

SLANG WORDS TRANSLATION IN *HIT MAN* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines how the *Hit Man* movies translations of slang terms were done. This study aims to identify the translation procedures utilized in translating the various slang word types contained in the film by analyzing the types of slang words employed. The data in this study are described and explained through the use of qualitative approaches and document analysis. The researcher employed both the theory of Mona Bakers (2018) translation technique and the theory put forward by Allan and Burridge (2006) regarding the types of slang words to examine the word usage. 18 data were categorized into different slang word categories in this study. There are four different kinds of translation strategies available at the moment. For slang words we only found two types with the same number, nine for the fresh and creative slang type and nine for the flippant slang type. The most popular translation method is neutral or less expressive translation.

Keywords: slang words; neutral or less expressive; translation strategy

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini meneliti bagaimana penerjemahan istilah-istilah slang dalam film Hit Man dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan berbagai jenis kata slang yang terdapat dalam film tersebut dengan menganalisis jenis-jenis kata slang yang digunakan. Data dalam penelitian ini dideskripsikan dan dijelaskan melalui penggunaan pendekatan kualitatif dan analisis dokumen. Peneliti menggunakan teori teknik penerjemahan Mona Baker (2018) dan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Allan dan Burridge (2006) mengenai jenis-jenis kata slang untuk meneliti penggunaan kata tersebut. Sebanyak 18 data dikategorikan ke dalam kategori kata slang yang berbeda dalam penelitian ini. Ada empat jenis strategi penerjemahan yang tersedia saat ini. Untuk kata-kata slang, kami hanya menemukan dua jenis dengan jumlah yang sama, sembilan untuk jenis slang segar dan kreatif dan sembilan untuk jenis slang flippant. Metode penerjemahan yang paling populer adalah penerjemahan netral atau kurang ekspresif.

Kata kunci: kata-kata slang; netral atau kurang ekspresif; strategi penerjemahan

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

1. Translating with more general

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

2. Translation with more neutral or less expressive words: Using more ordinary or common words so that the meaning is not too strong or emotional. Example: "Furious" is translated into "angry" (rather than "marah sekali" is translated into "marah").
3. Translation with cultural substitution: Replacing words or terms that only exist in the original culture with words or terms that are known in the target culture, so that the reader feels familiar. For example: "Thanksgiving" is translated into "Lebaran" in the context of Indonesian culture.
4. Translation using loan words or loan words plus explanation: Using words from the original language that have not been translated in the target language and adding explanations if necessary. Example: "Sushi" is translated into "sushi (Japanese food consisting of rice and raw fish)".
5. Paraphrasing translation using related words: Using similar words in the target language, but, perhaps in different forms, so that there is still a connection. Example: "Butterfly effect" is translated into "efek kupu-kupu."

6. Paraphrasing translation using unrelated words: Using other words that are not directly related but can explain the same concept. For example: Example: "Deadline" is translated into "batas waktu".
7. Translation with deletion: removing words or parts that are not important or do not affect the overall understanding. Example: "The man who lives next door" is translated into "Tetangga".
8. Translation with illustrations: Using pictures or illustrations to explain words that do not have a translation, especially if the text must be short and clear. Example: For the term "bento box" you can use a picture of a Japanese lunch box with illustrations of food inside. The dialogue from a movie or television program that is shown on screen simultaneously with Baker (2001) is translated into subtitles. Words that are spoken in a movie and appear at the bottom of the screen while being translated into another language are referred to as translating, according to Hornby (2000). Usually, it appears at the bottom of the screen in two lines concurrently with the narration or source material.

When translating, a translator could find it difficult to translate discourse into the target language. In certain instances, a single word or statement can be translated into several words with entirely different contexts and

meanings. Making viewers appreciate the movie or television show and understand its message is even more difficult. Slang terms used in movies is one issue they must deal with. Slang can be found in novels, lyrics song, and films.

Chaer and Agustina (2004) said that "slang is a variety of language that is often used by teenagers." This indicates that teens now frequently use slang in both direct and social media interactions with their friends, and the vocabulary of slang is always changing based on how it is used. Slang is not just away for these people to communicate outside of formal settings; rather, it is a means of fostering a feeling of community, identity, and mutual cultural comprehension (Tigana & Wahyuningsih, 2022). According to Munro, as cited in Fasola (2012), slang is defined as non-standard vocabulary and idioms that are used in letters and conversations but not in speeches or official essays.

Slang is the term for words or expressions that are substituted for more common terms by younger speakers and other groups with specialized interests (Yule, 2010). In the words of Allan and Burridge, slang is understood to be colloquial, informal, and highly political language, all of which are seen as far lower than regular communication. Slang is colloquial language that is not included in the official language and is typically used by members of specific social groups to convey meanings that are difficult for outsiders to understand. Subject of the authors research is computer slang

because it is widely used in conversations nowadays, particularly in social media, whose user base is still expanding due to the expansion of internet accessibility (Allan & Burridge, 2006).

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

1. Fresh and creative

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

2. Flippant

It means that a slang word consists of two words or more which does not have correlation with the denotative meaning. for example, the word fucked up. The slang fucked up indicated a situation or level condition of a person. these words consist of two words that

are fucked and up. Each of the two words has a different meaning or their own but when the two words are put together into one phrase or more the meaning is different from the original words.

3. Imitative

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

4. Acronym

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

5. Clipping

Clipping means the word that comes from deletion of some part of a longer word becomes a shorter form with the same meaning. The slang word "bro" is applied to close male friends who are

not biological brothers. The slang term "bro" is classified as a clipping since it has certain words that have been removed but yet have the same meaning as the original. One of the instances is the slang term "bro," which is still used to refer to brothers and has the same meaning as the original term. This research is connected to earlier studies on the analysis of slang words.

Suminars (2023) paper focused on slang translation strategy in easy a movie subtitles based on Gottliebs theory. To analyze the data, the researcher used a qualitative approach. The process of analyzing slang terms involves picking out and labeling text and utterances that include them. The study's conclusions show that 64 different American teen slang terms that are often used in social and academic contexts are featured in the film *Easy A*. Seven of Henrik Gottliebs 10 subtitling strategies were found in the analysis; the Transfer strategy was the most often employed, appearing in 55.22% of the cases. This frequency suggests that the translator concentrated on preserving the context and original meaning of the source language (SL) statements, making sure the translated version stays true to the original material.

The next previous study by Subhiya (2024) discussed on translation strategy found in the movie subtitles. He used qualitative method for analyze this research. According to his research, there are 45 distinct slang terms that are employed by characters. Four of the five slang word kinds were identified by the investigation, and the type "fresh and

creative" mostly surfaced with 17 data. It is followed by flippant which occurred 15 data, imitative 9 data, and clipping 4 data. Additionally, seven out of eight translation procedures were shown to be effective in translating slang by the study. The most often employed strategy, accounting for 46.6% of the total data, is translation by amore board word. The translation by illustration is not being used in the meantime. With a total of 2.2%, the least common method of translating slang terms is by employing borrowed words or loan words with an explanation.

The third previous research was by Mantika (2023). Her study analyzed subtitling strategies of expansion and paraphrasing used by translators in translating slang words, and to determine the forms of slang word creation using Yules (2019) theory. She analyzed the subtitling from three movie: *Work It*, *Moxie*, and *Hes All That* movies. In her research, 80 data were retrieved from the three films. Out of the three movie subtitles, the researchers discovered that just six words structures could be distinguished. The word constructions included numerous processes, compounding, clipping, derivation, conversion, and coinage. In addition, the researchers discovered that the expansion approach was only applied to three pieces of data from the three films. In the meantime, 77 data points from the three films utilizing the paraphrasing technique were examined.

To fill the gap, the writer is to analyze the types of slang words used and reveal the most frequent types of

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

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

The *Hit Man* movie was utilized by the researcher as a Netflix streaming source. *Hit Man* is an American romantic comedy action film that was written and

directed by Richard Linklater. He and Glen Powell also co-wrote the screenplay. Powell, Adria Arjona, Austin Amelio, Retta, and Sanjay Rao are among the movie's stars. On May 24, 2024, *Hit Man* was released in the United States. On June 7, 2024, the film was made available on Netflix.

The film *Hit Man* tells the story of Gary Johnson, the professor-turned-mole played by Glen Powell, who is actually a genuine individual and not a fictional contract murderer. *Hit Man*, though, does not focus too much on explanation. Gary teaches psychology and philosophy at a college where he might not be the most popular lecturer due to his somewhat bland teaching style. However, this shy guy with a vibrant social life also works as a tech person for the New Orleans Police Department, which is a very interesting side career. In these operations, he handles the microphones and cameras while a police officer poses as a hitman. Gary has only been forced into a hitman role because of Jaspers ill-timed suspension. Gary proves to be an expert at pretending whatever he has to pretend in order to get a confession out, despite the fact that he is terrified beyond belief. But when Gary meets a client who not only tests his abilities but also wins his heart, things get messy. Gary is forced to deal with the fallout from his deceptive voyage, particularly when two people are tricking his loved ones.

To get the movies data, there are a few procedures involved. The first is by seeing the film *Hit Man*, comprehending the Indonesian and English subtitles,

and reading the transcript to be sure. Making a list of all the slang terms used in the *Hit Man* movie comes next. The writer then selects the slang terms to be utilized in the analysis of the data. Data presentation will take place at Result and Discussion.

This study used Allan and Burridge (2006) theory to categorize the types of slang. The writer not only focuses on categorizing the types of slang, but also the translation strategies that are used in the subtitle movie. The writer uses Baker's theory (2018) to analyze the translation strategies.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The *Hit Man* movie, which has subtitles in both Indonesian and English, is where the data was gathered. The researcher used Allan and Burridges (2006) theory to analyze the different categories of slang words. The researcher then examined the translation techniques in light of Mona Bakers (2018) theory. The following list of methods might be used especially when translating slang terms.

From the 18 slang words or phrases analyzed and discussed, it was found that only two types of slang words and only four translation strategies. The most used strategies in translated the slang word is translation strategy by neutral or less expressive words. The types of slang words are used is flippant slang words and fresh creative slang words.

In detail, translation by a more neutral or less expressive word is the most used strategy (55%). The second most used strategy is translated by paraphrase

using unrelated words (35%). The third used strategy is translated by a more general word (5%). The least strategy that used is translated by deletion words (5%). As for the types of slang, half of the data are flippant slangs, and the other half are fresh and creative slangs.

For example:

Data 1.

ST1: SL: Chief officially suspended him for those teenagers he **jacked up**.

TT1: Dia diskors kepala karena memukul remaja.

The dialogue above is when Claude communicates with Gary and Phill, her coworkers. Jasper is not available for the task at that time, Claude informs them. Then, she said 'Chief officially suspended him for those teenagers he jacked up'. Jasper is the one who typically poses as the fictitious hitman at work. The word **Jacked up** in the sentence is a slang according to Allan and Burridge (2006). The slang words **jacked up** is classified as flippant. One example of flippant slang is **jacked up**. The phrase combines the terms jacked and up, neither of which has a clear relationship to the others meaning. Here, the term jacked up refers to the act of assaulting or injuring someone and meaning to cause harm to.

The collective meaning of the term **jacked up** differs from the meanings of its constituent terms.

According to the Oxford dictionary online, fucked up is coarse slang, Ruined, broken; of poor quality, awful; messed-up the words fucked up translate into memukul in this movie. According to

KBBI online dictionary, *memukul* means *menyerang; menempuh; mengalahkan*. The translation used by neutral or less expressive word strategy because here, 'jacked up' is translated as 'memukul' (hit) in order to help the intended audience understand it more clearly and with less intensity.

Data 2.

ST2: Your job is to put these **assholes** in prison.

TT2: Tugasmu memenjarakan **mereka**.

Assholes is classified as flippant slang word. The word *assholes* is not directly related to its literal definition of a physical component; rather, it is a common term used to describe persons who are considered adversely. Here, the term is used in a disparaging way, exemplifying how slang can be used metaphorically rather than literally.

According to Oxfords Online Dictionary, *assholes* is a coarse slang (originally and chief North American). The words translated into *bajingan*. According to KBBI *bajingan* means *penjahat; pencopet, kurang ajar*. However, in this dialogue, the word *assholes* is translated into **mereka**. According to KBBI dictionary online, *mereka* means *orang ketiga jamak (dia dengan yang lain); orang-orang yang dibicarakan*. The translation strategy used is translated by more neutral or less expressive. The translation of *assholes* in this instance is *mereka* (them), or more broadly, *mereka* (they/them), which is more neutral and acceptable because it avoids the vulgarity and emotional intensity of the original term.

Data 3.

The first data used in translation by more general word in the slang term can be seen below:

ST3: We'll move in if it starts getting **pear-shaped**.

TT3: Kami bergerak jika keadaan memburuk.

The dialogue above happened between Phill and Gary. Gary was asked by Phill and Claude for the first time to be a fake hitman, replacing Jasper. He was shocked and refused it because he didn't dare and was afraid of something happening. However, Phill convinced him by saying something like the dialogue above.

The slang **pear-shaped** is classified as fresh and creative. The term originated in British English, where it describes a problem or anything gone wrong. The word ingeniously employs the metaphor *pear-shaped* to characterize a circumstance that has not turned out as planned or desired. It demonstrates a deft and creative use of language, repurposing a term associated with shapes to suggest failure or disarray.

According to the Oxford online dictionary, **pear-shaped** means shaped like a pear; tapering towards the top and rounded at the bottom; especially of a person or a person's figure; wide-hipped. In this movie the word *pear-shaped* translated into **memburuk**. According to KBBI dictionary online, *memburuk* means *menjadi buruk; bertambah buruk*. Slang *pear-shaped* in this sentence translated by paraphrase using unrelated word. The translation of *pear-shaped* which denotes anything going wrong or getting worse, is

keadaan memburuk, which means the situation is worsening. The two phrases signify the same thing but are spoken differently.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data analyzed, the type of slang words that was found in the *Hit Man* movie is two, namely flippant slang words and fresh creative slang words. The result shows that there are four translation strategies that are found in the *Hit Man* movie, but the most translation strategy is used is translated by neutral or less expressive.

In light of the slang terms included in the film, it can be inferred that careful consideration should be given to the translation techniques employed in order to ensure that the target audience of the movie comprehends the meaning in its original tongue. The several options the translators used to translate the slang terms in the film provide as evidence of this. It is suggested that future study on translating the type of slang words explore other genres, like poetry, games, lyrics songs and novels.

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