A Study on Translation of Slang Words and Phrases in Jalal Al-e-Ahmad's *Pink Nail polish*

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Abstract

The present study has focused on the translation of slang words/expressions in Pink Nail polish story as a literary Text. The researchers analyzed the extent of translation accuracy and applied strategies based on Baker's (1992) model. For this end, Jalal Al-e-Ahmad's Pink Nail polish story as Source Text (ST) with the English translation as Target Text (TT) by Robert Wells (2007) were selected by the researchers. Data were descriptively and qualitatively analyzed and the results revealed that all Bakers' strategies of slang translation were applied except "translation by illustration". However, none of the strategies were equally distributed in English translation. Based on the analysis, "Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation" identified as the least frequent strategy and "Translation by paraphrase using the related word" strategy has been applied frequently which shows that the concept expressed in the ST existed in the TT, but in different form or in different words. Results also indicated some major shortcomings as meaningless translation, untranslated slangs, and adding and removing some

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words. Totally, the translator tried to find appropriate equivalences in most of the selected parts to be closer to target language.

Key Words: Translation, Translation strategy, Literary translation, Slang word

1. Introduction

Translation is the process of transferring a message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). The ability to translate well is not a naturally acquired skill; it is learned as a set of practices in formal instructional settings or other environments (Ardeshiri, Noorizah, & Rosniah, 2011). Every translation becomes a development of the original text which transfers the message of the source text (ST) to the target language (TL). However, such a process needs to be clearly recognized, not only as transference from one linguistic aspect to another but also as connection between two languages and two cultures (Abu-Mahfouz, 2008). A translator should not translate text carelessly, especially in translating slang expression. The difficulty of slang translation is mainly related to the difficulty of slang interpretation. In translating such expressions, translators have to show their resourcefulness, creativity and also find proper strategy to be used. The wrong strategy that the translator employs, it will bring reader to misinterpretation. In case of English and Persian, languages are alliances to each other, they have different cultures, expressions, slangs and so on and it needs a wide area of knowledge to overcome these difficulties and make the translation understandable and readable. Thus, many translators applied a series of methods or translation procedures in translating a novel or literarily text or non-literal text.

Slang is one of the most controversial issues in language. It is not a completely new concept (Roberts, 2008). Many researchers have been studying it for years (Hunsinger, 2011; Weintraub, 2004; Jackson, 2003). In some authors' views, slang is a language with a known style and is employed by a certain social group which cannot be fully understood by the individuals standing outside (Stolt, 2010). A slang word or expression may have some meanings depend on when and where the speaker applies it. The translator must familiar with the type of that slang word or expression itself. That is to say, the translator must be aware of the function of the slang word/ expression in certain situation. In fact, the translator requires several strategies in translating the slang from SL into TL. As Budianto (2010) mentioned, translation strategies must be employed

appropriately by translators to translate a word, an expression, or a sentence. To do this, the present study considered the most suitable theory proposed by Baker (1992) for translating slang words or expressions in a literary work.

Translating slang in literary works like stories is not an easy task for translators and there are some problems commonly faced by them. It can be said that translating slang expression from SL into the TL is not always equivalent or it has more than one equivalent in the target-language culture, as the slang expression is shaped by SL culture and it forces the translators to select an appropriate equivalent to use it in the TL. Besides, in literary translation, translation of slang words/ expressions causes major difficulties as slang is language and culture bound and never occurs in simple or denotative meanings (Stolt, 2010; Eriksen, 2010). In translating slang words/ expressions as a cultural phenomenon, the translator should be familiar with the cultural beliefs, religions and historical backgrounds of both SL and TL. It is worthy to note that highlighting the message or meaning of the source language is an important thing in translation process. However, some misconceptions in slang translation have been observed in different texts which is resulted in poor or unacceptable translations to the target language readers. Therefore, the appropriate translation strategies are required to deal with the problems of slang translation. Considering the problems stated, further studies are needed to be done in order to create a more accurate image of the slang words/ expressions in Persian stories, and also some conclusions and recommendations drawn from this study are required for improvement in translating such expressions. Accordingly, this work focuses on the English translation of slang words or expressions in the story of Jalal-e-Al Ahmad by applying Baker's (1992) model. In line with the research objectives, the following research questions are addressed:

١. What strategies have been applied in the English translation of slang words/ expressions of *Pink Nail polish*?

٢. How are Baker's strategies distributed throughout the English translation of *Pink Nail polish*?

٣. To what extent are the English translation of slang words/ expressions accurate?

2. Literature Review

In a more recent study, Nur and Rosida (2020) analyzed slang words in "Deadpool 2" Movie. They analyzed the lexical and contextual meaning, types of slang, and the root

of slang words in the mentioned film. They found five categories of slang words based on Allan and Burridge's theory. Also, Edison (2021) analyzed translation strategies which used in translating slangs in the dialogues of a story. This research used a descriptive qualitative approach by using written text to classify and identify the types of slang expressions and Baker's translation strategies used to translate slang expressions. The researcher found 66 slang words or expressions as the data. There are seven translation strategies found which translation by illustration is not used. Moreover, Kusma (2018) examined the types of slang among hooligans in the Football Victory Film based on Yule's Theory. The research findings were from ten types of slang, the researcher only discovers eight of word formations of slang. Besides, Sukmaningrum and Setyorini (2017) focused on cultural perspective in the translation of slang expressions in subtitles. The data revealed that in translation process, the translator used the effect of softening. The consideration of the target reader is taken account in choosing the translation strategies. As the result, the authors found specific slang expressions that were translated using loan translation.

Nasrum and Sari (2016) conducted research on the English equivalence of slang language in 22 Jump Street Movie. They analyzed the translation used in slang language, kinds of slang language itself used in the movie and the meaning equivalence between translated text and the original text in English slang language. The results of this study revealed that there are two various of translation found in translating the slang in the subtitle of the movie namely semantic translation and communicative translation. The researchers also found three kinds of slang used in this movie namely jargon, argot, and colloquial. Furthermore, SL and TL in the subtitle of this movie were not equivalent. In the same vein, Rahmawati (2015) explored the types of slang, subtitling strategies applied, and the types of equivalence discovered in the movie subtitle. The result revealed that synonymy was the most frequent type of slang applied in the movie subtitle. The most-used strategy applied in the movie subtitle was Transfer. Also, in types of equivalence, the most frequent type applied in the movie subtitle was One to Several equivalence. Therefore, it can be concluded that types of slang, subtitling strategies, and types of equivalence are correlated to each other. It happened because the subtitling strategies as the strategies

which were used to translate the slang words and phrases resulted in the translated version of the slang that were classified into types of equivalence.

Mashhady and Pourgalav (2013) investigated the slang translation in dialogues from English into Persian using the model proposed by Venuti. For this end, "The Catcher in the Rye" with its two Persian renderings were considered. The findings obtained from the analysis of the related data showed that translation of slangs based on the model proposed by Venuti does not convey the meaning as the target readers expect; a fact that shows the shortcomings of Venuti's model. In another study, Arkiki Halim (2012) carried out a study on translation of slangs in subtitles of a film. He analyzed the slang words with focus on Henshaw and Montaque's theory. The results of this study indicated five types of slang used in the subtitles and most of the translated works of the slang contained in the subtitles were equivalent. Although there were some translated words that were not equivalent, but for the all translation it is done completely.

3. Methodology

The corpus of this study is composed of a Persian story book as a source text (ST), with an English translation as target text (TT). The corpus composed Jalal-e-al Ahmad's *Pink Nail polish* as ST, with an English translation by Robert Wells (2007) as TT. All the English story were analyzed by the researchers for analyzing and interpreting data based on the Baker's (1992) theory rendering slang words/ expressions. The theory is classified in to eight parts as follows;

١. *Translation by a more general word (superordinate*): **In this strategy, the translator must change the word from the source language (SL) by looking for a word that is more common in the target language (TL).**

٢. *Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word:* This strategy is used to avoid transferring the incorrect expressive meaning of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

٣. *Translation by cultural substitution:* The strategy is applied by translators when translating SL word or phrases by replacing culturally specific concepts or expressions with TL items that do not have the similar propositional meaning but are likely to be something familiar or appealing to TL readers.

٤. *Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation:* This strategy is usually used when dealing with culturally-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. This strategy is especially helpful when a word appears multiple times in a text.

٥. *Translation by paraphrase using the related word:* This strategy is to do paraphrase with the related word. It tends to be used when the SL is lexicalized in the TL but in the different form in order to make the TL reader feels more natural.

٦. *Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word:* The translators can apply paraphrasing with an unrelated word. If the meaning of the source item in the TL is complex, the translator may modify the superordinate or clarify the meaning of the item.

٧. *Translation by omission:* This strategy is used if the meaning conveyed by certain items does not need to be included in order to make it easier for TL readers to understand the translation, so translator can do omitting to avoid lengthy explanations.

٨. *Translation by illustration:* This strategy can be used if the target equivalent item does not cover some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item so that it can refer to a physical entity that can be illustrated, especially to avoid over-explication and to be concise and to the point.

Based on the research objectives, the researchers gathered the data in these steps. First, the source language text and its translation were selected by the researchers. In other words, the data were collected from the Persian book (Pink Nail polish) and its English translation. After that, the researchers read the Persian text with its English translation carefully in order to find the slang words/ expressions. Then, they extracted and marked slang words/ expressions in the source and target text, and classified them in the table based on Baker's model. Next, the frequency and percentage of the slang words or expressions were analyzed and the accuracy of the translation was evaluated by the researchers. Moreover, the validity of data was checked by them and they made the collected data ready for data analysis.

The collected data were classified according to the applied strategies used by the translator. Also, the distribution of Baker's strategies in the English translation and the extent of the translation accuracy in rendering such words/ expressions were analyzed. Therefore, the data were collected and analyzed qualitatively. For the sake of clarity, the analysis of the sentences was discussed in details. In fact, the qualitative data were analyzed

based on the mentioned model and descriptive statistics for each strategy were measured by SPSS software.

4. Results

4.1. Translation Strategies **Based on Baker's Model**

First, the corpus is analyzed by the researchers based on Baker's strategies which are translation by a more general word, a more neutral/less expressive word, cultural substitution, a loan word, paraphrase using the related word, paraphrase using the unrelated word, omission, and illustration. Then, the translated slangs have been compared with their Persian counterparts. Some cases of them are justified below:

١. *Translation by a More General Word (Superordinate)*

Baker (1992) believed that different languages view the world differently. This means that while a language might express a specific meaning using a single word, another language may express it by the use of a different linguistic means such as slang, a fixed expression or an explanatory sentence and vice versa. This occurs largely in the case of culture-specific items, whether they are single words with defined attributive meaning, or fixed expressions with opaque and dim meanings. This strategy is used when is expected to address the problem of non-equivalence for words that are too specific.

ST.سر فرصت چپقی چاق میکرد :

TT : Filled his pipe

٢. *Translation by a More Neutral/less Expressive Word*

In this strategy the translator uses neutral words to neutralize the too direct or the too negative meaning of the word(s) in ST. The purpose can be avoiding the transference of wrong expressive meaning, avoiding the transference of the author's feelings, to make an objective translation or to make an acceptable translation for the addresses. As the result of applying such strategy, the expressive meaning of the word is lost in the translation.

ST .سنجاق قفلی از بساط او کش می رود :

TT: She stole a dozen safety pins

٣. *Translation by Cultural Substitution*

By this strategy, the professional translator replaces the SL cultural- specific item with an expression which does not have the same meaning in target culture but does have the same

impact on target reader. According to Baker "This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader" (Baker, 2011, p. 31).

ST: شندر غاز به من داد.

TT :He gave me next to nothing back.

٤. *Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation*

In this strategy, the word is directly transferred from the ST to the TT, but the first time it is followed by an explanation. In the translated text, the loan word appears in inverted commas. Sometimes the translator uses a loan word not because of the lack of an equivalent in the target language but just because the loan word seems "more modern, smart, high class" (Baker, 1992, p. 36) in the target language.

ST: بیا با من حضرت عباسی معامله کن

TT :Deal with me as if with the Holy Abbas

٥. *Translation by Paraphrase Using the Related Word*

This strategy is by far the most common way of translating slangs when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use slang phrases in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages

ST : درد ته دلش پیچید

TT :The pain twisted in her heart

٦. *Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words*

This strategy is used when the word under translation is difficult to be understood, does not exist in the target language and cannot be expressed directly in the target language. The translator tries to explain the meaning of the word or modifies the superordinate of the word.

ST: حرفی نیست

TT :I have no problem with that

٧. *Translation by Omission*

The reason for this phenomenon is that when a slang expression is omitted, nearly always there is a "loss" in the meaning. To "compensate" the resulting loss, one is obliged to mention some supplementary words in some parts of the sentence or paragraph where an

omission has been done. In this text, some slangs like (دل به دریا زد) or (دورت بگردم) have not been translated.

٨. *Translation by Illustration*

When a signifier in the source text refers to a physical entity that does not exist in the target text, for matters of conciseness and brevity of the translated text the physical entity can be illustrated. This strategy is hardly used and this may be the reason that Baker (2011) mentions it as the last translation strategy for dealing with non-equivalent at word level.

Table 1:
Analysis of Slang Words Based on Baker's Model

N	Source Text	Translated Text	Selected Strategy
1	چنگی به دل نمیزد	*She was rather plain*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
2	گرمی هوا می نشست	*it was getting cooler*	*A more general word*
3	دکان جمع و جوری داشت	*He had a small, compact shop*	*Paraphrase with related words*
4	ولی خدا هنوز لطفی نکرده بود و اجاقشان کور بود	*but as yet God hadn't blessed them with a child*	*Paraphrase with related words*
5	ترسیدم بندازید گردن ما	*I was just afraid you would blame me.*	*More neutral/ less expressive words*
6	چرا بیخود گناهشو بشورم؟	*"Why should I accuse him without any proof?*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
7	خوشبختی این بود	*Fortunately*	*A more general word*
8	دل به دریا زد	ترجمه نشده	*Translation by omission*

9	همه چشم غره می رفتند	*Everybody grumblingly stepped sideways around her*	*Paraphrase with related words*
10	چانه می زدند	*bargaining*	*A more general word*
11	پسرک پا برهنه	*barefoot boy*	*More neutral/ less expressive word*
12	پسرک هیکل او را یک نظر وراندز کرد	*He eyed her up and down at one glance*	*Paraphrase with related words*
13	سنجاق قفلی از بساط او کش می رود	*she stole a dozen safety pins*	*More neutral/ less expressive word*
14	حرفی نیست	*I have no problem with that*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
15	به درد پیر زن ها می خورد	*was good for old women*	*A more general word*
16	خونی که از احساس زیبایی لب های رنگ شده اش به صورت او می دوید	*She would blush with the feeling of having beautiful painted lips*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
17	گرچه دستش از ریخت افتاده بود	*Although her hands were rough,*	*A more general word*
18	حسادت و بغض راه گلویش را بست	*She was gripped by jealousy*	*Paraphrase with related words*
19	درد ته دلش پیچید	*The pain twisted in her heart*	*Paraphrase with related words*

20	به چه درد می خورند	*Hajer had no idea what they were used for*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
21	فکر کرد که نباید دست و پایش را گم کند	*He thought it better not to lose his composure*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
22	سن و سال زیادی نداشت که بتوان از او رودرواسی کرد	*He wasn't old enough for her to feel diffident*	*Paraphrase with related words*
23	نفسی تازه می کرد	*taking a breath*	*Paraphrase with related words*
24	به گلها چپ نگاه بکند	*Or so much as a glance those flowers out of the corner of their eyes.*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
25	سر فرصت چپقی چاق میکرد	*filled his pipe,*	*A more general word*
26	سگها گاهی به سر و کل هم می پریدند	*The dogs went for each other, growling and snarling*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
27	خوش به حالت	*lucky for you*	*Cultural substitution*
28	ببین اینا به درت میخوره؟	*are these of any use to you?*	*Paraphrase with related words*
29	خدارو خوش میاد؟	*Do you think God will be pleased*	*Paraphrase with related words*
30	من تو کوچه ها سگ دو بزنم	*while I walk like a dog through the alleys?*	*Paraphrase with related words*

31	نون منو آجر کنین	*You're changing my bread into bricks*	*Paraphrase with related words*
32	سر به هوا شده	ترجمه نشده	*Translation by omission*
33	شندر غاز به من داد	*he gave me next to nothing back*	*Cultural substitution*
34	خاک تو سر گدات کنن	*damn you--you beggar*	*Paraphrase with related words*
35	حلا هی بشینو عزا بگیر	*Sit there and sulk*	*A more general word*
36	خدا بدهد برکت	*May God increase your portion*	*Cultural substitution*
37	برا مرغاش هرچی از و چز می کنه	*Sakineh Khanom can't get any crumbs for her chickens despite groveling*	*Paraphrase with related words*
38	نیشش باز شد	*grinned*	*A more general word*
39	این در و اون در میزنه	*knocking on every door*	*Paraphrase with related words*
40	راسی راسی آخرالزمونه	*You know, it's truly the end of the world.*	*Paraphrase with related words*
41	باهاش هزار درد بی درمون آدم دوا میشه	*(With which thousands of incurable pains could be cured*	*Paraphrase with related words*

42	خودش هم دست کمی از او ندارد	ترجمه نشده	*Translation by omission*
43	خدا به دور	*God bless her*	*Cultural substitution*
44	دلش نمیاد پول خرج کنه	*doesn't like spending money.*	*Paraphrase with related words*
45	این چه اخلاقی است که برای هم حرف در می اورید!	*What kind of behavior is this that you people spread rumors about each other*	*Paraphrase with related words*
46	داداش زبونت همیشه خیر باشه	*Brother--don't say such things*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
47	بگو ماشاالله	*Say God's will be done--it*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
48	اب دهان بچها راه افتاد	ترجمه نشده	*Translation by omission*
49	بر هرچی بی اعتقاده لعنت	*"A curse on anyone who is an unbeliever*	*Cultural substitution*
50	پولاشو که الهی سرشو بخوره	*devil may take him*	*Cultural substitution*
51	خاک تو سر جهودت کنن	*I threw it at his head and called him a wretched Jew*	*Paraphrase with related words*

52	برو اینم ماست بگیر بمال سر کچل ننت	*Go and buy yogurt with it and rub it on your mother's bald head*	*Paraphrase with related words*
53	اوقاتم تلخ شده بود	*I was so angry*	*More neutral/ less expressive word*
54	بینیم و تعریف کنیم	*Let's see how you do*	*Paraphrase with related words*
55	بی عرضگی رو سیاحت	*How careless of me*	*Paraphrase with related words*
56	فلان فلان شده	*You so and so*	*Cultural substitution*
57	دورت بگردم	ترجمه نشده	*Translation by omission*
58	خدا خیرت دهد	*God bless you*	*Cultural substitution*
59	خدا رفتگان مارو نیامرزه که اینطور بی دست و پا بارمون آوردن	*God damn our parents who have left us so helpless*	*Paraphrase with related words*
60	برو پی کارت	*Mind your own business*	*Cultural substitution*
61	هر خاک تو سر مرده ای	*Any wretched corpse can cheat us*	*Cultural substitution*
62	تا دم گوشامون کلاه سرمون میذاره	*Any wretched corpse can cheat us*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*

63	من سر به سر این دیوانه نمی گذارم	*I'm not going to engage with a crazy woman like you*	*Paraphrase with related words*
64	هرچی باشه اینا مسلمونن	*I say, these people are at least Muslims*	*Paraphrase with related words*
65	خدارو خوش نمیاد نون یه مسلمونو بریزیم تو جیب یه کافر	*God won't like me giving bread of a Muslim to an infidel.*	*Paraphrase with related words*
66	خدا عمرت بدهد	*God bless you*	*Cultural substitution*
67	میام ثواب کنم کباب میشم	*I come to do good things and I get burnt*	*Paraphrase with related words*
68	خدا جای حق نشسته	*God's watching*	*A more general word*
69	اگه آدم همه پاچه شم تو عسل کنه ، آخرش گازش میگیرن	*Truly, if you put a hand into the honey, they'll bit the hand that feeds them.*	*Paraphrase with related words*
70	بکنه تو دهن این بی همه چیزا	*and put it into the mouth of one of these worthless people,*	*Paraphrase with related words*
71	حرف مفت هم نزنید	ترجمه نشده	*Translation by omission*
72	این کفش کهنه هات به در من نمیخوره	*these old shoes are no good to me.*	*Paraphrase with related words*

73	هاجر دست پاچه شد	*Hajer moved worriedly*	*Paraphrase with related words*
74	سر و شانه ای قر داد	*She flounced*	*More neutral/ less expressive word*
75	اوه چقدر گنده دماغ	*Oh-oh--what a sensitive person*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
76	اما کله خر که به خورد ما ندادن	*But we aren't stupid*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
77	تخم ما هم تو همین کوچه پس کوچه ها پس افتاده	*we were born in the same back street*	*Paraphrase with related words*
78	منم دلم پره	*I'm sick of it*	*Cultural substitution*
79	بیا با من حضرت عباسی معامله کن	*Deal with me as if with the Holy Abbas*	*Loan words*
80	خدا به دور	*Oh--by--God*	*Paraphrase with related words*
81	سر به نیست شده بود	*his wife Mohtaram had disappeared again*	*Paraphrase with related words*
82	دارند دق مرگم می کنند	*They're killing me*	*Paraphrase with related words*
83	در این خانه حق آب و گل پیدا کرده بود	*he had almost acquired squatters' rights in the house*	*Paraphrase with related words*

84	دلش نمی امد که حافظ را رها کند	*But he still didn't want to stop reading Hafez*	*Paraphrase with related words*
85	خون دوید توی صورتش	*His face turned red*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
86	خودش هم از این همه تنبلی دل زده شده بود	*He was rather tired of his laziness*	*Paraphrase with related words*
87	باد سر دلت می زنی؟	*you think of your own wishes!*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
88	سه روز از جیب خوردم	*I ate from my pocket for three days*	*Paraphrase with related words*
89	چقدر تو خون دل خوردی	ترجمه نشده	*Translation by omission*
90	به کمرت بزنه اون نمازایی که خوندی	*Balls to your prayers.*	*Cultural substitution*
91	هاجر آن رویش بالا امده بود	*Hajer showed the other side of her character*	*Paraphrase with related words*
92	زنیکه پتیاره داره تو روی من وایمیسته	*The shrew was answering me back....*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
93	می خواهند خود شیرینی کند	*He's trying to find a way*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*
94	میخواین از خر شیطون پایین بیاین	*Well—do you want to stop being stupid*	*Paraphrase with unrelated words*

| 95 | مثل برج زهرمار وارد خونه میشم | *I'm like a bear with a sore head when I get home in the evening* | *Cultural substitution* |
| 96 | به جون عزیزی خودت | *"By your precious blood* | *Cultural substitution* |

Table 2:
Frequency/Percentage of Slang Translation Strategies

| *Selected strategy*	*Frequency*	*Percentage*
Translation by a more general word (superordinate)	*9*	*9.38%*
Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	*5*	*5.20%*
Translation by cultural substitution	*15*	*15.63%*
Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation	*1*	*1.04%*
Translation by paraphrase using the related word	*41*	*42.70%*
Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word	*18*	*18.75%*
Translation by omission	*7*	*7.30%*
Translation by illustration	*0*	*0%*
Total	*96*	*100%*
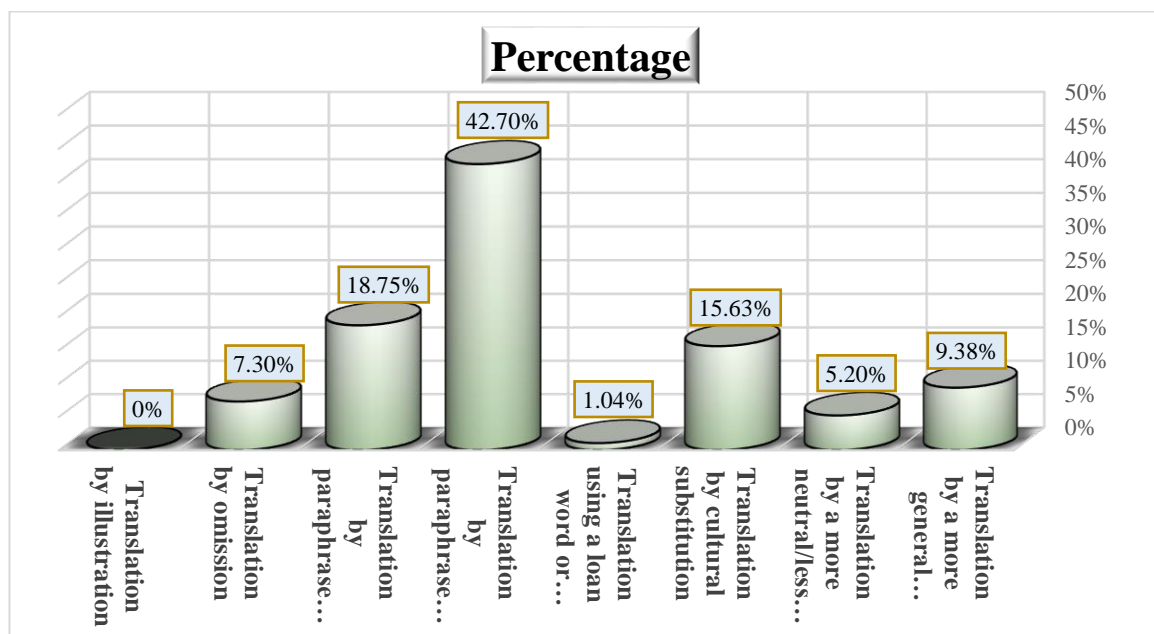
Figure 1. Percentage of Slang Translation Strategies

Moon (1998) in her book, A Corpus-Based Approach, defines slang as "an ambiguous term, used in conflicting ways". It is obvious that the people of different countries have got diverse ideologies and every society perceives the world in a different way from the other one and consequently the ideologies influence the languages and the ways of expressing meanings. According to table 2, the translator tried to use of paraphrase strategy in the most of selected slangs to transfer the meaning of the sentences to be faithful as the principle for the translator to render the text directly to produce a similar text in the target language. The translator tried to find the corresponding slangs in English by presenting similar meaning in 12 slangs and using a more general word (superordinate) in 9 cases. Moreover, she cannot find acceptable slangs for 7 phrases and just omitted them.

5. Discussion

Regarding Tables 1 & 2, all the Baker's strategies found in analyzing the English translation of slang phrases except one. Based on the data, strategy of "*Translation by paraphrase using the related word*" received the first rank and found in many cases 41 with the percentage of 42.70%. As the table shows, "Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word" and "Translation by cultural substitution" came in the second and third

rank which are found in 18 (18.75%) and 15 (15.63%) cases respectively. Then, "*Translation by a more general word*" and "*Translation by omission*" followed by "*Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word*" received the fourth, fifth, and sixth rank with 9 (9.38%), 7 (7.30%), and 5 (5.20%) cases in the translations of the mentioned terms. Finally, "**Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation**" as the least frequent strategy found just in 1 case, and "*Translation by illustration*" which did not apply, received the last rank in the table. The outcomes are in line with a study done by Fitri (2019) who demonstrated that "translation by paraphrase" is the most frequent strategy because the equivalent terms in Bahasa Indonesia are not available. In another study, Edison (2021) analyzed translation strategies which used in translating slangs in the dialogues of a story and all the Baker's strategies of slang translation found in the translation except one which is "Translation by illustration". On the contrary the results of this study are not supported the findings of the recent work by Naghdi and Eslamieh (2020) on Bakerian translation strategies in novel versus short story. Results of their work showed that translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation was the most frequently used strategy, though it is more frequently used in short story than in novel.

Also Based on table 2, the most frequent strategies of slang words/ phrases referred to "*Translation by paraphrase using the related word*" in 41 cases. After that, "*Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word*" is applied followed by "*Translation by cultural substitution*" which are found in 18 and 15 cases. Then, "*Translation by a more general word*" and "*Translation by omission*" strategies were used with 9 and 7 cases of slang words or phrases. As the related table revealed, "*Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word*" and "Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation" found in some cases (5 & 1 respectively) in the translation of slangs. However, "*Translation by illustration*" did not find at all (0). According to the data, "*Translation by paraphrase using the related word*" received the first rank, known as the most frequent strategy, but "Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation" and "*Translation by illustration*" received the last rank which are recognized as the least frequent strategies (F=41 > F=1/0). Thus, it can be concluded that Baker's strategies did not distribute equally thorough the English translation of slangs of Pink Nail polish. These results are compatible with the study by Hashemian and Arezi (2015) on exploring applied strategies in

translating two American movie subtitles through using Baker's (1992) model. In their research, idiomatic and slang expressions were extracted from the original versions of the movies and compared with the subtitled translations in Persian. findings indicated that Baker's strategies were not distributed equally between the movies. That is to say, all the idiomatic strategies were used in the two translations but with different frequency and percentage.

 Additionally, the translation accuracy was examined and some of the slang phrases are vague and the reader could not find the main meaning of the sentence like;

You're changing my bread into bricks) and (بیا با من حضرت عباسی معامله کن) : نون منو آجر کنین) :

Deal with me as if with the Holy Abbas). Thus, the translator has to explicit the above

sentences and explain about Holy Abbas in footnote.

 Sometimes the translator has added some words to the sentences in order to make them more understandable such as;

The dogs went for each other, growling and snarling). The (سگها گاهی به سر و کل هم می پریدند):

word (snarling) was added to the original sentence.

In another example, (سر به نیست شده بود: his wife Mohtaram had disappeared again) the

translator added (again) to emphasize on the repeating the wrong action.

 However, some words were omitted to the selected original text as;

was (تعریف کنیم) Let's see how you do). That in this sentence the word of (بینیم و تعریف کنیم):

deleted from the text. Totally, the translator tried to find suitable equivalences in most of the selected parts to be closer to target language. In terms of inaccuracy and shortcomings, the results are in accordance with Mashhady and Pourgalav (2013) investigated the slang translation in dialogues from English into Persian using Venuti's model and some shortcomings were found in the translation of slang phrases.

6. Conclusion

As this study provided an in-depth analysis of the extent of the translation accuracy, some shortcomings and inaccuracies have been seen in the English version as vagueness translation, untranslated words, adding and removing some words from TL. In the translation of slangs as

informal and specific items, it is better to find target equivalents for the unfamiliar and unknown terms instead of remaining them untranslated or adding/ removing them, and if translator cannot find the appropriate equivalents, S/he can apply the most related strategy so that the TL readers know and understand about the SL culture. *Findings also revealed that all translation strategies were used by the translator except "Translation by illustration", which shows that all the target slang items covered the aspects of the source items and the equivalent items. However, none of the translation strategies were equally distributed in English translation of Pink Nail Polish. Based on the analysis of slangs, "Translation by paraphrase using the related word" strategy has been applied frequently by the translator. This strategy is most commonly used in the process of translating informal words in the cases that the translator cannot find any equivalents for the source item. In Baker's (1992) view, when no equivalents exist, it is not a wise act to omit the whole item but to present more clarifications on it. It tends to be used this strategy when the SL word or phrase is lexicalized in the TL but in the different form, to make the TL reader feels more natural. Since there are lexical or stylistic differences between the two languages, it is not always existed correspondence, thus the given meaning would not be an exact equivalent or semantic equivalent of the source item.*

As earlier mentioned, the least frequent strategy referred to "Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation". In Baker's (1992) view, this strategy used by translator for dealing with culturally-specific items, modern concepts and buzz words. It is helpful when a word appears multiple times in a text. The translator mentioned the word by explanation at the first time, and at other times, that word used on its own. In the analysis of slang translation strategies, all of them (except one) applied by the translator, ranging from the "Translation by paraphrase using the related word" used at the highest frequency, to the strategy of "Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation" being used at the lowest frequency.

Regarding the results, the translators should be aware of the translation strategies and theoretical translation issues presented by different scholars. More importantly, they should have a good command of the TL slang expressions. Also, in the case of translating literary text as a story, they should benefit from creativity to overcome the challenging task of transferring slangs from the SL to TL. It is worthy to note that, translation of literal texts which is used for slang expressions, rarely achieves absolute or even partial dynamic equivalence due to cultural differences, however, literal translation of vulgar slang usually achieves absolute dynamic

equivalence and retains the effect of slang. Since slang translation is considered as a major challenge in the translation process, the most appropriate strategy should be applied by the translators to produce a cultural and understandable translation for the TL readers.

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