To make the analysis clearer, the researcher uses Newmark's translation strategies (1988b:81). This category refers to the way dirty words were translated into TL. Based on the analysis, there are seven strategies used by the translator in translating English dirty words into Indonesian in *The Wolf of Wall Street* movie. It includes the use of literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. The finding can be seen below.

Table 1. Translation Strategies of Dirty Words and Phrase in *The Wolf of the Wall Street* Movie.

No.	Translation Strategies	Σf	Σf%
1.	Free translation	37	48,68
2.	Literal translation	16	21,05
3.	Adaptation	9	11,84
4.	Faithful translation	6	7,9
5.	Semantic translation	3	3,95
6.	Communicative translation	3	3,95
7.	Idiomatic translation	2	2,63
Total		76	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the highest number of translation strategies is free translation with 37 words or 48,68%. It happens because the translator paraphrases the sentence. He omits or adds the word but still maintains the context. The second is literal translation with 16 words or 21,05%. The third is adaptation with each 9 words or 11,84%. The fourth strategy is literal translation with 6 words or 7,9%. The fifth strategy is semantic and communicative translation with each 3 words or 3,95%. The least strategy is idiomatic translation. It happens because the translator tends to the real meaning rather than using the colloquial word. The word for word strategy is not found in the data because translator makes the sequence of words in the SL is not maintaining. Here, the further explanation can be seen as follows:

Discussion

A. Free Translation

There are 38 free translation found in the data. They are used to reproduce the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. The examples of the analysis can be seen as follow:

Excerpt 1:

Datum 1

Duration	Context	SL	TL
00:01:24,747 --> 00:01:28,226	Jordan Belford has party with his employees by throwing a man into the dartboard.	Twenty-five grand to the first <u><i>cocksucker</i></u> to nail a bull's-eye!	25.000 bagi yang pertama mengenai target!

The first example can be seen in the excerpt 1. The context is Jordan Belford has party with his employees by throwing a man into the dartboard. The SL is "Twenty-five grand to the first *cocksucker* to nail a bull's-eye!" Here, the word '*cocksucker*' is categorized as a dirty word. In addition, the SL is translated into "25.000 bagi yang pertama mengenai target!" It is seen that the word '*cocksucker*' is not translated into the TL. The translator uses deletion as the strategy. Based on www.thefreedictionary.com, the word '*cocksucker*' means

insulting terms of address for people who are stupid or irritating or ridiculous. However, the translator paraphrase the utterance by deleting the dirty word 'cocksucker'. As the result, this strategy is called free translation. Furthermore, it can be concluded that since the dirty word is not translated, so the TL has positive meaning.

B. Adaptation

There are 16 literal translations found in the data. They are used to maintain the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved. Some of explanation can be seen below:

Excerpt 2:

Datum 9

Duration	Context	SL	TL
00:07:03,044 --> 00:07:06,087	Jordan's narration for his first day working as a broker.	" <u>Fuck</u> " this, "shit" that. "Cunt," "cock," "asshole."	" <u>Persetan</u> " ini, "Sial" itu. "Brengek," "Keparat," "Bajingan."

The first example is in the excerpt 9. The SL is "**Fuck**" this, "shit" that. "Cunt," "cock," "asshole." This word is used for releasing emotion. Here, the context happens when Jordan's narration for his first day working as a broker. According to www.freedictionary.com, the word 'fuck' is used in the imperative as a signal of angry dismissal. Moreover, the SL is translated into '*persetan*'. On the other hand, based on www.translate.google.com, the word 'fuck' means '*mengancuk*' or '*bersetubuh*'. The translator chooses literal translation strategy. So, the emotion which is released in the SL is also transferred in the TL. So, the translator uses the closest meaning in the TL and it is not change the grammatical of the SL.

C. Adaptation

According to the analysis, it is a strategy is the 'freest' form of translation; this strategy is used 9 times out of 77. Some of the explanation can be seen as follows:

Excerpt 3:

Datum 19

Duration	Context	SL	TL
00:22:11,076 --> 00:22:12,243	Jordan meets Donnie Azoff for the first time.	No <i>shit</i> ?	<u>Sungguh?</u>

The one example of dirty words is shown in excerpt 17. Here, Jordan meets Donnie Azoff for the first time. Donnie Azoff offers if he will become Jordan's employee if Jordan can show his payment's cheque. From the example above, it is seen that there is a dirty word, '*no shit*' in the SL. However, this word

is translated into the TL by using adaptation strategy. The translator uses it for rewriting the meaning, so the SL culture is converted into the TL culture. In addition, it means that even it is not translated in the real meaning, this does not decrease the Jordan's feeling.

D. Faithful Translation

There are 6 faithful translations found in the data. A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. Further explanation can be seen below:

Excerpt 4:

Datum 3

Duration	Context	SL	TL
00:02:29,562 --> 00:02:31,664	Jordan's narration about his wife, Naomi.	So put your <u><i>dick</i></u> back in your pants.	Jadi masukkan kembali <u><i>kemaluanmu</i></u> ke dalam celana.

The example can be seen in the table above. The SL is "So put your *dick* back in your pants." Here, it is clearly seen that there is a dirty word. It is the word '*dick*'. This word is categorized as an abusive dirty word. Here, Jordan gives narration about Naomi as his wife. Furthermore, this dirty word is translated into '*kemaluan*'. Moreover, the word '*kemaluan*' refers to '*penis*' in the TL (<http://kbbi.web.id>). The translator uses faithful translation because he attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. The translator uses the word '*kemaluan*' because it is the precise meaning of the dirty word '*dick*'.

E. Semantic Translation

The next strategy is semantic translation. There are 2 dirty words which are translated using semantic translation. The explanation is:

Excerpt 5:

Datum 22

Duration	Context	SL	TL
00:23:57,474 --> 00:23:59,683	Jordan and Donnie spend their time by drinking in the bar.	You know, people say <u><i>shit</i></u> . I don't even know.	Kau tahu, orang bicara <u><i>sampah</i></u> . Aku bahkan tak tahu.

From the table above, it is seen in that in the SL there is a dirty word, '*shit*'. It is translated into '*sampah*'. Based on www.translate.google.com, the word '*shit*' has several meaning such as '*kotoran, air besar, omong kosong and orang yang buruk sekali*'. This strategy is called semantic translation. This strategy is used to take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. In addition, the context in the TL is not changing and the TL is still understandable. The translator chooses the word '*sampah*' to make the utterance politer than

use the word 'kotoran'. Here, it is seen that the dirty word in the SL is translated into the neutral word in the TL.

F. Communicative Translation

There are 3 words translated using communicative translation. The translator tries to produce an effect as close as possible between the readers of the source language and the readers of the target language. So the most important thing in this kind of translation is the transfer of feeling and emotion. An example of the analysis is:

Excerpt 6:

Datum 23

Duration	Context	SL	TL
00:24:12,864 --> 00:24:15,683	Jordan and Donnie spend their time by drinking in the bar.	Like you married your cousin or some stupid <u>shit</u> . No?	Seperti kau menikahi sepupumu atau <u>hal</u> bodoh lainnya. Tidak?

The example can be found in datum 23. It is seen that the SL is "Like you married your cousin or some stupid shit. No?" Here, there is a dirty word. It is the phrase 'some stupid shit'. In the movie, Jordan and Donnie spend their time by drinking in the bar. Based on www.thefreedictionary.com, this word is an insulting term of address for people who are stupid or irritating or ridiculous. However, the word 'shit' is translated into 'hal'. It is concluded that the translator translates it by using the non-dirty phrase in the TL. Moreover, the translator uses communicative translation as the strategy. It happens because he translates the phrase into the general words; so, the meaning and the context of the utterance will be more understandable.

G. Idiomatic Translation

The last strategy is idiomatic translation. The translator uses the colloquial language. The analysis of the subtitle shows that the translation of an English language word is using colloquial words in the Indonesian language translation. Furthermore, the researcher found 2 idiomatic translations. There is the example of idiomatic translation:

Excerpt 7:

Datum 2

Duration	Context	SL	TL
00:02:26,934 --> 00:02:29,561	Jordan's narration about his wife, Naomi.	She was the one with my <u>cock</u> in her mouth in the Ferrari.	Ya. Dialah yang melakukan <u>oral seks</u> padaku di Ferarri.

From the excerpt 7 above, it is seen that Jordan tells about her present wife named Naomi. He tells that Naomi is the woman who replaces his ex-wife. In English subtitle, Jordan says, "She was the one with my cock in her mouth in the Ferrari". In the SL, there is a dirty word, 'cock'. According to

www.thefreedictionary.com, the word cock means ‘obscene terms for penis.’ In this movie, it is not translated individually but it in from of phrase ‘my cock in her mouth ‘as ‘oral seks’. In Indonesia, dirty word is taboo. So, to make it acceptable, the translator uses the phrase. The translator uses a colloquial phrase in Indonesia. This phrase, ‘oral seks’ is also adapted from English language. As the result, the translator uses idiomatic translation.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is made based on the data analysis in chapter IV. From the data, the researcher finds 76 dirty words from *The Wolf of the Wall Street* in the first hour duration. Those words are translated by using Newmark (1988b:81). Based on the analysis, there are seven strategies used by the translator in translating English dirty words into Indonesian in *The Wolf of Wall Street* movie. It includes the use of literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. They can be stated as follows:

The highest number of translation strategies is free translation with 38 words or 49, 35%. It happens because the translator paraphrases the sentence. He omits or adds the word but still maintains the context. The second is literal translation with 16 words or 20, 78%. The third is adaptation with each 9 words or 11, 69%. The fourth strategy is literal translation with 6 words or 7, 79%. The fifth strategy is semantic and communicative translation with each 3 words or 3, 9%. The least strategy is idiomatic translation. It happens because the translator tends to the real meaning rather than using the colloquial word. The word for word strategy is not found in the data because translator makes the sequence of words in the SL is not maintaining.

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