INTRODUCTION

Audiovisual Translation (AVT) is a study that develops translation activities and creates interpretive actions that are characterized by interaction in handwritten and spoken form in the presence of images and sounds. In this interpretation, there are two most popular types are dubbing and subtitling. According to (Cintas & Remael, 2014) subtitling can be said to be the result of a translation consisting of written text, generally subtitled at the bottom of the screen, which tells the speaker's original dialogue, as well as the discursive elements that appear in the film such as letters, inserts, and graffiti, or it can be information contained in the soundtrack of the film.

The subtitle is a media link between the subtitler and the audience if the audience doesn't understand what the subtitler conveyed in the translation of the movie then the subtitler doesn't convey information from SL to TL correctly makes the subtitler must use the correct and clear language so that the information contained in the SL is conveyed clearly in TL. Moreover, if in a movie there is a slang word then the subtitler must also set the appropriate language when interpreting the slang word so that there is no misunderstanding of meaning.

Slang word is often seen when people watch movies, series, or television shows. Slang itself is already part of our daily conversation when people meet friends. In subtitles, itself slang is very important to translate slang clearly and precisely so that the people will understand the message conveyed from the film clearly without any misunderstanding. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, slang is a very informal word or expression that is more common in spoken

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language, especially often used by a certain group of people, children, teenagers, and soldiers. Leech and Svartvik as cited in (Nilasari, 2014) mention slang is a very familiar language in the daily lifestyle and is usually restricted to members of certain social groups, such as juvenile slang, army slang, and theater slang. Slang is usually not fully understood by others, so it can show intimacy and solidarity in members. From Cambridge Dictionary, slang is a very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written, used especially by particular groups of people.

According to Matiello (2008:35), "slang word is categorized into two types of slang, specific slang and general slang". Specific slang is the language used by members of a particular group to show their respect and solidarity towards members of that group or other members of the group. It is also used to underline the identity of the speaker, social status, age, education, and interests. Therefore, specific slang is often spoken by people of the same age. Specific slang can be considered a standard language that is often found in dictionaries classified as non-formal or slang. While general slang is a language often used by speakers to avoid convention or seriousness in a conversation. This general slang is used instead of cliches and standard language to change the level of formality towards others.

There is a similar journal of analysis about the strategies of the slang word. One of the studies on slang expression is done by (Nilasari, 2014) titled *"Subtitling Strategies Of English Slang Expressions In The Indonesian Subtitle Of American Tv Series: Glee Season 1"*. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of English Slang expressions, application of subtitling strategies, and types of meaning equivalence of English Slang expressions found in the American

TV series: *Glee Season 1*. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods. This data analysis was collected manually from the DVD series TV America: *Glee Season 1* and the data analysis is based on several theories. The first is the type of slang proposed by Matiello (2008:35), the second is the subtitling of the theory strategy proposed by Gottlieb (1992: 166), and the latter is equality of meaning by Nida (2001: 41). The results of this study showed that out of the 66 existing data, there are 32 data belonging to specific slang and 34 data belonging to general slang. She applied eight subtitling strategies in translating slang expressions. There are expansions, paraphrases, transfers, imitations, transcriptions, condensation, decimation, and deletion. In this strategies research that is often used is the transfer of as much as 25 data. Of the 66 data above there are 28 data belonging to formal equivalence and 38 data belonging to dynamic equivalence. This data shows that dynamic equivalence is the most frequently used.

Another journal about slang expression is done by (Nugroho & Shepia, 2019) they wrote their journal about *A comparative analysis of translation strategies on slang words in the movie Deadpool 2 between internet fansub and professional translators*. The research focused on translations of slang words and the translations strategies were used by translators of the internet version (IT) and DVD version (DT) contained in *Deadpool* 2. The study aimed to compare the translation of slang words and the use of translations strategies by two translators. This research uses qualitative methods as case studies for research design. In collecting data in Deadpool 2 dialogue researchers used the *NTC American Slang Dictionary by Spears* and used translation strategies by Baker (1992). The results showed that there were 65 slang words found in the movie *Deadpool 2*. The IT

version translates 47 slang words, and the DT version translates 39 slang words. There are interesting findings in this study that 38 slang words were translated differently and The other 27 were the same. When viewed from the translation strategies, TI uses five strategies in translation with more general words, translation by omission, paraphrase using the related word, paraphrase using the unrelated word, and translation using a loan word. Meanwhile, DT uses six strategies, translation by a more general word, translation by omission, paraphrase using the related word, paraphrase using the unrelated word, translation using a loan word, and translation by less expressive word.

The last research is titled *Slang Language Subtitle Strategy in the Movie Entitled "The Social Network" by* (Istiqomah, Rohimah, & Pratiwi, Slang Language Subtitle Strategy in the Movie Entitled "The Social Network", 2019). The research focused on analyzing the strategy of translation slang from English to Indonesian used in the movie *"The Social Network"*. In this study, researchers used a translation strategy from Mona Baker (1992) to analyze the data. Researchers found 30 slang words used in the movie, researchers used five translation strategies by Mona Baker (1992) to translate slang words and revealed that most of the slang words in the movie "The Social Network" had words related to the target language. There are no English slang words are translated into Indonesian slang words in the movie. The researchers mostly use strategies to translate English slang words into Indonesian that have similar expressive meanings. This can be interpreted as the cultural differences of the two countries that make different slang words.

Based on those research, the analysis of data is about slang words. Those researchers also analyzed the strategies that were used in their journals. While in this research, the researchers focus to find out the strategies by Gottlieb (1992: 166) and the type of slang word by Matiello (2008: 35) used in translating slang words in movies.

Translation Strategies in Subtitling

In this research, the researchers used a strategy based on Gottlieb's as cited in (Ghaemi & Benyamin, 2011) translation strategies consisting of ten subtitling strategies as follows.

1. Expansion; the strategy used when a text requires an explanation due to some original nuances that cannot be taken in the target language. The following is the example of this strategy.

   ST: I mean, I haven't got time to tell you, much less talk to that

   raving loony in there

   TT: Tak ada waktu untukmu atau orang gila itu.

2. Paraphrasing; this strategy is used when phrases in the source language cannot be reconstructed in the same way in the target language. The following is the example of this strategy.

   ST: I've now been sitting here for ten minutes now lookin' over this

   rap sheet of yours.

   TT: Aku sudah duduk 10 menit disini mendengar ocehanmu.

3. Imitation; this strategy maintains the same shape, usually the name of the person and place. The following is the example of this strategy.

    ST: … in the auspicious M.I.T. Tech

    TT: MIT Tech

4. Transfer; this strategy refers to translating the source language accurately and clearly in the absence of a word that is not translated. The following is the example of this strategy.

    ST: Med school.

    TT: Sekolah kedokteran.

5. Transcription; this strategy uses unusual terms even in the source language, such as the use of a third language. The following is the example of this strategy.

6. Dislocation; This strategy uses a kind of special effects that are more important than content like silly songs in cartoons. The following is the example of this strategy.

7. Decimation; a strategy that eliminates important parts and some sentences that can confuse the viewer. The following is the example of this strategy.

    ST: I mean, how hard is it to push a motherfuckin' broom around?

    TT: Apa sulitnya menyapu?

8. Condensation; This strategy aims to shorten the text without eliminating the message that you want to convey well. The following is the example of this strategy.

9. Deletion; this strategy refers to the total removal of parts of the text. The following is the example of this strategy.

    ST: "Hey, hon, don't forget the coffee."

    TT: "Jangan lupa kopinya."

10. Resignation; This strategy is used when no translation solution can be found and its meaning inevitably disappears. The following is the example of this strategy.

Research Method

In this research, the researchers use a qualitative method. According to Sekaran as cited in (Raco, 2010), Qualitative research is research as an organized and systematic activity based on data that is carried out critically and objectively to gain a deep understanding of a problem. Based on the definition of experts, qualitative research is descriptive research that produces data based on writing or words that aim to understand social life.

The data of the slang word are found in the movie To All The Boys: Always And Forever. To All The Boys: Always And Forever (2021) is a follow-up movie from the first and second series of To All The Boys I've Loved Before (2018) and To All The Boys: P.S I Still Love You (2020) which tells the story of a new chapter in the love affair between Lara Jean and Peter who began to grow up. The movie is an adaptation of the novel written by Jenny Han and directed by