

INTRODUCTION

In everyday societies, people would transfer their thoughts and message to the other person. In order to express their thoughts to another, people would use language to start up a conversation and share their message to others, be it is spoken or written through books, e-mails or through social messaging sites. Language has been affected by the cultures of a certain parts of the continent, as cultures or daily events in a certain society can affect the way how people communicate and talk with others regularly. Sometimes cultures can form a new word or phrases within a certain society that the people would preferably use when talking to the others. This means each nation has its own different languages, and in order for a certain language to be shared and transferred to other cultures, translation is needed in order for the people of a certain country would understand the message its transferred despite in a language that they are not originally born. Translation itself has many forms, Jakobson (2018 in Munday) has defined three types of translation in his article, *On Linguistic Aspects of Translation*, Intralingual Translation or rewording, conversion of oral language into the written form, Interlingual Translation or proper translation, a transfer of a source language into a target language, and Intersemiotic Translation or transmutation, conversion of source oral language into target language in a different form. One of the forms in translation was Audiovisual Translation, usually shortened as AVT.

Audiovisual Translation, according to Cintas and Remael (2005) is a method to transfer the message from the source language to the target that involved the use of audiovisual programs, which concern image and sound and sometimes changing the entire mode of how the language was delivered (e.g. from oral to

written). AVT were mostly used in translation that involved the use of image, either static or moving, and sound such as movies, television shows and audiobooks. In the twentieth centuries, AVT had become one of standard method in translating multimedia works such as songs, movie and videogames. One of the methods that fall under the AVT and had since been used in many works such as movies and videogames is subtitling.

Cintas and Remael (2005) had defined subtitling as a method of translation by displaying a text that translates the conversations, discourses, foreign languages within the screen and other audio messages on a certain portion of the screen. Subtitles were often use in movies and some television shows in order to preserve the culture present in the movie. Cintas and Remael had further theorized that subtitle was composed through three main parts, the dialogues spoken by the characters, the images shown on the screen and the subtitles, which itself must synchronized along with the dialogues and its timing adapted to the viewer's readability.

Like translation, there are often issues and challenges present when subtitling a movie, especially when dealing with connotative meanings. Ivarsson and Carroll (1998) have stated that one of the points present from their Code of Good Subtitling Practice was how the register of the target language must be consistent and must have a correct grammatical value, even if there were some mistakes present in the source work. Connotative meanings in subtitling includes language styles, idioms, dialects and humors which could present an issue when subtitling for the target audience, especially if the culture present in the movie contradicts the culture of the target language, which could result in loss of

translation, causing the audience to become ambiguous with the message from the subtitle.

Another issue presented in the process of subtitling were the language features known as marked speech. Cintas and Remael (2007, p. 187) defined marked speech as dialogues that were bound under irregular language terms that have specified meanings unrelated to the standard language. These types of speech were restricted within certain social groups and geographical communities that other cultural groups would not understand the expressions from the different group. Marked speech includes expressive utterances such as interrogative and imperative speech as well as taboo words. One of the types of expressions that were part of marked speech are slangs, which are expressions that were defined and used within certain social groups.

Slang was defined by Allan and Burridge (2006) as the language that were highly informal and constrained within casual conversation that features figurative languages, word play or create a new term based on certain events present in literature works. Slangs are essentially impolite words or phrases that were devised through experience of a person by inventing a new lexical word or modifying an existing word either grammatically or semantically. Each culture has its own different sets of slang expressions and typically preserved under daily interaction between people at different ranges of social level.

Many slangs that were present in many casual conversations were essentially a modified form of a base word. Jay (2000) had stated that slangs are unique languages that were used by certain people of a society, usually used to

elaborate solidarity between the members of the society along to assist the interaction from member to members of the same group. Most of these unique languages were essentially modified form of the existing base language in order to harmonize and smooth out the communication between the people of the social groups. With more and more people using these unique languages, the slang term would become more acceptable to other communities to the point of being added into the dictionaries along with its base form.

With many of the language modified from its base form in order to form an alternate, more casual words, Mattiello (2008) had expressed that slang were formed through modifying the base form of a word grammatically and by its extra-grammatical values or non-standard English word formation. Many of the slangs were a modification of an existing word designed to ease out the conversation between the society. Mattiello (2008) had classified the types of slangs based on its slang formation, which is listed as follows. Compounding, which combining two base forms of words condensed into one single word. Compounding itself has three different variations, either a single word, two condensed and hyphenated words and two separate words, and it can be a combination of different word levels, either noun, verb or adjective. Prefixation, as the name implies, adding a prefix to the beginning of a base word to signify an alternate meaning, as each prefix had already its own established meaning. Similarly, suffixation is the addition of suffix to the end of a base form of a word to denote a different meaning. Final combining forms is similar with the suffixation but through the use of neoclassical compounded suffixes, which are word formations that derived from different root of language, such as Greek and Latin (Negrillo, 2014). Suffixes like *-fest* is part of the combining

forms which meant “special occasion of feast and festivities”. Infixation is adding morpheme or affix in-between a base word. The use of affixes was not very frequent in standard English, therefore this method only occurred in slangs.

Conversion is a type of slang that alternates the word class of a word without resorting any changes in its form, therefore the word still remained the same as the base form but with its class changed. Back-formation, clipping out the affixes of a lengthy words, Reduplicatives is a duplication of a base form, either exact or with vowel alteration to express reverberation of meaning. Acronyms and Initialisms are a group of letters taken from each first letters of a phrase, either pronounced in one word as acronym or individual letters as initialism. Blending is a combination of parts from two different base term to form an alternate form expressing a combination of two meanings. Clipping is a reduction of a lengthy word into a shorter alternative of the base or compounded word. Elliptic rhyming slang are words that were formed by alternating its syllables and pronunciation. Reversed forms are the slangs that were invented by pronouncing the word in reverse order as opposed to natural pronunciation. Variation is a modification of a common word based on its spelling. Its slangs ranged from another base word or newly invented word with similar in spelling and pronunciation the word its based from. Lastly, Word manufacture and fanciful formations are essentially slangs that were created without any particular reasons and with indistinct meaning. It was commonly used for brand names or term that has unspecified foundation.

Translating slang, be it is words or phrases, would present a challenge since it is a word that were originally comprehensible on a certain social group, and adapting them into the target language were proven to be difficult. Vinay and

Darbelnet in Munday (2018) had proposed two main methods in translation, direct translation, which involved of only translating the words and sentences of the source text without changing the meaning and oblique translation, which also adapting the message of the language to the culture of the target language. Like translation, subtitling also present challenges in translating the text, but with the additional difficulties of space and time it needed to be presented. Therefore, Cintas and Remael (2018) had expressed that subtitle are essentially the reduced form of the dialogues spoken in the source language, be it is movies or videogames.

Cintas and Remael (2018) presented strategies for the subtitle translators in order paraphrase as much message from the dialogue while still maintaining the allotted constraints of subtitle. The strategies proposed by Cintas and Remael in subtitling are simplifying verbal periphrases, generalizing enumerations, using shorter near-synonyms or equivalent expressions, using simple tenses, changing word classes, short forms and contractions, changing negations and questions into affirmative sentences, simplifying indicators of modality, turning direct into indirect speech, changing the subject of the sentence or phrase, theme and rheme manipulation, conversion of compound into simple sentences, conversion of active sentences into passive and vice versa, use of pronouns and other deictics to replace noun or noun phrases, merging two phrase or sentence into one and omission.

There are many previous researches related with the analysis of translation of slangs. One of which, is the research from 2019 entitled “*Slang Language Subtitle Strategy in the Movie Entitled The Social Network*” by Istiqomah from *Institut Agama Islam Negeri Surakarta*. This research seeks out the translation strategy used to translate the English slang words found in the Indonesian subtitle

of the movie “The Social Network”. This research used the five translation strategies from Baker. The result of the research is there are 30 slang words and phrases found in the movie, and the most used strategy to translate the slangs is translation by paraphrase using a related word with 15 data. This is then followed by translation by cultural substitution, translation by omission, translation by paraphrase using an unrelated words or phrase with a similar expressive meaning and translation with illustration (using an equivalent target language expression).

Another past research regarding the analysis of slangs translation is a study from 2019 titled “*Subtitling strategies of Slang Expressions in the Fast & Furious 6 Movie Subtitle*” by Rombigah from Gunardama University in Depok. This research analyzes the type of slangs used in the English subtitle of the movie Fast & Furious 6 and its subtitling strategies used to translate the slangs in the Indonesian subtitle. This research used type of slangs from Sumarsono and the subtitling strategies from Gottlieb. The result of this research found 110 slangs were found in the movie, with the most occurring slang type being creativity at 66 data. Followed by using existing words, acronym, metaphor, and apocope. As for the subtitle strategies, the most used strategies to translate the slang in the movie is paraphrase with 74 data. This is then followed by condensation, transfer, expansion, imitation, transcription, deletion, and resignation.

There are differences between these two past researches. The first research seeks out only the translation strategies used to translate the slangs, while the second research not only analyze the subtitling strategies used to translate the slangs, but also its slang types. Furthermore, the first research analyzed the slang translation using the translation procedures, whereas the second research used subtitling

strategies instead, which is also different and older compared to the subtitling strategies used for this research.

This research will analyze the type of slangs and the translation strategies used present in the subtitle of the movie, *Spenser Confidential*, an American action-comedy film released in 2020 directed by Peter Berg and produced by Netflix and Original Film Production. The subtitles from the movie, both English and Indonesian subtitles, were from Netflix. This research will use the types of slangs theory from Mattiello and subtitle strategies by Cintas and Remael.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research will use the qualitative research approach. According to Leavy (2017), qualitative research seeks out and investigates the common experience within the social community and develop its meaning behind its interaction between the people or events that were transpired within the community. Qualitative method itself is aimed to describe a certain situation or developing insight toward social phenomena. Leavy (2017) further stated that this approach built from implications of social event and develop it into clear and definitive data that will be used for preparatory research purposes.

Creswell in Corbin & Strauss (2015) had further explained the characteristic of qualitative research, which is a study done by gathering data and compile them to be part of the research plan. Qualitative research has an adaptive and open nature in which data that can be used for research are plenty and can also be in either oral such as interviews or written like journals (Corbin & Strauss, 2015). In short,