A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF THE SLANG WORDS IN THE *MASTER OF NONE: SEASON 1 TV SERIES* SUBTITLES FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to analyze the translation strategies of slang words from English to Indonesian in a TV series titled Master of None by Azis Ansari. The theories used for analyzing the strategies are by Gottlieb. The method used in this research was a descriptive qualitative method. There were 30 data collected from four episodes. The results showed that the transfer strategy was the most used strategy with a total of 18 data (60%), paraphrase strategy with a total of six data (20%), deletion strategy with a total of three data (10%), expansion strategy with a total of two data(7%), and the last is condensation strategy which only found once (3%). The findings indicated that transfer strategy is frequently used because the slang that appeared in the TV series most of the time only needs to be translated to its literal meaning. As for future research, it is advisable to find slang terms in literary work other than movie.

Keywords: slang, subtitling strategy, subtitle

ABSTRAK

Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa slang dari bahasa ke Inggris ke bahasa Indoneis yang ditemukan dalam serial TV berjudul Master of None oleh Azis Ansari. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis strategi tersebut adalah teori dari Gottlieb.Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitan ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Terdapat 30 data yang dikumpulkan dari 4 dari 10 episode yang tersedia. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa strategi transfer adalah strategi yang paling sering digunakan dengan total 18 data (60%), strategi paraphase dengan total enam data(20%), strategi deletion dengan total tiga data (10%), strategi expansion dengan total dua data (7%), dan yang terakhir adalah strategi condensation dengan satu data (3%). Temuan mengindikasikan jika strategi transfer adalah strategi yang paling sering digunakan karena kata-kata slang yang muncul di serial TV ini pada umumnya hanya butuh untuk diterjemahkan ke arti yang sebenarnya.Untuk penelitian berikutnya, slang yang dianalisis dapat bersumber pada karya sastra.

Kata kunci: slang, strategi penerjemahan takarir, takarir

INTRODUCTION

The internet makes it simple to present entertainment through digital devices. One of them is to watch a movie. A few decades ago, there were only two options: going to the movie theater or purchasing a DVD/VCD player. Of course, there are less numbers and various film choices. In the modern day, people can watch movies through paid movie streaming sites that are readily accessible from a smartphone, laptop, or any other digital device. Another offer from this site is its vast selection of movie from various genres and languages.

Most movies circulated in Indonesia are in English. Thus, the translator or the subtitler, must have good knowledge both in the source and the target language. Moreover, if there are figurative languages in the movie which requires proper understanding of transferring its meaning. This notion is supported by Newmark (1988). He mentioned that an act of translation is how the translator is able to expressively express and uncover the meaning of the source text into the target language, exactly what the author wants to convey without any changing of its intended message.

Bell (1991) added if translators do not equipped with enough context, then they would have no clue on what to do on related matters. Textual meaning is a very essential in translation activity. For this research, since the focus is about translating figurativelanguage, a slang to be specific. Abrams (1993) explained that figurative languageis a deviated form of language that used daily, which mean, it is some kind of deviation from the formal or general language, a deviation of meaning or definition,and deviation of words sequences in order to obtain specific certain of effects or meanings.

The definition of translation according to experts sometimes seems to be overlapping each other but at the same time also filling the gap between each. To conclude, Munday (2001) added that translation is one of many forms in communication in the field and for that reason such activity looks to pass on, across social and semantic limits, different or any other form of communication that might be expected for various purposes and for different readers or audience engaged in that thing. In general, translation is the transfer of messages and ideas from the source language to the target language, whether it is written or not written, already

has a written system or not, or whether one or both of these languages are sign language even in some figurative languages like slang words, the translator would have to be able to convert the source language into the most acceptable target language which requires syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic understanding as well as the ability to analyze the source language to suit perfectly without sounding or looking unnatural.

The already translated utterance from the movie will be put in the movie as a subtitle in a written form displayed on the screen as the movie scene goes by. According to Chiaro (2012), audio-visual translation is an activity of changing the spoken form of language from one language to another into a text which is called subtitle and subtitling is considered as one of the two modes of translation for screen translation. The act of subtitling cannot be done only by just putting the translationas it is on the screen because there are rules to follow in order to do so.

There are some previous researches which are similar to this research. The first one is from Rahmawati (2015). The purpose of this research is to identify what types of slang and subtitling strategies used in the film are also types of equivalence found in its subtitle. This research used a descriptive qualitative approach and the data are analyzed based on some theories. The researcher determined each type of slang based on Finnegan's lexical meaning theory and Yule's word-formation theory. She used a subtitling theory proposed by Gottlieb and a type of equivalence proposed by Kade for her subtitling strategies. Throughout the film, a total of 370 slang terms (words and phrases) were found by the researcher. The findings indicate that there were 8 types of slang identified from 12 classifications, with the most common type of slang, Synonymy, (55.14%) appearing in the movie subtitle. There are also seven out of 10 subtitling strategies usedin the movie subtitle, with Transfer being the most commonly used strategy (43.43%). Moreover, in equivalence, from four types, there are three found in the movie with the most frequent type being used is One to Several (95.9%). Furthermore, a combination of Transfer - Synonymy - One to Several type of equivalence most of the time showed up simultaneously in the movie subtitle with 73 occurrences. The researcher concluded that the subtitling strategies, types of slang, and types of equivalence found in the movie are linked to each other because

by just identifying the subtitling strategies used to translate the slang words and phrases in the movie subtitle the researcher is able to figure out the type of slang and equivalence used to convert it to the target language.

The second previous research is from Panjaitan (2017). The purpose of this research is to identify how slang language is represented in the movie and whether slang language can befound in fiction movies or not as another movie did. This research is conducted by using qualitative methods to describe the existing situation in the movie. To analyze the data, the researcher applied the theory from Eble and Partridge to analyze the types of slang and Partridge's theory to investigate the function of slang used in the data. The results of this research explained that there are 16 data collected by using theories of slang, 14 data containing Society slang based on Partridge's theory, five data categorized by Eble's theory and showed that Society slang is the type of slangthe characters often used in the movie.

Other similar research conducted by Ekawati (2018). The author's main objectives are to find out the types ofslang, the meaning, and the reason why such slang is used by the characters of the movie. This research used qualitative methods and Eric Partridge's theory of slangand the theory of meaning by Geoffrey Leech. The results of this research explained there are two types of slang that appeared in the movie which are Public House andSociety slang. Besides that, the meaning of each slang used in the movie is explained using the context where the slang appeared in the particular movie scene.

Those researches show some similarities in terms of its main topic which is about slang translation analysis, subtitling strategies, meaning of the slang, and what types of slang often appeared in the data used in the research. However, this proposed research will focus on how slang is translated from a set of subtitling strategies theory from Gottlieb as cited in (Ghaemi & Benyamin, 2011).

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN SUBTITLING

Gottlieb as cited in Ghaemi & Benyamin (2011) said that subtitling is a way to provide a verbal message in audio-visual media in a different language in a form of one or few lines of written text that are displayed on the screen in sync with the

verbal message of the source language. Subtitling strategies are needed to break the obstacles found in the audio-visual product when rendering the message from source language to target language. Therefore, the researcher will use subtitling strategies provided by Gottlieb namely as follows:

a. Expansion

This strategy is used when some cultural matters appear in the source language and it requires longer explanation because the equivalence of it cannot be found in the target language. For example:

SL: You will have two marriages. One **long**, one **short.**

TL: Kau bisa mengalami 2 kali pernikahan. Yang **satu awet**, satunya lagi **hanya sebentar**. (Widiastuti & Krisnawati, 2010)

b. Paraphrase

Paraphrase refers to when the subtitler found that the source language's sentence structure or wording needs to be changed to make it readable and easier to comprehend. For example:

SL: And when **I look into your eyes**, I hear dolphins clapping.

TL: Dan saat **aku menatapmu**, Kudengar lumba2 mengepak. (Widiastuti & Krisnawati, 2010)

c. Transfer

This strategy is related to how the message in the source language is completely translated as it is without addition, deletion, changing or modifying it since the subtitler translates the utterance using literal words and maintains its original text structure. For example:

SL: …**have many friends, many experiences**.

TL:…**punya banyak teman, banyak pengalaman**. (Widiastuti & Krisnawati, 2010)

d. Imitation

This is used to maintain the same form of the source language usually related to a person's name and places. For example:

SL: …**prosciutto** with melon…

TL: …**prosciutto** dengan melon… (Widiastuti & Krisnawati, 2010)

e. Transcription

This strategy will be used when there is some unusual appearance of terms in the source text such as a third language or other unrecognizable language. For example:

SL: No, **divorziata**.

TL: Tidak, **bercerai.** (Widiastuti & Krisnawati, 2010)

f. Dislocation

This strategy will be applied when there is some kind of special effect used in the original dialogue where the translation of it is more important than the content itself, for example, silly songs found in cartoon movies.

g. Condensation

This type of strategy is commonly used by a subtitler to make text briefer, leaving some unnecessary elements in the least obtrusive way possible without losing its message. For example:

SL:

a. So glad to finally meet you.

b. Nice to finally meet you.

TL:

c. Senang akhirnya bisa bertemu dengan anda.

d. **Sama-sama.**

(Widiastuti & Krisnawati, 2010)

h. Decimation

Decimation is basically an extreme way of condensation when for some reasons important elements potentially will be omitted and for reason of discourse speed. For example, when the characters are having an argument and talking really fast saying lots of words.

i. Deletion

This strategy refers to a complete elimination of parts of a text.

j. Resignation

This strategy is used when it is impossible to find translation solutions and the meaning is inevitably lost.

As Cintas & Remael (2020) said, in line with dubbing and voice over, subtitling is a way to synchronize all the elements in audio visual work such as sound, images, and time with the target text without making any contradiction. This will be done so that the activity and what the characters are saying which in the end should be delivered perfectly in time with the original speech. The act of subtitling is not only to provide necessary information regarding how the already translated utterance is attached to the movie as it is but also to follow and pay attention to such as how long the subtitle will appear in each scene of the movie and also how many letters that is considered to be appropriate to be put on the scene in order for it not to become a distraction for the audience instead of something helpful.

METHOD

The method used in this research was a descriptive qualitative method. It was because the result of the data which were being analyzed were later presented and explained by words descriptively. As stated by Kothari (2004), descriptive qualitative research is something related to various types of fact-finding enquiries with in- depth analysis that seeks to uncover the underlying meaning and purpose of something. Thus, this paper will describe and explain the data and its analysis.

The data of this research were taken from the slang words found in the *Master of None* subtitle and its Indonesian translation. *Master of None* is an American drama-comedy television series aired on Netflix which was created and played by Aziz Ansari himself. The storyline revolves on Dev Shah's daily life, a 30 years old Indian-American guy who is working as an actor in New York, how he struggles to understand what he wants in his life whether it is about his career, romantic life, friendship, family, exploring every aspects of life as many as he wants, and the ups and downs of his life journey based on Aziz Ansari's real-life experiences.

The reason why *Master of None* was chosen to be used in this research is because nobody has ever conducted a research using this movie regarding the same matter before and there are a lot of slang words found in it because most of the time the scene in the movie uses informal settings so that slang words frequently appear

in the dialogue between the characters. Personal preference of the researcher liking comedy movies is also taken into consideration of why this movie is chosen. Besides, the movie also has a great rating score which intrigued the researcher in using it. From ten episodes available, the researcher had decided to only use the first four episodes because the repeated appearance of similar slang words with the same strategies applied of how to translate the slang words was frequently found throughout the whole movie so it was enough to only use four episodes and insufficient amount of time to conduct the research has also taken into consideration of doing so.

There were several steps that have been done by the researcher to collect the data. First, watching every episode of the movie while paying attention to the utterances and subtitles. Second, taking notes of every slang term appeared in the movie. Then, categorizing the slang words into different groups based on subtitling strategies theory by Gottlieb in Ghaemi & Benyamin (2011).

In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzed the slang words found from the subtitles by using English monolingual dictionaries and Slang online dictionary to make sure the meaning of the English slangs and consulting KBBI online dictionary in checking the meaning of the equivalence for the slangs. After that, the researcher analyzed the translation strategies by Gottlieb as cited in Ghaemi & Benyamin (2011). Lastly, the conclusion is drawn from the analyzed data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the 30 slang words and phrases which were being analyzed and discussed, it was found that there are only five out of ten Gottlieb's subtitling strategies used in the movie. The strategies used from the most frequent to the least respectively are paraphrase, condensation, expansion, deletion, and transfer.
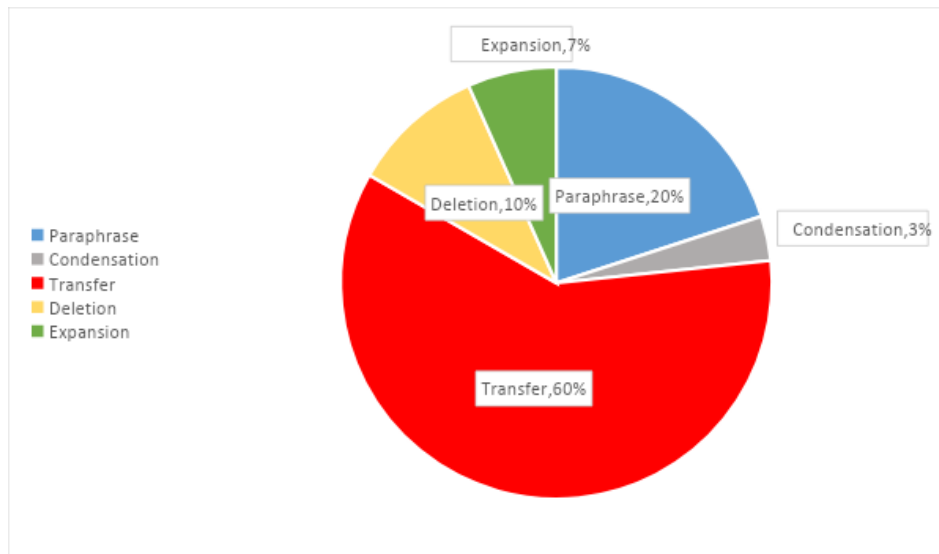
Figure 1.Translation strategy

The chart above shows that transfer is the most used strategy, found 18 times from all the analyzed data which is 60% in total. The second most used strategy is paraphrase, found six times from all the analyzed data which is 20% in total. The third most used strategy is deletion, found three times from all the analyzed data which is 10% in total. The fourth most used strategy is expansion with two appearances which is 7% in total and the last strategy found in the movie is condensation with only one appearance which is 3% in total.

The analysis will be given by explaining each selected data from the most appliedstrategy that is transfer strategy as follows.

Table 1 Transfer strategy

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Let's chow down at Mr. Chows.	Ayo makan di Mr. Chows
2	Take Alice. She's smoking hot.	Ajaklah Alice. Dia seksi.
3	That's dope.	Itu keren
4	Hey, Amanda. What's up?	Hai, Amanda. Apa kabar?
5	No twerking during takeoff!	Dilarang joget saat lepas landas!
6	Yeah, you're the man!	Ya! Kau keren!
7	You mind if I use your restroom real quick?	Boleh kupakai kamar kecilmu sebentar?
8	You gotta hit me with the deets on that candle.	Kau harus menjelaskan tentang lilin itu.
9	That's cold.	Itu kejam.
10	Okay, I think I'm gonna head out soon, Dad.	Baiklah. Aku akan segera pergi, Ayah.
11	Mason says Happy Endings is poppin off.	Mason bilang Happy Endings sangat bagus.
12	Oh, yum!	Lezat!

No	Source Language	Target Language
13	**You're** right, Dad. We're pretty screwed.	Ayah benar. Kita cukup kacau.
14	I'm going to hang out in the park.	Aku akan jalan-jalan di taman
15	If she's looking good and smelling good, I'm down.	Jika dia cantik dan wangi, aku langsung saja.
16	Private racism becoming public racism that gets fool fired is sobomb	Rasisme pribadi menjadi rasisme umum yang membuat si idiot dipecatitu keren.
17	I don't give a shit about the apology.	Aku tak peduli dengan permintaan maaf.
18	What do you say buddy?	Bagaimana menurutmu, kawan?

From the table above, it shows that there are 18 data that belong to transfer as thetranslation strategy. The researcher is going to explain some of them as follows.

The first datum that used transfer strategy in translating the slang term is:

SL: Let's **chow down** at *Mr. Chows*.

TL: Ayo **makan** di *Mr. Chows*.

The conversation above is between Dev and his friend, Brian. They were having dinner the night before with both of their parents. Both Dev and Brian's parents were having nostalgia about their journey as an immigrant before coming to America. There were quite a lot of funny and touching stories of their parents which they both have not heard before. Days later, Dev and Brian were just walking on a street when Dev got a group chat message notification from his dad saying "*Let's **chow down** at Mr. Chows*!" Dev's father's intention was to have another dinner like before since they had a great time the last time they had one. Seeing that, Dev told Brian that his dad wants to have another dinner together. Before responding to that, Brian was confused as to why he did not get invited to the group chat when his parents did. Apparently, Dev's father invited the wrong person whose name is identical with Dev's friend: Brian. This is because Dev's father is not really social media literate. After that, both Dev and Brian have decided to reject the idea of having another dinner because they did not feel like it and were about to go somewhere else.

This dialogue takes place at a restaurant when Dev is having dinner with his friends Arnold, Brian, and Denise. In the beginning, Dev said that he has a ticket for a show called Father John Misty Show that he got from his friend Dave. The

reason for that is, Dave could not go to the show because he had a health issue, a kidney stone, so then Dev just printed out his ticket and offered it to Brian. But then, Arnold suggested, instead of taking Brian to that amazing show, he should just go find a woman and Dev agreed to it. Dev then said he actually already got two candidates that he could take out to the show which are Anna, a girl he met at a place called *Cabin Bar* and a journalist who writes for the *New York Times* that he met at his friend's birthday party. After that, a waitress named Alice approached them saying whether they needed anything and complemented Dev's shoes. Hearing that, Arnold said that Dev should go and ask Alice to go to the show since she is a good looking woman.

The term "*...She's **smoking hot**.*" is a slang that according to Collins Dictionary means a reaction said by a male after seeing a gorgeous looking female. Urban Dictionary said that ***smoking hot*** means an attractive or sexy looking female and male. In KBBI, **"seksi"** means ***merangsang rasa berahi (tentang bentuk badan, pakaian, dan sebagainya).*** All these definitions correspond to each other with quite the same meaning so that it can be considered the strategy used to translate the term is transfer because every word on the sentence is translated as it is without changing anything.

The next one that used transfer strategy in translating the slang term is:

SL: That's **dope**.

TL: Itu **keren**.

The situation on the utterance above is when Dev was telling his story to his friends Arnold and Denise about how he managed to avoid having his girlfriend getting pregnant. Flashback to the night before, Dev and his girlfriend were having sex and the condom broke when they were just about finished doing it. They were panicking and worrying if she would become pregnant because of it. Then, they searched up on the internet about what to do when someone broke their condom which resulted in taking a birth control pill. Immediately, both of them went to the pharmacy to buy the pills before Dev took her home by car. Then, it is back to the current scene when Dev was having a conversation with his friends regarding that matter. Dev said it was so fortunate that they had another plan other than using a condom in order to avoid two people that barely know each other from having a

child and thought the plan B was the best and then he said *"That's **dope**."*.

The term "***dope"*** is a slang which according to Cambridge Dictionary has a meaning of ***very good***. The Online Slang Dictionary (n.d) also explained that it means very good; excellent; cool. In KBBI, ***keren*** means ***perlente (berpakaian bagus, berdandan rapi, dan sebagainya)***. The first definition listed in KBBI is the most suited to ***dope*** because the plan that Dev made to get a birth control for his girlfriend was considered the best by him therefore makes the word ***keren*** is not so far off of a translation for the word ***dope***. From that, the researcher can conclude that transfer is the strategy used to translate the sentence since the translation of the source language stays the same in terms of word structure and meaning without any modification.

The fourth datum which used transfer strategy in translating the term is:

SL: Hey, Amanda.**What's up?**

TL: Hai, Amanda. **Apa kabar?**

The utterance above happened when Dev was at Zach's, Kyle's son, who is Dev's friend, birthday party. Dev was just standing around when Amanda approached him. Seeing her walking to his direction with her two kids, Dev then said something along this line, *"Hey, Amanda. **What's up?**"*.

According to Cambridge Dictionary, ***"What's up?"*** is an informal way to greet someone. It is basically a different form of saying "***How are you?***". The same explanation is also provided by The Online Slang Dictionary that said it is a way to greet someone synonymously with ***"How are you"*** and it can also be used to ask someone ***"What's going on?"*** but instead of a greeting, it is an inquiry into current situations. Moreover, the translation from the target language to the source language is ***"Apa Kabar"*** which according to KBBI, is also a phrase to ask someone how they are doing in Indonesian. Therefore, transfer is a strategy used to translate the term because from the very first word to the last of the utterance mentioned, the word is translated in its literal sense with no grammar modification in the target languages.

The last datum which used transfer strategy in translating the slang term is:

SL: No **twerking** during take-off!

TL: Dilarang **joget** saat lepas landas!

The situation of the dialogue above happened when Dev was taking a break in a movie set and was having a meal with Ben. Ben said it is a huge movie compared to the movie he previously took part in called *The Cookout*. Upon hearing that, Dev was surprised and came to realize that he actually knew him but forgot who he was. Then, Dev asked him if he was also in a movie called *Soul Plane 3: This Is How We Flew It* which was responded by Ben by asking Dev whether he remembered Ben's famous line in the movie "*No **twerking** during take-off*!".

The term "***Twerking***" according to Cambridge Dictionary is ***dancing; to do a style of dancing by moving and bending the bottom and hips***. More or less the same definition is also provided by The Online Slang Dictionary saying that it has a meaning of ***dancing in sexual manner which often involves the shaking of someone's butt.*** Moreover, the translation to the target language for the word "***Twerking***" is *"**Joget** "*which, as defined by KBBI, has a meaning of *tari (sembarangtarian).* Therefore, from all the definitions above it can be considered that this datum used a transfer strategy in translating the term because the utterance in the source language is translated word by word without any modification. Every word is converted to the target language in its actual meanings.

The second most used strategy which is paraphrase will be elaborated next by the researcher by giving an explanation from each selected data below.

Table 2 Paraphrase strategy

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Never heard any of that **shit.**	**Aku jadi tahu lebih banyak.**
2	You've **got Danvers by the balls**	Kau **sudah menguasai Danvers.**
3	That **sucks**	**Sayang sekali.**
4	**Chilling** man	**Baik.**
5	Dude, that's some **easy money.**	**Lumayan juga**
6	You **betcha**.	**Tentu saja.**

As we can see from the table above, there are six data that are categorized into paraphrases. Some of them will be explained by the researcher along these lines.

The first datum that used paraphrase strategy in translating the slang term is:

SL: Never heard any of that **shit.**

TL: Aku jadi tahu lebih banyak

  The context behind the utterance above is Brian was talking to Dev that he did not expect the dinner they both had together with their family the other night to be really enjoyable. Brian was surprised with all the stories his parents shared which he never heard before and thought that their journey as an immigrant in America was insane. Brian then said to Dev *"Never heard any of that **shit**"*.

  According to Cambridge Dictionary, ***"shit"*** is ***something nonsense or low quality; an insult; criticism; and unfair treatment***. On the other hand, The Online Slang Dictionary explained that it means ***"things" in the general sense whether it is physical or non- physical objects.*** With those definitions, the translator could actually translate it as ***"hal itu"*** in the target language since in KBBI ***"hal"*** means ***keadaan; peristiwa; kejadian (sesuatu yang terjadi)*** and ***"itu"*** means ***kata penunjuk bagi benda (waktu, hal) yang jauh dari pembicara***. But, the translator decided to not just translate the term ***"shit"*** to any available equivalence in the target language but to use paraphrase strategy and change the entire structure of the sentence with different wording to convey the message without creating a confusion because the audience can figure it out from watching the movie scene.

The second datum that used paraphrase strategy:

SL: You've got Danvers by the **balls.**

TL: Kau sudah **menguasai** Danvers

  The situation regarding this dialogue is that Dev and Ravi were having a conversation after doing an audition for a film which Dev did not really like because it requires them to talk with an Indian accent. Then, Dev asked Ravi if he would try to do another audition called the Three Buddies since it does not have a requirement to talk with any accent. Ravi, curious, told Dev to send the information about that audition to him. Fast forward, they met at the audition and wished good luck to each other. The next day, Dev who was having lunch with his friends got an email from his agent saying that he did not get the cast. But, accidentally he received an email which he was not supposed to see from Jerry Danvers saying that Ravi and Dev were great but there can only be one Indian guy so just meet them both so we can

"curry our favour". Dev was mad seeing that last part of Danvers' comments because it is racism. After that, Dev went to meet his agent Shannon saying that he will leak the email which Shannon did not agree to. She said he can use it to blackmail him so that Dev can get the cast, not Ravi.

According to The Online Slang Dictionary *"balls"* means *courage; guts; male testicles*. It is related to someone's bravery in doing something and also an informal way to say male testicles. On the other hand, Cambridge Dictionary explained that to *"have somebody by the balls"* is *to have complete power over someone in a situation*. In KBBI, *"menguasai"* has a meaning of *berkuasa atas (sesuatu); memegang kekuasaan atas (sesuatu)*. In conclusion, the translator used paraphrase strategy in translating the term because he changed the wording in some parts of the utterance in a briefer way in the target language since it cannot be translated literally.

Moving on from the second most used strategy, the researcher will then giveexplanations about deletion strategy found in the movie as listed below.

Table 3 Deletion strategy

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Dev, did you hear me **banging out** thatChopin for you?	Dev, dengar lagu Chopinkuuntukmu?
2	Plus she's vibing on those slips, **brah.**	Dia juga suka sepatu itu
3	Yeah, I could feel it **going south** as I was saying it.	Ya, kurasa juga begitu

As mentioned in the table above, there are three pieces of data which contain a deletion strategy. Only one of them is going to be explained by the researcher.

One of the data that used deletion strategy in translating the slang term is:

SL: Dev, did you hear me **banging out** that Chopin for you?

TL: Dev, dengar lagu Chopinku untukmu?

The context of the utterance above is when Dev and Arnold were looking for a gift to give to Kyle's son who was having a birthday that day. Dev was playing with a toy which can produce sound while Arnold was playing a floor piano. In order to play the piano someone needs to stomp on the tuts to make the sound come out. Arnold was stomping on the tuts quickly and aggressively before asking Dev whether he heard the song or not.

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary **"bang out"** is to produce something in a quick or hurried manner. Similar to that, The Online Slang Dictionary also defined that it means ***to produce something, usually quickly***. From those definitions, the researcher concluded that the translator completely deleted the slang term on this datum. But, by deleting it does not make the whole utterance become meaningless because the translated part of the utterance is still going to deliver the main message properly.

The fourth strategy which is expansion will be elaborated below by the researcheras follows.

Table 4 Expansion

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Yeah, he is, but he can still be a real **dick** sometimes.	Ya, tapi kadang **sifatnyamenyebalkan**
2	Got you covered, **Injun**!	Siap, **Pak India**!

From the table above, there are two data which used expansion strategy. Only oneof them is going to be explained by the researcher.

One of the data that used expansion strategy in translating the slang term is:

SL: Yeah, he is, but he can still be a real **dick** sometimes.

TL: Ya, tapi kadang **sifatnya menyebalkan.**

The context of the dialogue above is that Dev was having a conversation with Amanda at Zach's birthday party. Amanda's kids Lila and Grant were playing and joking with Dev. Then, Dev said to Amanda that her son, Grant, has grown up a little bit compared to the last Dev met him. Hearing that, Amada did not deny it because it is supposed to be like that. But, he can sometimes become an annoying person to deal with.

According to Cambridge Dictionary, the meaning of ***"dick"*** is ***a stupid man***. More or less the same definition is explained by The Online Slang Dictionary which is ***a mean person; jerk; "asshole"***. The definitions from KBBI are similar to the other two definitions. In KBBI, ***"sifat"*** means ***peri keadaan yang menurut kodratnya ada pada sesuatu (benda, orang, dan sebagainya)*** and the word ***"menyebalkan"*** is ***menimbulkan rasa sebal; mengesalkan (hati).*** For that reason, this datum is using expansion strategy to translate the slang term because the word

in source language might create misleading information if it is translated literally since it needs more explanation in the target language in order to deliver the meaning clearly just like the translator did in this datum.

This next strategy is the last strategy used in the movie. Condensation strategy will be explained by the researcher below.

Table 5 Condensation

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Ah, **shit,** okay.	Sial.

As can be seen from the table above, there is only one datum that belongs to condensation strategy. Hence, the researcher will explain it below:

SL: Ah, **shit,** okay.

TL: Sial.

The situation is Amanda was going to go to a meeting and brought her kids with her. But, Dev offered himself to babysit and go playing around with them before meeting up with Amanda in her house. They were playing in the park, buying ice cream, even accompanying Lila to the bathroom which was very awkward for him. Then, on their way home, Dev got a message from Amanda saying he should buy some beers before going to her house. Dev, a little annoyed, said *"ah, shit, okay."* Then proceed to buy the beers in the supermarket.

According to Collins Dictionary, "*shit*" means *a word people say to something they do not like*. Another definition from The Online Slang Dictionary, shit means something to say to convey anger or disappointment. Moreover, KBBI explained that *"sial"* is *malang; celaka; buruk nasibnya*. Therefore, it suits the actual definition of the slang word itself. However, the reason this datum is considered to be using condensation strategy is because the translator omitted the other elements in the utterance which is not important to be conveyed except the slang word.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analyzed, the slang terms in the movie most of the time are translated by using transfer strategy because generally, the translator translated the terms to its literal meaning without distorting the utterance's massage

or creating any confusion when it is converted to the target language and being read by the audience while simultaneously watching the movie scene. Moreover, paraphrase, deletion, expansion, and condensation are used by the translator to accommodate the need to make a brief translation and less distorted target language translation in terms of meaning since some slang terms needed to be translated by changing the structure of the sentence and the wording, complete removal of the slang terms itself, giving further explanation about the slang, and removing unnecessary elements found in the utterance.

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