

**A DESCRIPTION OF SLANG TRANSLATION IN THE DIARY OF A  
WIMPY KID NOVEL**

**THESIS**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for Gaining the Degree of Bachelor Education  
in English Language Education



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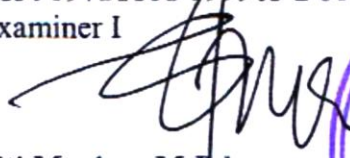
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The Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty  
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*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

I inform that I have given guidance, briefing, and correction to whatever extent necessary of the following thesis indentification:

Title : **A Description of Slang Translation in the Diary of a  
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Name : **Muzayyanah**

Student Number : 113411031

Department : English Language Education

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*Wassalamu'alaikum. wr. wb.*

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### ADVISOR NOTE

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*Wassalamu'alaikum. wr. wb.*

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## MOTTO

You can't expect everyone to have the same dedication as you<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Jeff Kinney, *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*, (New York: Amulet Books, 2007).

## **DEDICATION**

No writing project of mine reaches fruition without the patience and support of my family, my teachers, my friends, and whom I am indebted and from whom I receive energy and sustenance. Finally, this thesis is dedicated to them, but the foremost dedications are to: My beloved father and mother, Bapak Ahmad Mufid and Ibu Mahmudah, My nicest old sister and her husband, mbak Izzatul Wafiroh and kak Muhasol. my cute big young sister, dek Trivida Rahmawati, my cool young brother, dek Ibnu Najib, and my first cute little niece Nadia Fauziah Atifa (jeng Nafa). And for the last, my beloved big family.

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It is also a pleasure to thank many people who made this thesis entitled “A Description of Slang Translation in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid Novel” possible. I would like to acknowledge that I cannot complete this thesis without love, support, cooperation, help, and encouragement from them. Therefore, I would like to extend my appreciation to:

1. Dr. H. Raharjo, M.Ed. St. as the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FITK).
2. Dr. H. Muslih, M.A. as the Head of English Department.
3. Dr. H. Muslih, M.A., as advisor I and Siti Tarwiyah, S.S., M.Hum., as advisor II of this research. I would like to thank a million for their generous invaluable advice and positive direction and their time throughout the entire writing process. I owe much gratitude to them and I would not have come this far without them and their continuous support.
4. All lecturers especially English Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FITK).
5. My beloved two sisters and brother, Izzatul Wafiroh, Trivida Rahmawati and Ibnu Najib, my brother in law and my cutest niece, Muhasol and Nadia Fauziah Atifa, I am fortunate to have them.
6. All of my friends in English Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FITK) 2011. I do sorry, I can not mention one by one, you all are great friends. Thanks for supporting me approximately four years in my undergraduate study.
7. All the members of kos c5. My ex-roommate Mbak Umi and Ana, and their new roommate Lina, thanks for our togetherness and support.
8. My crazy and embarrassing family, they are Opa Ino, Cucu Uple, Mommy Pidut, Bude Bayla, Tante Poci, Cucu menantu Cak Luk. My ROMBENG Ika (R), Nelly (O), Lala (M), Ima (B), Nita (N), Bibi Odil (G), thanks a bunch for the time for sharing, hanging around together, and for all the unforgettable moments during my stay in Semarang. I hope our friendship will never end.



9. My very special close friend, my motivation, mas Luthfi Rahman, thank you so much for always accompanying me through the time, and for always supporting me that nothing is impossible.
10. In addition, all who come and go in my life because consciously and unconsciously that they always have a part throughout the research. Happiness, experience, lessons, and memory are things what they give to me also a thousand smiles during conducting this research. Thank you.

Finally, the researcher always expects that this research may be helpful for all. Amin.

Semarang, October 29, 2015

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## ABSTRACT

**Muzayyanah (113411031)** “*A Description of Slang Translation in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid Novel*. A final project, Semarang: Bachelor Program of English Language Education of Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FITK), Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang, 2015.

This thesis is a study of slang translation in the novel entitled ‘Diary of a Wimpy Kid’ and its translation ‘Diary Si Bocah Tengil’, describing the types of slangs found in the novel, and the strategies used by the translator in translating those slangs. The collected data of this study were analyzed through descriptive qualitative method using theories on Slang To-Day and Yesterday, book of Eric Partridge, and In Other Words, book of Mona Baker. They were analyzed by using these steps: classifying slangs from the novel by drawing tables and pictures based on types and the strategies of translation found in the novel, explaining both the types and strategies of translation used by the translator. The types of slangs found in the novel consist of three types, they are workmen’s, public schools and universities, and society. The strategies employed in translating slangs in the novel are translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by a more neutral/ less expressive, translation by cultural substitution, translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word, translation by omission, and translation by illustration. This thesis also describes the contribution of the finding in teaching English-Indonesian Translation in English Language Education Department (PBI). The contribution consists of an accuracy analysis of translation in English novel translated to Indonesian language is used as an activity in learning English-Indonesian translation, and putting the strategy of translation used in translating slang in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel as a subject matter in English-Indonesian Translation class.

Keyword : Slang, Translation, Novel.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

In life, human being needs a medium to interact with other people. That necessary tool that we needs called language. Language has an important function to all societies who used it, because language is a way to interact one to another person especially in a communication, so that they can understand each other. Through language, the speakers can identify themselves as well as they view their language as a symbol of their identity.

“Language itself is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used by a social group for cooperation, communication and identification,”<sup>2</sup> as said by Djoko Kentjono. Therefore, language has an important role for human life. With communication language people can make a relationship with other people and it is important to maintain that relation. “Language is not simply a means of communicating information but also very important means establishing and maintaining relationship with other people.”<sup>3</sup>

Language has characteristic flexible and dynamic which will create new possibility in communication, so it is impossible that language just can stop in one word and one meaning because language can change as fast as the grown of human life itself.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Djoko Kentjono, *Dasar-Dasar Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 2003), p.2.

<sup>3</sup> Peter trudgill, *Sociolinguistic: An Introduction*, (New Zealand: Pinguin Book, 1980), p.13.

<sup>4</sup> Vitoria Fromkin & Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language*, (New York: Hold Rinehart and Winston Inc., 1974), p.26.



There are many kinds of language in the world. This also mention in Quran surah Ar-Rûm verse 22

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَلَوْنِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ

لِّلْعَالَمِينَ<sup>5</sup>

“And of his sign is the creation of heaven and the earth, and the diversity of your tongues and colours. There are signs in this for all mankind.”<sup>6</sup>

From the verse, the word ( أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ ) *alsinatikum* is a plural form from the word ( لِسَان ) *lisân* that has a meaning tongue. It refers to language or voice. Thus, the difference tongue means difference language. The verse explains that it is because every person lives in different place, so they have a different language too. The difference is one of the God’s clout.<sup>7</sup>

But, as we know that English represents the first International language that used when people want to go abroad. English also becomes language of standardization for many countries to become their national language. It has been divided into two parts, Standard English and Non-Standard English. Standard English is variety of English that is usually printing and speaking which is normally taught in school or in deliberate manner also spoken by educated people.<sup>8</sup> Standard English has colloquial as well as formal variants. On the other hand, Non-Standard English is properly using in particular situation and cannot be used in formal situation and usually spoken by aneducated people. There are many kinds of Non-Standard English that is used on informal style is slang.<sup>9</sup>

Slang is a secret language held by some community groups that are not owned by other groups. According to Chaer “Slang adalah variasi sosial yang bersifat husus dan rahasia”, or it can be said “Slang is a social variation that is

<sup>5</sup> Ma’had Tahfidh Yanbu’ul Qur’an Kudus, *Al-Qur’an Al-Quddus*, (Kudus: PT Buya Barokah), p.405.

<sup>6</sup> Mahmud Y. Zayid, *The Quran*, (Lebanon: Dar Al-Choura, 1980), p.297.

<sup>7</sup> M. Quraish Shihab, *Tafsir Al-Mishbah*, (Jakarta: Penerbit Lentera Hati, 2005), p.37-38.

<sup>8</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Linguistics*, (UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd., 2006), p.35.

<sup>9</sup> Bernard Spolsky, *Sociolinguistic*, (New York: University Pers, 1998), p.33.

privileged and confidential.” That is, this variation is used by certain circles which are very limited, and may not be known by the outside group.<sup>10</sup>

Even slang is typical of spoken language, because slang word is used in an informal situation, and a written is typical of formal situation, so it contains very little slang word. As Andersson and Trudgill said on their book, “On the whole and for most of people, the situations in which they write are more formal than the situations in which they talk”.<sup>11</sup> But on the *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* novel by Jeff Kinney as one of the data of this research is typical of informal novel. This novel is different from another, because every page not only contains writings but also the pictures to explain and describe the story of the main character in form of a diary. The “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” tells about the days of Gregory Rodrick who is always unlucky, the story is not shaped like a novel but it looks like a diary with pictures in every page to explain what happened with his days. And the novel is original from America with English Language. Some slang words are found in this novel, for example is on the title itself “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*”, “wimpy” is a slang word, means weak. “All I need is some jerk to catch me”, “jerk” means a mean person. “This book is gonna come in handy”, “gonna” is a contraction for going to. And there are many another examples.

Translation is a part of language, to deliver message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). It requires a translator to deliver the message to be acceptable and readable for all people which naturally. According to Nida and Taber, “Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, secondly in term of style”.<sup>12</sup> In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. As a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices, which at least appeared increasingly and conspicuously in public places.

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<sup>10</sup> Chaer dan Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik, Perkenalan Awal*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1995), p.87-88.

<sup>11</sup> Lars G Andersson and Peter Trudgill, *Bad Language*, (Oxford: BasilBlackwell Ltd, 1990), p.72.

<sup>12</sup> Eugene Nida and R. Taber Charles, *Theory and Practice of Translation*, (New York, 1974), P.12.

Translation has many forms of activities. One can translate books, articles, or magazines into the target language. Novel translation is one of those various form of translation. And the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel is one of novel which is translated into Indonesian as a target language. And its translation is *Diary si Bocah Tengil* by Ferry Halim. Another example from novel translation is the next series of Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel, they are Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Rodrick Rules (*Diary si Bocah Tengil: Rodrick yang Semena-mena*), Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw (*Diary si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terahir*), Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Dog Days (*Diary si Bocah Tengil: Hari-Hari Sial*), and there are six more series. All of the series are written by Jeff Kinney and translated into Indonesian by Ferry Halim.

Besides the researcher is interested in describing slangs in the novel, the researcher is also interested in describing the translation in a qualitative descriptive research entitled “A Description of Slang Translation in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid Novel”.

The reason why the researcher chooses this novel is because this novel can be read by children until adult, and this novel is one of the favorite novels in Indonesia.<sup>13</sup> It is also one of the winner of 28th annual (!) Nickelodeon Kids Choice Awards on March 28 2015 as the favorite book.<sup>14</sup>

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background of the research, the researcher tries to get answer of the following questions.

1. What types of slang are found in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid Novel?
2. What strategies are used by the translator to translate the English slang in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid Novel into Indonesian language?

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<sup>13</sup> Yosalina Fitri, “Translation Strategies in Diary of a Wimpy Kid by Jeff Kinney Translated into Diary si Bocah Tengil by Ferry Halim”, *Thesis* (Semarang: English Departement Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University, 2013), p.3.

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.ew.com/article/2015/03/28/nickelodeon-kids-choice-awards-winners>, accessed on August 27, 2015 at 9.17 a.m.

3. What is the contribution of this research in teaching English-Indonesian Translation?

### **C. Objective of the Research**

The objectives of the research are as follows.

1. To find out the types of slang in the diary of a wimpy kid novel.
2. To find out the strategies which are used by the translator to translate English slang in the diary of a wimpy kid novel into Indonesian language.
3. To find out the contribution of the research in teaching English-Indonesian Translation.

### **D. Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study is that it addresses as follow:

1. Theoretically: The result of the study is hoped:
  - a. Giving larger knowledge about slang translation for writer, readers, and teachers, especially in English-Indonesian Translation class.
  - b. Offering insights for other institutes and build upon existing academic research and literature.
2. Practically: The result of the study is hoped to be as follow:
  - a. Reference in English Department, especially in English-Indonesian Translation class.
  - b. Suggestion for teachers and lecturers, especially to English-Indonesian Translation class that novel is alternative medium that can be used in teaching and learning activity.
  - c. Contribution to the readers to increase knowledge particularly in understanding slang language by knowing the theory and the meaning. Moreover, they can apply their knowledge and comprehension in the appropriate daily conversation, esppecially in informal occasion.

- d. Reference for other researchers to do some related researches in deeper, further, and better techniques.

## **E. Review of the Previous Research**

1. An Analysis of Slang Expressions Translation in Mean Girls Movie written by Nur Ardyasari Ratna Ningrum C0303041 (Sebelas Maret University)

The goals of this study are to find out the kinds of translation strategies employed in translation of slang expression in “Mean Girls” movie and its impact toward the quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the translation. It addresses to research questions, they are what strategies are used to translate slang expression in “Mean Girls” movie into Indonesian?, and how is the impact of the strategy toward the quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the translation?. Based on the research that is done by the researcher, the most appropriate way in translating slang expression is by using TL slang expression. This statement supported by the result analysis that the strategy used by the translator that procedures high level of accuracy and acceptability is translation by using slang expression.<sup>15</sup>

The similarity between the previous research and this research is the goal of these researches is to find out the strategies of slang translation which are used by the translator. Whereas the difference is the data of these researches. The data of the previous research is a movie, and this research is a novel.

2. Translation Strategies in “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney Translated into “Diary si Bocah Tengil” by Ferry Halim written by Yosalina Fitri C11.2010.01169 (Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang)

This study describes the strategies used by the translator in dealing with non- equivalence at word level, and idioms and describes in what situation those strategies are used. These strategies based on Mona Baker are used to make the result of translation meaningful and easy to understand for the

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<sup>15</sup> Nur Ardyasari Ratna Ningrum, “An Analysis of Slang Expressions Translation in Mean Girls Movie”, *Thesis* (Surakarta: Sarjana Degree at the English Departement Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts Sebelas Maret University, 2009).

readers. The writer concludes that the strategies used by the translator in translating in the novel dealing with Non-Equivalent at word level consists of translation by more general word (superordinate), translation using loan word, translation by cultural substitution, and translation by the omission. Strategies dealing with idiom consists of translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrasing. Kinds of translation strategies are used to make the result translation not only enjoyable but also meaningful for the readers to read.<sup>16</sup>

The sameness of the two researches is the data. The data of both researches are Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel and its translation. The previous research describes the strategies used by the translator in dealing with non-equivalence at word level, and idioms and describes in what situation those strategies are used. And this research only describes the strategies used by the translator to translate English slang into Indonesian.

## **F. Research Method**

### **1. Type of research**

It is qualitative, since the researcher describes phenomena in words instead of numbers or measurement. Cresswell states, “Qualitative research is descriptive in that researcher is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or picture”.<sup>17</sup> Additionally, according to Maxwell that qualitative research emphasis on words rather than number.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Yosalina Fitri, “Translation Strategies in Diary of a Wimpy Kid by Jeff Kinney Translated into Diary si Bocah Tengil by Ferry Halim”, *Thesis* (Semarang: English Departement Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University, 2013).

<sup>17</sup> John W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, (California: Sage Publications Inc., 1994), p.145.

<sup>18</sup> Joseph A. Maxwell, *Qualitative Research Design: An Interactive Approach Second Edition*, (United States of America: SAGE Publication, 1996), p. 17.

## 2. Source of data

In the research, source of data is the subject from which the data can be found.<sup>19</sup> According to Lofland and Lofland, source of data in qualitative research are words and action, the other is addition document etc. The data can be gotten from note, pictures, video/audio tapes, films.<sup>20</sup> The data on this study is “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” novel, it was written by Jeff Kinney and published in 2007 by Amulet Books, an imprint of Harry N. Abrams, Inc., New York. This international edition published in 2009. Meanwhile, the Indonesian version was written by Ferry Halim into “*Diary si Bocah Tengil*” published in 2012 by Penerbit Atria, an imprint of PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta, Jakarta. The English version consists of 217 pages whereas the Indonesian version consists of 216 pages.

## 3. The focus of the study

In this research, the researcher only focused on the types of slang that are utilized in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel. And the slang translation strategies in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel by Jeff Kinney translated into Diary si Bocah Tengil Novel by Ferry Halim.

## 4. Technique of data collection

Collecting data is important step in a research. The researcher uses documentation because the source of data in this research is novel, it means the data is documented. Documentation is method which is used to collect the variety of data such as books, video, notes, newspapers, magazines, artifacts, etc.<sup>21</sup> The researcher collects the data through reading the novel, and identifying slang language and its translation.

## 5. Technique of data analysis

The data in this study will be analysed by the following steps.

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<sup>19</sup> Arikunto Suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: BINA AKSARA, 1989), 6<sup>th</sup> ed., p.102.

<sup>20</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT REMAJA ROSDAKAARYA, 2002), p. 157.

<sup>21</sup> Arikunto, Suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian ....*, p.188.

- a. Describing the slang languages and their translation from the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel.
- b. Determining the types of slang and the strategies applied in translating slang from the novel into the target language.
- c. Concluding based on the data.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter represents some related topics to build comprehension of thinking in this research. The related topics to be discussed are slang and translation.

#### A. Slang

##### 1. The definition of slang

Slang language comes from Norway, “Slenja-ord”, which means the language of insult or as unofficial language varieties, and not raw seasonal nature.<sup>22</sup> Used by a particular social group for internal communication, which is intended to non-members do not understand. The meaning of slang itself is very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written, used especially by particular groups of people.<sup>23</sup>

After reading some materials and references, the researcher knows that there are some theories of slang that were proposed by some linguist. Here some definitions of slang.<sup>24</sup>

##### a. According to Hartman and Stork

“A variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changed vocabulary, used by the young or by social and professional groups for ‘in group’ communication and thus tending to prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community”.

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<sup>22</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang To-Day and Yesterday*, (London: ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL LTD, 1971), p.2.

<sup>23</sup> Diane Cranz, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).

<sup>24</sup> Chaedar Alwasilah, *Sosiologi Bahasa*, (Bandung: Angkasa, 1993) p.48.

Slang is an informal language used by young people or in particular social group for internal communication so the other groups will not understand. They can create a new vocabulary and renewed the words.

b. According to Wills

“For the most part, slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially of young and lively persons who want fresh, original pungent, or racy terms with which they can rename ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. In effect slang is the result of a combination of linguistic irreverence and a reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless”.

Conversational slang used by teenager and young children, because they are cheerful, creative and full of new ideas. So that the combination creates new words from the stiff and unattractive become fresh and easy to understand.

c. According to John Camden Hotten

“Slang represent that evanescent, vulgar language, ever changing with fashion and taste, spoken by person in every grade of life, doesn't matter rich or poor, honest and dishonest. He also said that slang in indulged in form a desire to appear familiar with life, gaiety, town-humour and with transient nick names and street jokes of the day. Slang is the language of street humor, of fast, high and low life, and it becomes as old as speech and the congregating together of people in cities”.<sup>25</sup>

Slang is like a fashion or lifestyle, used by various societies rich or poor, honest or dishonest. Some people may say that slang is vulgar language, but the fact is most society still using slang language in their life activities. They still used them because they do not want considered not fashionable.

Regarding the definitions, the researcher concludes that slang can be described as informal, nonstandard words or phrases which tend to originate in

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<sup>25</sup> Jonathan Green, *Cassel's Dictionary of Slang*, (Cassel and Co Wellington House 123 Streets London, 2000), p.V.

subcultures within a society. Slang often suggests that the person utilizing the words or phrases is familiar with the hearer's group or subgroup, it can be considered a distinguishing factor of in-group identity. Slang expressions often embody attitudes and values of group members. In order for an expression to become slang, it must be widely accepted and adopted by members of the subculture or group. Slang has no societal boundaries or limitations as it can exist in all cultures and classes of society as well as in all languages. Slang expressions are created in basically the same way as standard speech.

## 2. History of slang language

After the researcher searches some materials or references from the books, and browsing internet that relate to slang language, the researcher has assumption that slang appears for the first time in sixteenth century in Britain and at that time seem impossible that slang did not extend as widely through society then as it does today, but those early slang collections, more glossaries than dictionaries, concentrate purely on the villain's vocabulary.

The English of Criminal was developed in the 16th century. Therefore it was created a new kind of speech used by criminals and cheats, meaning it developed mostly in saloons and gambling houses. The English of Criminal was at first believed to be foreign, meaning scholar's thought that it had either originated in Romania or had a relationship to French. The English of Criminal was slow developing. In fact, out of the four million people who spoke English, only about ten thousand spoke the English of Criminal. By the end of the 16th century this new style of speaking was considered to be a language "without reason or order".<sup>26</sup>

The researcher also finds that the history of slang is divided into five decades, which can be seen in those following era.

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<sup>26</sup> Ratna Perwita Sari, "An Analysis of Slang Language Types in Rush Hour 2 Movie", *Thesis* (Jakarta: The Sastra 1 Degree UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2010), p.22.

a. Sixteenth century

Slang for the first time appeared in the society and became the strange language, also only particular group using it. For example, thieves, beggar, criminals, etc.

b. Seventeenth century

In this century, slang rich of metaphors or figurative language and related to immortal action. Moreover, slang began to present in popular plays event and put the slang language on the stage for the first time, such as; in Richard Brome's comedy *A Fovial Crew* and in one of William Shakespeare's poem in the *hick*.

c. Eighteenth century

The rhetoricians had established for the first time, among the pupils and schoolmates alike, a key element in social conceptualization of slang. Furthermore, slang recognized as part of English vocabulary.

d. Nineteenth century

Slang was growing, it could be seen that the intellectual produced the first slang dictionary (1899). The World War I and II also influenced in slang language, such as G. I, Pissed off, brass, etc.

e. Twentieth century

Slang became a part of spoken language and not only used by thieves or criminals but also used by ordinary people, and slang was used in daily conversation because simpler and easier to speak it.<sup>27</sup>

3. Types of slang language

According to Eric Partridge in his book *Slang Today and Yesterday*, "The different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty four most important: after all, there are limits."<sup>28</sup>

a. Cockney

Cockney slang is a form of English slang which originated in the East End of London, and has been popularized by film, music, and

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<sup>27</sup> J. E Lighter, *Random House Historical of American Slang*, (New York: Random House, 1994), p.xxi-xxix.

<sup>28</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang Today and Yesterday*, ....., p.148.

literature. Uthority Burgess used rhyming slang as a part of the fictitious dialect in his classic book *A Clockwork Orange*.<sup>29</sup>

The slang of the former, except for a difference in accent, is exactly that of the speakers of Standard English, they employ one of the specific slangs such as the commercial or the millitary. But the slang of the letter is what is usually, and what will here be called cockney slang.<sup>30</sup>

There are two kinds of Cockney slang. First, used by educated middle class people and they are who came from origin regional. The second, used by the semi literate and quite illeterate people, recognized as Cockney London of street, also English spoken by London people.

Below are just a few of the most common examples of Cockney slang.

- 1) Eye in a Sling, means crushed or defeated.
- 2) See the breeze and Taste the sun (with which compare feel the shrimps) or as an expression of summer enjoyment at escaping from London to an open common.
- 3) Old gay, general term of affection describing a wife.<sup>31</sup>

b. Public house

As the part of types of slang, public house group words and phrases make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. The definition of public house slang is considered as public house group words and phrases make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. It is the main, genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical.<sup>32</sup>

Then from Willis said about slang “For the most part, slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially of young and lively persons who want fresh, original pungent, or racy terms with which they can

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<sup>29</sup> Anonymous, *Slang*, <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/slang>. accessed on January 22, 2015.

<sup>30</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang Today and Yesterday*, .... , p.149.

<sup>31</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang Today and Yesterday*....., p.151.

<sup>32</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang Today and Yesterday*....., p.159.

rename ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. In effect slang is the result of a combination of linguistic irreverence and a reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction".<sup>33</sup> The researcher makes conclusion that slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially used by the young people, and lively persons who want refresh. The examples of public house slang are.

- 1) Favorite vice, means strong drink taken habitually.
- 2) Liquor, A publican's euphemism for the water they use in adulterating beer, In Liquor, means drunk.
- 3) Straight drinking, means drinking while standing in the bar.

c. Workmen's

Lingking up with the public house is workmen's slang. This type also very closed to tradesman slang. Yet all in all, it is better to consider them apart. The characteristic of the users of the workmen's slang don't mention the real something but they call it with another name that already use and understood among them. Not only the workmen's but also the laborers using slang. In fact the town laborers and town operative are much fluent with their tongues and fluent with their slang than is the farm laborers.<sup>34</sup> Usually this slang used by people's activity in their working and also related with money. Here are some examples of workmen's slang.

- 1) Brass, means money. This is very general term seems to have originated in the cooper and ironworks.
- 2) Hummered, means married.
- 3) Want an upron, means to be out of work.
- 4) Buck means money, for example: "A hundred *bucks* to me..." the word bucks in this sentence means money.

d. Tradesmen

In trademen's slang as in workmen's slang, some words those are now related from their origin slang and using by the workmen's too. Of

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<sup>33</sup> Chaedar Alwasilah, *Sosiologi Bahasa ....* , p.48.

<sup>34</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang Today and Yesterday.....*, p.162.

the slang term employed by the various trades, some are the common property all or nearly all. But, in tradesmen's slang consider four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders. Here are some examples of tradesmen's slang.

- 1) House of Parliament means a meeting of tailor's assistants and apprentices in the shop.
- 2) Kick (intransitively) for work.
- 3) Syrup means money.
- 4) Cod, means a drunkard.

e. Commerce

The slang of commerce refers to slang used in trade. This slang usually used when a member of committee has to make an agreement or engagement with their client in trade.

Commerce here also can be interpreted as business transaction. They are usually doing business in the stock exchange in the money market. Below are the examples of slang in commerce.

- 1) Contract. Short for contract note, "the note which the stock broker sends to his client setting forth the business done for him."
- 2) Take the rate means to borrow the stock; likewise give the rate is to lend stock.

f. Public schools and universities

In these type students become the main source, because they are fresh, full of spirit to move forward for their future. In public school as in board school and private, it happened about more than two centuries, there are two kinds of slang; slang proper and gibberish. The other kind of slang is almost impossible to generalize, for every school has its special words known to no other school. Here some examples of public school slang.

- 1) Bonse means head, for example "Look out, or I'll fetch you a whack across the bonse"
- 2) Bung means lie, example; "everything he said is a bung"

3) What's the mat? Means, what is the matter?

Slang language in the university different from the slang used in public schools. They tend to leave and replace their old school slang and change it with the slang in the university. They grow into adults and cannot hold back and choose to do new things or ways of thinking in and created their own rules of almatmater. Now they are accustomed to speak bluntly in their conversation with friends in university. The examples of slang words or phrases that are used in university.

1) Damn means damage

2) Leccer means a lecture

3) Screwed up means to be vanquished

g. Society

Every social group uses some type of slang, and by association, those words and grammar become property of that group, something that defines them in certain way. In the modern world, slang has become so much a defining trait of so many groups that is impossible to ignore the impact it has had on western society. Unfortunately, much of the impact it has had is by underscoring social and class separations.<sup>35</sup> Slang is part of communication in one form or the other. Even though slang usually has a negative assumption and isn't widely used in all types of situation of when people are not aware of it. They do not realize that the way they speak differs from the way that their predecessors spoke.

According to Pertridge about society slang, he said, " in society and in all close corporations, groups, and sections of society, jargon tends to develop in proportion to the degree of its own exclusiveness. Society slang is concerned the spirit of universe, the world life, it also hovers, jayously or jauntily over objects and the practices of the slanger's own calling. with the difference jargon treats that solemnity and respects the avocation it serves, but slang seldom retains respect toward it, treats that avocation

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<sup>35</sup> Maureen Rousseau, *How Slang Reflects and Affects Modern Society*, *Associated Content from Yahoo!* - *Associatedcontent.com*. Associated Content, 5 Apr. 2007. Web. 23 Jan. 2015. p.1.



with the detached amusement that, viewed from a far, every human activity seems to invite.”<sup>36</sup>

Based on the statement above, the researcher thinks that Society slang which is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. Society slang is a term that the vocabularies generally show the world, and life. It hovers and joyously. In society slang is also much jargon, the different between jargon and slang in society slang are jargon treat with solemnity and respect the avocation it serves, but slang, even where as seldom it retains respect toward it, treat that avocation with the detached amusement that, viewed from a far, every human activity seems to invite. With special vocabulary that easily change with the changing fashion. Here are the examples of the society slang.

- 1) Showy means over-dressed.
- 2) Vogue means fashion or mode.
- 3) Thou means a thousand pounds sterling.

h. Art

Slang in art has always along with the society. The words and phrases of art are quickly adopted by the society, which however knows only a view words of artistic slang. The society likes it, because it was a fun thing for them. However, actually slang in art is more difficult to guess in present day. Below are the examples of slang in art.

- 1) Frame means picture.
- 2) Sculpt means to work in sculpture.
- 3) Put the value on means
- 4) Put the value on means to sign a picture

i. Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one art them. The exact origin of slang is not known, although given the nature of language as a living, changing entity, it is probably as old as language itself. Theatre slang itself begins to develop in nineteenth centuries and

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<sup>36</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang Today and Yesterday.....*, p.214.

expand its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English. Appears the new artists who use slang in his piece later and the story their made become the performance in a theatre; such as Andersson and Trudgill identify Aristophanes, the fourth-century-B.C. Greek playwright, as the first writer to use slang. The Roman writers Plutus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius also employed slang for stylistic purpose. Shakespeare also used slang in his plays.

In theatre slang there are some familiar terms, such as actor by professional is called *pro*. The man who is occasionally hired at trifling remuneration to come upon the stage is one of a *crowd*, or when a number of actors are wanted to give effect is named *supe*. The band or orchestra is generally spoken of as the menagerie. A *ben* is benefit and *sal* is for salary.

There are others examples of slang in art, here are the following.

- 1) Acting lady means an incapable actress. From the poor acting of the great majority of society women and girls that go on stage.
- 2) Paper house means theatre that at a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who have come with "paper" complimentary ticket.

j. Church

Slang not only appears from people in the street or in their daily conversation, but also can be found from a holy place such as, church. It comes up that slang has long since penetrated in the forum, and now we can meet it in the senate, even the pulpit itself

is no longer free from instruction. On the contrary, and in justice to the clergy, it must be said that the principal disseminators of pure English throughout the country are the ministers of our established Church.

Here the examples of slang in church.

- 1) Holly Joe means shallow, circular crowned that worn by clergymen, and the elegymen who use the word.
- 2) Candle shop means A Broad Church term for either a Roman Catholic chapel.

Mostly researcher finds two types of slang from some types above after reading the novel. They are slang in public school and university and society slang.

## **B. Translation**

### 1. The definition of translation

There are some definitions of translation and every translation expert has his/her own opinion about it. In general, translation is defined as a process of transferring the message from source language into the target language. Toury states translation as “a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural tradition.”<sup>37</sup> As this statement implies, the translators are faced with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects which are implicit in source text (ST) and finding the most appropriate technique of successfully conveying these aspect in the target language (TL). Meanwhile, Catford defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).”<sup>38</sup> This translation definition has weakness, which is the structure of one language is different from the structure of other languages. Consequently, textual material in source language cannot be directly replaced by textual material is to keep the message and content of the Source Text to the Target Text. Just like what Newmark states: “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”.<sup>39</sup>

Nida and Taber define translation by focusing not only on the message or the idea of source language but also on the style of language. “Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent

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<sup>37</sup> G. Toury, *In Search of a Theory of Translation*, (Jerusalem: The PorterInstitute for Poetics and Semiotics, 1980), P.200.

<sup>38</sup> J.C Catford, *A Linguistics Theory of Translation*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1974), P.20.

<sup>39</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, (Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall International (UK), 1988), P.7.

of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”<sup>40</sup>

This opinion describes that considering the style of language in the translation is also important besides transferring the idea of the source language into the target language as the main priority.

Regarding the definitions, we can conclude that translation is the process of transferring ideas, thought, and message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), in the written or spoken form by considering the accuracy of the transferring message, the acceptability, the form and also the style of the language.

## 2. The objective of translation

Nida states in her book: “He (the translator) is not content to translate in such a way that the people are likely to understand; rather, he insists that the translation must be so clear that one can possibly misunderstand”.<sup>41</sup>

It can be concluded that translation is meant to help the readers who do not understand the SL to catch the message and to have the same impression, therefore the readers are not aware that they are reading a translation work.

## 3. Translation strategy

Mona Baker on his or her book entitled “A Coursebook On Translation”, suggests the strategies of translation as follows.

### a. Translation by a more general word (superordinate)

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.<sup>42</sup> In this strategy, the translator changes the word of SL by finding its more general word in the TL.

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<sup>40</sup> Eugene Nida and Taber Charles R., *Theory and Practice of Translation*, (Netherland: E. J. Brill, 1982), p.14.

<sup>41</sup> Eugene Nida and Taber Charles R., *Theory and Practice .....*, P.158.

<sup>42</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words, A Coursebook on Translation*, (London: Routledge, 1992), P.26.

Example:

ST: Greg is a dork

TT: Greg seorang anak bodoh

b. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

The main of this strategy of translation is to avoid conveying the wrong expressive meaning of SL into TL. Some words in one language have no equivalence in other strategy, the translator tries to replace these some expressive into other words, which have less expressive meaning or more formal words, although sometimes this strategy can make the expressive meaning of the word is lost in translation.

Example:

ST: Outta my way, runts!

TT: Minggir, bocah tengik!

c. Translation by cultural substitution

“This strategy involves replacing culture-specific item or expression with a target language item, which does not have some propositional meaning but is likely to have similar impact on the target reader. The main advantage of using this strategy is that it gives the readers a concept with which s/he can identify something familiar and appealing.”<sup>43</sup>

Example:

ST: Nerd

TT: Kutu buku

d. Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation

“Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the word is questioned several times in the text. Once explained, the loan word can then be used on its own, the reader can understand it and is not distracted by further lengthy explanation”.<sup>44</sup>

Example:

ST: I think you dropped an apple, Bubby

TT: Kurasa kau menjatuhkan sebutil apel Bubby

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<sup>43</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words, A Coursebook* ....., P.31.

<sup>44</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words, A Coursebook*....., P.34.

- e. Translation by paraphrase using a related word.

The paraphrase usually happens when a translator tries to translate some expressions, such as idiomatic expression, proverbs, cultural item, and also swearing expression. In order to make sounds natural like its original one, the translator sometimes has to paraphrase the word, and therefore, the target reader can catch the message easily.

Example:

ST: A cute butt

TT: Pantat imut

- f. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word

This kind of strategy can be used in some contexts if the concept expression expressed by the source item is not lexicized at all in the target language. The main advantage of the paraphrase strategy is that “it achieves a high level of precision in specifying propositional.”<sup>45</sup>

Example:

ST: A bunch of hot girls

TT: Kerumunan cewek cantik

- g. Translation by omission

This strategy may sound rather drastic, but in fact, it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translator can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.<sup>46</sup>

SL : I don't think girls are stinky poos

TL : Menurutku cewek nggak bau busuk

- h. Translation by illustration

This is a useful option if the word, which lacks an equivalent in the target language refers to physical entity, which can be illustrated,

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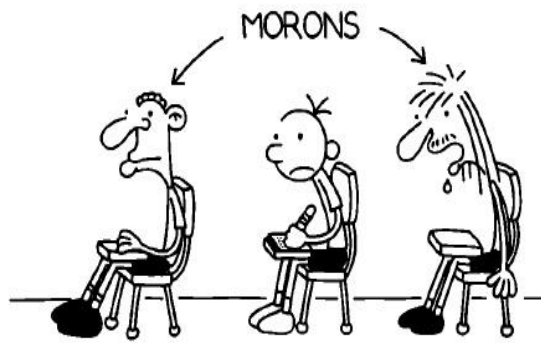
<sup>45</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words, A Coursebook* ....., P.40.

<sup>46</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words, A Coursebook* ....., P.40.

particularly if there are restrictions on space and if the text to remain short, concise, and to the point.<sup>47</sup>

SL : Morons

TL : Orang-orang dungu



*Figure 2.2. Strategy of translation by illustration*

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<sup>47</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words, A Coursebook* ....., P.42.

## CHAPTER III

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NOVEL

The biography of the author, the summary of the novel and the characters and the characterizations will be explained in this chapter.

#### **A. The Profile of the Author**

##### **1. Jeff Kinney biography**

Jeff Kinney didn't grow up wanting to be a children's author. His dream was to become a newspaper cartoonist, but he wasn't able to get his comic strips syndicated.

In 1998 Jeff came up with the idea for *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*, a story about a middle-school weakling named Greg Heffley. Jeff worked on his book for almost eight years before showing it to a publisher in New York.

Jeff Kinney was born in 1971 in Maryland and attended the University of Maryland in the early 1990s. It was there that Jeff ran a comic strip called "Igdoof" in the campus newspaper, and he knew he wanted to be a cartoonist. However, Jeff was not successful in getting his comic strip syndicated after college, and in 1998 he started writing down ideas for *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*, which he hoped to turn into a book. Jeff worked on the book for six years before publishing it online on Funbrain.com in daily installments. To date, the online version of *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* has more than 80 million visits, and is typically read by more than 70,000 kids a day.

In 2006, Jeff signed a multi-book deal with publisher Harry N. Abrams, Inc. to turn *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* into a print series. The first *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* book was published in 2007 and became an instant bestseller. Just a year later, more than 100,000 copies were in print in the United States alone. With each subsequent book, in-print numbers continue to grow exponentially both in the U.S. and abroad. The ninth book, *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long*



*Haul*, sold more than 2 million copies in all formats around the world in its first week. There are more than 150 million copies of the series in print.

The Diary of a Wimpy Kid series has been a fixture on the *USA Today*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *Publishers Weekly* bestseller lists. The series has remained on the *New York Times* bestseller lists since the publication of the first book, for more than 400 weeks total, and more than 300 on the series list. The books are currently available in 51 editions in 45 languages.

Since initial publication in 2007, the series has gone on to win many regional and national awards around the globe including two Children's Choice Book Awards and five Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Awards for Favorite Book. Jeff Kinney was named one of *Time* magazine's most influential people in the world. In addition, three movies based on the book series have grossed more than \$250 million internationally.

Jeff Kinney is also the creator of Poptropica, which was named one of *Time* magazine's 50 Best Websites. He spent his childhood in the Washington, D.C., area and moved to New England in 1995. Jeff lives with his wife and two sons in Massachusetts, where they own a bookstore, *An Unlikely Story*.<sup>48</sup>

## 2. Other books by Jeff Kinney

- a) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Rodrick Rules.
- b) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw.
- c) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Dog Days.
- d) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth.
- e) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Cabin Fever.
- f) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Third wheel.
- g) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Hard Luck.
- h) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul.
- i) Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Old School.

The Wimpy Kid series was adapted to screen with the release of *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* on March 19, 2010 by 20th Century Fox. Jeff contributed to the movie as an executive producer. With mixed reviews from critics, the film

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<sup>48</sup> <http://www.wimpykid.com/about-the-author/> accessed on October 03, 2015 at 4.10 p.m.

did well on the box office. A second film *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Rodrick Rules* followed with its release on March 25, 2011. The third movie of the series is expected between March and April of 2012.

## **B. Diary of a Wimpy Kid Novel**

### 1. The summary of the novel

The first book begins with an introduction to Gregory "Greg" Heffley and his middle school life. It takes place during his first year of middle school. The book also explains the "Cheese Touch" early on. It is just like cooties but more intense. In the book, a kid named Darren Walsh touches the cheese with his finger. It is passed around the school, and later gets to Abe Hall, who moved to California still holding the Cheese Touch.

In the first half of the book, Rowley and Greg endure events such as Halloween, learning how to wrestle, and acting in the play of *The Wizard of Oz* as a tree. During trick-or-treating on Halloween night, Greg and Rowley are ambushed by a group of teenagers. They take refuge at Greg's grandmother's house and taunt the teenagers from there by making sounds and faces at them. This upsets Greg's mom, who orders them to come home. They do come home, but get a surprise when they come to the driveway—Greg's father drenches the two friends with a trash can full of water.

On Christmas day, Greg writes that he gets very few presents that he likes. He does not get the one thing he really wants, a video game called *Twisted Wizard*, but instead gets a red sweater because his parents mix the presents up, an 8 x 10 picture of his uncle, and a Big Wheel. Manny gets all the presents that he wanted, making Greg more frustrated. Greg then throws a football at Rowley while the latter is riding the Big Wheel, breaking his hand. At school, Rowley is surrounded by girls because he is injured, which makes Greg mad because he wants more attention from girls.

Greg and Rowley join safety patrol, and had to walk the morning kindergartners home. When Rowley isn't there, Greg chases the kindergartners

with a worm. He is wearing Rowley's hat, and Rowley gets accused of doing the whole thing. When Greg confesses to Rowley, Rowley tattles on him and gets promoted in safety patrol. Rowley and Greg get mad at each other. Slowly, they begin drifting apart and Rowley starts hanging out with Collin Lee; when he goes near Rowley's front yard, walkway, or house. Greg retaliates by spending his night at Fregley's. The sleepover turns into a disaster as Fregley becomes hyper by eating too many jelly beans and begins to chase Greg with a booger. Greg then leaves and runs home in the middle of the night.

Nearing the end of the school year, Rowley's comic strip, called "Zoo-Wee Mama", is entered into the school's newspaper. Greg tells Rowley to list him as the co-creator because it was his idea and joke punchline. Rowley then denies that Greg had anything to do with it. They get ready to fight but are then interrupted by the teenagers they taunted on Halloween. They showed up to pay them back and they force Rowley to eat the cheese at the blacktop, but Greg gets away by lying to the angry, bad tempered teenagers saying he is allergic to dairy products. The next day, Greg explains that he removed the Cheese, but unfortunately for him, the other students thought that this meant Greg actually touched it, giving him the Cheese Touch. For the rest of the year, Greg is in seclusion from everyone else and he and Rowley become best friends again. Despite Greg's best efforts to become "class clown" in the favorites page in the yearbook, the title is given to Rowley for his "Zoo-Wee Mama" comics. Greg states at the end of the book that he threw away his yearbook and doesn't care about Rowley having the title of Class Clown, but if it goes to Rowley's head, Greg will remind him that he was the one who ate the cheese and won't mind telling the entire school about it.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> [http://www.wikisummaries.org/Diary\\_Of\\_A\\_Wimpy\\_Kid](http://www.wikisummaries.org/Diary_Of_A_Wimpy_Kid) accessed on October 03, 2015 at 3.29 p.m.

## 2. Characters and characterization

### a) Gregory Heffley

The main character, Greg, has trouble with family, friends, and his local middle school. He tries to fit in in his neighborhood and usually does not succeed. Facing many troubles, Greg attempts to handle them very creatively, but unfortunately his antics often backfire on him.

### b) Rowley Jefferson

Greg's best friend. He is always willing to do what Greg tells him and is going on vacations all the time, which annoys Greg. Rowley is a loyal friend from lots of people's perspectives.

### c) Manny Heffley

Greg's "spoiled" little brother. He never gets in trouble no matter what, even when he really deserves it. Manny is three years old.

### d) Rodrick Heffley

Rodrick is Greg's older brother and he never misses a chance to terrorize Greg. He is known for sleeping excessively and his rebellious attitude. Rodrick is part of a band called "The Löded Diper". Rodrick will do anything to embarrass Greg and will even wind up Manny to make everyone's life a misery.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diary\\_of\\_a\\_Wimpy\\_Kid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diary_of_a_Wimpy_Kid) accessed on October 03, 2015 at 4.03 p.m.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**TYPES OF SLANG, STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATION AND THE**  
**CONTRIBUTION OF THIS RESEARCH IN TEACHING ENGLISH-**  
**INDONESIAN TRANSLATION**

This chapter presents the data analysis divided into two parts, they are the types of slang language and the strategy in translating the slang language in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel, and its contribution in teaching English-Indonesian Translation.

**A. Types of Slang Language in the Diay of a Wimpy Kid novel**

Researcher tabulates the selected data taken from the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel below:

*Table 4.1. Types of slang*

Number	American Slang	Types of slang		
		Workmen's	Public schools and universities	Society
1	Wimpy			√
2	Jerk			√
3	A bunch of morons		√	
4	Gonna come in handy			√
5	Haven't hit the spurt yet		√	
6	Outta my way, runts!		√	
7	A bunch of hot girls		√	√
8	Greg is a dork		√	

9	Man, I don't know what is up		√	√
10	A cute butt		√	
11	That thing that really stink		√	
12	Girls are stinky poos		√	
13	I don't think girls are stinky poos		√	
14	Goes in one are and out the other		√	
15	I've got a screw loose		√	
16	Gifted group or easy group		√	
17	Hang out		√	√
18	But, no matter how many noogies I give him			√
19	Take him under my wing			√
20	Ha! Gotcha!			√
21	Bugs me			√
22	Dag nab these fancy gadget!			√
23	He just falls to peaces			√
24	I got done mooping the floor			√
25	Hanging out		√	√
26	Ok, kid ... gee whiz		√	
27	Really bugged Rodrick			√

28	Snuck it out of the house			√
29	Snuck around			√
30	I snuck downstairs			√
31	So I kind of let my guard down			√
32	Rodrick's in some hot water			√
33	Five bucks a pop	√		
34	Make a killing here	√		
35	We cleared two bucks	√		
36	I bet this part is gonna be funny			√
37	That's way cooler			√
38	My lame costume			√
39	Potty break		√	
40	My grandma's house			√
41	We're calling the cops			√
42	Pee mud		√	
43	Muscles are gross			√
44	Five reps			√
45	Piped up			√
46	Man I should have thrown that thing			√
47	They get to beat Dorothy with apples		√	
48	Bubby			√
49	I think you dropped your apple, bubby			√
50	The Bubby nickname			√

	anymore			
51	Hi there, Bubby!		√	
52	I started digging around			√
53	L'il cutie		√	
54	Jerk		√	
55	Gee, thanks		√	
56	And boy,		√	√
57	A total bust, too		√	
58	Ok, pursie		√	
59	Freaked out		√	√
60	Nope		√	√
61	But I gave him a wicked punch		√	
62	Wacky dawg		√	
63	It's a break, you dumb moron!		√	
64	Xtreme sk8ers		√	
65	This rad jump		√	
66	Yo dude,		√	√
67	Nuh uh!		√	√
68	Yuh uh!		√	√
69	For being such a moron		√	
70	Hang out		√	√
71	Got busted		√	
72	Really lame		√	
73	Hanging out		√	√
74	Hanging out		√	√
75	Jerk		√	



76	Cool		√	√
77	Nerd		√	
78	Kind of a bust		√	
79	Subs		√	
80	You're lucky, punk!		√	
<b>Sum</b>		3	49	44

Based on the data found in the novel, there are only three types of slang, because they are based on groups which slang can be available in. It is agree with the quote of Drs. Bradley and Krapp in *Slang To-Day and Yesterday* book, "Slang develops most freely in groups with a strong realization of group activity and interest".<sup>51</sup> The group which slang mostly can be found in the novel is only three. They are workmen's, public schools and university, and society. The followings are the explanation.

#### 1. Workmen's

Regarding the definition of workmen's slang in the second chapter. It categorized the word chips means money, and grand means a unit of 1000 Dollar (\$1000) as workmen's slang because it is seen from the meanings and suitability with the characteristic of the type.

Here are the example of the workmen's type:

"we cleared two buck"

The setting is when Greg as the main character of the novel has an idea of making a haunted house. At the first time he thinks that he can make it on his own. Unfortunately his mother doesn't let him to convert the first floor into a full-out haunted mansion. But then he invites Rowley to join with him to do his plan. They use Rowley's basement for building the haunted house without telling Rowley's father. Their plan works well until Rowley's father comes downstairs. Because of that, it is the end of their haunted house. But the good thing is they got a customer, and they cleared two bucks.

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<sup>51</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang To-Day and Yesterday*, (London: ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL LTD, 1971), p.148.

Greg used the slang expression buck (Dollar) which is related with money, in the situation when he tries to make a work, that is making a haunted house. It is included workmen's slang based on the situation.

Based on the data, it is just found three slangs included this type.

## 2. Public schools and universities

In this type, public schools and universities are separated. Slang in public school is different from slang in universities. When boys leave school and go to a university, they tend to drop the old school slang and to mould themselves to the slang of the university.<sup>52</sup> The whole of the story setting is almost always in school. The novel is telling about Greg Heffley when he was in middle school. So that, in this type is just focused on the public school slang. Here the example:

“this rad jump”

At that time, school announced there is an opening for cartoonist job in the school paper. The slang expression is expressed in the comic of Greg's friend. He named his comic Xtreme Sk8ers.

The slang word rad is included public school slang. It is an adjective and short for radical with a meaning great, wonderful, excellent and exciting. The reason is this slang expression was expressed in a school environment. Eric said in his book, “the latter consisting in the addition of a hocus-pocus syllable either to the beginning or the end of every word”,<sup>53</sup> for example little beg (abbreviation of little beggar), and what's the mat? (short for what is the matter?). Here the slang word rad is a short for radical.

As the researcher said before, the whole of the story setting is almost always in school. The novel is telling about Greg Heffley when he was in middle school. The most data are in this type. The number is forty nine slang words.

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<sup>52</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang To-Day* ....., p.204.

<sup>53</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang to-Day* ....., p.203.

### 3. Society

Slang greatly influences today's society, many terms, phrases and words that are used in slang often become meaningful in the casual conversation. The following is the example of society slang:

“nope”

Nope means no. It is included the kind of slang, society, because it is commonly used in daily speaking, and it also can be used either teen or young adult. It is familiar in every group.

The data show fourty four slangs which are included in this type.

## **B. Strategy in Translating the Slang Language in The Diary of a Wimpy Kid Novel**

### 1. Translation by a more general word (superordinate)

The data classified to this strategy are those resulted from the strategy by using common word or phrase of similar meaning, both referential and expressive meaning. It means that the translator uses common word in the target language which expresses the same referential meaning and the same expressive meaning as those of the slang expression in the source text.

Example:

ST : Greg is a dork

TT : Greg seorang anak bodoh

The translator translates the American slang dork into *anak bodoh*. American slang dork refers to a stupid awkward person,<sup>54</sup> while *anak bodoh* also means a stupid person. It could be concluded that dork and *anak bodoh* express the same ide and they are considered to be the same lexical item. The word dork, however, is not translated into Indonesian slang expression, but into Indonesian common word. On the other word the source target slang

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<sup>54</sup> Diane Cranz, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).

expression is translated into target text by using common word or phrase of similar referential and expressive meaning.

The number of the data translated using this strategy of translation is 27, as can be seen in the following table:

**Table 4.2.1**  
**Translation by a more general word**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Data Number</b>	<b>American Slang</b>	<b>Indonesian Translation</b>
1	3	A bunch of morons	Segerombolan orang dungu
2	4	Gonna come in handy	Bisa membantu
3	8	Greg is a dork	Greg seorang anak bodoh
4	11	That thing that really stinks	Yang benar-benar menyebalkan
5	17	Hang out	Nongkrrrong
6	20	Ha! Gotcha!	Ha! Kena kau!
7	22	Dag nab these fancy gadgets!	Sialan, alat ini canggih sekali!
8	25	Hanging out	Nongkrong
9	26	Ok, kid ... gee whiz	Baiklah, nak ... astaganaga!
10	33	Five bucks a pop	Lima dolar untuk setiap orang yang masuk
11	35	We cleared two bucks	Kita berhasil meraup dua dolar
12	36	I bet this part is gonna be funny	Aku berani taruhan bagian ini pasti lucu
13	40	My grandma's house	Rumah nenekku
14	55	Gee, thanks	Wah, terimakasih
15	57	A total bust, too	Gagal total juga
16	60	Nope	Tidak
17	61	But I gave him a	Tetapi aku mencubitnya dengan

		wicked punch	keras
18	63	It's a break, you dumb moron!	Itu batu bata, bodoh!
19	65	This rad jump	Lompatan sulit ini
20	66	Yo dude,	Yow coi,
21	67	Nuh uh!	Eng gak!
22	68	Yuh uh!	i-ya!
23	69	For being such a moron	Karena dia sangat dungu
24	70	Hang out	Nongkrong
25	73	Hanging out	Nongkrong
26	78	Kind of a bust	Agak kacau
27	79	Subs	Guru pengganti

## 2. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

This strategy consists of data that are translated using common word or phrase of dissimilar meaning, both referential and expressive meaning. It is applied since the translator does not convey the equivalent meaning in the target language. The translator tries to translate the meaning of source text into target text with his/her own word freely.

Example:

ST : Outta my way, runts!

TT : Minggir, bocah tengik!

Greg hafley has an idea that grade levels would be based on height, not age, because in his grade big kid and kid whose growth has been stunted are mixed, whereas they have same age. So that the kid whose growth has been stunted includes Greg is getting bullying from the big kid. In this situation the big kid said to the other, "Outta my way, runts!", and the Indonesian translation is, "*Minggir, bocah tengik!*".

The translator translates the American slang expression runts into *bocah tengik*. Runts refers to a small person; someone whose growth has been

suntled,<sup>55</sup> while *tengik* refers to bad smell. According to the context situation, the translation will be more appropriate if the word *tengik* is replaced by *pendek*.

The number of the data translated using this strategy of translation is four, as can be seen in the following table:

**Table 4.2.2.**  
**Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word**

Number	Data Number	American Slang	Indonesian Translation
1	2	Jerk	Bajingan
2	6	Outta my way, runts!	Minggir, boccah tengik!
3	54	Jerk	Berengsek
4	75	Jerk	Berengsek

### 3. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing culture-specific item or expression with a target language item, which does not have some propositional meaning but is likely to have similar impact on the target reader. The main advantage of using this strategy is that it gives the readers a concept with which s/he can identify something familiar and appealing.

Example:

ST : Nerd

TT : Kutu buku

An American slang *nerd* refers to a dull and bookish person usually a male.<sup>56</sup> Ferry Halim as the Indonesian translator replaced it with *kutu buku*, which does not have the same meaning. However *kutu buku* is familiar to the Indonesian reader and therefore provides a good cultural substitution.

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<sup>55</sup> Richard A. Spears, *NTC's DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN SLANG AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS*, (United States of America: NTC Publishing Group, 2000), p.62.

<sup>56</sup> Richard A. Spears, *NTC's DICTIONARY OF ...*, p.279.

4. Translation by loan or loan word plus explanation

There are some slang expressions of source language which are not translated into Indonesian, but borrowed in the text as can be seen in the following example:

ST : I think you dropped an apple, Bubby

TT : Kurasa kau menjatuhkan sebutir apel Bubby

Here, the situation is Greg and his two friends acted as a three in a school play. All families were showing up to see the play. And when he performed on the stage, his young brother called him “Bubby” from the audience seat, he thought that it is the embarrassment because “Bubby” is an alternative spelling of booby which has a meaning a woman’s breast or a stupid person.<sup>57</sup> But then he deflected it over his friend Archie Kelly.

The example shows that the slang expression “Bubby” is not translated into the target language.

There are eight data translated applying this strategy of translation, as can be seen in the following table:

**Table 4.2.3.**

***Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation***

<b>Number</b>	<b>Data Number</b>	<b>American Slang</b>	<b>Indonesian Translation</b>
1	42	Pee mud	Pee mud
2	48	Bubby	Bubby
3	49	I think you dropped an apple, Bubby	Kurasa kau menjatuhkan sebutir apel Bubby
4	50	The Bubby nickname anymore	Nama panggilan Bubby lagi
5	51	Hi there, Bubby!	Hai, Bubby
6	53	L’il cutie	L’il cutie

<sup>57</sup> Recharad A. Spears, *NTC’s DICTIONARY OF ...*, p.62.

7	62	Wacky dawg	Wacky dawg (si anjing sinting)
8	64	Xtreme sk8ers	Xtreme sk8ers

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This strategy consists of data that are translated using word or phrase of similar referential meaning but dissimilar expressive meaning. The expressive meaning of the target language is different from the source language so that the translation of slang expression in the target language does not convey the complete message. There are just three data included in this strategy, as exemplified below:

ST : A cute butt

TT : Pantat imut

Greg explains about the girls in his school. When he was in elementary school, all his girl friends like the boys whose fastest runner in his grade, he is Ronnie McCoy. It's different when he was in the middle school. It's about the kind of clothes they wear or how rich they are or if they have a cute butt.

The american slang butt is translated into *pantat*. Both have similar referential meaning. The translation of this slang expression, however, is not conveying the expressive meaning of the source text. It should be replaced by *tubuh yang seksi* atau *muka yang tampan*.

There are three data translated applying this strategy of translation, as can be seen in the table below:

**Table 4.2.4.**

***Translation by paraphrase using a related word***

<b>Number</b>	<b>Data Number</b>	<b>American Slang</b>	<b>Indonesian Translation</b>
1	10	A cute butt	Pantat imut



2	14	Goes in one ear and out the other	Masuk ke telinga kanan dan keluar dari telinga kirinya
3	32	Rodrick's in some hot water	Rodrick sedang direbus

6. Translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word

In this strategy consists of data which are translated using word or phrase of similar expressive meaning but dissimilar referential meaning. The translator tries to translate some words or phrases which have similar expressive meaning but consist of different lexical items.

Example:

ST : A bunch of hot girls

TT : Kerumunan cewek cantik

The data is found when Greg as the main character in the novel wants everything to be perfect and demands highest standards possible. It's also for his relationship with his friends in his class. In his school, the first seat of someone in a class will be his/her permanent seat. In this case Greg is sitting with Hosey in front of him and Lionel James in back of him, where the two both are morons like Greg said. It means that Greg will make a relationship with the morons until the end of the school year. It is not like he wants. He decided to sit in the middle of a bunch of hot girls as soon as he steps in the room. In his thought if he sits surrounded the girls he will get all the girls and become the most popular in his grade.

The word "hot" is an adjective that is used to show sexually attractive. The word *cantik* and hot both are used and show the same expressive meaning which is sexually attractive.

Lexically, "hot" means having a high temperature.<sup>58</sup> Here, the word "hot" is not used as the word with its lexical meaning anymore.

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<sup>58</sup> Diane Cranz, *Cambridge ...*

There are thirtyfivedata translated applying this strategy of translation, as can be seen in the following table:

**Table 4.2.5.**  
***Translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word***

<b>Number</b>	<b>Data Number</b>	<b>American Slang</b>	<b>Indonesian Translation</b>
1	1	Wimpy	Tengil
2	5	Haven't hit their growth spurt yet	Belum mencapai masa akil balig
3	7	A bunch of hot girls	Kerumunan cewek cantik
4	9	Man, I don't know what is up	Ya ampun, aku nggak tau apa-apa
5	15	I've got a screw loose or something	Aku yakin Dad bepikir otakku agak nggak beres
6	16	Gifted group or easy group	Kelompok berbakat atau kelompok biasa-biasa saja
7	18	But, no matter how many noogies I give him	Namun meski sering aku menyikutnya
8	19	Take him under my wing	Melindunginya
9	21	Bugs me	Mengganggu
10	23	He just falls to peaces	Dia pasti tertawa terguling-guling
11	24	I got done mooping the floor	Aku selesai beguling-guling
12	27	Really bugged Rodrick	Rodrick benar-benar terganggu

13	28	Snuck it out of the house	Menyeundupkan keluar rumah
14	29	Snuck around	Mengendap-endap
15	30	I snuck downstairs	Aku menyelinap turun ke rumah
16	31	So I kind of let my guard down	Jadi, aku agak santai
17	34	Make a killing here	Meraup keuntungan disini
18	37	That's way cooler	Yang jauh lebih keren
19	38	My lame costumes	Kostum-kostumku yang payah
20	39	Potty break	Pipis
21	41	We're calling the cops	Kami akan memanggil polisi
22	43	Muscles are gross	Otot itu menjijikan
23	44	Five reps	Lima kali pengulangan
24	45	Piped up	nyeletuk
25	46	Man, I should have thrown that thing	Astaga, aku seharusnya membuang benda itu
26	47	They get to beat Dorothy with apples	Pepohonan mendapat kesempatan untuk melempari Dorothy dengan apel
27	52	I started digging around	Aku mulai mencari-cari
28	56	And boy,	Dan ya ampun,
29	58	Ok, pussie	Baiklah banci
30	59	Freaked out	Ngeri
31	71	Got busted	Dipanggil
32	72	Really lame	Benar-benar payah

33	76	Cool	Asyik
34	80	You're lucky, punk!	Kau beruntung, nak!

#### 7. Translation by omission

The translator can omit one word or more in order to make the translation suitable to the target language's structure, seems natural, can be easily understood by the target reader, and suitable for the target language's culture, especially in translating slang expression.

This kind of strategy can be applied in the translation process if the words that are omitted have no significant meaning, to avoid the loose of meaning or idea. In translating slang expression, this strategy can be applied, because the translator thinks that slang expression does not have significant meaning in the sentence, and it will not change the meaning or idea of the sentence if it is omitted. The result is that the translations are correct in structure, and can be accepted by the target reader's culture, because the translator does not translate the slang expression into their equivalence (Indonesian slang expression), which are sometimes too rude and vulgar. The following is the example of the data that is omitted by the translator:

ST : I don't think girls are stinky poos

TT : Menurutku cewek nggak bau busuk

Bryce Underson is Greg's friend. He gets all the girls in his grade, that's why he becomes the most popular boy in his grade. It annoys Greg, because every boy in his grade really wants his position. But one day, Bryce said to the girls that all the girls are stinky poos. Greg takes the chance for looking for the girl's attention by sticking them that he doesn't think girls are stinky poos, but he doesn't get any credit from them.

**Table 4.2.6.**  
**Trannslation by omission**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Data Number</b>	<b>American Slang</b>	<b>Indonesian Translation</b>
1	12	Girls are stinky poos	Semua cewek bau busuk
2	13	I don't think girls are stinky poos	Menurutku cewek nggak bau busuk

8. Translation by illustration

This strategy of translation is using illustration or picture to convey the idea from the source text to the target text. There are some pictures found in the novel to help the translator for translating an appropriate translation.

ST : Outta my way, runts!

TT : Minnggir, bocah tengik!



**Figure 4.2.1. Translation using illustration**

The American slang runts refers to a small person or someone whose growth has been stunted,<sup>59</sup> there is no easy way of translating the slang expression runts into Indonesian without going into length explanations which would clutter the text.

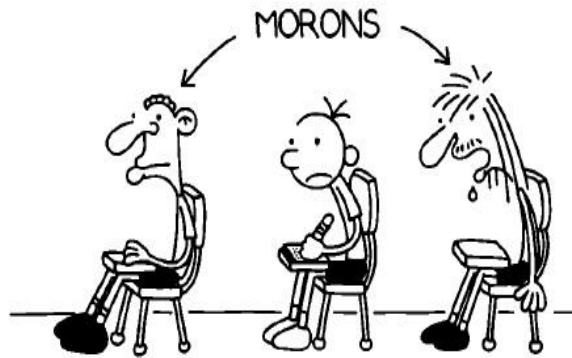
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<sup>59</sup> Recharad A. Spears, *NTC's DICTIONARY OF ...*, p.347.

There are five of the data using this strategy of translation, as can be seen below:

ST : Moron

TT : Orang-orang dungu



*Figure 4.2.2. Strategy translation using illustration*

ST : They get to bean Dorothy with apples

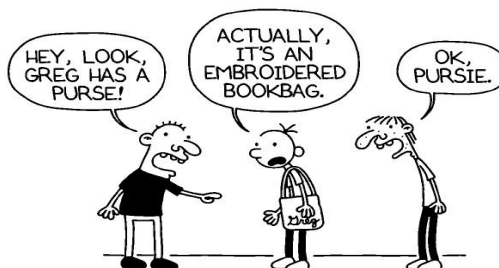
TT : Pepohonan mendapat kesempatan untuk melempari Dorothy dengan apel



*Figure 4.2.3. Translation using illustration*

ST : Ok, pursie

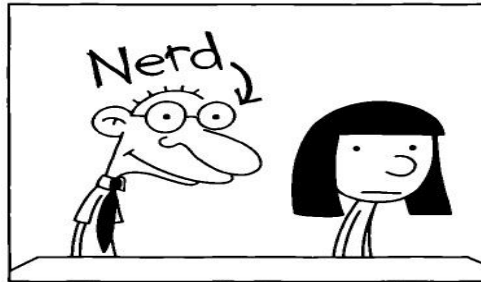
TT : Baiklah, banci



*Figure 4.2.4. Translation using illustration*

ST : Nerd

TT : Kutu buku



*Figure 4.2.5. Translation using illustration*

### **C. The Contribution of this Research in Teaching English-Indonesian Translation.**

This research hopefully can be used as consideration to teach English-Indonesian Translation. Source such as hand book which used in teaching English-Indonesian Translation is not enough. A lecturer needs other source to make interesting learning atmosphere. One of them is Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel.

Some considerations from researcher are as follow.

1. Accuracy analysis of translation in English novel translated to Indonesian language is used as an activity of learning English-Indonesian Translation.

Translation is a part of language, to deliver message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). It requires a translator to deliver the message to be acceptable and readable for all people naturally. In learning translation, students need to know the types of translation, the processes of translation, problems in translating, and strategies of translation. Translation has many forms of activities. One of them is translating novel. Therefore, accuracy analysis of translation in English novel to Indonesian translation can be one of activities of learning English-Indonesian translation. Students can learn a concept of some translators in translating certain novels by analysing them. It of course helps students understanding the types, processes, and strategy of translation, and problem in translating.

Based on the explanation, the researcher realizes the advantages of an accuracy analysis of translation in English novel to Indonesian translation as an activity of learning English-Indonesian Translations. They are as follow:

- a. An accuracy analysis of translation in English novel to Indonesian translation helps students for understanding the concept of translation.
  - b. By learning the translation, students know the styles of translators in translating novel.
2. Putting the strategy of translation used in translating slang language in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel as subject matter in English-Indonesian Translation.

Even slang language is not a subject lecture that appropriates for English Language Education Department. Yet, translating slang as a source language into target language is more challenging than others. Because slang is a secret language held by some community groups that are not owned by other groups. Here there are eight strategies used for translating slang language in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel. the researcher presents advantages and disadvantages of translation strategies used in translating slang language in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel as a subject matter in English-Indonesian Class.

- a. The advantages
  - 1) Students understand more about the eight strategies used by the translator in translating slangs.
  - 2) Teaching learning activitiy of the class will be more interesting, because they use the novel which funny pictures inside.
- b. The disadvantages
  - 1) The pages of the novel is too many, 217 pages.
  - 2) It is a study of slang translation, where slang is very informal language, it sometime shows a vulgar or swear word, they are rude and very impolite.



Based on the advantages and the disadvantages, the researcher gives a solution in teaching activity in English-Indonesian Translation class.

1. Before analysing the two novels. Teacher explains to students the strategies of translation and the characters of slang language.
2. Teacher does not need to ask students to read the whole of the two novels, but teacher just shows some pages that represented slang language.
3. Then teacher explains to students the strategies of translation used by the translator to translate slang.
4. Finally, teacher gives some questions to check the understanding of students.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### A. Conclusions

In this chapter, the researcher is going to draw the conclusions based on the discussion of the data analysis and result in the chapter four as follow.

1. There are three types of slang used in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel. They are workmen's, public schools and universities, and society. The most number belongs to public schools and universities. It is because the whole of the story setting is almost always in school. The novel is telling about Greg Heffley when he was in middle school.
2. There are eight strategies of translation used by the translator found in translating slang language in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel. They are translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word, translation by omission, and translation by illustration.
3. This research gives two contributions to teach English-Indonesian Translation, they are, an accuracy analysis of translation in English novel translated to Indonesian language used as an activity of Learning English-Indonesian Translation, and putting the strategy of translation used in translating slang language in the Diary of a Wimpy Kid novel as a subject matter in teaching English-Indonesian Translation. The researcher also identifies the advantages and the disadvantages of them. Regarding the advantages and the disadvantages, the researcher gives a solution in teaching English-Indonesian Translation.

## **B. Recommendations**

After drawing the conclusion, then the researcher presents some recommendations as follow.

1. For the readers, by reading this thesis, the readers can increase knowledge particularly in understanding slang language by knowing the theory and the meaning, moreover, they can apply their knowledge and comprehension in the appropriate daily conversation, especially in informal occasion.
2. For the lecturer. This thesis is hoped as reference to improve knowledge about how to teach English-Indonesian Translation interestingly.
3. For students. Students can get larger knowledge about types of slang and its translation strategy used by the translator.
4. For the researcher. The researcher recommends to other researchers that they should do some related researches in deeper, further, and better techniques.

The last recommendation is for English Language Education of Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Walisongo State Islamic University. The researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful as reference in teaching English-Indonesian Translation and to get more knowledge of Translation.

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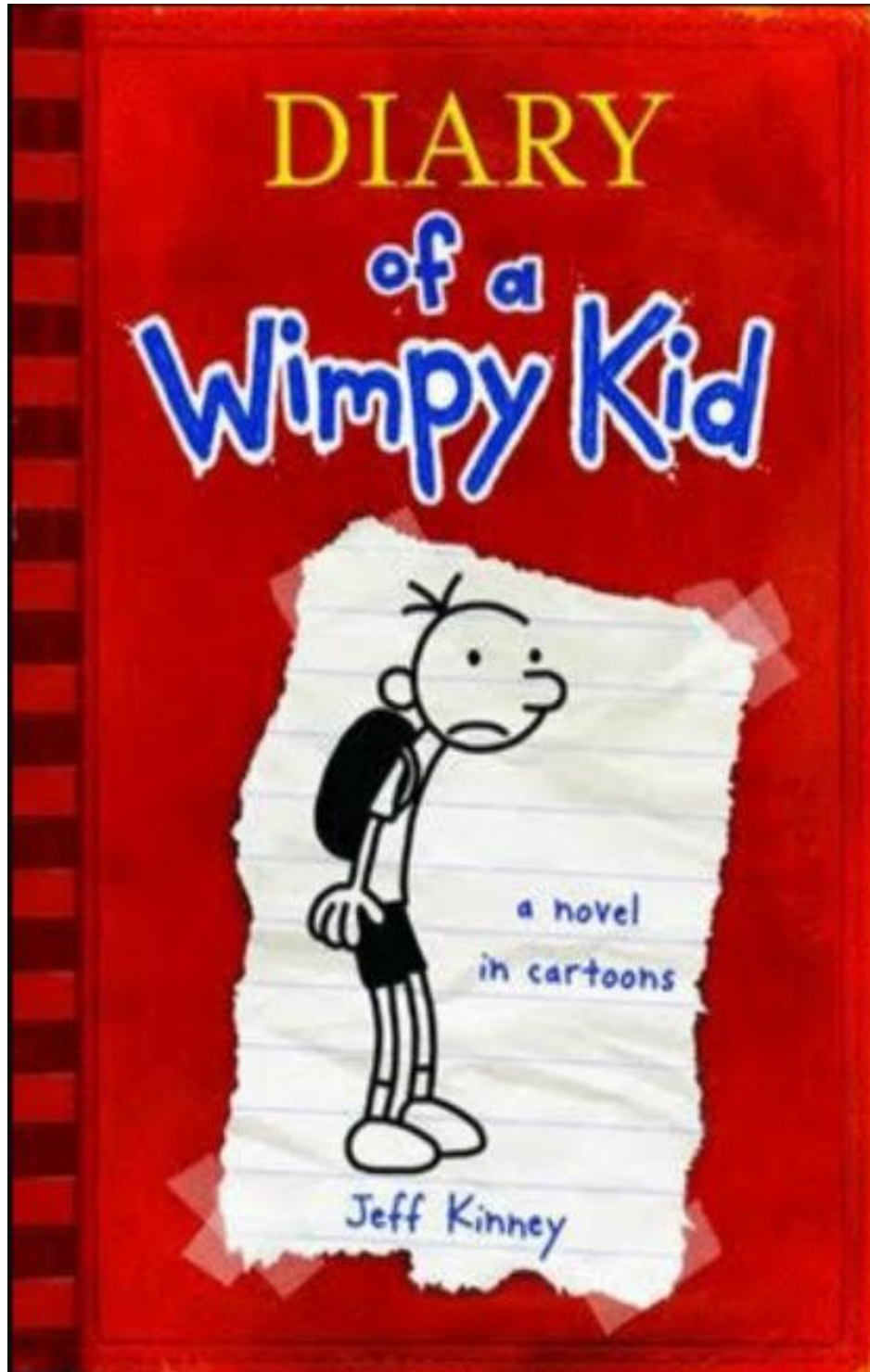
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## APPENDICES

Appendix 1

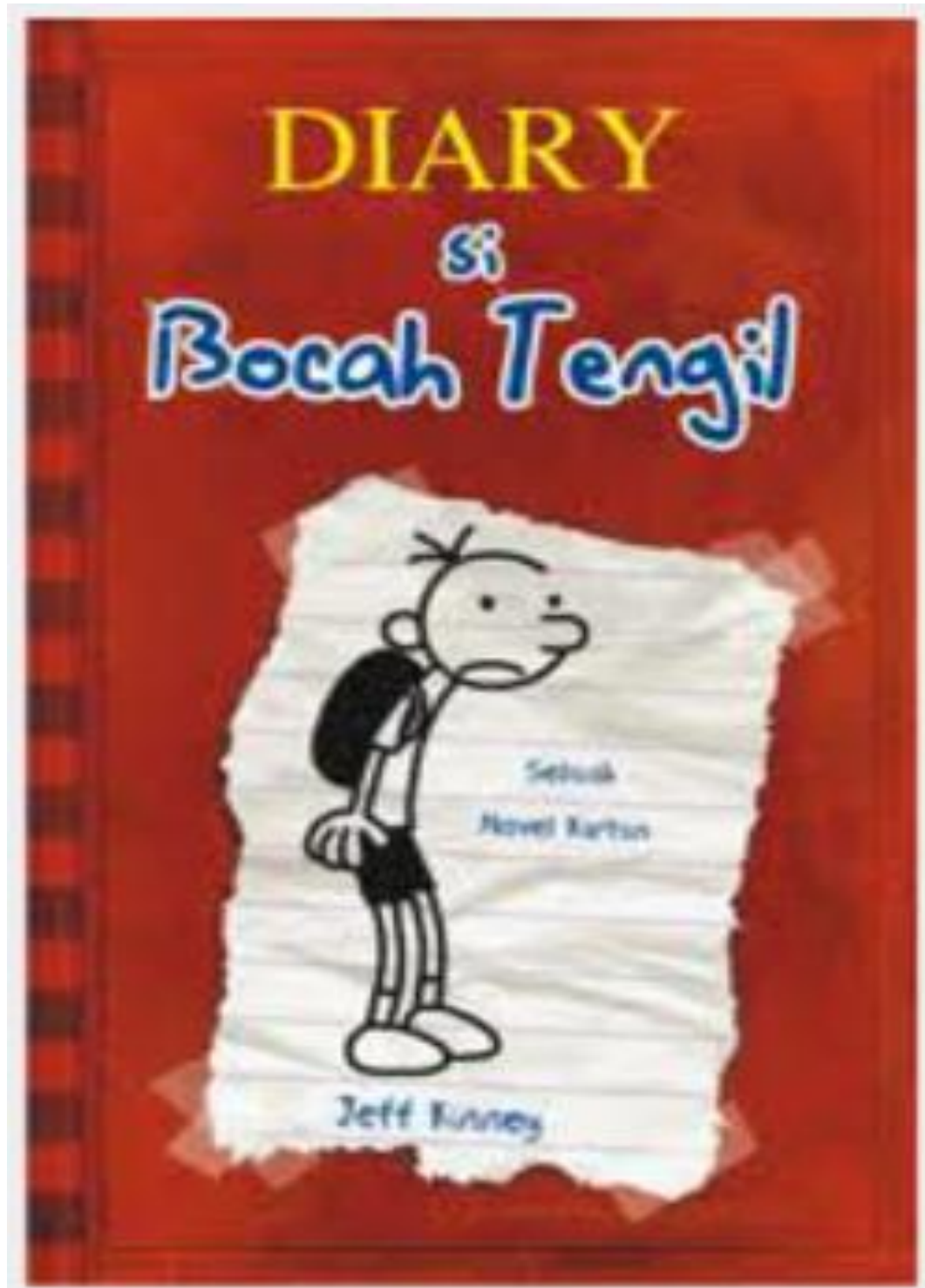
THE ORIGINAL NOVEL





Appendix 2

TRANSLATED NOVEL



**Appendix 3**

**THE AUTHOR OF DIARY OF A WIMPY KID NOVEL, JEFF KINNEY**

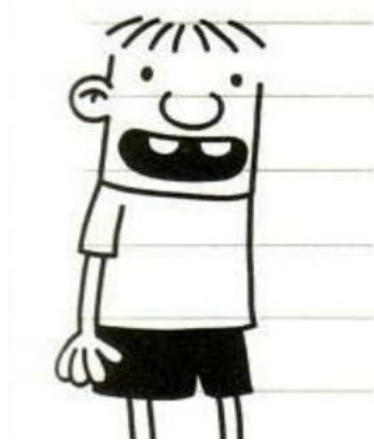


**Appendix 4**

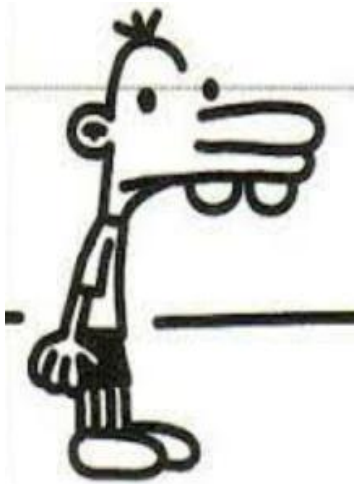
**THE CHARACTERS IN THE DIARY OF WIMPY KID NOVEL**



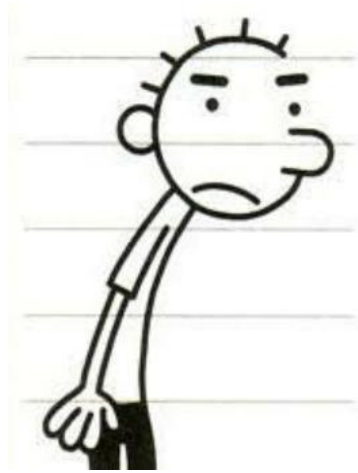
**Gregory Heffley**



**Rowley Jefferson**



**Manny Heffley**



**Rodrick Heffley**

## Appendix 5

### LIST OF SLANGS

Number	American Slang	Indonesian Translation
1	Wimpy	Tengil
2	Jerk	Bajingan
3	A bunch of morons	Segerombolan orang dungu
4	Gonna come in handy	Bisa membantu
5	Haven't hit their growth spurt yet	Belum mencapai masa akil balig
6	Outta my way, runts!	Minggir, bocah tengik!
7	A bunch of hot girls	Kerumunan cewe cantik
8	Greg is a dork	Greg seorang anak bodoh
9	Man, I don't know what is up	Ya ampun, aku nggak tau ada apa
10	A cute butt	Pantat imut
11	That thing that really stinks	Yang benar-benar menyebalkan
12	Girls are stinky poos	Semua cewek bau busuk
13	I don't think girls are stinky poos	Menurutku cewek nggak bau busuk
14	Goes in one ear and out the other	Masuk ke telinga kanan dan keluar dari telinga kirinya
15	I've got a screw loose or something	Aku yakin Dad berpikir otakku agak nggak beres
16	Gifted group or easy group	Kelompok berbakat atau kelompok biasa-biasa saja
17	Hang out	Nongkrong
18	But, no matter how	Namun meski aku sering menyikutnya

	many noogies I give him	
19	Take him under my wing	Melindunginya
20	Ha! Gotcha!	Ha! Kena kau!
21	Bugs me	menggangguku
22	Dag nab these fancy gadgets!	Sialan, alat ini canggih sekali!
23	He just falls to peaces	Dia pasti tertawa terguling-guling
24	I got done mooping the floor	Aku selesai berguling-guling
25	Hanging out	Nongkrong
26	Ok, kid... gee whiz	Baiklah, nak... astaganaga!
27	Really bugged Rodrick	Rodrick benar-benar terganggu
28	Snuck it out of the house	Menyelundupkan keluar rumah
29	Snuck around	Mengendap-endap
30	I snuck downstairs	Aku menyelinap turun ke bawah
31	So I kind of let my guard down	Jadi, aku agak santai
32	Rodrick's in some hot water	Rodrick sedang direbus
33	Five bucks a pop	Lima dolar untuk setiap orang yang masuk
34	Make a killing here	Meraup keuntungan di sini
35	We cleared two bucks	Kami berhasil meraup dua dolar
36	I bet this part is	Aku berani taruhan bagian ini pasti

	gonna be funny	lucu
37	That's way cooler	Yang jauh lebih keren
38	My lame costumes	Kostum-kostumku yang payah
39	Potty break	pipis
40	My grandma's house	Rumah nenekku
41	We're calling the cops	Kami akan memanggil polisi
42	Pee mud	Pee mud
43	Muscles are gross	Otot itu menjijikan
44	Five reps	Lima kali pengulangan
45	Piped up	nyeletuk
46	Man, I should have thrown that thing	Astaga, aku seharusnya membuang benda itu
47	They get to bean Dorothy with apples	Pepohonan mendapat kesempatan untuk melempari Dorothy dengan apel
48	Bubby	Bubby
49	I think you dropped an apple, Bubby	Kurasa kau menjatuhkan sebutir apel, Bubby
50	The Bubby nickname anymore	Nama panggilan Bubby lagi
51	Hi there, Bubby!	Hai, Bubby!
52	I started digging around	
53	L'il cutie	L'il cutie
54	Jerk	Berengsek
55	Gee, thanks	Wah, terimakasih
56	And boy,	Dan ya ampun,
57	A total bust, too	Gagal total juga
58	Ok, pursie	Baiklah, banci
59	Freaked out	Ngeri

60	Nope	Tidak
61	But I gave him a wicked punch	Tetapi aku mencubitnya dengan keras
62	Wacky dawg	Wacky dawg (si anjing sinting)
63	It's a break, you dumb moron!	Itu batu bata, bodoh!
64	Xtreame sk8ers	Xtreame sk8ers
65	This rad jump	Lompatan sulit ini
66	Yo dude,	Yow coi,
67	Nuh uh!	Eng gak!
68	Yuh uh!	i-ya!
69	For being such a moron	Karena dia sangat dungu
70	Hang out	Nongkrong
71	Got busted	Dipanggil
72	Really lame	Benar-benar payah
73	Haanging out	Nongkrong
74	Hanging out	Berada
75	Jerk	Berengsek
76	Cool	Asyik
77	Nerd	Kutu buku
78	Kind of a bust	Agak kacau
79	Subs	Guru pengganti
80	You're lucky, punk!	Kau beruntung, tengil!

Appendix 6

CERTIFICATE OF OPAK



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI  
WALISONGO**

*Jl. Walisongo No. 3 - 5 Telp. (024) 7624334, 7604554 Fax. 7601293 Semarang 50185*

---

**S E R T I F I K A T**

Nomor : In.06.0/R.3/PP.03.1/3177A/2011

Diberikan kepada :

Nama : MUZANNYANAH  
NIM : 113411021  
Fak./Jur./Prodi : Ilmu Tarbiyah & Keguruan / TBI / S1

telah mengikuti Pengenalan Akademik (OPAK) Tahun Akademik 2011/2012 dengan tema  
" MENEGUHKAN KOMITMEN MAHASISWA DALAM MENGENGEMAN AMANAT RAKYAT "

yang diselenggarakan oleh  
IAIN Walisongo Semarang pada tanggal 08 - 12 Agustus 2011 sebagai, "PESERTA" dan dinyatakan :

**L U L U S**

Demikian sertifikat ini dibuat, untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Semarang, 12 Agustus 2011

An. Rektor  
Pembantu Rektor III

  
Prof. Dr. H. Moh. Erfan Soebahar, MA  
NIP. 19560624 198703 1002

Ketua Panitia

  
PANITIA OPAK MAHASISWA BARU  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI  
WALISONGO  
H. Hasyim M. Muhammad, M.Ag  
NIP. 19720315 199703 1402



## Appendix 7



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
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FAKULTAS ILMU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka Kampus II Ngaliyan (024) 7601295 Fax. 7615387 Semarang 50185

**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: In.06.3/D.3/PP.009/4508/2015

*Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.*

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan IAIN Walisongo menerangkan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa:

Nama : Muzayyanah  
Tempat dan tanggal lahir : Demak, 13 Februari 1993  
NIM : 113411031  
Progam/ Semester/ Tahun : S1/ VIII/2015  
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Alamat : Ds. Kenduren, RT 001/ RW 005 Kec. Wedung Kab. Demak

Adalah benar-benar telah melakukan kegiatan Ko-Kurikuler dan nilai dari kegiatan masing-masing aspek sebagaimana terlampir.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya. Kepada pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan diharap maklum.

*Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.*

Semarang, 16 Februari 2015

**A.n. Dekan,  
Wakil Dekan Bidang  
Kemahasiswaan dan Kerjasama**



**Dr. H. Fatah Svukur, M.Ag.**  
NIP: 19681212 199403 1 003

## Appendix 8



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FAKULTAS ILMU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN  
Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka Kampus II Ngaliyan (024) 7601295 Fax. 7615387 Semarang 50185

### TRANSKRIP KO-KURIKULER

NAMA : Muzayyanah  
NIM : 113411031

No.	Nama Kegiatan	Jumlah kegiatan	Nilai Kum.	Presentase
1	Aspek Keagamaan dan Kebangsaan	8	16	19 %
2	Aspek Penalaran dan Idealisme	8	28	33 %
3	Aspek Kepemimpinan dan Loyalitas terhadap Almamater	5	16	19 %
4	Aspek Pemenuhan Bakat dan Minat Mahasiswa	4	12	14 %
5	Aspek Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat	3	12	14 %
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Predikat : (Istimewa/Baik-Sekali/Baik/Cukup)

Semarang, 16 Februari 2015  
A.n. Dekan,  
Wakil Dekan Bidang Kemahasiswaan dan



Dr. H. Fatih Syukur, M.Ag  
NIP. 19681212 199403 1 003

## Appendix 9

### CERTIFICATE OF TOEFL TEST



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI WALISONGO  
**PUSAT PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA**  
Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka KM. 02 Kampus III Ngaliyan Telp./Fax. (024) 7614453 Semarang 50185  
email : pbb.walisongo@gmail.com

*Certificate*

Nomor : In.06.0/P6/PP.00.9/0026/2015

Certificate Number : 12015062

*This is to certify that*

**MUZAYYANAH**  
Student Register Number: 20150142062

the TOEFL Preparation Test

*conducted by*

*the Language Development Center State University for Islamic Studies (UIN) "Walisongo"*  
Semarang

*On March 4th, 2015*

*and achieved the following result:*

<i>Listening Comprehension</i>	<i>Structure and Written Expression</i>	<i>Vocabulary and Reading</i>	<i>Score</i>
<i>51</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>467</i>

*Give in Semarang,*  
*March 11th, 2015*

Director,  
*H. Muhammad Saifullah, M.Ag.*  
NIP. 19700321 199603 1 003

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KEPADA MASYARAKAT (LP2M)**  
Jl. Walisongo No. 3-5 Semarang 50185 telp/fax. (024) 7615923 email: lppm.walisongo@yahoo.com

---

# PIAGAM

Nomor : In.06.0/L.1/PP.06/480/2015

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (LP2M) Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Walisongo Semarang, menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : **MUZAYYANAH**  
NIM : **113411031**  
Fakultas : **Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan**

Telah melaksanakan kegiatan Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) Angkatan ke-64 tahun 2015 di Kabupaten Temanggung, dengan nilai :

..... **86** ..... ( ..... **4,0 / A** ..... )

Semarang, 12 Juni 2015  
Ketua,  
  
**Dr. H. Sholihan, M. Ag.**  
NIP. 19600604 1994031 004



## CURRICULUM VITAE



### A. Private Data

My complete name is Muzayyanah. I was born on February 13, 1993 in Demak. My student number is 113411031. I live in Desa Kenduren, RT 001 RW 005, Kec. Weung, Kab. Demak. My phone number and E-mail are, 0857 2757 9682 and [zayyana@gmail.com](mailto:zayyana@gmail.com).

### B. Background of Education

1. Formal Education
  - a. 1998-1999 : RA NU Salafiyah
  - b. 1999-2005 : MI NU Salafiyah
  - c. 2005-2008 : MTs NU Salafiyah
  - d. 2008-2011 : MA NU Salafiyah
2. Nonformal Education  
2011-2012 : Ma'had Walisongo Semarang
3. Academic Achievement  
-

Semarang, October 29, 2015

The Author,



**Muzayyanah**

**NIM. 113411031**