AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION OF SLANG WORDS IN THE SUBTITLES OF CAPTAIN AMERICA: THE WINTER SOLDIER FILM

THESIS
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

David Prasetyo
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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE SATYA WACANA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY SALATIGA 2016
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AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION OF SLANG WORDS IN THE
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Abstract

Watching films becomes one of the ways done by learners to broaden their knowledge about the slang expression of a language and also to master it. However, translating slang words is not easy because translators need to find the appropriate strategies to translate them. This qualitative study investigates the strategies used in the translation in the subtitles of Captain America: The Winter Soldier film. The research data were collected from both English and Indonesian subtitles of the film. In this research, Baker’s (1992) translation strategies were adopted and developed into 7 slang word translation strategies to analyze the research data. The investigation found that there are 115 different slang words used by the characters in it and all of those translation strategies were used to translate the slang words. The analysis also revealed that the number of the English slang words which were translated into Indonesian slang words is far fewer rather than the number of English slang words which were translated using the other strategies.

Key words: Translation, slang word, translation strategy

INTRODUCTION

According to Kurniawan (2010), one of the ways that can increase our ability to speak a language like a native speaker and achieve the speaking fluency by learning slang. English has an abundant range of slang words. In spite of this, not everybody has an opportunity to learn a language in formal educational institutions or from native speakers. Fortunately, there are some other ways to
improve our skills and knowledge of a language. One of them is through watching films with subtitles.

Kurniawan (2010) states that “a movie is not just a matter of entertainment form, but it can be used as a reference to learn and know how the foreign language is used in daily conversation” (p. 4). Besides for entertaining people, films also create a wider access for people especially language learners to learn foreign cultures and languages through films. This also means watching films can be used for incidental vocabulary learning and expanding learners’ knowledge of a particular vocabulary such as slang words. Today, slang words are easily found in films. Because American-made films become the dominant films in Indonesian cinemas, English language becomes the dominant foreign language and American slang words are easily found in those films.

According to Curtis (2001), there are three advantages of watching films as a medium of language learning. The first one is for learning culture. The next one is for an access to input. According to him, this means that in the situation of using films, a film allows people both to acquire and learn a new language. The last advantage is providing motivation and low affective filter where people can motivate themselves to imitate and know about particular parts of language.

As films are watched by many people, it is important to analyze films because it contains language used in everyday life such as slang language. However, the analysis of the slang words translation in films, especially in English-Indonesian subtitles are rarely found. Few of the previous studies only analyze the type or classification of the slang words and the other studies could
analyze the strategies used to translate the slang words, but they use different method or theories. Those issues could make learners and translators lack of information about slang words and the appropriate strategies in slang word translation.

There are several previous studies related to slang language and its translation. Ningrum (2009) in her study of slang expression translations in *Mean Girls* film suggests eight categories which are modified from Baker’s (1992) translation strategies. Those strategies were used to analyze the strategies used in translation slang words or expressions in *Mean Girls* film. Her research found that translation by using a common word or phrase of similar meaning both referential and expressive meaning is the most dominant strategy used by the translator, which was used in 75 data (35.38%). She also analyzed the accuracy level and acceptability level of the translations by using questionnaire with three translators as the respondents. The results show that the accuracy level is high, but the acceptability level is less acceptable.

The next study was conducted by A’isyah (2013) entitled “A Translation Analysis of Slang Words in the Subtitle of the Movie *Wild Child.*” This study focuses on the analysis of translation techniques and also assesses the translation quality, from the aspects of accuracy and acceptability of slang word translation in the subtitle of *Wild Child.* The observation shows that the most used technique is literal translation technique which was used in 38 data (33.62%), followed by established equivalent technique applied to 37 data (32.7%). The analysis of accuracy shows that the level of accuracy is considered to be accurate.
Another previous study was conducted by Sunny (2015). Her research was conducted to investigate the slang word translation strategies used in *The Departed* film. The data were analyzed using Gottlieb’s (1994) subtitling strategies. There are 10 subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb (as cited in Sunny, 2015), however the study only found 8 strategies used by the translator in translating the slang words and the most used strategy is paraphrasing (20 data). From the analysis, she suggested that it is more important for a translator to maintain the content of a slang word than its form.

Ningrum’s (2009), A’isyah’s (2013), and Sunny’s (2015) research’s purpose is analyzing the strategies used by the translator to translate the English slang words found in the film into Indonesian. It means that those three studies have similar objective. Another similarity is the present study and the previous studies used a film as the source of data of the research.

However, there is a difference part between the previous studies and the present study. The previous researchers did not only analyze the strategies used by the translator to translate the English slang words in the film, but they also investigated the accuracy level and acceptability level of the translations. On the other side, this study mainly focuses on analyzing the strategies used by the translator to translate the English slang words in a film, which also became the limitation of the scope of the study.

The film used in this study is *Captain America: The Winter Soldier* produced by Marvel Studios. This film is the second film of *Captain America*
series. Besides its popularity in Indonesian audiences, I chose it because the setting is modern era, where the language and technology that are used in it are those that we use today. It is different with the first film where the setting is during the Second World War. Another reason is the language used in it is not only used in daily life, but also used in military and medical environment.

The research question which becomes the main idea of this study is “what are the procedures or strategies that the translator used to translate the slang words in the subtitles of Captain America: The Winter Soldier film?” This present research was designed to analyze the strategies that are used to translate slang words in the film into Indonesian. It will explain how the translator of this film translates the slang words into appropriate Indonesian, or if there are some slang words that are omitted, it will explain why they were omitted.

This present study is expected to give a useful reference to teachers, learners, and translators who want to broaden their knowledge about slang words and the appropriate strategies to translate slang words, especially in films’ subtitles. Hopefully, it will also provide a useful reference to students of Faculty of Language and Literature or other researchers who want to conduct a study about slang word translation strategies.
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this section, the writer will present some theories related to translation, subtitling and slang words to the writer to disclose the answers of the questions.

Translation

Not all Indonesian audiences understand the meaning of words used in a foreign language, especially those used in films, and this problem could lead to misinterpreting slang words’ meanings. To overcome this problem, the dialogue in the films must be translated into the target language through a process called as translation. There are some definitions related to translation. In Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary & Thesaurus (2014), translation refers to “something that is translated, or the process of translating something, from one language to another.” According to Nida and Taber (as cited in Ran, 2009), translation is a process in which the translator reproduces the words from the source language into the target language that have the similar closest naturalness to the message of the source language both in meaning and style. Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that translation is the process needed to transfer the meanings or messages from source language into target language to overcome the misunderstanding of meanings.

Translation Strategies

The translation strategies used in this research are developed from the Baker’s (1992) classification. I applied her classification in this research because there is still no translation strategy specified for slang words. Baker (1992) in her
book *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* proposes 8 translation strategies. Those translation strategies are:

**Translation by a more general word**

This strategy can be applied to translate a word from a source language into a target language word which is more general to overcome the lack of specificity in the target language. For example, the translation of English word *chair* translated into Indonesian word *perabot* (furniture).

**Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word**

Using this strategy, a translator translates a source language word with a target language word which is less expressive. As an example is the English word *exotic* in “an exotic lily” is translated into the Indonesian word *unik* (unique).

**Translation by cultural substitution**

A translator who applies this strategy translates a source language word by “replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target language item” (Baker, 1992:31) which is more natural, more understandable, and more familiar. As the example is the English words *Cream Tea* translated into Italian word *pastricceria* in an Italian text. *Pastricceria* means *pastry* in English, and it is more familiar to Italian readers.

**Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation**

Borrowing the words from the source language rather than translating them into the target language. As an example is the English word *upload*
loaned into Indonesian translation. *Upload* can be translated into Indonesian word *unggah*, but *unggah* is rarely used in daily Indonesian.

*Translation by paraphrase using a related word*

Used when the source language word is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form in order to make the translation more natural like the source language and more understandable. For example, the English word *shamanic* in “a *shamanic* practice” which is translated into Indonesian phrase *kepercayaan pada kekuatan dukun dan roh* (a belief in the power of shamans and spirits).

*Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words*

When the source language word is not lexicalized in the target language or the meaning is complex in the target language, the translator creates his or her own target language words to translate it in order to make clear its meaning. As an example, in Ningrum (2009) study, the English slang *a little skeez* was translated using this strategy into Indonesian word *brengsek*.

*Translation by omission*

A word may be omitted when it does not convey necessary or significant meaning. For example, the English word *guys* in “hi, *guys*! How are you?” is omitted by the translator in the Indonesian translation “Hai! Apa kabar?” (Hi! How are you?).

*Translation by illustration*

“This is a useful option if the word, which lacks an equivalent in the target language refers to a physical entity, which can be illustrated,
particularly if there are restrictions on space and if the text has to remain short, concise, and to the point” (Baker, 1992:42).

Example:

Source Text : Put peanuts on the cake
Target Text : Taburkan kacang di atas kue (seperti gambar di bawah ini)

Subtitle

According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997), subtitling refers to a process for creating synchronized texts or captions called subtitles, usually located at the bottom of the screen, for film and television dialogue. Translators are needed to translate films into target language (in this case Indonesian) and one of film translation types is subtitle, so people who do not understand English will be able to follow the dialogues and find the meanings by reading the subtitles. According to Arbogast in Ali (as cited in Kurniawan, 2013) subtitle is the written translation of film dialogues that is produced on the screen and it appears simultaneously with the appropriate dialogues. So, the subtitle will show up at the same time with the related utterances or dialogues in the film.

There are two main constraints that are usually found by film translators during the subtitling process. The first one is space limitations. Usually the space for subtitling is only limited to two lines at the bottom of the screen. According to
Serban (as cited in Mustafa, 2012), compression could cause a greater loss of information, so the translators should find the best way to make the subtitles contain enough and necessary message and information for the audience.

The second one is time limitations. Limitation of time or duration also becomes the constraint of subtitling usually found during the process of subtitling. Karamitroglou (2000) argues that 2.5 words to 3 words per second is the average reading speed of the viewers. Hence the length of the subtitles must be enough for the audience to catch up and the presence of the subtitles must be consistent with the related images. Those limitations push translators to create subtitles which are sufficient and effective to convey the message or information for the audiences.

**Slang Language**

One of the terms that will often be found in subtitles is slang language. Most people consider slang as Non-standard language. Dumas and Lighter (1978) state that Standard English has higher prestige rather than slang language. Non-standard English is considered not prestigious because there are some elements that are supposed as rude or taboo such as swearing which are avoided by high status people. There are various definitions associated with slang. The first definition is from the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2014), which defines slang as “very informal words and expressions that are more common in spoken language, especially used by a particular group of people, for example, children, criminals, soldiers, etc.”

The same definition was stated by Bean (1988). He also mentions that slang words come rapidly into language but also sometimes disappear quickly and
easily if they are rarely used. Pei and Gaynor (as cited in Eirene, 2007) in their book “Dictionary of Linguistics” also state the same idea about slang. They state that:

“Slang is a style of language in faintly common use, produced by popular adaptation and extension of the meaning of existing words and by coining new words with disregard for scholastic standard and linguistic principles of the formation of words, generally peculiar to certain classes and social or age groups.” (p. 16)

According Encyclopedia Britannica (1962) slang is informal and colloquial variation or addition to standard speech. Similarly, Alwasilah (1989) defines slang as an informal style and is used in particular occasion. Another definition also was stated by Aronoff (1989). He states that slang is a label or marker which is frequently applied to represent specific informal usages of almost any person in the speech community. Based on the slang definitions from Encyclopedia Britannica (1962), Alwasilah (1989), and Aronoff (1989), it can be concluded that slang is one of informal language styles frequently used in particular speech community or occasion.

**Functions of Slang**

Kurtland (2003) in *The Spoken Word: the Base for Writing and Reading* mentions two major factors why people use slang words. The first reason is practical reasons. People tend to simplify the language they use, especially in casual conversation where they can use slang because it is easier and more practical. The second one is power and solidarity. Someone who uses slang can make his or her utterance or writing more attractive, and shows his or her solidarity towards his or her friends or relatives to minimize differences.
The use of slang words in communication also has several purposes. There are seven functions of slang words found by Lestari (2005) using a method developed by Mahsun (2000) in her research about the use of slang words in people communication in internet. The first function is building affiliation among the community members where slang is used to greet the rest members as the expression of close relationship. Next is euphemizing taboo words. Even though the users break the rules of norms, they also pay attention to statements or expressions that people suppose as rude and taboo; for examples screwed up is a euphemism for fucked up and laid for sexual intercourse.

Because several communities have their own remark, keeping something secret also become a function of slang words. Making jokes is also one of the functions because slang words are often used for or found in jokes. The fifth function is making cynical statement where slang could be used as an alternative way to express cynical statement because the words used are hilarious and odd. The next function is expressing feeling because it can help out somebody to express their feeling. The last function is expressing someone’s prestige. It means that people who use the slang of a prestigious language in their own language will have special reputation or better status among others. As an example when some Indonesians considered English as a prestigious language, they sometimes use English slang expression in their communication in Indonesian language such as damn and bro to make them look more prestigious.
Classifications of Slang

The writer has found classifications of slang. First, Montgomery (as cited in Eirene, 2007) divides slang language into six kinds, which are relexicalization, metaphor, acronym, using foreign language, code mixing, and creating new words. Relexicalization is a process of replacing of words, set phrases, or word patterns with the new ones. So, in relexicalization, slang may substitute the standard language. For example, the slang *digress* can be used to replace the words “to go off-topic.” Metaphor, on the other hand, is a figure of speech that is used to express something indirectly using other words which actually have different meaning, but they are similar. In other words, metaphor is used to compare or equate something with other things directly to show that they are similar. As an example, the slang *basket case* is a metaphor meaning a situation that has no solution.

The next type of slang, acronym, is a type of abbreviation that is created by taking the initial letters or characters from a word or phrase and then putting them together to form a new word, for example the slang *LOL* which stands for “laughing out loud” and is used as a brief acronym to denote great laughs in chat conversations. Slang words also can be formed by using foreign terms. As an example, the slang *bobo* which means crazy, stupid, silly or weird in “She really did that? She’s so bobo.” Bobo is a Spanish word which means “fool” or “foolish.” Almost similar with using foreign language, code-mixing is a result of the multilingual language use. People who are able to speak more than one language may mix a language with another language in their communication, and
code-mixing sometimes is used as slang language. The sentence “You *sudah terima suratnya* this morning, *kan*? (You got the mail this morning already, didn’t you?)” is an example of code-mixing by an Indonesian-English speaker. Slang words are also possible to be formed by creating new words. People, especially teenagers like to coin new things such as words which cannot be found in the dictionary and may be used as slang words such as *ambulocetus* (an really fat person), *redditor* (a person who loves reddit.com), and *jock* (an idiot who likes bullying other people).

Like Montgomery (as cited in Eirene, 2007), Shaw (1991) also divides slang into six categories. They are coined words, ending/suffix, clipping words, acronym, morphological words, and compound words. The first category, coined words refer to new words that have not been recorded in the dictionary, and a coined word is deliberately created and used by its creator to describe someone or something. The slang examples in this category are *chook* (chicken), *dork* (antisocial person), *noob* (inexperienced person), etc. In the second category, a slang word can be created from an ending or suffix. A new ending or suffix can make a slang word if it is placed at the end of a word, so the meaning and the formation change into the new ones. The slang examples in this category are *classy* (stylish), *groovy* (cool), and *pissed* (angry). Then, clipping words are described as a word that is cut from its original form, so the creator makes them shorter which we call those words abbreviations. The slang examples based on clipping words are *ammo* (ammuniton), *gym* (gymnasium), and *legit* (legitimate). Similar with Montgomery (as cited in Eirene, 2007), Shaw (1991) also included
There is an acronym in his slang categories which is basically similar to clipping words because both of them are new terms or words created by making short a word or group of words. **LOL** (laughing out loud), **OMG** (oh my God), and **NSFW** (not safe for work) are the slang examples made of acronyms. Slang words categorized as morphological words are the original words which form are not changed by the users, but they are given other new meanings by them, for examples **chick** (girl), **hot** (gorgeous), and **gig** (live performance). The last category is called as compound words. Slang words that are categorized as compound words are formed by compounding or combining two or more words, and compound words have different meanings from their original words. The slang examples categorized as compound words are **badass** (a person who is rugged, strong, and cool) **metalhead** (a dedicated metal music listener), and **scumbag** (someone who has a really bad personality).

In addition, Rodnez (cited in Kurniawan, 2010) differentiates two types of slang expressions; sloppy slang and profane slang. Sloppy slang is a term that contains non-standard grammar, which is usually used to shorten a group of words such as gonna (going to), gotta (got to), and wanna (want to). While the second form, profane slang, is a term that contains swearing and vulgar words. All the slang words in this form are really rude, and may make others feel offended. The examples of profane slang are **damn**, **shit**, and **fuck**. In this study, I used all of those three classifications to identify the slang words found in Captain America: The Winter Soldier film because each classification has several categories that
could not be found in the other classifications. Using those classification also made the identification more accurate.

**Slang Word Translation Strategies**

In this study, the writer proposed 7 slang word translation strategies adapted and developed from Baker’s (1992) translation strategies to analyze the research data. In this classification, translation by illustration proposed by Baker (1992) is not used because it is impossible for a translator to use an illustration in subtitles. Those translation strategies are:

*Translation using target language slang expression*

This strategy means that the translator translates a slang expression from a source language into a target language slang expression which still has or expresses the same meaning. For example, English slang word *awesome* can be translated into Indonesian slang word *pecah*. *Awesome* is the slang word for expressing amazed about something. *Pecah* is an Indonesian slang word used by Indonesian teenagers to say *amazing* or *cool* although its original meaning in Indonesian dictionary means *broken*.

*Translation using an equivalent target language expression*

Using this strategy, the translator translates a source language slang word into a target language word or phrase which is not a slang expression, but still conveys equivalent meaning. As an example the English slang word *cop* translated into Indonesian word *polisi*. Both words mean a police officer
and the Indonesian word *polisi* still convey the equivalent meaning of the English slang word *cop*.

*Translation using a more neutral or less expressive related word*

With this strategy, a slang word is translated into a target language word by looking for a word in the target language which is more neutral or less expressive than the source language slang word. However, the translation still has similar lexical items to the source language slang word. For example, the English slang word *fellas* is translated into *teman-teman*. The slang word *fellas* means *friends*, and *teman-teman* also means *friends*. But, in this example, *fellas* is more specific (used for male friends) rather than *teman-teman*. It means that the target language phrase is more neutral or less expressive than the source language slang.

*Translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a similar expressive meaning*

This strategy is the modification of one of Baker’s (1992) strategies, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. The translator can use unrelated words in the target language which still convey similar expressive meaning to the source language to translate the source language slang words. Expressive meaning according to Lyons (1995) refers to the meaning that the ones express their beliefs, feelings, and attitudes than describe those expressions. The words that can be called as unrelated words are those which do not have unrelated lexical items. For example, English slang word *brother* translated into Indonesian word *kawan*. Lexically, *brother* means a
male sibling, but *kawan* is an Indonesian common word meaning *friend*. However, *brother* is also used as a slang expression for calling or greeting a male friend, like “hey, *brother!*” So, here the translator uses Indonesian word *kawan* in translating slang word *brother* which are actually unrelated, but they still convey the same expressive meaning.

**Translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a dissimilar expressive meaning**

Sometimes, the translator cannot find the appropriate words in the target language to translate the source language slang words. To overcome this problem, the translator paraphrases the source language slang words or creates his or her own target language words to translate them, although those words are not equivalent or similar to the source language slang words both in terms dictionary meaning and expressive meaning. This strategy is developed from one of Baker’s (1992) strategies, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. As an example, in her study, Ningrum (2009) found that the slang expression *scum-sucking road whore* was translated using this strategy into Indonesian phrase *orang jahat*. The English slang *scum-sucking road whore* refers to a prostitute who has really bad attitudes, but for the Indonesian common phrase *orang jahat* only refers to a bad guy like a criminal. This example shows that both the English slang expression and the Indonesian phrase have different lexical item and expressive meaning.
Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation

In this strategy, the translator prefers to borrow the slang words from the source language rather than translate them into the target language. The translator usually borrows the slang words because some reasons such as they are found and used in the target language, related to specific terms or names, or trending terms in that time. For an example is the English slang word download loaned into Indonesian translation. Actually, download can be translated into Indonesian common word unduh, but unduh is rarely used in daily Indonesian. So, the translator prefers to loan the English slang word download because it is more commonly used by Indonesians. Using this strategy, the translator still maintains the complete message of the English slang word.

Translation by omission

In translating slang words, the translator may omit those words if they do not convey necessary or significant meaning in order to avoid long explanations, or make the translation more suitable and acceptable in the target language’s culture. However, this translation strategy may reduce or change the expressive meaning of the sentence. For example, in Ningrum’s (2009) study, the English slang word byotch in “so you better send me one, byotch” is omitted by the translator that made the Indonesian translation “jadi kau harus mengirimiku” does not contain this slang word. In this context, the speaker uses this word as a name calling for her best friend. So, the translator considered the English slang word as an expletive or a word
which does not have any meaning, and omitted it because the slang word is not necessary to be translated and the omission does change the main message of the sentence.

THE STUDY

Method of Research

This study is a qualitative research. A qualitative research, according to Creswell (1994), is “descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or picture” (p. 145). This method was used to discover the slang words and their translations in Captain America: The Winter Soldier film, and describe the types of translation procedure or strategy used by the translator to translate the slang words in that film.

Data Collection

This study used the English and Indonesian subtitles of Captain America: The Winter Soldier film as the data sources. These following procedures were used to collect the data; first, I watched the film and also read the English subtitles to find the English slang words. After that, I listed those slang words and then looked for the translation of those slang words in the Indonesian subtitles.

Data Analysis Procedure

There were some steps that were used to analyze the data. First, from the data that were gathered from the subtitles, I made a list of all slang words that are found in Captain America: The Winter Soldier film. Then, I analyzed each slang
word and its translation to determine what translation strategy used by the translator to translate the slang word. In analyzing the research data of this study, I created and used a classification about slang word translation strategies which are modified from Baker’s (1992) translation strategies. For the last step, I gave brief explanations of each type of translation strategies used by the translator to translate the slang words in the film, and also gave each slang word found in the film a brief explanation. The results of the analysis were used for the construction of the conclusion of this research.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Findings

From Captain America: The Winter Soldier film, I found that there are 115 slang word translations done by the translator. Related to the analysis, the result showed that all the types of the strategies were used by the translator. The total of the data in each strategy is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that translation using target language slang expression was rarely used by the translator; it was only used in 2 translation data (1.74%). In contrast, translation using an equivalent target language expression is the most used translation strategy that was used in 43 data (37.40%), followed by translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a similar expressive meaning that was used in 34 data (29.56%). Further explanations of this statistics will be discussed in Discussion section.
Table 1

*Slang Word Translation Strategies Used in Translating Slang Words in Captain America: The Winter Soldier Film*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Translation using target language slang expression</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Translation using an equivalent target language expression</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Translation using a more neutral or less expressive related word</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a similar expressive meaning</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a dissimilar expressive meaning</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Translation by omission</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>115</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I wrote once for the slang words that appear more than once which have both the same translation strategy and meaning. However, I deliberately wrote more than once for the slang words that appear more than once, but have dissimilar translation strategy and/or meaning. The followings are the further discussions of the findings according to the strategies:

*Translation using target language slang expression*

In this film, I found 2 slang words (1.74%) which were translated by the translator into Indonesian slang expression. In other words, the translator still conveyed the same meaning although the English slang words were translated using target language slang words. Table 2 (see Appendix) shows the English
slang word translations translated using Indonesian slang expression. The following are the explanations of the data which are translated using this strategy.

In datum number 2, it showed that English slang word *dude* was translated into Indonesian slang word *bung*. Slang word *dude* is commonly used to address a friend or a person the speaker does not know, or it is a way to start a conversation. In the film, the speaker does not yet know Steve’s name, so the speaker addresses him using slang word *dude* to begin a conversation. For this slang word, I assumed that the translator used this translation strategy because there is a slang word in Indonesian which has the same meanings and functions with *dude*, so the translator chose *bung* to translate *dude*. In Indonesian language, *bung* usually used to address a person or to start a conversation, and it is only used to address an adult man. Using this strategy, the translator still maintains the meaning of *dude* without dropping the language form and style of the slang word. If *dude* was translated into *teman* or *kawan*, it would be different because those two words are not slang words and less expressive.

For datum number 98, the English slang word *chopper* was translated into Indonesian slang word *heli*. *Chopper* stands for *helicopter*. As well as *chopper*, *heli* is an Indonesian slang word which stands for *helicopter*. I classified *chopper* and *heli* as slang words because they are abbreviations which are in line with one of Shaw’s (1991) slang categories called clipping words. It means that their original words’ form is cut to form shorter words, which then are used as slang words. I assumed that the translator preferred to translate *chopper* using Indonesian slang word *heli* because in Indonesian language, *heli* is commonly
used by Indonesian people in their informal conversation as a slang expression to refer a helicopter. By translating *chopper* into Indonesian slang word *heli*, the translator is still able to express the same meaning that refers to helicopters. Even more, the translator also made the translation more natural by using a clipping word or the same slang category for the Indonesian slang word as well as the English slang word.

As shown in those examples and the explanations, it can be concluded that the translator translated those English slang words into Indonesian words that have equivalent meaning without removing or losing the slang language style and form because the translated words are Indonesian slang words.

*Translation using an equivalent target language expression*

In this film, I found 43 data (37.40%) of slang word translations where the translator used this strategy to translate those slang words into Indonesian words which have equivalent meaning, as shown in Table 3 (see Appendix). The following are the examples and the explanation of the data which are translated using this strategy.

The first example datum number 15, the English slang word *Cap*. *Cap* is the abbreviation for *Captain*, and it is used by the speaker to address the main character in this film, Captain America or Steve Rogers. The English slang was translated into Indonesian word *Kapten* which is not an Indonesian slang, but it still conveys the same meaning. I assumed that the translator used this translation strategy because *Kapten* has equivalent meaning to *Cap*. 
The next example is datum number 42; the English slang word *cop* translated into Indonesian word *polisi*. *Cop* is an English slang word meaning a police officer, and *polisi* is an Indonesian word also meaning a police office. I argued that the translator used this strategy to translate the English slang word because the Indonesian word *cop* still conveys the equivalent meaning of the English slang word *cop*.

Another example is datum number 89. The slang word *Fräulein* was translated into Indonesian word *nona*. Actually, *fräulein* is a German word used to address an unmarried woman. This German word, in this film, was uttered by a German man to address the woman character. I classified this German word as an English slang word because according to Montgomery (as cited in Eirene, 2007) a slang word can be formed by using foreign terms. It can be concluded that *fräulein* is categorized and used as a slang word. In Indonesian, *nona* is not a slang word, and same with *fräulein*, *nona* is used to address an unmarried woman. I assumed that the translator chose *nona* to translate *fräulein* because those words have the same meaning. Those words have the same reference that is a lady or unmarried woman, and both have the same expressive meaning which is used to address a lady or unmarried woman. The speaker in the film also uses *fräulein* politely, and the translator could maintain the speaker’s politeness by translating that English slang word into Indonesian word *nona*.

Those are some example of the data that were translated using Indonesian words that have equivalent meaning. The translator considered to translate those English slang words into Indonesian words because Indonesian language does not
have slang words that have the same meaning with those English slang words. Another reason is those Indonesian words are more natural and more commonly used by Indonesian speakers. Those are the reasons why this strategy has more data compared to the first strategy which only has three data.

Translation using a more neutral or less expressive related word

In this film, I found 4 data (3.48%) of English slang words that are translated into related Indonesian words which have similar meaning, but they are more neutral or less expressive than the English slang words. The slang words that were translated using this strategy are shown in Table 4 (see Appendix). Here are the two examples of the translation:

The first example is datum number 5; English slang word *fellas*. In the film, the speaker uses *fellas* to address her male friends. The slang word *fellas* meaning *male friends or colleagues* is translated into Indonesian words *teman-teman* meaning *friends*. I assumed that the translator preferred to translate the English slang word *fellas* into Indonesian common words *teman-teman* because the Indonesian words are commonly used by Indonesians and still have the similar meaning, *friends*. However, the expressive meaning of *fellas* is more specific (used for male friends) rather than *teman-teman*. It means that the translator chose Indonesian expression which is more neutral or less expressive than *fellas*, which does not convey the complete expressive meaning of English slang word.

Next example is the English slang word *shut up* in datum number 20. Lexically, *shut up* means quiet or silent. *Shut up* is used as a rude expression to
ask someone to stop talking. In this film, the translator translated it into an Indonesian common word *diam*, which has the similar meaning with *shut up*. The Indonesian word common word *diam* also means quiet or silent, but it sounds more neutral or less expressive than *shut up*. In this film, the speaker, who is a villain character, says *shut up* to force his hostages to stop talking. Here, the translator translated the English slang word *shut up* into Indonesian word *diam* which is less expressive for a rude expression to ask or force someone to stop talking. It would be better if *shut up* is translated into the Indonesian common phrase *tutup mulutmu*, which sounds rougher rather than *diam*.

The explanations show that this translation strategy made the translations less expressive because the target language words cannot convey the complete expressive meaning of the English slang words.

*Translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a similar expressive meaning*

As shown in Table 5 (see Appendix), I found that 34 slang words (29.56%) in this film were translated into Indonesian using this translation strategy. In this translation strategy the translator translated into Indonesian words that are lexically unrelated to the English slang words, but they still have a similar expressive meaning. Although the dictionary meaning of the English slang words and the Indonesian words is different, this strategy is still applicable because the Indonesian words still convey similar expressive meaning. It means that using this strategy, the translator still maintain the message of the English slang words in the
Indonesian words. The followings are the examples of the English slang words from this film that are translated using this strategy.

The first example datum number 4, the English slang word *tour*. Lexically, *tour* refers to a traveling around from place to place, especially with an organized group led by a tour guide. However, *tour* is also used in military as a slang word for a mission. The English slang was translated into Indonesian word *misi* meaning *mission*, which has different lexical items to *tour* but it still refers the similar meaning as well as the English slang word *tour*. I assumed that the translator used this translation strategy because *misi* still conveys similar meaning to *tour* although both have different lexical items or dictionary meaning.

The next example is English slang word *brother* (datum number 44). The English slang word *brother* was translated into Indonesian word *kawan*. Lexically, *brother* means a male sibling, and *kawan* is an Indonesian word meaning *friend*. However, in this film *brother* is used by the speaker as a slang expression for addressing or greeting his male friend, who is considered by the speaker as well as his own brother. I assumed that the translator preferred to use Indonesian word *kawan* in translating slang word *brother* which is actually has different referential meaning, because *kawan* can convey the expressive meaning of the English slang word *brother*. In other words, in this slang word translation, the translator preferred to translate the English slang word *brother* using an Indonesian word which has similar expressive meaning, despite both of those words have different lexical items.
Another slang word translation that the writer found is datum number 100. The English slang word *hot* was translated into Indonesian word *seksi*. In this film, the speaker says *hot* when he and his friend are talking about a girl. For its dictionary meaning, *hot* refers to a very high temperature, but in this context the speaker says *hot* as an expression of his feeling that the girl he is talking about is very beautiful in term of her physical appearance or sexually exciting. The Indonesian word *seksi* also refers to sexually interesting appearance or body, and can be used to express that someone has a sexually interesting body. I assumed that the translator of this film translated the English slang word *hot* into Indonesian word *seksi* because *seksi* has the same expressive meaning to *hot* and it is able to convey the message from the English slang word.

Those are the examples of the English slang word translations from this film that used this strategy. This slang word translation strategy still can be used by the translator to convey the message from the source language into the target language because the target language words still have similar expressive meaning as the English slang words, and maintain the message of the English slang words, although the lexical items are different.

*Translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a dissimilar expressive meaning*

The study found that there are 4 data (3.48%) translated by the translator using this strategy, as shown in Table 6 (see Appendix). Applying this strategy, the translator translated the slang words by paraphrasing or using his/her own
words to simply make the translation easy to be understood by the target audiences. The difference between this strategy and the previous strategies is the slang words categorized in this strategy have different lexical items and expressive meanings to the Indonesian translations. The following are the slang word translations using this strategy.

The first example is datum number 26 which is the English slang word *damn*. *Damn* is a profanity which is usually used for swearing about something or someone. It also can be used as an expression to raise the sentence’s severity. However, the Indonesian word *sekali* does not mean *damn*. Lexically, the Indonesian word *sekali* means *very* or *really*, which is used as an adverb in a sentence. Here the speaker says *damn* before the adjective *right* to emphasis his annoyance and agreement with what his friend said to him. I argued that the translator used this strategy to translate the English slang word *damn* because the Indonesian word *sekali* is less expressive than *damn*, and their dictionary meanings are very different. Because the speaker uses *damn* as an expression to emphasis his agreement, the translator translated it into *sekali* which can be used as an expression to exceed about something.

Another example is the English slang *earn their stripes* (datum 34). *Earn their stripes* means someone get promoted. The word *stripes* here refers to promotions, so the speaker (the narrator) in this film says that Captain America and his Howling Commandos quickly got promoted or got promotions. *Diakui kemampuannya* for this context means that their capability is approved. I assumed that the translator translated the English slang words *earn their stripes* using this
strategy because the translator paraphrased using his/her own words, the Indonesian words *diakui kemampuannya*, to translate the English slang words. The translation does not convey the complete meaning because the speaker uses *earn their stripes* to inform people that Captain America and his team quickly got promotions. The possible translation for the English slang words *earn their stripes* is the Indonesian words *mendapat kenaikan pangkat*, which still has similar expressive meaning.

*Snappy* (datum 78) is the next example of slang word translation. *Snappy* is an English slang which means *fast, speed up, or hurry*. The speaker in this film says *snappy* to ask whether the other want to say something in brief. *Snappy* in this film was translated into the Indonesian word *protes*, which means *protest*. I argued that the translator used this translation strategy to translate the English slang word *snappy*, because the Indonesian word *protes* does not convey the expressive meaning of the slang word. As the result, translator cannot convey the complete message of the speaker in this film. It is better if the slang word is translated into the Indonesian word *singkat*, or it could also be omitted.

Another slang word translation using this translation strategy is *mouthing off* (datum 115). *Mouthing off* was translated into the Indonesian word *mengacau*. The English slang expression is actually used as expression for expressing one’s opinions in public. The Indonesian word *mengacau* means *to make troubles*. I assumed that this strategy was used by the translator to translate the English slang words *mouthing off* because the Indonesian word *mengacau* does not convey the meaning of the slang words.
Those examples show that this translation strategy might lead to misinterpretation of the slang words meaning for the audiences because the source language slang words and the target language words have different meaning, especially the expressive meaning. If the translated word has different expressive meaning, the translation may mislead the message or convey incomplete message.

*Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation*

There are 16 slang word translations (13.91%) in this film that were translated using loan words or loan words with the explanation, as shown in Table 7 (see Appendix). This strategy based on one of Baker’s (1992) translation strategies. Using this translation strategy, the source language word can be loaned into the target language translation. The following are some examples of the English slang word translations using loan words or loan words with the explanation.

The first example of slang word translation using this strategy is datum number 3, VA. This slang is used by the speaker to call or refer the Veteran Affairs unit. The slang word was loaned into the translation *unit Veteran Affairs*. I assumed that the translator used this strategy to translate the English slang because the translator loaned the source language slang and then used it in the Indonesian translation, *unit Veteran Affairs*. The translator also added the word *unit* and used the complete form of the words *Veteran Affairs* in the Indonesian translation to make it clearer and easier to understand by Indonesian audiences.
The next example is datum number 18 for English slang word *Statistics*. The speaker in this film says *Statistics* to refer the unit or department of Statistics. The slang word *Statistics* was translated into Indonesian words *bagian Statistik* which also refers to the unit or department of Statistics. I assumed that the translator used this translation strategy to translate the English slang word *Statistics* because Indonesian language has the same word *Statistik*, which is a loan word that has the same meaning as well as the English slang word *Statistics*. The Indonesian translation was also added with the Indonesian word *bagian* before the word *Statistik* to make it clearer. Using this strategy, the translator was still able to convey the complete message of the English slang word.

Another example is datum number 75, the English slang word *tweet*. Lexically, *tweet* means the sound of birds. Tweet is slang for uploading or publishing one’s words or opinions on Twitter, a social media on internet. Literally, *tweet* in Indonesian language translation is *berkicau* or the sound of birds, but *tweet* also popular in Indonesian as a term which means to upload or publish one’s words or opinions on Twitter. I argued that the translator loaned the English slang word *tweet* into the Indonesian translation because it is also popular for the Indonesian people, especially teenagers who live in urban areas, as a term referring to the act of uploading or publishing one’s words or opinions on Twitter. This example shows that the Indonesian translation still maintains the complete meaning of the English slang word *tweet*.

As shown in those explanations, the translator preferred to translate those slang words using loan words because some reasons such as the popularity of the
loan words, to avoid misinterpretation, and more natural rather than the Indonesian translations. Furthermore, the translator could convey the complete message of the English slang word because this strategy does not change or remove the referential and expressive meaning of the English slang words.

**Translation by omission**

This study showed that there are 12 slang word translations (10.43%) that are found using this strategy, as shown in Table 8 (see Appendix). In this strategy, the translator preferred to omit them instead translating the English slang words into Indonesian. The slang words were omitted because they are considered unnecessary to translate in order to make the Indonesian translation more natural or to avoid profanities. The translator also omitted a number of English slang words which have significant meaning that makes the translations do not convey the complete message or lost the expressive meaning. The following are the examples of the English slang words that are omitted in the Indonesian translations.

The first example is datum number 8, the English slang word *merc*. *Merc* is a slang word because it is the abbreviation of *mercenary*. In the Indonesian translation, the translator only conveyed the phrase *led by this guy* and omitted the phrase *top mercs*. I assumed that the translator omitted the English slang word because the translator wanted to focus to the guy named Batroc that the speaker in the film talks about. In the other hand, this translation makes the message incomplete because the translator did not convey the message in the English slang
word merc which is actually necessary in this translation. Merc could be translated into Indonesian words prajurit bayaran, and this English slang word is necessary because it contains the information of the group’s members led by Batroc. This example shows the translation strategy made the Indonesian translation does not convey the complete message in the English text.

Datum number 24 is the next example. The English slang the hell in this film is used as an expression to emphasis the speaker’s question. I assumed that the translator used this translation strategy to translate the English slang the hell because the slang is considered unnecessary. It means the omission of this slang in the Indonesian translation does not change the message of the English text. However, the omission makes the expressive meaning of the slang the hell lost in the Indonesian translation, so the translation is less expressive than the source text.

Another example is the datum number 54 for the English slang word dammit. Dammit is actually a swearing word which is used to express one’s anger. In this film the speaker is furious when he finds that his car got so many malfunctions. I assumed that the translator used omission to translate the English slang dammit because the slang is considered unnecessary to translate. Using omission, the translator also avoided to translate this slang word into an Indonesian swearing word. In the other hand, the Indonesian translation does not convey the expressive meaning of the English slang word, which is used to express the speaker’s anger, because the translator omitted it. It is possible to translate dammit using an Indonesian word such as sialan or dasar sialan, which
are also swearing words, to maintain the expressive meaning of the English slang word. Yet, the translator still maintains the message of the source text in the Indonesian translation although the English slang word was omitted.

As presented in those examples, the English slang words were not translated because the translator considered them unnecessary, and the omissions do not change the main messages. However, this strategy makes the expressive meaning of the English slang words lost in the Indonesian translations.

**Discussion**

The observation reveals that the total of the English slang words which were translated into Indonesian slang words is far fewer than the total of English slang words which were translated into Indonesian non-slang words. The English slang words which were translated into Indonesian slang words are 2 data or only 1.74 percent of the total of the data. In contrast, the total of the English slang words that were translated by the translator into Indonesian non-slang words (Strategy no. 2, Strategy no. 3, Strategy no. 4, and Strategy no. 5) is 85 data or 73.92 percent of the total of the data. This finding is similar with the finding from the previous study conducted by Ningrum (2009). In her research, she found that the percentage of translations using Indonesian slang expression is far fewer than translations using common words (non-slang words).

There are several reasons underlying the finding. Most of the reasons why there is only a small number of English slang words that were translated using
Indonesian slang words are related to the different cultural background between English and Indonesian. The first reason is those English slang words were coined and are used by a particular group of people in English-speaking countries. Moreover, those slang words are rarely used in a conversation with people from non-English-speaking countries such as Indonesians, which becomes the second reason. The other reasons are the English slang words are not lexicalized in Indonesian language and the meaning of the English slang words is too complex in Indonesian language, that create difficulties to render and explain them in a limited space of the film subtitle. The popularity of the Indonesian slang words also becomes the consideration to use the strategy because there are lots of Indonesian words that are more commonly used by Indonesians rather than the Indonesian slang words. The naturalness and clarity of the translation are the other reasons because some Indonesian slang words may not be understood or unclear for some Indonesians if they are used in the translations.

However, the investigation also showed that most of the English slang words were translated using Indonesian non-slang words. Translation using an equivalent Indonesian expression became the most used strategy when the English slang expression could not be translated into an Indonesian slang expression, followed by translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a similar expressive meaning. Based on those findings, I came into a conclusion that the Indonesian translation of the film is still considered effective to convey the message of the English slang expression in the film because the translator used Indonesian words that still have equivalent meanings or similar meanings to the
English slang words to make the translations more natural, more understandable, and more familiar to Indonesian audiences, although the style of the English slang words were lost in the translations.

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to discover the slang words found in Captain America: The Winter Soldier film, and also to analyze the procedures or strategies that the translator used to translate the slang words in Captain America: The Winter Soldier film. The study found that there are 115 different slang word translations in Captain America: The Winter Soldier film. There are 7 slang word translation strategies used in the analysis, which were adopted and modified from Baker’s (1992) translation strategies, and all of those strategies were used by the translator to translate the slang words found in the film.

The analysis found that the most dominant strategy used by the translator is translation using an equivalent target language expression, which was used in 43 data (37.40%), then followed by translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a similar expressive meaning (34 data or 29.56%); and translation by using a loan word or loan word with explanation (16 data or 13.91%). The fourth most used strategy is translation by omission which was used to translate 12 data (10.43%). Both translation by a more neutral or less expressive related word of and translation using an unrelated word or phrase with a dissimilar expressive meaning have the same total of data; each strategy has 4 data (3.48%). Translation
using target language slang expression which was used in 2 data (1.74%) is the rarely used strategy.

The analysis revealed that the number of the English slang words which were translated into Indonesian slang words (2 data) is far fewer than the number of English slang words which were translated into Indonesian non-slang words (Strategy no. 2, Strategy no. 3, Strategy no. 4, and Strategy no. 5), which is 85 data or 73.92 percent of the total of the data. There are some reasons why the translator rarely used the strategy. Mostly, cultural background differences between English and Indonesian become the main reasons. The Indonesian slang words which have equivalent meanings to most of the English slang words do not exist, so the translator applied other strategies to translate the English slang words. The popularity of the Indonesian slang words also becomes the consideration to use the strategy because there are lots of Indonesian words that are more commonly used by Indonesians rather than the Indonesian slang words. The naturalness and clarity of the translation are the other reasons because some Indonesian slang words may not be understood or unclear for some people if they are used in the translations.

This present study is expected to give a useful reference to teachers, learners, and translators who want to broaden their knowledge or conduct studies about slang words and the appropriate strategies to translate slang words, especially in films’ subtitles. In translating the slang words in a film, translators should choose the best strategy to translate the target language slang words, so the translations could convey the main message from the target language texts.
Translators should pay attention to the chosen strategy whether it is effective or not effective to maintain the meaning of the source language slang words in the target language, especially the expressive meaning of the slang words.

However, this study still has a limitation. This study mainly focuses on analyzing the strategies used by the translator to translate the English slang words in *Captain America: The Winter Soldier* film. The film’s genre also becomes the limitation, which is an action film that only has 115 different slang words in its dialogues. I believe that films from different genres such as teenager films or comedy films may provide more various data and different research output. For further studies, I would like to suggest films from different genres such as comedy films or teenager films that have more various slang expression, which means that they may provide larger data for the analysis source.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express my greatest gratitude and praises to Jesus Christ for His abundant blessings and guidance in finishing my thesis. I would like to say my deepest gratitude to several individual for their support and guidance in finishing my thesis. First, I would like to say my biggest gratitude to my supervisor, Mrs. Elisabet Titik Murtisari, M.TransStud., Ph.D. for the valuable guidance, support, patience and advices, and also my thesis examiner, Mrs. Maria Christina Eko Setyarini, M.Hum. for the valuable feedbacks and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis. I would like to acknowledge my greatest gratitude to my beloved father, Sri Nugroho, and my beloved mother, Kustanti, for their supports and prayers, so I could finish my study especially in accomplishing my thesis. I would like to say my greatest gratitude to my friends in ED 2011ers (Eleveners), especially Dias, Richard, Gayuh, Kevin Antonio, Eddo, Anis, Dora, Brigitta, Endah, and Gayatri, and many thanks to my friends in ED-Venture; Sisil, Ika, Atika, Ninda, Adi, and Nandu. Without all of their support and prayers, this thesis would not have been accomplished.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX

Slang word translation strategies used in translating English slang words in Captain America: The Winter Soldier film:

Table 2
Translation Using Target Language Slang Expression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data No.</th>
<th>Slang word</th>
<th>Indonesian translation</th>
<th>Source text/Sentence</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dude</td>
<td>Bung</td>
<td>Dude, you just ran, like, 13 miles in 30 minutes</td>
<td>0:01:29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Chopper</td>
<td>Heli</td>
<td>I heard they couldn't bring in the choppers because of the RPGs.</td>
<td>1:12:03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3
Translation Using an Equivalent Target Language Expression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data No.</th>
<th>Slang word</th>
<th>Indonesian translation</th>
<th>Source text/Sentence</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Medic</td>
<td>Dokter</td>
<td>Need a medic.</td>
<td>0:01:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rep</td>
<td>reputasi</td>
<td>This guy's got a rep for maximum casualties.</td>
<td>0:04:07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>tech</td>
<td>teknisi</td>
<td>Mostly techs.</td>
<td>0:04:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cap</td>
<td>Kapten</td>
<td>S.T.R.I.K.E., you heard the Cap.</td>
<td>0:04:27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>hang on</td>
<td>tunggu</td>
<td>Hang on!</td>
<td>0:09:47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>on my mark</td>
<td>ikuti aba-abaku</td>
<td>On my mark.</td>
<td>0:10:24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>in play</td>
<td>bergerak</td>
<td>Hostiles are still in</td>
<td>0:11:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>intel</td>
<td>info</td>
<td>You're saving S.H.I.E.L.D. intel.</td>
<td>0:12:49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>get mugged</td>
<td>dirampok</td>
<td>Did he ever get mugged?</td>
<td>0:15:26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>punk</td>
<td>berandalan</td>
<td>Every week some punk would say, &quot;What's in the bag?“</td>
<td>0:15:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>annals</td>
<td>sejarah</td>
<td>Denied enlistment due to poor hearth, Steven Rogers was chosen for a programme unique in the annals of American warfare.</td>
<td>0:18:49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>line</td>
<td>wilayah</td>
<td>A blizzard had trapped half our battalion behind the German line.</td>
<td>0:19:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>costumed thugs</td>
<td>penjahat berkostum</td>
<td>If Nick Fury thinks he can get his costumed thugs and S.T.R.I.K.E. commandos to mop up his mess, he's sadly mistaken.</td>
<td>0:23:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Cop</td>
<td>polisi</td>
<td>A cop pulled me over last week.</td>
<td>0:25:19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>IED</td>
<td>peledak</td>
<td>I thought it was an IED.</td>
<td>0:25:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>PJ</td>
<td>Terjun Payung</td>
<td>Standard PJ rescue op.</td>
<td>0:26:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>op</td>
<td>pasukan</td>
<td>Standard PJ rescue op.</td>
<td>0:26:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>RPG</td>
<td>roket peledak</td>
<td>Until an RPG knocked Riley's dumb ass out of the sky.</td>
<td>0:26:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>BP</td>
<td>tac team</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>BWI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:36:57</td>
<td>tim Medis</td>
<td>tekanan darah</td>
<td>tim taktis</td>
<td>Departemen Transportasi</td>
<td>Bandara Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:38:33</td>
<td>I need EMTs.</td>
<td>BP's dropping.</td>
<td>You want me to get the tac team ready?</td>
<td>Contact DOT.</td>
<td>Shut all runways at BWI, IAD and Reagan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:46:32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:50:55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:51:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:51:01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:54:26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:54:45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:56:22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:57:11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:02:58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:05:56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:11:04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pararescue  
You didn't say he was a Pararescue.

SAT  
Your bank records, medical histories, voting patterns, emails, phone calls, your damn SAT scores!

LZ  
I make an LZ, 2300 block of Virginia Avenue.

rendezvous  
Rendezvous, two minutes.

GSW  
GSW. She's lost at least a pint.

Prep  
Prep him.

Pal  
I'm with you to the end of the line, pal.

DT  
Negative DT Six.

Dish  
Must be the dish.

shut the hell up  
Man, shut the hell up.

Sat link  
Sat link coming online now.

Kid  
You're out of your depth, kid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data No.</th>
<th>Slang word</th>
<th>Indonesian translation</th>
<th>Source text/Sentence</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fellas</td>
<td>teman-teman</td>
<td>Hey, fellas.</td>
<td>0:03:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>shut up</td>
<td>diam</td>
<td>Shut up.</td>
<td>0:08:27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>keep on steppin'</td>
<td>pergilah</td>
<td>They'd say, &quot;Keep on steppin'.&quot;</td>
<td>0:15:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Data No.</td>
<td>Slang word</td>
<td>Indonesian translation</td>
<td>Source text/Sentence</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td>Misi</td>
<td>Two tours.</td>
<td>0:02:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Steep</td>
<td>Banyak</td>
<td>Why so steep?</td>
<td>0:03:42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sweep</td>
<td>Periksa</td>
<td>All right, I'm gonna sweep the deck and find Batroc.</td>
<td>0:04:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>gear up</td>
<td>Bersiap</td>
<td>Gear up.</td>
<td>0:04:27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>guy</td>
<td>teman</td>
<td>Well, all the guys from my barbershop quartet are dead.</td>
<td>0:04:46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>ones</td>
<td>uangnya</td>
<td>He'd walk home every night, a roll of ones stuffed in his lunch bag.</td>
<td>0:15:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>pinned</td>
<td>menahan</td>
<td>Steve, Captain Rogers, he fought his way through a HYDRA blockade that had pinned our allies down for months.</td>
<td>0:19:57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>muck up</td>
<td>merusak</td>
<td>We rather mucked it up.</td>
<td>0:21:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>get to mingle</td>
<td>ikut pesta</td>
<td>And not just a flyby. He's got to mingle.</td>
<td>0:25:08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5

Translation Using an Unrelated Word or Phrase with a Similar Expressive Meaning
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>brother</td>
<td>kawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yeah, brother, we all got the same problems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>deep shadow</td>
<td>diam-diam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deep shadow conditions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>lease</td>
<td>SIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Want to see my lease?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>grid</td>
<td>dari sini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get me off the grid!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>stereo</td>
<td>musik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oh, and I think you left your stereo on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>tertembak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foxtrot is down, he's unresponsive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>20¹</td>
<td>di mana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do we have a 20 on the shooter?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>slug</td>
<td>peluru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three slugs, no rifling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>rifling</td>
<td>selongsong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three slugs, no rifling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>V-tach</td>
<td>melemah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He's in V-tach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>be bugged</td>
<td>disadap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Did you know it was bugged?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>stand down</td>
<td>berhenti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stand down, Captain Rogers. Stand down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>eyes here</td>
<td>perhatian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes here.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>bury</td>
<td>lupakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Whatever your op is, bury it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>dead end</td>
<td>tak bisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Going after him is a dead end.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>be tabled</td>
<td>dibahas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>That discussion can be tabled for a later time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>snake</td>
<td>periksa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Snake the upper levels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ 20 is the abbreviation of 10-20, a military code meaning *specific location*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data No.</th>
<th>Slang word</th>
<th>Indonesian translation</th>
<th>Source text/Sentence</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>double time</td>
<td>lebih cepat</td>
<td>Double time!</td>
<td>0:59:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>fall in</td>
<td>berbaris</td>
<td>Come on, fall in!</td>
<td>0:59:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>stall</td>
<td>mengulur waktu</td>
<td>I am afraid I have been stalling, Captain.</td>
<td>1:06:05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>kawan</td>
<td>Hey, man.</td>
<td>1:09:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>lay low</td>
<td>sembunyi</td>
<td>We need a place to lay low.</td>
<td>1:09:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>son of thing</td>
<td>semacam itu</td>
<td>If you guys eat that son of thing.</td>
<td>1:11:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>to press the flesh</td>
<td>ada pertemuan</td>
<td>Listen, I got to fly home tonight because I got some constituency problem and I got to press the flesh.</td>
<td>1:12:49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>seksi</td>
<td>Twenty-three, kind of hot.</td>
<td>1:12:56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6

Translation Using an Unrelated Word or Phrase with a Dissimilar Expressive Meaning
Table 7

Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word with Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data No.</th>
<th>Slang word</th>
<th>Indonesian translation</th>
<th>Source text/Sentence</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>unit Veteran Affairs</td>
<td>But now I'm working down at the VA.</td>
<td>0:01:43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>S.H.I.E.L.D.</td>
<td>S.H.I.E.L.D.</td>
<td>Because it's S.H.I.E.L.D.'s.</td>
<td>0:03:43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>DGSE</td>
<td>DGSE</td>
<td>Ex-DGSE, Action Division.</td>
<td>0:03:59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>bagian Statistik</td>
<td>You know, if you ask Kristen out, from Statistics, she'd probably say yes.</td>
<td>0:04:55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>SSR</td>
<td>SSR</td>
<td>You know, I read those SSR files.</td>
<td>0:17:28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>decryption</td>
<td>dekripsi</td>
<td>Run decryption.</td>
<td>0:22:43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>wingman</td>
<td>wingman</td>
<td>My wingman, Riley.</td>
<td>0:26:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>I need you here in D.C.</td>
<td>0:27:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>ballistics</td>
<td>balistik</td>
<td>Ballistics?</td>
<td>0:38:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>E.L.N.</td>
<td>E.L.N.</td>
<td>E.L.N. rebels took the embassy, and security got me out, but the rebels took hostages.</td>
<td>0:41:56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>PDA</td>
<td>PDA</td>
<td>Scan all open sources, phones, computers, PDAs.</td>
<td>0:51:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Tweet</td>
<td>tweet</td>
<td>If someone tweets</td>
<td>0:51:13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
about this guy, I want to know about it.

The drive has a Level Six homing program, so as soon as we boot up S.H.I.E.L.D. will know exactly where we are.

This is a program that S.H.I.E.L.D. developed to track hostile malware, so if we can't read the file, maybe we can find out where it came from.

It's just a matter of time before a dirty bomb goes off in Moscow, or an EMP fries Chicago.

Table 8
Translation by Omission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data No.</th>
<th>Slang word</th>
<th>Indonesian translation</th>
<th>Source text/Sentence</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>merc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Top mercs led by this guy.</td>
<td>0:03:54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>gonna</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>All right, I'm gonna sweep the deck and find Batroc.</td>
<td>0:04:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>ransom</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>I want this ship ready to move when the ransom</td>
<td>0:07:52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>the hell</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>What the hell are you doing here?</td>
<td>0:12:44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Damn</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>And it's getting damn near past time for you to get with that programme, Cap.</td>
<td>0:17:47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Some earmarks</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Nothing some earmarks can't fix.</td>
<td>0:24:34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>dumb ass</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Until an RPG knocked Riley's dumb ass out of the sky.</td>
<td>0:26:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>out of the sky</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Until an RPG knocked Riley's dumb ass out of the sky.</td>
<td>0:26:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>dammit</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Then reboot, dammit!</td>
<td>0:28:28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>tops</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>30 seconds tops.</td>
<td>1:06:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>damn</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Your bank records, medical histories, voting patterns, emails, phone calls, your damn SAT scores!</td>
<td>1:15:53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>smug</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>You smug son of a bitch.</td>
<td>1:37:06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>