

INTRODUCTION

The process of translating a text from one language to another is called translation. It is a difficult and demanding process since the translator must be conversant in both the target language and the source text's meaning (Bogucki 2020). The act of translating a text from one language into another is known as translation. Based on Weber as cited in Margo (2011), the translated text must be correct in meaning, retain all of the original's subtleties, and be presented in a style that is elegant and easy for the reader to understand.

A written text that attempts to recreate the original dialogue between the various speakers as well as all other verbal information that is sent visually (letters, inserts, graffiti, text messages, inscriptions, placards, and the like) and audibly (songs, voices of, voiceover narration), is called subtitling, according to (Cintas and Remael 2021). Two techniques used to convey messages including the translation process of mass audio-visual communication, such television and movies, are dubbing and subtitling. A portion of audiovisual translation includes both techniques. One of the things that sets them apart is that, although subtitles are used to translate the audio by utilizing words displayed on the screen, dubbing is used to cover the sounds of movies or television shows with other sounds of the target, based on (Coelho 2003).

In the meanwhile, Baker (2018) outlined the type of translation that qualified translators employ to deal with various non-equivalencies :

1. Translating with more general words:

Replacing specific words with more general words to make them easier to understand. Example: "Pine" is translated into "tree" (rather than "pinus" is translated into "pohon").

2. Translation with more neutral or less expressive words:

Using more ordinary or common words so that the meaning is not too strong or emotional. Example: "Furious" is translated into "angry" (rather than "marah sekali" is translated into "marah").

3. Translation with cultural substitution:

Replacing words or terms that only exist in the original culture with words or terms that are known in the target culture, so that the reader feels familiar. Example: "Thanksgiving" is translated into "Lebaran" in the context of Indonesian culture.

4. Translation using loan words or loan words plus explanation:

Using words from the original language that have not been translated in the target language and adding explanations if necessary. Example: "Sushi" is translated into "sushi (Japanese food consisting of rice and raw fish)".

5. Paraphrasing translation using related words:

Using similar words in the target language. but, perhaps in different forms, so that there is still a connection. Example: "Butterfly effect" is translated into "efek kupu-kupu".

6. Paraphrasing translation using unrelated words:

Using other words that are not directly related but can explain the same

concept. Example: "Deadline" is translated into "batas waktu".

7. Translation with deletion:

removing words or parts that are not important or do not affect the overall understanding. Example: "The man who lives next door" is translated into "Tetangga".

8. Translation with illustrations:

Using pictures or illustrations to explain words that do not have a translation, especially if the text must be short and clear. Example: For the term "bento box" you can use a picture of a Japanese lunch box with illustrations of food inside. The dialogue from a movie or television program that is shown on screen simultaneously with Baker (2001) is translated into subtitles. Words that are spoken in a movie and appear at the bottom of the screen while being translated into another language are referred to as translating, according to Hornby (2000). Usually, it appears at the bottom of the screen in two lines concurrently with the narration or source material.

When translating, a translator could find it difficult to translate discourse into the target language. In certain instances, a single word or statement can be translated into several words with entirely different contexts and meanings. Making viewers appreciate the movie or television show and understand its message is even more difficult. Slang terms used in movies is one issue they must deal with. Slang can be found in novels, lyrics song, and films.

In the definition of Chaer and Agustina (2004), "slang is a variety of language that is often used by teenagers." This indicates that teens now frequently

use slang in both direct and social media interactions with their friends, and the vocabulary of slang is always changing based on how it is used. Slang is not just a way for these people to communicate outside of formal settings; rather, it is a means of fostering a feeling of community, identity, and mutual cultural comprehension (Tigana & Wahyuningsih, 2022). According to Munro, cited in Fasola (2012), slang is defined as non-standard vocabulary and idioms that are used in letters and conversations but not in speeches or official essays.

Slang is the term for words or expressions that are substituted for more common terms by younger speakers and other groups with specialized interests (Yule, 2010: 259). In the words of Allan and Burrige, slang is understood to be colloquial, informal, and highly political language, all of which are seen as far lower than regular communication. Slang is colloquial language that is not included in the official language and is typically used by members of specific social groups to convey meanings that are difficult for outsiders to understand. Subject of the author's research is computer slang because it is widely used in conversations nowadays, particularly in social media, whose user base is still expanding due to the expansion of internet accessibility (Allan & Burrige, 2006).

Allan and Burrige (2006) said that the first use of slang words was in the eighteenth century. At that moment, slang was typically used to modify the satirical expression of being linked to a stranger or a suspect. Many people use words to make jokes or keep a secret of the meaning of the word that they are thinking about, and some people want to express their feelings by using a new language next to Standard English. Allan & Burrige (2006) identifies five types with the inclusion

of fresh and creative types, flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping.

1. Fresh and creative

Fresh and creative means that the slang has totally new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it also can be an up to date word. for example, the slang word Babe is classified as fresh and creative slang words. The type fresh and creative is a type where slang word has a brand new vocabulary, clever imagination, informal variety and can be an up to date words. The word babe refer to someone and creates an informal situation with informal variety.

2. Flippant

It means that a slang word consists of two words or more which does not have correlation with the denotative meaning. for example, the word fucked up. The slangs fucked up indicated a situation or level condition of a person. these word consist of two words that are fucked and up. Each of The two words has a different meaning or their own but when the two words are put together into one phrase or more the meaning is different from the original words.

3. Imitative

Imitative refers to a slang word that imitates or is from a word in Standard English, uses those words in a new context, or combines two distinct words. For example, the word wanna belongs to the imitative type, because it derived from the word "want to". It imitates the original word and still has the same meaning as the original word. Moreover, wanna is mostly used as another way of asking also to refuse something.

4. Acronym

Acronym refers to slang words that the result of the word comes from the first letter of each word in a phrase or using initials from a group of words or syllables and pronouncing them as a new word. For example, the expression WTF is categorized into acronyms, because the word "WTF" is made up of initials from a collection of words or syllables or it is created as a consequence of the first letter of each word in a sentence. The abbreviation WTF, which stands for What The Fuck, is used to express astonishment, annoyance, or lack of interest in anything. WTF is an insulting slang phrase.

5. Clipping

Clipping means the word that comes from deletion of some part of a longer word becomes a shorter form with the same meaning. The slang word "bro" is applied to close male friends who are not biological brothers. The slang term "bro" is classified as a clipping since it has certain words that have been removed but yet have the same meaning as the original. One of the instances is the slang term "bro," which is still used to refer to brothers and has the same meaning as the original term.

This research is connected to earlier studies on the analysis of slang words. Suminar wrote the first research report (2023). Her study focuses on *Translation Strategies Of American Teenagers Slang: A Descriptive Analysis*. Suminar focuses on slang translation strategy in easy a movie subtitles based on Gotlieb's theory. To analyze the data, the researcher used a qualitative approach. The process of analyzing slang terms involves picking out and labeling text and utterances that include them. The study's conclusions show that 64 different American teen slang

terms that are often used in social and academic contexts are featured in the film "Easy A." Seven of Henrik Gottlieb's 10 subtitling strategies were found in the analysis; the Transfer strategy was the most often employed, appearing in 55.22% of the cases. This frequency suggests that the translator concentrated on preserving the context and original meaning of the source language (SL) statements, making sure the translated version stays true to the original material.

Subhiya (2024) wrote the second research piece. *Translation Strategies Of Slang Words In The Subtitle Of Venom: Let There Be Carnage* is the title of her study project. He examined the information using Baker's theory of translation strategy and used the theory types of slang by Allan and Burridge (2006). They used qualitative method for analyse this research, According to his research, there are 45 distinct slang terms that are employed by characters. Four of the five slang word kinds were identified by the investigation, and the type "fresh and creative" mostly surfaced with 17 data. It is followed by flippant which occurred 15 data, imitative 9 data, and clipping 4 data. Additionally, seven out of eight translation procedures were shown to be effective in translating slang by the study. The most often employed strategy, accounting for 46.6% of the total data, is translation by a more board word. The translation by illustration is not being used in the meantime. With a total of 2.2%, the least common method of translating slang terms is by employing borrowed words or loan words with an explanation.

Third research is written by Mantika (2023). Her research entitled *Expansion and Paraphrase Strategies of Slang Words in Teen Movies: A Translation*. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The purposes of

this study are to apply Gottlieb's (1992) theory to analyze the subtitling strategies of expansion and paraphrasing used by translators in translating slang words, and to determine the forms of slang word creation using Yule's (2019) theory. The writer analyze the data is from three movie , which is Work It movie , Moxie movie , and He's All That movie. In this research there are 80 data points were retrieved from the three films. Out of the three movie subtitles, the researchers discovered that just six word structures could be distinguished. The word constructions included numerous processes, compounding, clipping, derivation, conversion, and coinage. In addition, the researchers discovered that the expansion approach was only applied to three pieces of data from the three films. In the meantime, 77 data points from the three films utilizing the paraphrasing technique were examined.

The researcher discovered parallels and divergences with the earlier studies on the examination of slang word translations. The analysis of slang word translation is one area where prior study is similar to this one. However, prior research differs in that it employs a variety of theories to aid in the analysis of research data and includes analysis of many films.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the types of slang words used and reveal the most frequent types of slang words found in *Hit Man* movie. Slang is a non-formal or casual spoken language that is created and used by people in a particular group. Slang reflects the social background of people who use it. Based on the explanation above, this study is intended to analyze the translation strategy of the slang words used in *Hit Man Movie* subtitles. The researcher will categorize the type of slang words (Allan and Burringde 2006) that are used in the *Hit Man*

Movie, then the researcher will also analyze the translation strategies (Mona Baker 2018) that the translator used to translate the subtitle from SL to TL.

METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. Stated that Creswell (2018), a qualitative technique is one that focuses on examining and comprehending the significance of particular persons or groups in order to presume a social or human problem. This research is using qualitative research. As stated by Sudaryanto (2015), a qualitative research approach is one that is based exclusively on existing facts or phenomena that actually exist empirically in its speakers and are generated or documented in the form of existing data. It means that the data consists of questioning and answering by collecting and explaining the data. Qualitative analysis will be conducted on the linguistic and cultural nuances of slang expressions in *Hit Man movie*. A thorough examination of the film's script and its corresponding subtitles will be undertaken to identify instances of slang usage.

The *Hit Man* movie was utilized by the researcher as a Netflix streaming source. *Hit Man* is an American romantic comedy action film that was written and directed by Richard Linklater. He and Glen Powell also co-wrote the screenplay. Powell, Adria Arjona, Austin Amelio, Retta, and Sanjay Rao are among the movie's stars. On May 24, 2024, *Hit Man* was released in the United States. On June 7, 2024, the film was made available on Netflix.

The film *Hit Man* tells the story of Gary Johnson, the professor-turned-mole played by Glen Powell, who is actually a genuine individual and not a fictional contract murderer. *Hit Man*, though, doesn't focus too much on explanation. Gary