TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF SLANGS IN WEBTOON COMIC ENTITLED *SIREN'S LAMENT* BY *INSTANTMISO*

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

BY
ADE YUNITA
NIM 155110101111025

STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2019

**TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF SLANGS
IN WEBTOON COMIC ENTITLED
SIREN'S LAMENT BY *INSTANTMISO***

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**BY
ADE YUNITA
NIM 155110101111025**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIAJAYA
2019**

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name   : Ade Yunita
NIM   : 155110101111025
Address   : Dusun Setembel RT 001 RW 007, Desa Gambiran,
                Kecamatan Gambiran, Kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur

Declare that :
1. This undergraduate thesis is the sole work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any person.
2. If at a later time it is found that this undergraduate thesis is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed upon me.

Malang, July 8, 2019

(Ade Yunita)
NIM. 155110101111025

ii

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of **Ade Yunita** has been approved by the supervisor

Malang, July 8, 2019

Yana Shanti Manipuspika, M.App.Ling.
NIK. 201002 841105 2 001

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of **Ade Yunita** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

Emy Sudarwati, S.S., M.Pd., Chair
NIK. 201209 830414 2 001

Yana Shanti Manipuspika, M.App.Ling., Member
NIK. 201002 841105 2 001

Acknowledged by,
Head of Study Program of English

Sighted by,
Head of Department of Languages and Literature

Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd.
NIP. 19790519 200501 2 003

Sahiruddin, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.
NIP. 19790116 200912 1 001

iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

Yunita, Ade. 2019. **Translation Analysis of Slangs in Webtoon Comic Entitled** *Siren's Lament* **by** *Instantmiso***.** Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. Supervisor: Yana Shanti Manipuspika.

Keywords: *Translation, Slang, Translation Strategies, Webtoon*, *Siren's Lament*

Slang has been known as a non-standard language variety which has a special vocabulary and consists of new expressions or old expressions with new or different meaning. Understanding slang and its translation is essential for the translation. This research aims to identify the types of slang and to find out the translation strategies used to translate the slangs in the webtoon comic entitled *Siren's Lament*.

This research used qualitative approach with content analysis since the researcher analyzed and interpreted the verbal data. The data source of this research was the dialogue of *Siren's Lament* and the data were the slang words found in the *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic. In collecting the data, the researcher read the English and Indonesian versions of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic and made a list of the slangs. In analyzing data, the researcher classified the types of slang by using the theory proposed by Shaw (1991), and also categorized the translation strategies based on the theory by Baker (1992), then discussed the findings, and drew the conclusion.

The researcher found 107 data of slang words in the *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic. The researcher found all 6 types of slang namely coined words, slangs created from an ending/suffix, clipped words, acronym, morphological words, and compound words. In addition, there are 8 translation strategies found, namely translation by a more general word, by a more neutral/less expressive word, by cultural substitution, by using loan word, by paraphrase using related words, by paraphrase using unrelated words, by omission, and by using TL slang expressions. The researcher concluded that the slangs found in the webtoon comic were mostly in the form of morphological words with 36 data, and translation by a more general word was the most dominant strategy used by the translator with 42 data.

For future researchers, it is suggested to analyze other webtoon comics which have stronger comedy that may provide different research output. It is also recommended to analyze the quality in terms of the level of accuracy, readability, and acceptability of the translation.

ABSTRAK

Yunita, Ade. 2019. **Analisis Penerjemahan Slang dalam Komik Webtoon Berjudul *Siren's Lament* Karya *Instantmiso***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. Pembimbing: Yana Shanti Manipuspika.

Kata Kunci: *Penerjemahan, Slang, Strategi Penerjemahan, Webtoon*, *Siren's Lament*

Slang adalah variasi bahasa non-standar yang memiliki kosakata khusus dan terdiri dari ekspresi baru atau ekspresi lama yang memiliki makna baru atau berbeda. Pemahaman tentang slang dan terjemahannya sangat penting untuk penerjemah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis slang dan mengetahui strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan slang dalam komik webtoon berjudul *Siren's Lament*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisa isi karena peneliti menganalisa dan menginterpretasikan data verbal. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah dialog dalam *Siren's Lament*, dan data adalah kata-kata slang yang ditemukan dalam komik webtoon *Siren's Lament*. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti membaca versi bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia dari komik webtoon *Siren's Lament*, dan membuat daftar kata-kata slang. Dalam menganalisa data, peneliti mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis slang menggunakan teori oleh Shaw (1991) dan mengkategorikan strategi penerjemahan berdasarkan teori strategi penerjemahan oleh Baker (1992), kemudian membahas hasil analisis, dan menarik kesimpulan.

Peneliti menemukan 107 data slang dalam komik webtoon *Siren's Lament*. Peneliti menemukan 6 jenis slang yaitu, *coined words*, *slangs created from an ending/suffix*, *clipped words*, *acronym*, *morphological words,* dan *compound words*. Terdapat 8 strategi penerjemahan yaitu, strategi penerjemahan dengan kata yang lebih umum, kata yang lebih netral, substitusi budaya, kata pinjaman, parafrase menggunakan kata berhubungan, parafrase menggunakan kata tidak berhubungan, penghilangan, dan ekspresi slang target bahasa. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa slang yang ditemukan dalam komik webtoon berjudul *Siren's Lament* sebagian besar dalam bentuk *morphological words* dengan 36 data, dan terjemahan dengan kata yang lebih umum adalah strategi yang paling dominan dengan 42 data.

Disarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisa komik webtoon dengan unsur komedi yang lebih kuat, dan direkomendasikan pula untuk menganalisa kualitas penerjemahan dalam hal tingkat ketepatan, keterbacaan, dan penerimaan terjemahan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ix

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1   Background of the Study

Language influences people's life as a bridge to have relationship with other people and society. Language is very important because it is used to deliver information, ideas, feelings, and many more. Moreover, people use language as a way to communicate with each other. In the process of communication, the language structure that is used to express someone's meaning or message can be different from the language structure which is used by others. With various languages over the world, it is inevitable for people to face some difficulties in the process of exchanging information with others who speak with a language other than their language. In order to solve the problem, the process of translation is needed in order to change a language and transfer its meaning into their known language and vice versa.

Translation is one of the ways to connect us with the world, and a translator has a great influence to make the connection by translating one language into another language. The message itself has to be similar or equivalent from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). As stated by Nida and Taber (1982, p. 12) that translation is the process of reproducing the receptor language the closest

1

natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. It is important to prioritize the meaning. Conveying the message or meaning from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) is one important point in translation. However, the translator still has to face the inevitable problems due to the existing social and cultural differences.

English, being one of the most used languages around the world, has two kinds of forms which are standard and non-standard English. Trudgill (1974) explained that standard English is usually used in printed media is normally used in formal situation. Meanwhile, non-standard English is used to communicate in informal situation or context, for example, it is used when people are talking with others whom they are close to such as family and friends. There are some kinds of language varieties used in informal context, and one of them is slang.

Slang is very informal words and expressions that are common in spoken language. They are used in everyday communication, immediate contacts between communication partners, and in a dialogue. Coleman (2004) defines slang as informal, non-standard words and phrases, generally shorter lived than the expressions of ordinary colloquial speech, and typically formed by creative, often witty juxtapositions of words or images which are important aspect in American culture. Slang is more informal than colloquialism. Compared to slang, colloquial language is more formal since it does not sound offensive like slang. The use of slang is often looked down on whereas colloquial is less so.

Nowadays, all people generally and especially English native speakers use slangs in every part of their daily life. Slang is usually used extensively in American

TV, movies, music, and literature. Moreover, slangs can be found in written text such as novel, short story, comics, and so on. Take comic for example, with it being a literary work which mostly uses informal language or colloquial language. Slangs appear within the dialogues of the characters in the comic. Nowadays, comics are evolving into a more modern form. Not only they are in the form of printed media, but they also have taken online form. One of the popular online comic platforms is LINE Webtoon which provides the readers with numerous online comics from many different authors and genres. It also provides the online comics in different language versions such as English, Indonesian, Korean, etc. With that being said, this study will be focusing on the types of the slangs and the strategies that are used in translating them.

According to Schjoldager (2008), translating non-standard language such as slangs is not a simple task. Though the skilled translator has understood the original of the source text and the cultural background, there still remains problem of how to transfer English slang words and expressions into another language. Therefore, it needs some strategies of translation in order to cope with this issue. Slangs are also among cultural elements of a certain society that may trigger some difficulties for translator in transferring them from the source language into the target language. As it has been stated before, the source language message or meaning is a crucial matter in translation. Since slang is uncommon language, translators may find difficulties in understanding the meaning and in finding the equivalence. Based on the nature of the writing or the style of the writers, some slang expressions may be found in various texts that make them specific from the

translation perspective. Nevertheless, some misunderstandings of slangs in different texts have resulted in bad translation and unacceptable translation to the target language readers. Thus, translation of slangs should be tackled very carefully.

The object of this study is a webtoon comic entitled *Siren's Lament* by *instantmiso*. *Siren's Lament* is a webtoon comic which tells the story of Lyra, an ordinary girl with an ordinary life. Lyra is somewhat a wallflower. However, her comfortable lifestyle suddenly goes astray when she accidentally falls into the word of sirens and gets entangled in a curse. *Siren's Lament* is chosen since the dialogues in this webtoon comic contain a number of slang words and expressions. The researcher chooses *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic as her object of the study because it is originally written in English since the author is an American. Moreover, this webtoon comic series is one the most popular ones and it has reached its second season so far, and it is still ongoing. It is also one of the highest rated Line Webtoon comics with 9.76 ratings. *Siren's Lament* also has been translated into different languages such as Indonesian, French, and Korean. However, only the English and Indonesian versions of the webtoon comics which will be analyzed in this research. Unlike other literary works such as novels and other printed comics which normally use the term chapter in each part or section, most of the comics in Line Webtoon platform use the term episode, which usually used in watched works such as drama series, to mark every part or section of their contents. *Siren's Lament* itself has 84 episodes, excluding the additional bonus short stories, in its first season. The researcher will be focusing on analyzing only the first season of this webtoon since it has already completed.

This research purposely aims to analyze the types of slangs found in the *Siren's Lament* webtoon series. Furthermore, this research also intends to study the slang translation strategies applied by the translator in translating them into the Indonesian version of *Siren's Lament* webtoon. The researcher uses the theory by Shaw (1991, p. 31) to classify the types of slang expressions, and the theory proposed by Baker (1992) to analyze the translation strategies of the slang expressions. This research is expected to provide further information about translation strategies in slang expressions. It can be a contribution for the English Department as a reference to broaden the knowledge and better understanding of slangs and the appropriate strategies to translate the slang expressions, and it can also be an additional reference for future researchers who want to conduct a research about translation strategies for slang expressions. Therefore, the researcher conducts a study entitled "Translation Analysis of Slangs in Webtoon Comic Entitled *Siren's Lament* by *Instantmiso*".

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the previous background of the study, this study is conducted to investigate the problems that have to be answered. Therefore, the problems of this study are specified into the following:

1. What are the types of slangs found in the Webtoon comic entitled *Siren's Lament*?

2. What are the strategies of translating slangs found in the Webtoon comic entitled *Siren's Lament*?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

This study attempts to answer the problems of the study mention above. The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of slangs found in the Webtoon comic entitled *Siren's Lament.*

2. To find out the strategies of translating slangs found in the Webtoon comic entitled *Siren's Lament*.

1.4   Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation about the terms used in this study and also to make this study understandable for the readers, the researcher elaborates the key terms employed in the study which are stated as follows:

1. **Translation**   :   Translation is an attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark, 1981).

2. **Translation Strategy**   :   Translation strategy is a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it (Loescher, 1991).

3. **Slang**   :   Slang is a label for a particular kind of word usage that ranges from illiteracies to colloquialisms or informal standard English which usually involve exaggerated or forced humor, fantastic or flippant novelty, and clipped or shortened forms of words (Shaw, 1991).

4. **Webtoon** : Webtoon is a web-based cartoon comic that first popularized in Korea in 2007. Naver Webtoon is the most popular Webtoon platform in Korea. In 2010, Naver Webtoon launched Line Webtoon, a global Webtoon platform that relies on readers to translate Webtoon comics from all over the world. (Webtoon, n.d.)

5. **Siren's Lament** : Siren's Lament is an American Webtoon by instantmiso. It is a young-adult romance webtoon comic with very unique features in which each chapter is accompanied by instrumental music by KennyComics. (Siren's Lament, n.d.)
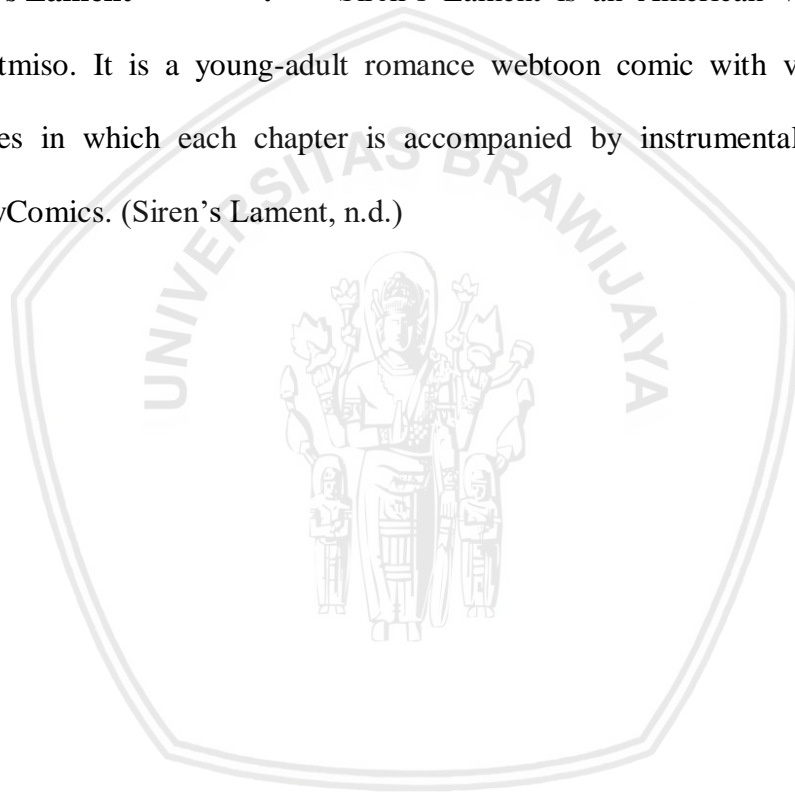
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses translation, and previous studies that support and help the researcher in conducting her research. They are helpful for the researcher as the foundation in analyzing the data of this research.

2.1 Translation

The term 'translation' has been defined by many experts in translation field, and each of them has different ideas about the definition of translation. However, those various definitions have a mutual and similar purpose. According to some experts like Newmark (1988, p. 5), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text. Meanwhile, Catford (1965, p. 20) defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Larson (1984, p. 3) simply stated that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The last definition is proposed by Nida and Taber (1982, p. 12) that 'translating consist of reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". A good translator should be able to deliver the message of a text without lessening the nuances and the naturalness that the author creates in the source text.

8

Based on all definitions mentioned previously, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring the message from source language into target language that the author intended to be understood by the readers. In the process of translation, a translator must have knowledge of the source language and the target language. The translator also has to understand the style of the source language as well as the target language, so that he or she is able to deliver the message of the translation. In this study, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian

2.2   Slang

Slangs are informal variety of language that is used in informal situations. Halim (2012) states that slang very often involves the creation of novel meanings for existing words. It is common for such novel meanings to diverge significantly from the standard meaning. Therefore, the word *"cool"* and *"hot"* can both mean "very good", "impressive", or "good looking". Chaer (cited in Nasrum & Sari, 2016) defines slang as the variety of language which is not officially used by the youth or a particular social group for internal communication as a group of business people outside do not understand such as the all new vocabulary and subject to change. For instance, *"what's up?"* is an example of term for asking about people or greeting someone. The meaning of slang itself is the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speakers' dialect or language.

Based on those previous definitions, slang can be described as informal, non-standard words or expressions which tend to originate in the sub-cultures or

certain groups within a society. Slang words and expressions comprise the attitudes and the values of the group members. The words or expressions must be widely accepted and adopted by the members of the sub-cultures or groups in order for them to become slang. It has no societal boundaries or limitations since it can exist in all cultures and classes of society, as well as in all language. Basically, slang words and expressions are formed in the similar way as the standard speech or language. Moreover, the words or expressions that are used as slang may be formed by creating new terms or coinages, giving new meanings to or extending the meanings of the existing words, generalizing the meanings of the words, and so on.

According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007, p. 10), slang is a gray area that shares boundaries with the relaxed vocabulary identified as informal or colloquial. Slang also shares a gray area with the figurative idiom in which inventive and poetic terms, especially metaphors, are used for novelty and spice. Slang is more informal than colloquialism. Slang is the informal use of language by certain groups of people, specifically teenagers, and has vocabularies that are created by the users which thus makes it most likely to change with time. On the other hand, colloquial language is the informal language used by people in everyday speech

Native speakers of a language understand and use slang expressions, while non-native speakers may find slangs are difficult to translate. It is due to the use of many slangs expressions as idiomatic or metaphorical sayings which are different from the standard meanings.

2.3   Classification of Slang

Shaw in his book *Dictionary of Problem Words and Expressions* (1991, p. 31) proposed his classification of slang into six categories, those are explained as follow.

2.3.1   Coined words

The first category by Shaw, coined words, refer to the new words or expressions that have yet recorded or formally accepted in the dictionary or as a constituting mainstream language. In addition, a coined word is deliberately created and used by its creator to describe someone or something. Some examples of coined words slangs are *'dork'* which is used to refer to an antisocial person or a socially awkward or inept person according to Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, *'noob'* which popularly used to refer an inexperienced person. According to English Oxford Living Dictionaries, the word *'noob'* is a person who is inexperienced in a particular sphere or activity, especially computing or the use of the internet.

2.3.2   Slang words created from an ending or suffix

Some slang words and expressions are formed from other words by adding new endings or suffixes to change the part of speech. A new ending or suffix can make a slang word or expression if it is placed at the end of the word or expression so that the meaning and the formation change into new ones. The slang examples of this second category are *'groovy'* which according to Urbandictionary.com means 'cool', 'awesome', 'great', etc., *'nervy'* according to Dictionary of American

Slang and Colloquial Expressions (Spears, 2000, p. 279) means 'nervous', *'classy'* which means very stylish and elegant (Urbandictionary.com).

2.3.3 Clipped words

The third category proposed by Shaw is clipped words which are described as a word that is cut from its original form. The creator of the clipped words makes them shorter in which those words are usually called as abbreviations. The examples of this category are *'legit'* which is abbreviated form of the word 'legitimate'. According to Urban Dictionary, the term *'legit'* is as an informal term has the meaning of 'something legal' or allowed by the rules'. In addition, as a slang, the word 'legit' is used to refer to something that is extremely awesome or something that is the real deal. Another example is *'gym'* which is the shortened form of the word 'gymnasium', *'psych'* in the slang expression 'psych out', which means 'to have a nervous or emotional trauma' (Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions, 2000, p. 323), derives from the word 'psychology'.

2.3.4 Acronym

Basically, this category of slang is similar to clipped words since both of the categories are new terms or words which are created by shortening a word or a group of words. Some examples of this category are *'LOL'*, *'OMG'*, *'NSFW'.* According to Urbandictionary.com, the term *'LOL'*, which the original definition is 'laughing out loud' or 'lots of laughs', is used as a brief acronym to denote great amusement in chat conversations. The term *'OMG'* is the acronym for the popular

exclamation 'Oh my God!', which is generally used in conversations to exclaim surprise or disgust. Meanwhile, the term **'NSFW'** is an acronym for words like 'Not Safe For Wife' or 'Not Safe For Work', however, it is mostly accepted as 'Not Safe For Work'. This term is an internet slang that is often used to describe online posts that are mainly associated with heavy nudity, sexual, heavy profanity, and other things that could often link with pornography.

2.3.5 Morphological words

The slang words or expressions categorized as morphological words are the original words which form are not changed by the users, but they are given other new meanings. Some examples of morphological slangs are **'chick'** which according to Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions (2000, p. 74) means girl or woman. This term is necessarily a non-derogatory slang term for the word girl, however, many women may find it offensive because of its flippant nature (Urbandictionary.com). The next example is the slang term **'hot'** which usually used to refer to someone that is extremely good looking or very attractive. Other example is the term **'cool'** which is usually used as the best way to say something is awesome, or it is used when the speakers do not know what else to say or when they are not really interested in the conversation. Sometimes, it can be used when the speakers do not have any knowledge of the subject matter in the conversation, yet they want to act as if they know about it.

2.3.6   Compound words

The last category proposed by Shaw is called as compound words. The slangs words or expressions of this category are formed by compounding or bringing together two or more words, and they have different meanings from their original words. The examples of this category are *'badass'*, this slang term according to Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions (2000, p. 13) means 'a tough guy; a belligerent and arrogant person, usually a male. This term is also often used as slang to describe something or significant awesomeness, to describe behavior that is fearless, authentic, compassionate, ethical, and well above the social standard for normal behavior (Urbandictionary.com). Other example is the term *'egghead'* which according to Urbandictionary.com is used to refer to a person who is considered intellectually gifted in the field of academics, or someone who thinks too much. Last but not least, the slang term *'dumbass'* which means 'a person who is both stupid (dumb) while also stubbornly refusing to stop being stupid', or 'someone who holds a stupid or completely baseless opinion with a perplexing amount of self-righteousness (Urbandictionanry.com).

2.4   Translation Strategies

Baker in her book *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* (1992, pp. 26-42) composed eight strategies of translation. Each strategy will be explained as follow:

2.4.1 Translation by a more General Word (Superordinate)

Translation by a more general word (superordinate) is one of the most common strategies dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of proportional meaning. In this strategy, the translator changes the word of SL by finding its more general word in the TL. For example:

SL: "I will go back to **Chicago** two days later."
TL: "Saya akan kembali ke **Amerika** dua hari lagi."
(Faisal, 2017, p. 18)

The example above shows the use of a general word to overcome a relative lack of specificity in the target language compared to the source language.

2.4.2 Translation by a more Neutral or Less Expressive Word

This strategy aims to avoid conveying the wrong expressive meaning of SL into TL. Some words in one language have no equivalence in other languages especially those which have expressive meaning. Using this strategy, the translator translates the expressive words into other TL words which have less expressive meaning. For example:

SL: "She's a **scum-sucking road whore!** She ruined my life!"
TL: "Dia **orang jahat** yang merusak hidupku!"
(Ningrum, 2009, p. 28)

The phrase *"scum-sucking road whore"* is used to express the strong feeling of hate of the speaker. The translator uses the strategy to translate the phrase *"scum-sucking road whore"* to more neutral or less expressive words or phrase *"orang jahat"* or "bad people".

2.4.3   Translation by Cultural Substitution

This strategy is applied in translating source language word or phrase by replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader (Baker, 1992, p. 31). For example:

> SL: "**Thanksgiving Day** is always fun."
> TL: "**Hari sedekah bumi** selalu menyenangkan."
> (Ningrum, 2009, p. 29)

Thanksgiving Day is a specific occasion in American culture. This culture-specific term is translated into a more familiar term to Indonesian readers *"hari sedekah bumi"* which is also a cultural occasion in Indonesia which is likely similar to Thanksgiving Day.

2.4.4   Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation

The translator can apply this strategy by borrowing the words from the source language rather than translating them into target language. "This strategy particularly common in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. Following the loan word with an explanation which is very useful when the word in question is repeated several times in the text. Once it is explained, the loan word can then be used on its own." (Baker, 1992, p. 34). The example of this strategy is as follow:

> SL: "Upload" (English)
> TL: "Upload" (Indonesian)

The English word *'upload'* is used as a loan word in Indonesian language. It is not because they do not have the equivalence where, in fact, *'upload'* can be translated into Indonesian word *'unggah'*, but it is rarely used in daily Indonesian.

2.4.5 Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word

This strategy is used when the source language word or phrase is lexicalized in the target language but in different form in order to make the translation more natural and more understandable (Baker, 1992, p. 37). In order to make the translation sounds natural like its source language, the translator sometimes has to paraphrase the word so that the target readers can get the message easily and correctly. The example of this strategy is when the word *'shamanic'* in the phrase "a shamanic practice" is translated into Indonesian phrase *"kepercayaan pada kekuatan dukun dan roh"* (a belief in the power of shamans and spirit).

2.4.6 Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words

When the source language word is not lexicalized at all in the target language or the meaning is complex in the TL, the translator may apply paraphrase instead of using related words to translate it in order to make the meaning clearer. According to Baker (1992, p. 40), the main advantage of the paraphrase strategy is that it can achieve a high level of precision in specifying propositional meaning. The example of this strategy is as given below:

SL: "Oh, **bloody hell!**"
TL: "Oh, **sialan!**"
(Faisal, 2017, p. 20)

The phrase *'bloody hell'* is translated into Indonesian word *'sialan'*. *'bloody hell'* itself is English swear word which is commonly used by British people. Since it is not lexicalized in the TL, the translator thus translated it into an Indonesian swear word *'sialan'* which is more familiar to the Indonesian readers.

2.4.7   Translation by Omission

Baker (1992, p. 40) stated that this strategy may sound rather drastic, but in fact it does not harm to omit translating a word or expression in some context. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough, the translator can omit translating the word or expression in question. For example:

> SL: "Hi, **guys**! How are you?"
> TL: "Hai! Apa kabar?"
> (Prasetyo, 2016, p. 8)

In the example above, the translator omitted the English word *'guys'* in the Indonesian translation. By omitting the word, the translator assumed that the word is not vital enough in the sentence. Hence, without translating the word *'guys'*, the target readers are still able to catch the idea of the sentence.

2.4.8   Translation by Illustration

If the target language does not have the equivalent word or expression referring to a physical entity, which can be illustrated, this strategy can be an option for the translator, especially if there is limited space and if the text has to remain short, concise, and the point (Baker, 1992, p. 42). An example for this strategy is presented as follow:

SL: "Put peanut on the cake."

TL: "Taburkan kacang di atas kue (seperti gambar di bawah ini)."

Figure 2.1 Translation by Illustration
(Source: Ningrum, 2009, p. 31)

2.5   Previous Studies

In this research, the researcher reviewed two previous studies that are relevant to this research. The first is the research done by Faisal in 2017 entitled *"The Strategy of Slang Translation and Its Meaning Equivalence in Cobain Montage of Heck Movie Subtitle"*. It is a descriptive qualitative research which aimed to describe translation strategies used by the translators in translating slang expression and to know the meaning equivalence of slang in *Cobain Montage of Heck* movie subtitle. In his study, the researcher used the translation strategies based on Baker's theory (1992) to analyze the strategies used in translating the slangs, and the meaning equivalence concept by Nida to analyzed the meaning equivalence of the slangs. In his research, Faisal found that from the thirteen selected data, the translator used six strategies in translating slang which are translation by general word, neutral/less expressive word, cultural substitution, paraphrase by using related word, paraphrase by using unrelated word, and omission. He also found that the meaning equivalence of slang consisting of dynamic equivalence and formal correspondence. Similar to this previous study, this present research also aims to

analyzed the slang words and expressions, and it also employs Baker's (1992, pp. 26-42) theory of translation strategies.

The second is the research conducted by Nasrum and Sari in 2016 entitled *"Indonesian and English Equivalence of Slang Language in 22 Jump Street Movie"*. Similar to this present research, this second previous study also analyzed the slang language in the subtitle of the movie. In their study, the researchers aimed to know the kinds of slang language used in the movie and to know the kinds of translation used. The researchers analyzed and identified the kinds of translation used in rendering the subtitle based on Newmark's theory (1995) of kinds of translation. Besides that, the writer analyzed the kinds of slang languages according to Partridge's theory (1950) about kinds of slang. The researchers also analyzed the equivalence meaning of slang language in the movie by employing semantic meaning analysis theory by Palmer (1976). In the study, the researchers found two kinds of translations used in translating the slang language. They are semantic translation and communicative translation. Meanwhile, for the kinds of slang language, the researchers found jargon, argot, and colloquial. Moreover, in this study, the researchers concluded that in *22 Jump Street* movie, the source language and the target language are not equivalent.

From the two studies mentioned before, there are some differences between this present research and those two previous studies. The previous researchers also analyzed the meaning equivalence of slang. On the other hand, this research mainly focuses on the types of slangs and the strategies used by the translator to translate the English slang words and expressions in a webtoon comic.

Also, both previous studies used movie subtitle as the object of the study, while this research uses a webtoon comic entitled *Siren's* Lament. Furthermore, the difference of this present research with the first previous study is that this research is not only analyzing the strategies used in translating slangs, but also classifying the slangs based on the theory of classification of slang by Shaw (1991, p. 31). The second previous study also differs from this present research since Nasrum and Sari analyzed the kinds of translation used by translator according to Newmark (1995), while the present research analyzes the strategies applied by the translator based on Baker's theory (1992, pp. 26-42) of translation strategies. In addition, this research aims to identify the slang words and expressions found in the webtoon comic by using the theory by Shaw (1991, p. 31), while Nasrum and Sari used the theory by Partridge (1950) about the kinds of slangs.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methodology of the study. It describes the research method used to achieve the goal of the study and reviews the research procedures. This chapter consists of four important sections namely: research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research is aimed to identify the types of slang expressions found in the Webtoon comic entitled *Siren's Lament* and also to find out the translation strategies applied by the translator in translating the slang expressions in the English version of the webtoon comic into the Indonesian version. Qualitative approach was employed since the data analyzed in this study were in the form of word, phrases, or sentences. As stated by Ary *et al* (2002, pp. 441-442) that "qualitative approach deals with data in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics. Qualitative research can use case studies, content analysis, ethnography or grounded theory, and so on".

Concerning the object of this research, the design of this research was content or document analysis. Ary *et al* (2002) also explained that "content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, and other documents". Not to mention that comic is also included.

22

Therefore, the research design in this research was content analysis because the researcher focused on describing the analysis of the content, particularly the slang expressions and the translation strategies applied by the translator in *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic.

3.2 Data Source

The data were taken from the English version of Line webtoon comic entitled *"Siren's Lament"* by *instantmiso* and the translated version in Indonesian with the same title. In this research, the researcher analyzed the words and sentences in the 84 episodes of the first season of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic, and also the translation in the Indonesian version of it. The researcher chose to exclude the stand-alone short stories in-between the 84 episodes since they are not necessarily significant to the story. The researcher decided to use all 84 episodes of the first season of the webtoon comic considering that even though there are slangs that are repeated, the researcher still found new slangs in the following episodes. The data in this research are the slang words and expressions found in the English version of first season of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic by *instantmiso* and its Indonesian translation.

3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data for this study, the researcher followed several steps as follows:

1.   Reading *Siren's Lament* webtoon.

The researcher read each episode in the first season of both the English version of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic and the Indonesian version.

2. Finding the slang words and expressions

The researcher checked all the slang words and expressions in Dictionary of American Slang (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007), The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang (Dalzell, 2009), McGraw-Hill's Super-Mini American Slang Dictionary (Spears, 2007), Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, Urban Dictionary (online web-based dictionary), Your Dictionary (online web-based dictionary).

3. Listing the slang expressions found in the English and Indonesian versions of *Siren's Lament* season one.

The researcher made a list of all data which contains slang words and expressions into a table.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data of this research. The process of analyzing the data are presented as follows:

1. Classifying the types of slang words and expressions

The researcher categorized the types of slang words and expressions from the collected data based on the theory which are proposed by Shaw (1991, p. 31).

2. Categorizing the translation strategies

The data were classified according to Baker's translation strategies (1992).

3. Tabulating the slang words and expressions

The researcher tabulated the slangs based on the types of slang and the translation strategies applied into the table in the Appendix. The table is presented as follows.

Table 3.1 Sample Table of Types of Slangs and Translation Strategies in *Siren's Lament* **Webtoon Comic**

Datum Number	English Slangs (Source Language)	Indonesian Translation (Target Language)	Types of Slangs	Translation Strategies

4.   Discussing the finding

The researcher explained the analysis of the finding in this research.

5.   Drawing the conclusions of the research

The researcher drew the conclusions based on the findings and discussion of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the research findings and discussion of the analysis. In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings in line with the formulated problems of the study contained in the first chapter.

4.1 Finding

In this section, the researcher described the data. The data are categorized based on the classification of the types of slangs proposed by Shaw (1991, p. 31). Furthermore, the data are also presented based on the classification of translation strategies by Baker (1992, pp. 26-42).

Regarding the findings, the researcher wrote once for the slangs that appear more than once which are categorized in the same type of slang, and have both the same meaning and translation strategy. However, the researcher deliberately wrote more than once for the slangs that appear more than once but have the dissimilar type of slang, meaning, and/or translation strategy.

The researcher found 107 data containing slangs in the English version of the webtoon comic. There are six types of slangs which are proposed by Shaw (1991, p. 31). The researcher found all six types of slangs, and the total of the data in each type is presented in Table 4.1.

26

Table 4.1 Types of Slangs Found in *Siren's Lament* Webtoon Comic

No.	Types of Slangs	Frequency
1	Coined Words	15
2	Slang Words Created from an Ending or Suffix	14
3	Clipped Words	7
4	Acronym	1
5	Morphological Words	36
6	Compound Words	34
	Total	107

Table 4.1 shows that the slangs found in the English version of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic are classified into coined word (15), slang words created from an ending or suffix (14), clipped word (7), acronym (1), morphological word (36), and compound word (34).

As for the classification of translation strategies, Baker (1992) proposed eight strategies. Out of the eight strategies proposed by Baker, the researcher found seven strategies used by the translator in translating the English slangs. The researcher did not find the translation by illustration used by the translator in translating the slangs in the English version into the Indonesian version of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic.

However, the researcher found several translations which are considered less appropriate to be classified into the translation strategies proposed by Baker (1992). Therefore, the researcher also proposed one translation strategy which is considerably more appropriate and specific according to the analysis. The strategy is translation by using target language slang expression by which the translator translated the English slang words into Indonesian slang words. The researcher displays the number of translation strategies in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Translation Strategies Used in *Siren's Lament* Webtoon Comic

No.	Translation Strategies	Frequency
1	Translation by a more General Word (Superordinate)	42
2	Translation by more Neutral/Less Expressive Word	10
3	Translation by Cultural Substitution	2
4	Translation Using Loan Word or Loan Word plus Explanation	4
5	Translation by Paraphrase Using Related Word	2
6	Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word	27
7	Translation by Omission	11
8	Translation by Using Target Language Slang Expression	9
	Total	107

In Table 4.2, the researcher presents the finding that 42 slangs are translated using a more general word or phrase (superordinate), 10 slangs are translated by a more neutral or less expressive word or phrase, 2 slangs are translated by cultural substitution, 4 slangs translated using loan word, 2 slangs translated by paraphrase using related word or phrase, 27 slangs translated by paraphrase using unrelated word or phrase, 11 slangs translated by omission, and 9 slangs translated by using target language slang expression.

To prevent repetitive analysis and to maintain the efficiency, the researcher only presents one to two examples for each type of slangs and translation strategy applied in translating the slangs. The selected examples of the data represent all the findings of the research. The researcher also provides an explanation for each example.

4.1.1   Types of Slang in *Siren's Lament*

4.1.1.1 Coined Words

This type of slang refers to the newly coined terms, words, or phrases, that may be commonly used in everyday life but have yet to be formally accepted as

constituting mainstream language. The creator creates new words that express

concepts or ideas that were previously expressed using other words or use words

that may not have existed at all. The slangs in this category can be completely new

words, new meanings for existing words or new senses in existing words. The

researcher found 15 slangs classified as coined words. The examples from the data

are:

> **(Datum 48)**
> SL: "Besties tell each other when they're having flings with dreamy, exotic **hunksicles!**"
> TL: "Sahabat itu seharusnya saling cerita kalau sedang punya hubungan dengan **cowok "roti sobek"** eksotis dari dunia mimpi!"

The slang word in the SL is used to describe or to refer to someone. The

term 'hunksicles' means 'a male who is considered by others, usually females, to

be extremely attractive' (https://www.urbandictionary.com). In the webtoon comic,

Kori, Lyra's best friend, uses the slang word to refer to Ian, a male siren who

transfer the curse to Lyra so that she becomes half siren and half human. The

translator decided to paraphrase the source language slang 'hunksicles' into *cowok*

"roti sobek" in Indonesian.

> (**Datum 56**)
> SL: "No one cares! so just pipe down already, ya **dweeb**!
> TL: "Nggak ada yang peduli! Jadi diamlah, **bodoh**!"

The slang term 'dweeb' refers to a person regarded as 'socially inept'

(Dalzell, 2009, p. 332). When 'dweeb' is used, it is usually in a context implying

annoyance or irritation. In this part, Ian refers to Tua, another male siren character.

The translator translated the slang 'dweeb' into *'bodoh'* in Indonesian which is

similar to 'stupid' or 'moron'.

4.1.1.2 Slang Words Created from an Ending or Suffix

This type of slang covers the slangs which are formed by adding new endings or suffixes which can make the word or expression acquire new meanings and formations. The researcher found 14 slangs which can be classified into slang words created from an ending or suffix. The example are presented below.

(Datum 4)
SL: "I thought we were **besties**…"
TL: "Kupikir kita ini **sahabatan**…"

In the example above, the slang word 'besties', which is in plural form, is formed by adding the suffix '-ie' to the word 'best'. This slang means 'one's best friend' (https://www.yourdictionary.com/bestie). In the webtoon comic, Kori, Lyra's best friend, assumes that since they are best friends, they are supposed to tell about what is going on in their life to each other. The translator translated the slang 'bestie' into *'sahabatan'* in Indonesian.

(Datum 95)
SL: "She could be a total nag and a **goody-goody** sometimes…"
TL: "Dia bisa jadi sangat cerewet dan kadang bisa **terlalu baik**…"

'goody-goody' in the source language means 'One who is affectedly sweet, good, or virtuous' or 'an excessively good person' (Dalzell, 2009, p. 447). It is a reduplication of 'goody' and is formed by adding the ending '-y' to the word 'good'. The translator decided to paraphrase the slang word into *'terlalu baik'* in Indonesian.

4.1.1.3 Clipped Words

In this category, the slangs are formed by cutting the original words to make them shorter. In the webtoon comic, the researcher found 7 slangs classified into clipped words slang. The example are as follows:

(Datum 41)
SL: "No **probs**!"
TL: "Nggak **masalah**!"

In the example, the word 'probs' in 'no probs' is the plural form of the slang 'prob', which is clipped from the original word 'problem'. According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007, p. 680), the slang 'no prob' itself is 'an assurance that everything is under control'. The translator translated 'no probs' into *'nggak masalah'* in Indonesian which still has an equivalent meaning.

(Datum 83)
SL: "Especially with that jacket **combo**…."
TL: "Terutama **dikombinasikan** dengan jaket itu…"

The slang word 'combo' means 'a combination' (https://www.yourdictionary.com/combo). According to Dalzell (2009, p. 223), it means a combination of anything physical or abstract. The translator translated the slang 'combo', which is a noun, into *'dikombinasikan'*, which is a verb in Indonesian.

4.1.1.4 Acronym

One of the most common types of slang is acronym. It is basically similar to clipped words since the slangs are created by shortening a word or a group of words. The researcher found only one slang which is classified into this category.

(Datum 67)
SL: "We're **BFF**s, remember?"
TL: "Kita ini **sahabat sejati**, ingat?"

The slang expression 'BFFs', which is the plural of 'BFF', stands for 'best friends forever' (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007, p. 1098). The translator translated the slang into *'sahabat sejati'* in Indonesian which has similar meaning with the target language slang.

4.1.1.5 Morphological Words

The slangs categorized as morphological words are created by the users by giving new meanings or extended meanings to an original word without changing its form. The researcher was able to find as much as 36 slangs which are classified into this category. Some examples from the findings are:

(Datum 29)
SL: "Why is he dating that one **chick**?"
TL: "Kenapa dia pacaran dengan **perempuan** itu?"

Lexically, 'chick' refers to 'a young bird, especially one newly hatched' (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/chick). However, in this context, the slang 'chick' is used by the character Ian to refer to Aleah, Shon's girlfriend. In this case, the slang word 'chick' has a new meaning which is 'a woman, especially a young woman' (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007, p. 150). In the example, the translator translated into *'perempuan'* which has the same meaning as the source language to make it understandable for the readers.

(Datum 75)
SL: "Hey, you think he has **the hots** for lover boy?"
TL: "Hei, mungkin dia **naksir** si gantengmu itu?"

Lexically, as an adjective, the word 'hot' means 'having a high degree of heat or a high temperature' (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/hot). In the example, the slang expression 'hots' undergoes changes in meaning and from adjective to noun which means 'sexual desire, intense interest' (Dalzell, 2009, p. 531). In the story, Ian asks Lyra in a humorous sense if someone, which in this case is a male character, has feelings or is interested in Shon. The translator translated the slang 'the hots' into the Indonesian word *'naksir'* which has equivalent meaning to the word 'like'.

4.1.1.6 Compound Words

The slangs in this category are formed by bringing together two or more words, and they have different meanings from their original words. The researcher found 34 slangs in the *Siren's Lament* webtoon which are classified into this category. The examples are below.

(Datum 1)
SL: "Me and my **sweetiepie** are going out for karaoke and drinks!"
TL: "Aku dan **manis**ku mau karaokean dan minum-minum!"

In this example, the slang 'sweetiepie' is formed by compounding the words 'sweetie' and 'pie' together to become a new word and has a different meaning from the original words. 'sweetiepie' is a term of endearment used for someone whom you like a lot and think is a very nice, kind person (https://yourdictionary.com/sweetie-pie). According to Ayto (2000, p. 69), the slang 'sweetiepie' is a term applied to a lovable (and attractive) person. In the story,

Kori, Lyra's best friend, uses this term to address her. The translator translated this slang into *'manis'* in Indonesian.

> **(Datum 42)**
> SL: "More like teller of **bullshit**."
> TL: "Lebih tepatnya, pencerita kisah **omong kosong**."

In the example above, the slang word 'bullshit' is classified into compound word slang since it is formed by bringing together two words, 'bull' which lexically means 'a usually adult male of various large animals', and 'shit' which is a slang word itself and lexically means 'feces' (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/shit). By compounding those two words, the slang 'bullshit' acquires a new meaning which is 'nonsense' (Dalzell, 2009, p. 140), or 'nonsense or falsehood' (Thorne, 2007, p. 69). In the webtoon, Ian uses this slang to mock Tua, who claims himself as a storyteller. The Indonesian translation 'omong kosong' is chosen by the translator to make it easier for the readers to understand.

4.1.2 Translation Strategies of Slangs in *Siren's Lament*

4.1.2.1 Translation by a more General Word (Superordinate)

The data of slang translations classified in this strategy are the ones that use common word or phrase with similar referential meaning or the lexical meaning of the words, and expressive meaning or the intended meaning of the words. The researcher found 42 data translated using this strategy. The translator uses Indonesian common word or phrase which expresses the same meaning, both

referential and expressive meaning as those of the English slang expressions. The following examples are the data that use this strategy.

(Datum 8)
SL: "Nope!"
TL: "Nggak!"

In datum 8, the word 'nope' is a slang of negative reply. According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007, p. 680), it is the same as the English word 'no'. The English slang word 'nope' is translated into Indonesian word *'nggak'* which is not an Indonesian slang, but it still conveys the same meaning. The Indonesian word *'nggak'* is commonly used in an informal way of saying 'no' or to negatively reply to something. It can be concluded that the translator used this translation strategy because *'nggak'* has the similar referential and expressive meaning to the English slang 'nope'.

(Datum 78)
SL: "Lyly, you remember my **bae** 'Wren' from the lacrosse team, right?"
TL: "Lyly, ingat **cowok**ku "Wren" dari tim lacrosse, kan?"

The English slang word 'bae' has some definitions. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the word 'bae' is a US slang which is similar to 'sweetheart' or 'baby'. The slang word 'bae' is popularly used by the youth culture and frequently appears on the Internet. According to some entries in Urban Dictionary, the slang 'bae' stands for 'before anyone else' or 'before all else', and it is most frequently used as a substitute for 'babe' or 'baby', which refer to one's boyfriend or girlfriend. The slang 'bae' can also be used to refer to anything that is so outstanding. In the webtoon, Kori referred to Wren by using the word 'bae' when she introduced him to Lyra. In this case, the slang word 'bae' means that Wren is

Kori's boyfriend. The English slang 'bae' is translated into *'cowok'* in the word *'cowokku'*. The Indonesian translation *'cowokku'* has the meaning 'my boyfriend', and *'cowok'* itself means 'boy' or 'man'. There is another Indonesian term which is commonly used to refer to one's boyfriend or girlfriend, that is *'kekasih'* and *'pacar'*. However, these two terms are used to refer to both genders, not specifically refer to a girl or a boy. Thus, by using the Indonesian word *'cowok'* or *'cowokku'*, the translator still managed to convey the idea of the English slang into the Indonesian translation since it still has similar expressive meaning.

4.1.2.2 Translation by a more Neutral/Less Expressive Word

This strategy consists of the data that are translated using common word or phrase with dissimilar meaning, both referential meaning and expressive meaning. The researcher found 10 data translated using this strategy. The example for this strategy is presented below.

(Datum 90)
SL: "But seriously… if it wasn't for that guy being a huge **prick**..."
TL: "Tapi aku serius… kalau bukan karena **pria menyebalkan** itu…**"**

Lexically, the word 'prick' means 'a mark or shallow hole made by a pointed instrument', 'a pointed instrument or weapon', and 'an instance of pricking or the sensation of being pricked'. As a slang, the word 'prick' means 'a detestable person, especially a man' (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007, p. 797). In line with that, Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary also defines 'prick' as a vulgar slang meaning 'a spiteful or contemptible man often having some authority'. In datum 90, the translator translated the slang into *'pria menyebalkan'* in Indonesian. The

Indonesian word *'menyebalkan'* has similar meaning with 'annoying' or 'irritating', however, it is more neutral or less expressive than 'prick'. In the webtoon, Shon uses this slang to refer to Frey whom he planned to buy a boat from. Here, the translator translated the English slang word 'prick' into Indonesian phrase *'pria menyebalkan'* which has dissimilar lexical meaning and is less expressive for the English slang that is considered as a vulgar slang or a rude word to refer to someone.

4.1.2.3 Translation by Cultural Substitution

The data of this translation strategy consist of culture-specific expressions. The target language items in this strategy might not have the same propositional meaning but are likely to have similar impact on the target readers. Using this strategy, the translator still gives the readers a concept that is familiar to them. Below is the example of this strategy.

> **(Datum 49)**
> SL: "You're not fooling anyone, **kiddo**."
> TL: "Hei, **nak**. Mana ada yang percaya ucapanmu itu."

The English slang 'kiddo' means 'a child' or 'a young person'. This word is used as a term of affectionate address to a child or as a friendly or slightly condescending form of address. In the webtoon, Ian addresses Lyra using this term in a mildly patronizing way when she denies that she has feelings for Shon. The translator translated the slang 'kiddo' to *'nak'* which is a familiar term to the Indonesian readers.

4.1.2.4 Translation Using Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation

The research found that there are four data translated using this strategy. By this strategy, the translator can loan the source language word into the target language translation. The following examples are the findings that used loan word or loan word with explanation in translating English slang into Indonesian.

> **(Datum 34)**
> SL: "Hey, **brah**."
> TL: "Hei, **bro**."

The word 'brah' is the slang term for 'bro which is also a slang term for 'brother'. It can be said that it is a slang inside a slang. This term is originated from Hawaii and has meanings my brother or a close associate. According to Dalzell (2009, p. 121), the slang 'brah' is used as a term of address, young surfing male to young surfing male. However, in the webtoon, Tua used this address term to refer to Ian. In this case, Tua used the term 'brah' to address Ian since they are considered a close friend. The translator translated the slang 'brah' into 'bro' which is also an English slang. It can be assumed that the translator loaned the source language slang and then used it in the Indonesian translation, 'bro', to make it clearer for the readers since the term 'bro' is a common and popularly used word by Indonesians, especially by the youths. Moreover, translation by loaning the English slang 'bro' is because the translator wanted to maintain the style of the source language in the Indonesian translation and is still successfully delivering the intended meaning of the source language into the target language.

> **(Datum 59)**
> SL: "He must be **lolo**."
> TL: "Dia pasti **lolo**."

In datum 59, the word 'lolo' is originally a Hawaiian Language word which means *stupid*, *dumb*, *nutty*, *goofy*, or *crazy* (https://www.urbandictionary.com). In the story, Tua refers to a strange siren soothsayer. The translator chose to keep the source language slang instead of using the target language word that has similar meaning with slang 'lolo'. By doing this, the translator might fail to deliver the intended meaning of the source language into the target language to the readers, except there is an additional explanation following the word.

4.1.2.5 Translation by Paraphrase Using Related Word or Phrase

The researcher only found 2 data of slang translations in the webtoon that use this strategy. The data are translated using word or phrase which has similar referential or lexical meaning but has dissimilar expressive meaning. Here are some selected examples of the data using the translation by paraphrase using related word or phrase.

(Datum 79)
SL: "**Sup**, Lyra!"
TL: "'**pa kabar**, Lyra!"

The word 'sup' in the source language is slang for the expression 'what's up' (https://www.yourdictionary.com/sup) and is used as a greeting (Dalzell, 2009, p. 838). As an actual question, the slang 'sup' is meant to ask 'what is happening?' or 'what have you been doing?' (Spears, 2007, p. 220) to someone whom we talk to. In Indonesian, it has similar meaning with *'apa kabar?'* which is used by Indonesians to ask how someone is doing, especially when they meet the person

after a long time. In the webtoon, the character Wren uses this slang word to greet

Lyra after Kori introduced him to her when they are on an outing together with their

group of friends. In the Indonesian translation, the translator translated the slang

word 'sup' into *'pa kabar'* which has similar referential meaning as of the source

language slang. However, it still has dissimilar expressive meaning since Wren uses

the slang to greet Lyra and not necessarily asking how she is doing.

4.1.2.6 Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word or Phrase

There are 27 slang translations in this webtoon comic that are translated

using this strategy. In this translation strategy, the translator translated the slang

words by paraphrasing using word or phrase that has similar expressive meaning

but dissimilar referential meaning. The slang words categorized in this strategy

have different lexical meanings to the Indonesian translations but still have similar

expressive meaning. The examples of this translation strategy are presented as

follows:

(Datum 12)
SL: "If you don't feel comfortable having a stranger stay at your place, maybe he can **crash** at my apartment."
TL: "Kalau kamu tak merasa nyaman ada orang asing tinggal di tempatmu, mungkin dia bisa **tinggal** di apartemenku.

Lexically, the word 'crash' means 'to fall, collide, or break with force and

with a loud, smashing noise'. However, the word 'crash' is used a slang which

means 'to sleep' or 'to get a place to sleep temporarily'

(https://www.yourdictionary.com/crash). In the webtoon, Shon offered to Lyra that

Ian can stay at his apartment if she feels uncomfortable since Ian is a stranger after

all. The translator translated the English slang into *'tinggal'* in Indonesian which has the same meaning as 'to stay'. The Indonesian word *'tinggal'* has different lexical meaning from the source language word, however, it still express the similar expressive meaning.

> **(Datum 24)**
> SL: "Well, she was **hot**."
> TL: "Yah, dia **cantik banget**."

The English word 'hot' has the lexical meaning 'having a high degree of heat or a high temperature' (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/hot). In datum 27, the word 'hot' is translated to *'cantik banget'*. The slang 'hot' means 'sexy' or 'sexually attractive'. In the story, Ian uses this slang referring to Aleah. The translator translated the slang into the unrelated words *'cantik banget'* which means 'very beautiful' and it differs from the lexical meaning of the English word. It can be said that the translator used the Indonesian phrase to make it acceptable for the target readers. However, the translation still has similar expressive meaning with the English slang word.

4.1.2.7 Translation by Omission

The researcher found 11 slang words translations that use this strategy. Using this strategy, the translator preferred to omit the English slangs instead of translating them into Indonesian. This strategy can be applied in the translation process if the omitted word is considered to have no significant meaning, and it will not change the meaning or the idea of the sentence if it is omitted. Hence, the translator deemed it is unnecessary to translate the slang word. The followings are

the examples from the findings of the English slang words that are omitted in the Indonesian translation.

> **(Datum 11)**
> SL: "What kind of lame **ass** story is that?!"
> TL: "Cerita payah apaan itu?!"

In the selected data above, the English phrase 'lame ass story' is translated into *'cerita payah'* in Indonesian. In the webtoon, Ian said that to Lyra because she told Shon about who he is by a made-up story, which is not true. The phrase 'lame ass' itself has the meaning 'something or someone that is unpleasant or boring' (https://www.urbandictionary.com). It can be seen that the slang word 'ass' omitted in the Indonesian translation. In this case, 'ass' is a slang that is added to the adjective 'lame' as an intensifier. It can be said that the translator omitted the slang 'ass' because it is considered unnecessary, which means it does not change the message of the source language. Nevertheless, by omitting the slang, it makes the expressive meaning of the slang 'ass' is lost in the Indonesian translation. Thus, the degree of expressiveness of the translation is less than the source language.

> **(Datum 30)**
> SL: "That sounds like a **hella** waste of time to me.."
> TL: "Menurutku itu buang-buang waktu saja."

In the selected data above, the translator decided to omit the slang 'hella' in the Indonesian translation. According to Spears (2007, p. 107), the slang 'hella' is a modifier derived from the phrase '(a) hell of (a)'. It is purposely used in place of 'really' or 'very' when describing something. It can be seen that the translator considered the slang word is unnecessary to be translated. By omitting the slang word, the Indonesian translation has lost the degree expressiveness of the source

language. Yet, the translator still maintains the message or idea of the source language in the Indonesian translation even though the English slang word is omitted.

4.1.2.8 Translation Using Target Language Slang Expression

In *Siren's Lament* webtoon, the researcher found nine slangs translated by using this strategy. The translator found that some data are translated into Indonesian slang words, hence, the researcher proposed that this strategy, which is not included in Baker's strategy, is more acceptable and specific. The slang words are translated into Indonesian slang expressions in the Indonesian version of the webtoon. Even though the English slang words were translated using Indonesian slangs, the translator still managed to convey the same message of the slang. The followings are the selected examples and explanations of the data which are translated using this strategy.

> **(Datum 18)**
> SL: "**Dude**, she changed your diapers before."
> TL: "**Bung**, dia itu yang menggantikan popokmu dulu."

The English slang word 'dude' is translated into Indonesian word *'bung'*. The slang word 'dude' is defined as a man or a boy, and it is often used as a term of address a friend or even a person whom the speaker does not know. In the webtoon, Shon uses this slang to address his little brother, Koen. The translator chose to translate the English slang 'dude' into Indonesian slang *'bung'* since both slangs have similar meanings and functions. In Indonesian, *'bung'* is usually used to address someone or to start a conversation. Also, it is commonly used to address

an adult man. Even though the addressee in this context is still a child, the translator still maintains the language form and the style of the slang word. By using this strategy, it can be said that the translator has succeeded in conveying the meaning of the English slang into the Indonesian translation.

(Datum 107)
SL: "You **scumbag**!"
TL: "Dasar **bajingan**!"

The English slang word 'scumbag' is usually used to swear at someone. The slang 'scumbag' has the meaning 'a despicable person', and it has similar meaning with 'asshole' or 'bastard' (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007, p. 878). In the webtoon, Shon was angry when he found out that Ian was the one who transferred the siren curse to Lyra, so he called him a 'scumbag'. From the data, it can be seen that the translator translated the English slang word using the Indonesian slang word *'bajingan'*. In Indonesian, this word is usually used to refer to an unpleasant or despicable man. This word is considered to have a negative connotation and is rude or offensive. The Indonesian slang *'bajingan'*, has a similar meaning with the English word 'bastard'. Using this strategy, the translator has managed to transfer the intended meaning of the English slang word without removing or losing the slang language style and form since the translated word is Indonesian slang word which has similar or equivalent meaning with the English slang word.

4.2.   Discussion

The objectives of this research are to define the types of slangs and the translation strategies found in the English and Indonesian versions of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic. After analyzing the data, the researcher found 107 data of slangs. All data are presented in the Appendix. The six types of slangs by Shaw (1991, p. 31) are found in the English version of the webtoon comic. Moreover, seven of the eight translation strategies by Baker (1992, pp. 26-42) are also found. In addition, one translation strategy which is translation by using target language slang expression. The researcher provided examples and explanation for each finding.

The findings show that there are six types of slangs found in the webtoon comic, which are coined words, slang words created from an ending or suffix, clipped words, acronym, morphological words, and compound words. The type of slangs that has the most common occurrences is the morphological words slang with 36 data. On the other hand, the type of slangs that has the least occurrence is the acronym slang with only just 1 occurrence. The low frequency of the acronym slang occurrence in the webtoon comic might be due to the fact the readers of webtoon are varied and are not only a native English speaker. Therefore, the author of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic did not use a large number of acronym slang since it might result in the readers not understanding what the acronyms stand for.

As for the translation of the source language slangs, the researcher gathered that the translator applied seven of the eight translation strategies by proposed Baker (1992, pp. 26-42). Those are translation by a more general word

(superordinate), translation by a more neutral or less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related word/phrase, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word/phrase, and translation by omission. In addition, the researcher also proposed one strategy which is considered more appropriate in some of the translations of slangs in the *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic. The strategy is translation using target language slang expression.

Translation strategy by a more general word is the most used strategy by the translator in translating the English slangs into Indonesian translation of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic with 42 data, followed by translation by paraphrase using unrelated word with 27 data. In addition, there are two strategies that have the lowest number of occurrences, which are translation by cultural substitution and translation by paraphrase using related words with only 2 data for each strategy. The English slangs that were translated by using Indonesian slang expression are 9 data which is far fewer than the translations using Indonesian non-slang words or common words.

The translated slangs show that most of the slangs were translated by using general words or common words with similar referential and expressive meanings to the source language slang expressions. The translator used this strategy in order to convey the meaning of the slangs as clearly as possible to the Indonesian readers. By using this strategy, the translator still keeps the original meaning and context in the source language and uses the target language word that has closest literal meaning equivalent from the literal meaning of the source language word. The

findings also show that the translator try to translate the source language slangs to the Indonesian slangs. In some cases, the translator chose to left the slangs untranslated. There were 11 slangs omitted in the Indonesian translation of the webtoon. It is possible that this reflects the translator who may have simply failed to equip themselves with sufficient number of Indonesian slangs or that the slangs are considered to have insignificant meanings and are unnecessary to be translated.

There were 9 occurrences of the data which are translated using Indonesian slangs. This strategy means that the translator translated the source language slangs into the Indonesian slangs which still have or express the similar meaning. By using this strategy, it shows that the translator has tried their best to maintain the style of the source language by using the target language slangs, and it may reflect that the translator has sufficient knowledge of Indonesian slangs.

Based on the findings and the analysis, it can be concluded that the Indonesian translation of the English version of *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic is still considered effective and acceptable. The translator still managed in conveying the message and the idea of the English slangs found in the webtoon since the translator used Indonesian words that still have equivalent or similar meanings to the English slang words. Besides, the translator still managed to make the translations natural, understandable, and familiar to the target readers by using paraphrase with unrelated words even though the style of the English slang were lost in some of the translations.

This current research is different from the previous studies which were conducted by Faisal (2017) and Nasrum and Sari (2016). This research found all

types of slangs proposed by Shaw (1991, p. 31), while Faisal (2017) did not analyze the types of slangs in his study. Faisal (2017) found six of the eight translation strategies by Baker (1992, pp. 26-42), which are translation by a more general word, translation by more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation by paraphrase using related words, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, and translation by omission. Meanwhile, this research found seven strategies proposed by Baker (1992, pp. 26-42) which are translation by a more general word, translation by more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related words, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, and translation by omission. Moreover, this research also found the strategy by using target language slang expression which is not found in Faisal's research. The result of the current research shows that translation by a more general word is the most common strategy used in translating the slangs in the *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic, while the research conducted by Faisal (2017) found that translation by paraphrase using unrelated words is the most common strategy in translating slangs in *Cobain Montage of Heck* movie subtitle.

The reason underlying the difference in the findings of this research and Faisal's research is related to the different number of the data in each of the research. Faisal (2017) analyzed only thirteen data of slang found in *Cobain Montage of Heck* movie which is a documentary film about Kurt Cobain. Meanwhile, this current research found and analyzed 107 data of slang found *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic. This significant gap of the number of the data might

result in different research output of these research. The difference of the number of the data between two studies is also due to the different object or the data source of both studies. Faisal (2017) analyzed a documentary film of Kurt Kobain while the current research used *Siren's Lament*, a fiction webtoon comic, as the data source. Since this is a webtoon comic that has a sense of comedy and is targeted to the readers from all ages, especially the teenagers, it can be said that the slang words are more likely to be used by the author to add more spice and humor into the story.

This research is also different from the research done by Nasrum and Sari (2016). The current research found that all types of slangs proposed by Shaw (1991, p. 31) occurred in *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic, which are coined words, slang words created from an ending or suffix, clipped words, acronym, morphological words, and compound words. Nasrum and Sari (2016) analyzed the slangs according to Partridge's theory (1950) about kinds of slang, and found that the kinds of slang in *22 Jump Street* movie are jargon, argot, and colloquial. While the current research used Baker's theory (1992, pp. 26-42) and found seven of the eight strategies, Nasrum and Sari used Newmark's theory (1995) about kinds of translation, and found that the translator used two kinds of translation in translating the slangs which are communicative translation and semantic translation.

However, the researcher also acknowledged that there are some aspects in the finding of this previous research that are relatable to the finding of the current research. For instance, there are abbreviated slang words in the data such as *'BFF'* and *'BS'* which are classified into jargon. On the other hand, these slangs can also be categorized into acronym slang which is used in this current research. With that

being said, the some of the slangs in Nasrum and Sari's research which are classified into jargon can also be classified into compound word category in this current research. Thus, even though the terms used to classify some of the data in both studies are different, there is still a relatable line or aspect that is interconnecting these two studies. This shows that although there are different theories proposed by different experts, the concept underlying the theories is still relatable or similar.
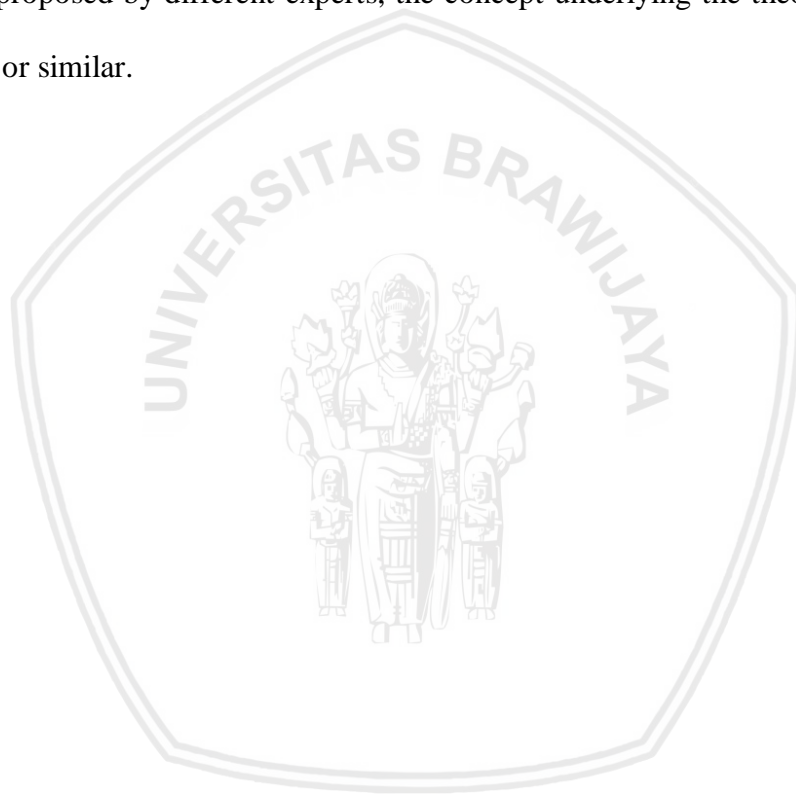
CHAPTER V

CONSLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion based on the finding and analysis of the research.

5.1   Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher came into two conclusions related to the formulation of the problems and the objectives of this research.

Firstly, the type of slangs found in *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic is mostly in the form of morphological words with 36 data from the total of 107 data. Secondly, in translating the slangs, the translator used 7 strategies, which are proposed by Baker (1992, pp. 26-42). Those are translation by more general words, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using loan words, translation by paraphrase using related words, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, and translation by omission. In addition, translation strategy by using target language slang expression is also found in *Siren's Lament* Indonesian version. Translation by more general words is the most common strategy used by the translator in translating the slangs found in *Siren's Lament* webtoon comic with the occurrence of 42 out of 107 data.

The researcher found that the most dominant slang is in the form of morphological words, and the most used strategy is translation by more general words. In translating the English slang words, the translator used Indonesian general

51

or common words which have similar meanings, both referential meaning and expressive meaning. This shows that the translator has successfully managed in transferring the intended meaning of the slangs by using Indonesian common words which have similar lexical and expressive meaning to the English slang, and in maintaining the naturalness and clarity of the translations, even though some translations have less degree of expressiveness. The researcher also found that translation strategy by using Indonesian slang expressions is rarely used due to the gap between both languages and cultures. It indicates that it is quite difficult to find Indonesian slang words which have equivalent meanings to most English slang words.

5.2   Suggestion

Based on the analysis and the conclusions, the researcher would like to give several suggestions that might be beneficial for future research.

The researcher suggests analyzing other webtoon comics in another genre, such as the ones that have stronger sense of comedy to find more various slangs and for different research output. The researcher also recommends for future researchers not to only focus on analyzing the strategies in translating slangs, but also to analyze the quality in terms of the level of accuracy, readability, and acceptability of the translation.

REFERENCES

Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C., Sorensen, C., Razavieh, A. (2002). *Introduction to research in education 6th edition*. California: Wadsworth Thomson Learning.

Ayto, J. (2000). *Oxford dictionary of slang*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.

Baker, M. (1992). *In other words: A coursebook on translation*. New York: Routledge.

Baker, M. (2001). *Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies*. London and New York: Routledge.

Catford, J.C. (1965). *A linguistics theory of translation*. London: Oxford University Press.

Coleman, J. (2004). *A history of cant and slang dictionaries: Volume II (1785-1858)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Dalzell, T. (2009). *The routledge dictionary of modern American slang and unconventional English*. New York: Routledge.

Faisal, A. (2017). *The strategy of slang translation and its meaning equivalence in Cobain Montage of Heck movie subtitle*. Jakarta: Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah.

Hatim, B. (2001). *Teaching and researching translation*. England: Pearson Education.

Instantmiso. (2019). *Siren's Lament*. Retrieved from https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/sirens-lament/list?title_no=632

Instantmiso. (2019). *Siren's Lament*. Retrieved from https://www.webtoons.com/id/romance/sirens-lament/list?title_no=650

Kipfer, B. A., and Chapman, R. L. (2007). *Dictionary of American slang fourth edition*. United States: HarperCollins Publisher Inc.

Larson, M. L. (1984). *Meaning-based translation: A guide to cross-language equivalence*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

Loescher, W. (1991). *Translation performance, translation process and translation strategies.* Tuebingen: Guten Narr

Meriam-Webster online dictionary. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.merriam-webster.com/

Nasrum., and Sari, P. O. (2016). *Indonesian and English equivalence of slang language in "22 Jump Street" movie: Volume 03 number 01*. Indonesia: Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar.

Newmark, P. (1981). *Approaches to translation*. New York: Prentice Hall.

Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. New York and London: Prentice Hall.

Nida, E. A., and Taber, C. R. (1982). *The theory and practice of translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.

Ningrum. N. A. R. (2009). *An analysis of slang expressions translation in "Mean Girls" movie*. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University.

Oxford living dictionaries. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/

Prasetyo, D. (2016). *An analysis of translation of slang words in the subtitles of Captain America: The Winter Soldier film*. Salatiga: Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana.

Schjoldager, A. (2008). *Understanding translation*. Denmark: Academica.

Shaw, H. (1991). *Dictionary of problem words and expressions*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Spears, R. A. (2007). *McGraw-Hill's super-mini American slang dictionary second edition*. USA: McGraw-Hill.

Tabiati, S. E., Manipuspika, Y. S., and Rozin, M. (2017). *Translation: Theory & practice*. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang Press.

Thorne, T. (2007). *Dictionary of contemporary slang third edition*. London: A & C Black Publishers Ltd.

Trudgill, P. (1974). *Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society*. UK: Penguin Books.

Urban dictionary. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.urbandictionary.com/

Your dictionary. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.yourdictionary.com/