TRANSLATION STRATEGY USED IN TRANSLATING SLANG EXPRESSION FOUND IN I LOVE YOO WEBTOON

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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2021

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Translation Strategy Used in Translating Slang Expression Found in I Love Yoo Webtoon**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, i am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 02 June 2021

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This is to certify that Rania Mutia Edison's thesis entitled **Translation Strategy Used in Translating Slang Expression Found in I Love Yoo Webtoon** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

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MOTTO

" The harder I pray and work, the more luck I seem to have."

"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams."

-Eleanor Roosevelt-

DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to my dearest parents, Albert Edison and Yuliati, who always give me endless love, prayers, and support. Then, my beloved little sister and brother, Nafila Rohima Edison and Zayn Thoifur Edison who always cheer me up.

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Malang, 02 June 2021

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ABSTRACT

Edison, Rania Mutia (2021) *Translation Strategy Used in Translating Slang Expression Found in I Love Yoo Webtoon*. Undergraduate Thesis, English Letter Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed

Keywords: Translation Strategy, Slang Expression, Webtoon.

Slang is known as a very informal word or expression that is characterized in spoken language. It has a particular vocabulary and consists of new or old expressions with a new or different meaning. For the translation, understanding the translation of the slang is crucial. Thus, this study aims to identify the types of slang expressions and the translation strategies used to translate slang expressions in the I Love Yoo Webtoon.

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach by using written text to classify and identify the types of slang expressions and the translation strategies used to translate slang expressions. The data were in the form of slang expressions in the dialogue of I Love Yoo webtoon which is focused on 100-130 episodes. The data were posted from 2 January until 30 July 2020. For collecting the data; First, the researcher read English and Indonesian versions of the I Love Yoo webtoon. Next, the researcher classified the data by using Hary Shaw's theory for the types and Mona Baker's theory for the translation strategies. Later, the researcher explained the data by using those theories. Then, the researcher drew conclusions from the finding and discussion.

The researcher found 66 slang words or expressions as the data. The researcher found all 6 types of slang expressions and the type 'Slang is Words created from an Ending or Suffix' is mostly found with 20 data. Meanwhile, there are 7 of eight translation strategies found which translation by illustration is not used and the most dominant strategy is the translation by a more general word (superordinate) with 42 data. The researcher recommended for future researchers to investigate slang translation in another context, especially in the level of accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

ABSTRAK

Edison, Rania Mutia (2021) *Strategi Terjemahan yang Digunakan dalam Menerjemahkan Ekspresi Slang Ditemukan didalam Webtoon I Love Yoo*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed

Kata Kunci: Strategi Penerjemahan, Ekspresi Slang, Webtoon.

Bahasa gaul dikenal sebagai kata atau ungkapan yang sangat informal yang dicirikan dalam bahasa lisan. Ini memiliki kosa kata tertentu dan terdiri dari ekspresi baru atau lama dengan arti baru atau berbeda. Untuk terjemahan, memahami terjemahan bahasa gaul sangat penting. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis ekspresi gaul dan strategi terjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan ekspresi gaul dalam I Love Yoo Webtoon.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan teks tertulis untuk mengklasifikasikan dan mengidentifikasi jenis ekspresi gaul dan strategi terjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan ekspresi gaul. Data tersebut berupa ekspresi gaul pada dialog webtoon I Love Yoo yang difokuskan pada 100-130 episode. Data diposting dari 2 Januari hingga 30 Juli 2020. Untuk pengumpulan data; Pertama, peneliti membaca webtoon I Love Yoo versi Inggris dan Indonesia. Selanjutnya, peneliti mengklasifikasikan data dengan menggunakan teori Hary Shaw untuk jenis dan teori Mona Baker untuk strategi penerjemahan. Kemudian peneliti menjelaskan data tersebut dengan menggunakan teori-teori tersebut. Lalu, peneliti menarik kesimpulan dari temuan dan pembahasan tersebut.

Peneliti menemukan 66 kata atau ungkapan gaul sebagai datanya. Peneliti menemukan semua 6 jenis ekspresi gaul dan jenis ‘Slang is Words created from an Ending or Suffix' paling banyak ditemukan dengan 20 data. Sementara itu, terdapat 7 dari delapan strategi penerjemahan yang ditemukan dimana terjemahan dengan ilustrasi tidak digunakan dan strategi yang paling dominan adalah penerjemahan dengan kata yang lebih umum (superordinate) dengan 42 data. Peneliti merekomendasikan bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk menyelidiki penerjemahan bahasa gaul dalam konteks lain, terutama dalam kualitas tingkat akurasi, keterbacaan, dan akseptabilitasnya.

مستخلص البحث

ايديسون، رانيا موتيا. 2021. إستراتيجية الترجمة المستخدمة في ترجمة التعبيرات العامية الموجودة في Webtoon I Love Yoo ، البحث الجامعي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرفة : أوليل فيطرية الماجستر

كلمات مفتاحية: إستراتيجية الترجمة، التعبيرات العامية، ويبتون (Webtoon)

تعرف اللغة العامية بأنها كلمة أو تعبير غير رسمي للغاية يتميز باللغة المنطوقة. لها مفردات معينة وتتكون من تعبيرات جديدة أو قديمة ذات معاني جديدة أو مختلفة. للترجمة، فهم ترجمة العامية مهم جدًا. وبالتالي، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على أنواع التعبيرات العامية واستراتيجيات الترجمة المستخدمة في ترجمة التعبيرات العامية في Webtoon I Love Yoo

تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي النوعي باستخدام النصوص المكتوبة لتصنيف وتحديد أنواع التعبيرات العامية واستراتيجيات الترجمة المستخدمة في ترجمة التعبيرات العامية. البيانات في شكل تعبيرات عامية في حوار Webtoon I Love Yoo الذي يركز على الحلقات 100-130. تم نشر البيانات من 2 يناير إلى 30 يوليو 2020. لجمع البيانات ؛ أولاً، قرأت الباحثة النسختين الإنجليزية والإندونيسية من Webtoon I Love Yoo .بعد ذلك ، صنفت الباحثة البيانات باستخدام نظرية هاري شو (Hary Show) لنوع العامية ونظرية منى بيكر (Mona Baker) لاستراتيجية الترجمة. ثم قامت الباحثة بشرح البيانات باستخدام هذه النظريات. ثم تستخلص الباحثة الاستنتاجات من النتائج والمناقشة.

وجدت الباحثة 66 كلمة أو تعبيرات عامية على أنها بيانات. وجدت الباحثة أن جميع أنواع التعبيرات العامية الستة وأن النوع" العامية هي كلمات تم إنشاؤها من نهاية أو لاحقة " (Slang is Words created from an Ending or Suffix) تم العثور عليه أكثر من 20 معطيات. وفي الوقت نفسه، هناك 7 من استراتيجيات الترجمة الثمانية التي تم العثور عليها حيث لا يتم استخدام الترجمة مع الرسوم التوضيحية، والاستراتيجية الأكثر شيوعًا هي الترجمة بكلمات أكثر عمومية (فوق التنسيق) مع 42 بيانات. وتوصي الباحثة للباحثين في المستقبل بالتحقيق في ترجمة اللغة العامية في سياقات أخرى، خاصة من حيث جودة مستوى الدقة والقراءة والقبول.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines background, problem, objective, scope, and limitation, significant, as well as key terms of this current study. In doing so, this chapter also provides detail information concerning research methods. This method consists of research design, research subject, data sources, research instruments, data collection, and analysis.

A. Background of the Study

The reading industry has driven the change of comics to follow new styles in accordance with existing technology advances. This also gives rise to a new term known as digital comics. LINE Webtoon is one of digital comic platforms from South Korea launched by a technology company, namely LINE Corporation and NAVER Corporation (Fatimah, 2018). In 2017, LINE Webtoon generated revenues of US $ 7.07 million globally (Bhaskara, 2019). Entering 2019, the LINE Webtoon market is expected to increase to US $ 8.4 million. Line Webtoon entered Indonesia in April 2015 (Agnes, 2017) and 65 local comic artists joined the platform. As a legal and free comic reading platform, Indonesia is one of the highest LINE Webtoon markets out of 35 million active users in the world, which has 6 million active readers as of August 2016 (Agnes, 2017). The fact shows that LINE Webtoon is one of the digital comic platforms that has many users in Indonesia.

Webtoon today is not only enjoyed by Indonesians, but it is also used in other countries such as US, Japan, Thailand, etc. This platform also features webtoon creators from various countries whose works have entered the Indonesian market. Therefore, webtoon provides comics from various countries that have been translated into Indonesian, or vice versa. There are also works written by Indonesian webtoon creators which have been translated into various languages of other countries on the webtoon. This webtoon translate is a site where the comics in the webtoon are translated into various countries by readers or fans of the comics (Qosiana & Parastuti, 2019). Although the comic is available in various languages, the results of a survey indicated that 62.21% of Indonesian readers choose Indonesian translated version (Lestari & Irwansyah, 2020).. This means that if the process of transferring the contents of the source text into the context of the target language is not appropriate, then there will be thousands of target language readers who misunderstand the text. Gavigan & Tomasevich (2011:6) defines comic is a literary medium that combines pictures and words to tell a story or convey information that can be humorous, mysterious, etc. Thus, the translator should understand the process of translation to make the essence of information or messages that are conveyed by the author can be received by the target language readers nicely.

In translating a text, translators will face many problems in the translation process. According to Karimi (2003) translation is for the

process of the translator regularly tries to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to get the equivalent. In addition, Brislin in Choliludin (2005: 18) also claims translation as “the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) into another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form.” Therefore, conveying the message or meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is the most important point in translating. A translator should be figuring out the equivalence that represents the message in the source language. A translator should also consider the appropriate strategy to solve the equivalence problem. One of the problems that are difficult for the translator is when transferring slang expression.

Slang translation is something challenging in translating. It is due to the differences in language systems and cultures. According to Schjoldager (2008), translating non-standard language such as slang is not an easy task. Even though an expert translator has grasped the original of the source text and the cultural background, there is still a problem of how to transfer English slang expressions to other languages. Slang is a psychosocial and cultural phenomenon that is often arise difficulties for translators to transfer it from SL to TL (Sukmaningrum and Setyorini, 2017). The translator should be familiar with the cultural customs, religions, beliefs, and historical backgrounds of the two languages. As stated above, the message or meaning of the source language is an

important thing in translation. Since slang is such an uncommon language, translators may have difficulty in understanding the meaning and finding the equivalent**.** Based on the nature of the writing or the style of the author, several slang expressions can be found in various texts which make them specific from the perspective of a translation. In the translation, the slang phrase is translated literally but the translator softens the word to make the translation sounds natural to the reader (Ulvydiene and Abramovaite, 2012). However, some misconceptions about slang in different texts have resulted in poor translations and unacceptable translations to readers of the target language. Thus, several translation strategies are needed to overcome this problem.

As a follow-up on this topic, the researcher analyzes a webtoon comic entitled *I Love Yoo* by Quimchee. *I Love Yoo* is a webtoon comic that tells the story of Shin-Ae, a young girl who struggles with the hardships of life. Her parent was divorced since she was a child. It drives her to have to work while she's still in high school. She's always doing her best to make it to school and still get to work on time. Through her survival in life, it makes her meeting people who are arrogant who look down on her for being herself. *I Love Yoo* is chosen since the dialogues in the webtoon contain a number of slang words or expressions. Besides that, the researcher chooses this webtoon because it is originally written in English since the author is an American who is living in Chicago. Moreover, *I Love Yoo* is one of the most popular comics on the webtoon. It

has the highest rated with 9.79 ratings and it has reached 4 million readers. *I Love Yoo* has also been translated into various languages such as Indonesian, Korean, and French. However, only the English and Indonesian versions of the Webtoon comics that are analyzed in this study. Unlike other literary works such as novels and other printed comics which usually use the term chapter in each section, most of the comics on the Line Webtoon platform use the term episode, which is usually used in spectacle works such as drama series, to mark each part of contents. *I Love Yoo* itself has 130 episodes. Therefore, in this study, the researcher only focuses on analyzing the slang words or expressions by all of the character in the dialogue and its translation from 100-130 episodes of *I Love Yoo* Webtoon.

There are some researchers who have conducted research on slang. The previous studies were done by Bayu (2018) with his study entitled *"The Use of Slang Among Hooligans in The Football Victory Film"* examines the types of slang from the processs of word formation based on Yule's Theory. The research findings were from ten types of slang, the researcher only discovers eight of word formations of slang in the film. Meanwhile, the last previous research from Dewi and Ana (2020) entitled "*An Analysis of Slang Words in "Deadpool 2" Movie Directed By David eitch*" analyzed the lexical and contextuan meaning, types of slang, and the root of slang words in Deadpool 2 films. This study found five categories of slang words based on Allan and Burridge's theory. In all two

studies, the researcher focused the types of slang words from the process of word formations. Therefore, this present study will examine the categories of slang words by different theory and also analyze them in the translation scope.

Furthermore, There have been several previous studies related to the same field and object but using different theories. The first study is conducted by Devina Arkiki Ilham (2012) entitled *Translation of Slangs in the Subtitle of "Despicable Me" Movie*. The second study is from Nasrum and Sari (2016) entitled "*Indonesia and English Equivalence of Slang Language in 22 Jump Street Movie."* and the last study is from Alfan Faisal (2017) entitled *The Strategy of Slang Translation and Its Meaning Equivalence in Cobain Montage of Heck Movie Subtitle"*. Some previous studies conducted the research on slang translation by using film subtitles as research objects. In their research, Devina (2012) analyzed the types of slang based on Henshaw and Montaque's theory and the equivalence on the Indonesian language translation of slangs in the subtitle of "Despicable Me" movie and its translation. The results of this study showed that there are five types of slang used in the subtitles and most of the translated works of the slang contained in the film subtitles are equivalent. Meanwhile, Nasrum and Sari (2016) used Newmark's theory to identify the kinds of translation used in translating slang language, Partridge's theory to analyze kinds slang languages, and Palmer's theory to identify the equivalence meaning of slang language in the movie. The study found

that there is two kinds of translation in translating slang, three kinds of slang language and the source language and target language in translating slang in the film are not equivalent. It is due to cultural factors that allow the translator to have a softer meaning than the actual meaning. Then, Faisal (2017) used Baker's theory to analyze the translation strategy used in translating the subtitle and Nida's concept to examine the meaning equivalence of the slangs founded in the subtitle. The research findings were from the thirteen selected data, the translator used six strategies in translating slang and there are two meaning of quivalences used in translating slang in the subtitles.

From those previous studies above, there are several differences and similarities between this present study and the previous studies. The two previous studies analyzed the meaning equivalence of slang. On the other hand, the main of this present study focuses on the types of slang and the strategies used to translate English slang words and expressions in webtoon comics. In addition, those three studies used film subtitles as research objects, while this present study will use a webtoon comic entitled *I Love Yoo*. Furthermore, the difference between this present study and the first study is this present study do not examine the equivalence of translation but analyze the strategy of slang translation. Meanwhile, The second previous study is also different from the present research because the second study analyzed the types of translation used by translators based on Newmark's (1995) theory, while this present research will

analyze the strategies applied by translators based on Baker's (1992) theory which is also similar to Faisal's (2017) study. Then, the last previous study is also analyzing the strategies used in translating slang but Faisal's (2017) study does not classify the types of slang like this present study.

In this research, the researcher chooses translation strategies used in translating slang expressions in the I Love Yoo webtoon. The reason why the researcher chooses this topic is that in many ways the use of slang is not just a matter of science thing in an informal way because using slang can be ideological and closely related to the identity. Thus, if the translator does not translate the slang expression in the webtoon very well, it can result in a cultural block. Therefore, the readers have to understand the strategy used by the translator to translate it.

To support this study, the resarcher uses Mona Baker's translation strategies theory. This theory deals with TL non-equivalents in the translation of different text types (Mudogo, 2018). In this regard, Baker proposes several strategies for solving non-equivalents at the word level in different text types. In addition, the researcher also applies Shaw's (1991) theory to identify various slang words and expressions found in webtoon comics. This theory classifies the types of slang words and expression from the process of word formation. Therefore, this study is very important to be analyzed to make the readers understand translating the slang expression in a comic by using the different theory.

This research is expected to provide more information about translation strategies in slang. This can be a contribution for English students as a reference to broaden their knowledge and a better understanding of slang and the appropriate strategy for translating slang, and it can also be an additional reference for future researchers who will conduct studies on translation strategies in slang expression.

B. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the research, the researcher formulate the research problem into:

A. What are types of slang expressions found in the *I Love Yoo* Webtoon?
B. What are the translation strategies used to translate slang expressions in the *I Love Yoo* Webtoon?

C. Objectives of Study

Based on the research problems above, the objectives of the research are:

A. To classify the types of slangs which are used in the *I Love Yoo* Webtoon.
B. To identify the translation strategies used to translate slang expressions in the *I Love Yoo* Webtoon.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is translation strategy proposed by Mona Baker's model. The researcher concerns about translation strategy used in translating slang expressions in the *I Love Yoo* Webtoon. Since the

complexity of the problems found in time constraints, all problems cannot be observed and solved one by one within the whole episodes. Therefore, the researcher only focuses on the slang words of all the characters in the dialogue that is established from 100-130 episodes of *I Love Yoo* Webtoon. Those episodes are considered to be the newest data since the author updates them in 2020. Therefore, the researcher only takes the data were posted on 2 January until 30 July 2020. Moreover, the researcher uses English and Indonesian versions of *I Love Yoo* Webtoon's data. This research conducts to determine the types of slang words and translation strategies used in *I Love Yoo* Webtoon.

E. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to contribute into two parts, theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research is useful and insightful for readers in terms of translation because in conducting this research the researcher provides a scientific description of how strategies used in translating slang expression. Furthermore, readers can find slang expression data and an explanation of the translation strategies applied to translate slang. Meanwhile, in practical terms, this research provides knowledge about translation strategy used in translating slang words or expressions in the comic. Therefore, these strategies are expected to be able to make the readers translate slang well.

F. Definition of Keyterm

Some important terms are gathered as follows

1. **Translation:**

The process of transferring words or any writing texts from SL to TL.

2. **Translation Strategy:**

A way applied by the translator in replacing the meaning from SL to TL so as to produce a good translation in accordance with the target language.

3. **Slang**

A very informal language or particular words used by a certain group of people. It can be seen from speech or writing text.

4. **Webtoon**

A digital comic platform was launched in 2005 by Naver Corporation in Korea. Webtoon offers any genres of stories such as romance, thriller, drama, comedy, sci-fi, horror, and so on. Besides that, this platform also provides the story in different language versions whether English, Indonesia, or Korean

5. **I Love Yoo**

I Love Yoo is one of the most popular comics in the webtoon which is created by an American author, Quimchee. It has 9.79 ratings and it has reached 4 million readers. *I Love Yoo* has also been translated into various languages including Indonesian version.

G. Previous Studies

There are two previous studies focused on slang analysis. The first previous study conducted Bayu Gustri Kusuma (2018) entitled *"The Use*

of Slang Among Hooligans in The Football Victory Film. This study examines the types of slang from the processs of word formation based on Yule's Theory. The research findings were from the ten types of slang, the researcher only discovers eight of word formations of slang in the movie. The second study is coming from Dewi and Ana (2020) entitled "*An Analysis of Slang Words in "Deadpool 2" Movie Directed By David eitch*" analyzed the lexical and contextual meaning based on Mansoer Pateda's theory, types of slang by using Allan and Burridge's theory, and the root of slang words in Deadpool 2 films. This study found eight categories of slang words and the root of each slangs. The similarity between those two previous studies are they classified the types of slang words through the process of word formations. The difference between this present study and those two previous studies, this study not only examine the categories of slang words based on the word formation process in the different theory but also analyze the slang words in translation scope.

In the scope of Slang Translation, There have been several previous studies related to the same field but using different object and theories. First, a study from Devina Arkiki Ilham (2012) entitled *Translation of Slangs in the Subtitle of "Despicable Me" Movie*. This study aims to analyze the types of slang based on Henshaw and Montaque's theory and the equivalence on the Indonesian language translation of slangs in the "Despicable Me" movie and its translation. The results of this study showed that there are five types of slang used in the

subtitle and most of the translated works of the slang contained in the subtitles are equivalent although there are some words who translated are not equivalent, but for the whole translation it is done properly. The similarity between this present study and Devina's study is related to the types of slang. The difference between this present study and the prior research is that this present study do not examine the equivalence of translation but analyze the strategy of slang translation.

Second, a study conducted Nasrum and Oktavia Sari (2016) entitled "*Indonesia and English Equivalence of Slang Language in 22 Jump Street Movie".* This study aims to analyze the translation used in slang language, kinds of slang language itself used in the movie and the meaning equivalence between translated text and the original text in English slang language. This study uses three theories from Newmark's theory of translation, Paltridge's theory of kinds of slang, and Palmer's theory of semantic meaning analysis for equivalence meaning. The results of this study are firstly, there are two various of translation found in translating the slang in the subtile of the movie namely semantic translation and communicative translation. Secondly, the researcher found three kinds of slang used in this movie namely jargon, argot, and colloquial. Lastly, SL and TL in the subtitle of this movie are not equivalent. The difference between this present study to this prior study is the prior study analyzed types of translation used by translators based on

Newmark's (1995) theory, while this present research will analyze the strategies of translation based on Baker's (1992) theory.

Then, a study conducted by Alfan Faisal (2017) discussed *The Strategy of Slang Translation and Its Meaning Equivalence in Cobain Montage of Heck Movie Subtitle*. This study aims to analyze the strategy translation used in translating slang in the subtitle based on Baker's theory and the meaning equivalence of the slang founded in the subtitle by using Nida's concept. The results of this study show firstly are from 8 translation strategies of Baker's Theory, the translator only uses 6 strategies in translating slang in the subtitle movie namely translation by more general word, more neutral/less expressive word, cultural substitution, paraphrase using the related word, paraphrase using the unrelated word, and omission. Secondly is the data related to the meaning equivalence of the slangs founded 13 utterances containing slang. Faisal found dynamic equivalence is mostly used by the translator which contains 11 slangs and formal equivalence only 2 slangs. The similarity between this present study and Faisal's study is related to the translation strategy. Meanwhile, the difference between this present study and the prior research is that this present study do not analyze the meaning equivalence but classifies types of slang words.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method because it is designed to classify and analyze the types of slang expression and translation strategies are applied in the *I Love Yoo* webtoon. Based on Punch (2005) "*Qualitative Research are not form of numbers (mostly words), but the researcher used questions and method are more general for the beginning and become focused as the study progress* ". Therefore, the researcher describes types of slang words or expressions and translation strategies are found in *I Love Yoo* webtoon.

2. Research Instrument

In this research, the main instrument is the researcher herself who collects and analyzes data. The researcher uses a digital comic in the webtoon as a data source and this comic is classified whether the dialogues between the character in the webtoon are slang words or not.

3. Data and Data Sources

All the data in this study were taken from the dialogue between the characters in Line Webtoon entitled I Love Yoo written by Quimchee. The data in this study are the slang words and expressions found in the English version of the I Love Yoo webtoon and its Indonesian translation. I Love Yoo is one of the most popular comics on the webtoon that has been translated into various languages such as Indonesian, Korean, and French with 9.79 ratings and 4 million readers and it consist of 130 episodes.

Therefore, the researcher chooses to analyze the slang words and expressions in a total of 30 episodes which are started from 100-130 episodes. These episodes are considered as the newest data since they are written in 2020.

4. Data Collection

The data is collected through several ways. First, the researcher reads each episode from 100-130 episodes of *I Love Yoo* Webtoon in both the English and Indonesian version. Second, the researcher finds the slang words and expressions in *I Love Yoo* Webtoon in both the English and Indonesian version. Thirdly, the researcher checks 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 Online Web-Based Dictionary, Your Online Web-Based Dictionary*. Fourth, the researcher takes a list of all the data which contains slang words and expressions found in the English and Indonesian version of *I Love Yoo* Webtoon into a table.

5. Data Analysis

To help analyzing the data, the researcher conducts the following steps; First, the researcher categorizes the data as the types of slang words and expressions based on Shaw's theory (1991) from the collected data. Second, the researcher classifies the data which contain types of slang

words and expressions based on Mona Baker's Translation Strategies (1992). Thirdly, the researcher compiles the data like the types of slang words and expressions and their translation strategies into a table in the Appendix. Then, the researcher discusses the analysis of the finding in this study. The last, the researcher provides conclusions to summarize the findings and discussion of the study.

A sample table of types of slangs and translation strategies in *I Love Yoo* webtoon

No	English Slangs (Source Language)	Indonesian Translation (Target Language)	Types of Slang Expressions	Translation Strategies
	I can meet you with <u>some hot girls</u> i met the other day	Aku bisa kenalin kamu sama <u>cewek-cewek cantik</u> yang kutemui kemarin	Morphologiacal words	Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theories used be in this research. Moreover, this chapter explains about theories concerning several keywords such as translation strategies, the classification of slang, webtoon and *I Love Yoo* webtoon.

A. Translation Strategies

Translation as a part of linguistics is important to be talked. Many experts in the field of translation have defined the term "translation" and each of them has different ideas in defining translation. However, these various definitions serve the mutual purpose. Karimi (2003) states translation is the process of the translator consistently trying to compare and distinguish different aspects of two languages to find equivalents. Relatively similar definition is mentioned by Catford in (Hapsari and Setyaningsih, 2013), he said that the process of replacing textual content in one language with similar textual context in another language is known as translation. Hence, the source language and target language must be equivalent.

Newmark in (Fengling, 2017) briefly explains, "Translation is translating the meaning of the text into another language according to the author's intent". Furthermore, Nida and Taber in (Khairunnisa, 2016) states that translation entails reproducing the message of the source language in the closest natural receptor, first in terms of meaning and

second in terms of style. Thus, a good translator should be able to deliver the message of a text without compromising the nuances and naturalness that the author creates in the source text.

To convey the meaning of the slang word, a translator requires several strategies in translating the slang from source into target language. As stated by Budianto (2010), translation strategies are applied by the translator to translate a word, sentence, or full sentence as a technical guide. Therefore, this study use Mona Baker's theory of translation strategy in the book *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* (1992:26-42). He proposes the strategy into 8 parts:

1. Translation by a more general word (superordinate)

The first strategy for translating slang is to use a more general term (superordinate). It is one of the most widely used strategies for dealing with various types of indirect equivalents, particularly in the context of propositional meaning (Baker, 1992: 26). In this strategy, the translator must change the word from the source language (SL) by looking for a word that is more common in the target language (TL). For example:

SL: i'll go back to **Chicago** two days later

TL: saya akan kembali ke **Amerika** dua hari lagi

(Faisal, 2017)

The example above shows the use of common word to overcome the lack of specificity in the target languagee compared to the source language.

2. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

Baker's second strategy for translating slang is to use a more neutral/less expressive word. This strategy is used to avoid transferring the incorrect expressive meaning of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Some words in one language have no direct equivalents in another, particularly those with expressive meanings. As a result, the translator can translate these expressive words into less expressive TL words. For example:

SL: she's **a scum-sucking road whore!**. She ruined my life!

TL: dia **orang jahat** yang merusak hidupku!

(Ningrum, 2009)

The example above shows the translator applied this strategy to translate the "*a scum-sucking road whore"* phrase, which is used to express a strong feeling of hatred into a more neutral or less expressive phrase of TL "*orang jahat*" which means "bad people".

3. Translation by cultural substitution

The third strategy that can be used by translators is cultural substitution. It is applied by translators when translating source language word or phrases by replacing culturally specific concepts or expressions with target language items that do not have the similar propositional meaning but are likely to be something familiar or appealing to TL readers (Baker, 1992:32). For example:

SL: **Thanksgiving Day** is always fun!

TL: **Hari Sedekah Bumi** selalu menyenangkan!

(Ningrum, 2009)

The example above shows the translator translate a culture specific item "*Thanksgiving Day*", as a specific occasion in American culture, into a more similaror familiar term to Indonesian readers "*Hari Sedekah Bumi*".

4. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

The fourth strategy that is suggested by Baker is by using loan words plus descriptions. It is commonly used when dealing with culturally-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. This strategy is especially helpful when a word appears multiple times in a text. The word is mentioned by explanation at the first time, and at other times, it can be used on its own (Baker, 1992:34). For example:

SL: i don't know, i mean, she's so weird. She just, you know, come up to me and started talking to me about **crack**

TL: tiba-tiba saja ia muncul dan berbicara tentang **crack.**

(Ningrum, 2009)

An example above shows the 'crack' word is used as loan word in the Indonesian translation. It is commonly used as slang word in the criminal world, not because there is no equivalent in Indonesian but because it sounds more modern.

5. Translation by paraphrase using the related word

The next strategy is to do paraphrase with the related word. It tends to be used when the source language word or phrase is lexicalized in the target language but in the different form in order to make the TL reader feels more natural (Baker, 1992:37). Therefore, the translator sometimes should paraphrase the word. For example:

SL: like stealing **booze** and busting store windows

TL: seperti mencuri **alkohol** dan merusak jendela toko

(Faisal, 2017)

The example above shows "*booze*" is translated as *"alkoho*l". *Booze* is defined as "*alcoholic drinks*" by Merriam-Webster. It translates as "*minuman keras*" in Indonesia. The translator seems conserving the original meaning or context in SL while using the closest literal meaning equivalent in TL.

6. Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word

Another strategy that translators can employ is paraphrasing with an unrelated word. If the meaning of the source item in the target language is complex, the translator may modify the superordinate or simply clarify the meaning of the source item. It is capable of achieving a high level of precision when specifying propositional meaning (Baker, 1992:40). For example:

SL: oh, **bloody hell!**

TL: oh **sialan!**

(Faisal, 2017)

An example above shows the phrase "*bloody hell*" is translated into "*sialan*". *Bloody hell* is a swear word used by British people. Since it is not lexicalized in the TL, the translator translated it into a familiar swear word in indonesian readers "*sialan*"

7. Translation by omission

The ommission strategy might be a drastic kind of strategy, but it can actually be helpful in some contexts by omitting some words or phrases. If the meaning conveyed by certain items or phrases does not need to be included in order to make it easier for TL readers to understand the translation, so a translator can do omitting to avoid lengthy explanations. For instance;

SL: Hi, **guys**! How are you?

TL: Hai! Apa Kabar?

(Prasetyo, 2016)

The example above shows the translator omitted the word "*guys*" in the target language (Indonesian). By doing omittation, the translator considers the word "guys" not important enough in the sentence. The target reader can still grasp the sentence idea.

8. Translation by illustration

Translation by illustration can be an option for translators if the target equivalent item does not cover some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item so that it can refer to a physical entity that can be illustrated, especially to avoid over-explication and to be concise and to the point (Baker. 1994:42). For example:

SL: put peanut on the cake

TL: taburkan kacang di atas kue (seperti gambar di bawah ini)

B. The classification of Slang

Slang is informal style of language that is used by particular societies in informal situation or occasion. Slang is considered an independent non-literary language formation existing in a language (Burdova, 2009:8). Chaer in (Ningrum and Sari, 2016) defines slang is a variety of language that is not officially applied by young people or certain social groups for internal communication because groups of business people outside do not understand such new vocabulary and subject to change. Thus, the vocabulary in slang is constantly changing and renewing.

Slang is colloquial or non-standard vocabulary which is made generally from coinages, words that are changed randomly, words that are excessive, limited, or amusing (Mish, 2004:70). According to Fromkin and Rodman in (Tambunsaribu, 2019), they state that slang is

considered as a result of the development of the new words that occur as a creative expression of people to make the words more efficient and simpler to say. Slang words arise because of the need for words that are instant and unique. Slang words have become a way of life for modern society. This can help young people to adapt to society. Slang has many steps for processing new words.

Slang can be explained as informal and non-standard words or expressions that basically formed by making new terms or coinages, giving new meanings or expanding the meaning of existing words, generalizing the meanings of words. Based on *Dictionary of Problem Words and Expressions* book, Hary Shaw proposed the types of slang into six categories (Shaw, 1991:31-32). They can be explained as follow:

1. Coined words

Coined words refer to the new words or expressions who have not been recorded or formally accepted in the dictionary or as a constituting mainstream language. In addition, a coined word is intentionally made and applied by the creator to describe someone or something. Several examples of coined words are the word ***"dork"*** which is used to refers to an antisocial person or socially awkward or inept person and the word ***"noob"*** also commonly used to refer to inexperienced people. According to English Oxford Living Dictionaries, ***"noob"*** is a person who is inexperienced in a certain activity especially in the use of computer.

2. Slang words created from an Ending or Suffix

Some slang words are formed from other words by adding new endings or suffix to change the part of speech. A new ending or suffix can create a slang word or expression if it is placed at the end of the word so that the meaning and the formation can change to a new one. Some examples of slang words created from an ending or suffix are the word ***"classy"*** which means very stylish and elegant (urbandictionary.com), the word ***"groovy"*** means cool, awesome, great, etc (urbandictionary.com), and the word ***"nervy"*** which means nervous in Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions (Spears, 2000:279).

3. Clipped words

Clipped words are one of the processes of forming words by reducing or shortening a word that has more than one syllable into the shorter form. The creator of clipped words makes them shorter from the original word in which those words are usually called abbreviations. It can be clipped in the front, middle, or back part of a word. Some examples of slang words created from clipped words are the word "***legit***" which is abbreviated from the word "legitimate". The term "***legit***" is an informal term whose the meaning "something legal" or "allowed by the rules". In the slang expression, this term is usually used to refer to something that is extremely awesome or something that is a real deal (Urbandictionary.com), the word "***gym***" also abbriviated from the word "gymnasium", and the word ***"psych"*** which is the shortened word from the slang expression "psych

out" which means "to have a nervous or emotional trauma" (Spears, 2000:279).

4. Acronym

Acronyms are new terms that are created from taking the first letter of each syllable, then arranged to initials so that they can be pronounced each letter in one new word. Acronyms are basically similar to clipped words since the term or word is created by shortening a word or a group of words. Some examples of slang words created from acronyms are the term "***LOL***' which is the definition from "Laugh Out Load" or "Lots of Laugh", it is used to denote great amusement in chat conversation (Urbandictionary.com), the term "***OMG***" is from a popular exclamation "Oh My God!", it is commonly used in conversations to exclaim surprise or disgust (Urbandictionary.com), and the term ***"BFF"*** is an acronym for words "Best Friend Forever" (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007:1098)

5. Morphological words

Morphological word are created to give new meanings or extended meanings to an original word without changing its word. Some examples of slang words created from morphological words are the word "***chick***" which means girl or woman based on Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions (2000:74). This term is certainly a non-deragotary slang term for the word "girl". However, this term sounds offensive to women because of its reckless nature (Urbandictionary.com). The next term is from the word "***hot***" which is generally used to refer to a person

who is very good looking or attractive. Another term comes from the word "cool" which is generally as the best way to say something is 'out of the ordinary', or it is used when the speaker doesn't know what else to say or when the speaker is not very interested in the conversation. Sometimes it also can be used when the speaker is not knowledgeable of the subject matter in a conversation but they want to act as if they do.

6. Compound words

Some slang words and expressions are created from compound words. Compound word is compounding or bringing together two or more words to produce a single form and have different meaning from the original words. The examples of slang words created from compound words are the word ***"egghead"***. This term is used to describe someone who is considered intellectually gifted in academics or a person who thinks too much (Urbandictionary.com). The next term is ***"badass"*** which means a tough male, a belligerent or arrogant person based on Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions (2000:13). According to Urbandictonary.com, it is also used to describe someone or something that is awesomeness, to describe behaviour that is fearless, authentic, compassionate, ethical, well above the social standard for normal behaviour. The other term is ***"sweetiepie"***. This is a kind of an endearment term which is used to describe someone who you like a lot and think is a very nice person (Yourdictionary.com). This term is also a slang that is used to refer a loveable person (Ayto, 2000:69).

C. Webtoon

Webtoon is one of the platforms that is very popular among youth today. Webtoon is a digital comic platform that can be accessed free of charge or for free (Webtoons.com, 2019). Unlike conventional comics, LINE Webtoon presents digital content that is present continuously and new every week. These digital comics can be accessed via the web or mobile with either an iOS or Android system. Webtoon was founded by Kim Junkoo in 2004 in South Korea (Acuna, 2016). Junkoo saw that in the late 1990s to early 2000s, comic publishing in South Korea began to die out due to an economic downturn and the government considered comics to have a dangerous influence at that time. To change that thinking, Junkoo started webtoon as a new comic reader, with easy and free access, and original ideas.

Webtoon divides the types of comics by genre (Webtoons.com, 2019). In the genre there are thirteen comic groups, namely drama, fantasy, comedy, action, slice of life, romance, superhero, heartwarming, historical, thriller, sports, sci-fi, horror, and informative. Besides that, this platform also provides the story in different language versions whether English, Indonesia, Korean or etc.

D. I Love Yoo

I Love Yoo is a webtoon comic that tells the story of Shin-Ae, a young girl who struggles with the hardships of life. Her parent was divorced since she was a child. It drives her to have to work while she's

still in high school. She's always doing her best to make it to school and still get to work on time. Through her survival in life, it makes her meeting people who are arrogant who look down on her for being herself. This webtoon is originally written in English since the author is an American who is living in Chicago. Moreover, *I Love Yoo* is one of the most popular comics on the webtoon. It has the highest rated with 9.79 ratings and it has reached 4 million readers. *I Love Yoo* has also been translated into various languages such as Indonesian, Korean, and French.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher outlines the findings and discussion of the data in the slang words or phrases used in "I Love Yoo" webtoon. Next, the researcher analyzes the data by using Hary Shaw's theory for the types of slang expressions, and Mona Baker's theory for translation strategies. In the end of this chapter, there will be a discussion.

A. Finding

The researcher outlined the data in this part. The data are classified according to the categorization of the types of slangs proposed by Hary Shaw (1991, p. 31). In addition, the data are also provided in accordance with Mona Baker's (1992, pp. 26-42) the classification of translation strategies.

In regard to the results, the researcher only wrote once for the slang expressions that appear more than once which are classified in the same type of slang expression, the same meaning, and the same translation strategy. However, for the slang expressions that arise more than once but have the different type of slang expression, meaning, and translation strategy, the researcher consciously wrote them more than once.

The researcher identified 66 data that contained slang expressions in the *I Love Yoo* English version of the webtoon comic. There are six types of slang expressions which are proposed by Hary Shaw (1991, p. 31

). The researcher discovered all six types of slang expressions, and the amount of the data in each type is presented in Table AI.

Table AI Types of Slang Expressions Found in *I Love Yoo* Webtoon

No	Types of Slang Expressions	Frequency of Occurance
1	Coinage Words (CN)	17
2	Slang Words created from an Ending or Suffix (ES)	20
3	Clipped Words (CP)	5
4	Acronym (AC)	3
5	Morphological Words (MW)	13
6	Compound Words (CD)	8
Total		66

In Table AI, the researcher reveals that the slang expressions found in the English version of *I Love Yoo* webtoon are categorized into six types of slang expressions which consist of coined word with 17 data, slang words created from an ending or suffix word with 20 data, clipped words with 5 data, acronym with 3 data, morphological words with 13 data, and compound word with 8 data.

For the categories of translation strategies, Mona Baker (1992) suggested eight strategies. From all the translation strategies proposed by Baker, the researcher identified seven strategies used by the translator in translating the English slang words or phrases. The researcher did not find

the translation by illustration applied by the translator in translating slang expressions in the English version of *I Love Yoo* webtoon into the Indonesian version. The researcher draws a number of translation strategies in Table A2.

Table A2 Translation Strategies used in I Love Yoo Webtoon

No	Translation Strategies	Frequency of Occurance
1	Translation by a more general word (superordinate)	42
2	Translation by more neutral/less expressive word	1
3	Translation by cultural substitution	4
4	Translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation	8
5	Translation by paraphrase using related word	7
6	Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word	3
7	Translation by omission	1
Total		66

In Table A2, the researcher provided the results of translation strategies applied in the Indonesian version of *I Love Yoo* webtoon. The results showed that there are 42 data are translated using a more general word or phrase (superordinate), 1 data is translated by a more neut neutral or less expressive word or phrase, 4 data are translated by cultural substitution, 8 data are translated using loan word, 7 data are translated by

paraphrase using related word or phrase, 3 data are translated by paraphrase using unrelated word or phrase, and 1 data is translated by omission.

The researcher only provides one to two examples for each type of slang expression and translation strategy applied in translating the slang expressions to avoid the repeated analysis and to preserve effectiveness. All the results of the research are represented in some selected examples of the data. The researcher also gives an explanation for each example.

I. Types of Slangs in *I Love Yoo* Webtoon

1. Coined words (CN)

This category of slang refers to a newly coined term, word, or phrase that may be generally used in daily life but has not yet been officially accepted or recognized as the primary language. The creator invents new terms to convey concepts or ideas that were previously articulated using other words or uses words that did not exist. In this type, the slangs may be entirely new words, new definitions for existing words, or new senses in existing words. The researcher discovered 28 slang words that are classified as coined words. Some examples from the data are as follows:

(Datum 42)

SL: "Oh! Sounds like you got a message, **cuz**!"

TL: "Oh! Sepertinya kau dapat pesan, **sepupu**!"

In the example above, the slang word '*cuz*' is classified as the coined word since it is a new term used to refer to 'A cousin, friend, homie (homeboy)' (https://www.urbandictionary.com/cuz). In this part, it is the way Hansuke called his cousin, Kousuke Hirara. The translator translated the slang '*cuz*' into '*sepupu*' in Indonesian language, which is similar to 'a cousin'

(Datum 70)

SL: "I found it really out of character for her. She was always a rock and roll type of **gal**"

TL: "Aku merasa itu tidak cocok dengannya. Dia itu tipe **perempuan** yang suka rock and roll"

The slang word is used to describe or refer to someone. In datum 70 above, the term '*gal*' means 'girl or woman' (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/gal). According to Khipfer and Chairman (2007, p. 321), the slang *'gal'* itself is referred to 'A woman assistant or secretary, especially in an office; female factotum'. In the webtoon, Nana, the grandmother of Yeong-Gi Hirahara uses the slang term *'gal'* which is referred to Yui Hirahara, the mother of Yeong-Gi and also a businesswoman at Hirahara Corp who likes a song that has a genre of rock n roll. The translator translated *'gal'* into *'perempuan'* in Indonesian which has an equivalent meaning.

2. Slang words created from an Ending or Suffix (ES)

This category of slang is the slang words that are created from adding new endings or suffixes which can provide new meanings and formation to a term or phrase. The researcher identified 19 slang words that are categorized as slang words created from an ending or suffix. The examples from the findings are below:

(Datum 26)

SL: "It was no **biggie**. Besides, she asked for help. What kind of person would i be if i ignored her even if i wasn't her friend"

TL: "Bukan **hal besar**, kok. Lagi pula, dia yang minta bantuan. Orang macam apa aku kalau dia kudiamkan, meski aku bukan temannya?"

In the example above, the slang word 'biggie', which is created by adding the suffix '-ie' to the word 'big'. This slang term means 'a big deal; something of consequence or difficulty' (Dalzell, 2009, p. 50). In this part, Dieter, a schoolmate of Shin-Ae admits to Min-hyuk (Shin ae's closest friend) that he helped Shin-ae with sincerity without any a big deal for himself. The translator translated the slang into '*hal besar*' which has a similar meaning.

(Datum 34)

SL: "Great! I'm alone in the lounge with that **sicko**"

TL: "Bagus.. aku sendirian di lounge sama **si sakit jiwa** ini"

The slang term '*sicko*' in the source language means 'A person that has mental problems. A person that is sick or has a polluted mind' (https://www.urbandictionary.com/Sicko). This term is created by adding the ending '-o' to the word 'sick'. In the webtoon, Shin-ae used this term to refer to Sang-chul when she met him in the lounge office. In this example, the translator decided to translate it into *'si sakit jiwa'* that has a similar meaning in Indonesian.

3. Clipped words (CP)

This category of slang is created from cutting the original word to make it shorter. In this webtoon, the researcher found 5 slang words that are classified as clipped words. The examples are below:

(Datum 15)

SL: "Thanks **sis!** You're the best! I'll take you to get sundaes later!"

TL: "Makasih, **dik!** Kamu the best lah! Nanti aku jajanin es sundae, ya!.**"**

In the example above, the term 'sis' is clipped from the original word 'sister'. According to dalzell (2009, p. 885), it is used as 'a term of address for a sister'. Not only for 'sister', this slang term also commonly used as 'a term of endearment to friends in urban new' (https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Sis). In this part, Min-Hyuk addresses her little sister, Maya Park by using this term. The

translator translated the slang term ‘sis’ into *’dik’* which has a familiar term to Indonesian readers.

(Datum 21)

SL: “Also my phone died in flight and i left my charger in my **dorm** room because i was in such a rush..”

TL: “Ponselku juga mati di perjalanan dan karena aku buru-buru, chargerku ketinggalan di **asrama**”

In datum 21 above, the term ‘*dorm*’ is clipped from the original word ‘dormitory’. This term used in slang education. (https://www.lingo2word.com). According to Urban Online Dictionary, the term ‘dorm’ itself is ‘your own semi-personal hell hole you live in your freshman year of college with your complete opposite’. In the webtoon, Min-hyuk who is currently studying abroad used the slang term 'dorm' to refer to his dormitory in Chicago. In this example, the translator decided to translate it into ‘*asrama*’ that has a similar referential and meaning in Indonesian.

4. Acronym (AC)

This category of slang is essentially similar to clipped terms, where the slang is created from shortening a word or a group of words. The researcher identified only 3 slang words which are categorized as acronym. The example as follows:

(Datum 63)

SL: "I need to get into presentable clothes **ASAP**"

TL: "Aku harus **segera** memakai baju yang layak"

In datum 63, The slang expression 'ASAP' stands for 'As Soon As Possible' (https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=asap). This acronym means 'Right away; immediately' (Kipfer and Charman, 2007, p. 34). The translator translate it into 'segera' that has similar meaning in target language.

5. Morphological words (MW)

This category of slang is developed by the users by providing new meanings or extending the definitions to an original word without changing its form. The reseracher found 13 slangs that are categorized as morphological words. Some examples are below:

(Datum 9)

SL: "That's good **honey**. But i would rather you focus on school."

TL: "Itu bagus, **sayang**. Tapi mama lebih suka kamu fokus di sekolah"

According to Oxford Online Dictionary, the word 'honey' lexically refers to 'a sweet, sticky yellow-brown substance made by bees that is spread on bread, etc like jam'. In the webtoon story, the slang term 'honey' is used by the character Mina Park to refer to her daughter, Maya Park. In the example above, the slang term 'honey' has an extended meaning which is used 'as a term of endearment' (Kipfer and Charman, 2007, p. 517). The translator translated the slang word 'honey' into

‘sayang’ which has an equivalance meaning to make the target language readers understand it easier.

(Datum 11)

SL: “Who knows, if they’re **cool** enough, we can invite them to hang with us”

TL: “Siapa tau kan? Kalau mereka cukup **asyik**, bisa diajak main sama kita.”

The word ‘cool’, as an adjective lexically means ‘soothing or refreshing because of its low temperature′ (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/cool). However, in this context, the slang term ‘cool’ has a new meaning from the original meaning. According to Urban Online Dictionary, this slang ‘cool’ is ‘the best way to say something is neat-o, awesome, or swell’. In the webtoon, Min-hyuk wonders if the first impression he gets by getting acquainted with the two new students at his school, Shin-Ae and Alyssa. The translator translated the slang term ‘cool’ that has a similar referential and expressive meaning to the Indonesian language *‘asyik’* or ‘fun’ or ‘awesome’ in English.

6. Compound words (CD)

The category of this slang is created by joining two or more words to have a new meaning from the original word. The researcher identified 7

slang words which are categorized as compound words. Some examples and the explanation are as follows:

(Datum 35)

SL: "You think i'm some sort of **gold-digging** whore, don't you?"

TL: "Kamu mengira aku ini sejenis perempuan jalang **mata duitan**, bukan?"

The slang word *'gold-digging'* in the source language (SL) is formed from compounding of two words 'gold' and 'digging' together to become a new-single word and a new meaning from the original word. The terms '*gold digging'* means 'A woman who uses her charms and favors to get money, presents, etc, from wealthy men' (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007, p. 380). In line with that, Merriam-webster Online Dictionary also defines *'gold digging'* as 'a person whose romantic pursuit of, relationship with, or marriage to a wealthy person is primarily or solely motivated by a desire for money'. In the webtoon, Sang-Chul Kim, a son of the K-Mall owner who is an intern at Hirahara Corp understands why Shin-ae can work and get to know the Hirahara family so easily, it is because the sons of Hiraharas' are her 'boy toys'. Thus, Shin-ae catches his words that he assumes Shin-ae as a gold digging whore. The translator decided to use '*mata duitan*' to make it easier for the readers to understand.

(Datum 58)

SL: "Hansuke's always been a **wildcard**"

TL: "Sejak dulu Hansuke itu **sulit ditebak**"

In datum 58 above, the slang term 'wildcard' is categorized as slang compound word because it is formed through joining two words together, 'wild' that lexically means 'living or growing in the natural environment; not domesticated or cultivated', meanwhile 'card' lexically means 'a piece of thick, stiff paper or thin pasteboard, in particular one used for writing or printing on' (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com). By joining these two words together, the slang term '*wildcard*' has a new meaning which is 'an unpredictable thing' (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007, p. 1031). In the webtoon, Yeong-Gi uses this slang term to describe his cousin, Hansuke. The translator translated it into '*sulit ditebak'* which has the same meaning to the source language.

II. Translation Strategies by Baker

1. Translation by a more general word (superordinate)

This strategy of slang translation is a strategy that uses a common word or phrase with similar referential meaning or the lexical meaning, and expressive meaning or the intended meaning. In this webtoon, the researcher found 43 slang words that are translated by using a more general word (superordinate). All the data are translated by the translator uses Indonesian general word or phrase that have the similar meaning,

both referential meaning and expressive meaning. Some examples are explained as follows:

(Datum 18)

SL: "**Nah**. She's kinda weird but Min-hyuk seems to like her"

TL: "**Gak**. Dia agak aneh, tapi Min-hyuk keliatannya suka padanya"

In the example above, the word 'nah' is a slang of negative response. According to Urban Online Dictionary, the term 'nah' is the same thing as the English word 'no'. This English slang term 'nah' is translated into Indonesian word *'gak'* which is 'no' in Indonesian. It shows that the translator still conveys the similar meaning. The Indonesian term *'gak'* is generally used in an informal way of saying 'no' or to negatively response to something. It can be concluded that the translator applied this strategy because the word *'gak'* has the same referential and expressive meaning to the English slang term 'nah'.

(Datum 27)

SL: "You **got a crush** on her, don't you?"

TL: "Kamu **naksir** dia, kan?"

In datum 27, the English slang phrase 'got a crush' is translated into Indonesian word '*naksir*'. This slang phrase 'got a crush' is similar to the term 'crushing', which means 'when a person's heart gets strangled, and their mind starts to stir up emotions eventually making mixed emotions that causes the person to fall in love'

(https://www.urbandictionary.com/crushing). In line with that, according to Kipfer and Chapman (2007, p. 422), this slang phrase means 'To be infatuated or enchanted with someone, especially to be secretly in love with someone older and more worldly than oneself'. In the webtoon, this slang phrase is used by Min-Hyuk to ask Dieter about his feelings toward Shin-Ae. In this case, the translator translated 'got a crush' into 'naksir' in Indonesian, which still has a similar meaning and expressive meaning. The Indonesian term 'naksir' is commonly used for asking or admitting someone's attractive feeling to a girl or boy. Thus, by using the Indonesian term '*naksir*', the translator still conveys the concept of English slang phrase into Indonesian translation since it has a similar expressive meaning.

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

This strategy of slang translation is a strategy that uses a common word or phrase with similar meaning but it has less expressive or more neutral. The researcher identified only 1 slang word that is categorized as translation by a more neutral or less expressive meaning. The example is as follows:

(Datum 42)

SL: "You don't necessarily have to be looking for someone to date on there. A lot of people use it for **hookups**"

TL: "Disana kamu nggak harus sedang mencari seseorang untuk dipacari. Banyak orang disana cuma cari **kenalan**"

From the example above, the slang term 'hookups' means 'To have any form of intimacy with a member of the preferred sex that you don't consider a significant other' (https://www.urbandictionary.com/hookup). In line with that, Kipfer and Chapman (2007, p. 522) also define 'hookups' as 'to meet someone and have sex'. In the webtoon, Hansuke advised Kousuke to use the Tinder app so that his life wouldn't feel lonely and boring. Tinder is a dating app site that matches singles in your area and around the world virtually (https://www.businessinsider.com/what-is-tinder). In datum 42, the translator translated the slang into 'kenalan' means 'to meet someone and get to know her/him personally', which has less expressive for a vulgar expression to translate the slang term in the Indonesian language.

3. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy of slang translation is a strategy that consists of culture-specific expressions. The target language elements in this strategy do not have the same propositional meaning but may have a similar effect on the target readers. The translator still provides the readers a concept that is familiar to them through this strategy. The researcher discovered 8 slang words that were classified as translation by cultural substitution. Some examples are below:

(Datum 67)

SL: "Here you go **kiddo**"

TL: "Ini dia kuncinya, **nak**"

In datum 67, the slang term 'kiddo' means 'a kid', 'a child', or 'a younger person than oneself'. This term is used as an affectionate term to address a child or a friendly or familiar form of address (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/kiddo). In the story, Mr. Kim, Shin-Ae's landlord used this slang term to address her when she met him to ask for her apartment key. The translator decided to translate the slang term 'kiddo' into 'nak' that has a familiar term of address for the Indonesian readers.

(Datum 69)

SL: "You're not the only one thinking that **bud**."

TL: "Bukan cuma kamu yang berpikir gitu, **sob**"

From the data above, the slang term 'bud' is for an informal term 'buddy', which means 'a friend' (Dalzell, 2009. p. 134). In the webtoon, this slang term is used by the character Min-Hyuk to address Dieter when they are talking about the smuggler in Shin-Ae's Appartement. This slang term is translated to the Indonesian language 'sob', which is clipped from an informal and familiar form of address 'sobat' or 'sahabat' which means 'a close friend' or 'a great buddy' in English.

4. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

This strategy of slang translation is a strategy that a translator is allowed to loan the source language word into the target language translation. In the *I Love Yoo* Webtoon, the researcher identified that there are seven slang words applying this strategy. Several examples that are using load word in the findings are explained as follows:

(Datum 37)

SL: "Can i take a **selfie** with you? I promise i won't post it on any social media!"

TL: "Boleh minta **selfie**? Aku janji, nggak akan post fotonya di medsos manapun!"

From the example above, the word 'selfie' is one of popular slang words in English that is related to the photography (https://preply.com). According to Your Online Dictionary, the slang term 'selfie' means 'A photographic self-portrait, especially one taken manually (not using a timer, tripod etc.) with a small camera or mobile phone'. In the webtoon story, this term is used by a fan from the character, Alyssa to ask her for taking a selfie together. The translator decided to keep the source language instead of using the target language that has a similar meaning with the slang term 'selfie'. In this case, it can be concluded that the translator using this strategy to keep maintaining the complete meaning of the English term 'selfie' since it is a popular and familiar term used by Indonesians.

(Datum 38)

SL: "**Brudda**! That's really good news!!!"

TL: "**Brooo**! Itu berita bagus banget!!!"

In datum 40, the term 'brudda' is the slang word for 'bro' which is the slang term to the word 'brother'. It can be said that there is a slang inside a slang. According to Urban Online Dictionary, this slang word is derived from Australian Aboriginal pronunciation of "brother", which they borrowed from Afro-Americans. In the webtoon, Hansuke used this word to refer to Kousuke. In this part, Hansuke used the word 'brudda' to address Kousuke because they are cousins. The translator translated the slang word 'brudda' into 'bro' which is also an English slang term. This can be concluded that the translator loaned the source language slang and then used it in the Indonesian version, 'bro', to make it simpler for the TL readers to understand because the slang word 'bro' is a generally and popularly used a term by Indonesians, particularly among the youths. Furthermore, translation by loaning the English slang 'bro' is because the translator wished to retain the style of the source language in the Indonesian translation and is still effectively transmitting the intended meaning of the source language into the target language.

5. **Translation by paraphrase using the related word**

This strategy of slang translation is a strategy that uses a word or phrase that has a similar referential or lexical meaning but dissimilar expressive meaning. The researcher discovered 8 data of slang translation

that are applying this strategy. some selected examples of the data that are using this strategy are explained below:

(Datum 28)

SL: "**What's up** guys?"

TL: "**Apa kabar** guys?"

In datum 28, the slang phrase 'what's up' in the source language is used as a greeting (Dalzell, 2009, p. 1048). As an actual question, this slang phrase 'what's up' 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 to ask how someone is doing, particularly when they meet the person after a long time. In the story, the character Yeong-Gi uses this slang phrase to greet his friends, Shin-Ae and Dieter when he is meeting them in the K-Mall. In the Indonesian version, the translator translated the slang phrase 'what's up' into 'apa kabar' that has a similar referential meaning as the source language of slang. However, it still has dissimilar expressive meaning since Yeong-Gi uses this slang phrase to greet them and not necessarily asking how they are doing.

(Datum 46)

SL: "You got into a violent altercation with the son of another business **mogul**.."

TL: "Kau terlibat dalam pertengkaran fisik dengan putra **pengusaha besar**.."

From the data above, the English slang word ‘mogul’ is meant to refer to ‘A very powerful and influential person in a business/industry. Power derived from experience and skill, not popularity’ (https://www.urbandictionary.com/mogul). In indonesian translation, the translator translated the slang term ‘mogul’ into ‘*pengusaha besar*’ for this context means ‘a big businessman’. From this translation, it can be assumed that the translator paraphrased using his/her words. The translator does not convey the expressive meaning of slang word but still has a similar referential meaning to the source language so it can be understood by the TL readers.

6. Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word

This strategy of slang translation is a strategy that uses a word or phrase that has a similar expressive meaning but dissimilar referential meaning, or the slang word or phrase that has different lexical meaning to the target language but still has a similar expressive meaning. In *I Love Yoo* Webton, there are only four data of slang translation that are categorized as translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word. Here are some examples of this translation strategy:

(Datum 62)

SL: “Decided to **crash** here last night”

TL: “Semalam aku memutuskan untuk **istirahat** disini..”

From the selected data above, the term ‘crash’ lexically means ‘to fall, collide, or break with force and with a loud, smashing noise’ (https://www.yourdictionary.com). However, in this case, the term ‘crash’ is used as a slang term which means ‘to sleep somewhere’ or ‘to get a place to sleep temporarily’ or ‘to stay somewhere temporarily’ (Dalzell, 2009, p. 246). In the story, Hansuke decided to take Kousuke to stay for a night at Yu Jing's apartment after they left the nightclub because Kousuke was too drunk to return to his house. The translator decided to tranlate the slang term ‘crash’ into *‘istirahat’* which means ‘to breather’ or ‘to break’ or ‘to rest’. The indonesian term ‘*istirahat*’ has a different lexical meaning from the English slang word but it still conveys the similar expressive meaning.

(Datum 8)

SL: “Yeah! It’s my mom’s recipe but i **tweaked** it up a little bit”

TL: “Iya! itu resep ibuku, tapi **kuubah** sedikit”

In the example above, the word ‘tweak’ lexically means ‘to twist or pull (something) sharply’ (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/tweak). However, in this part, the slang term ‘tweak’ is meant ‘to make minor adjustments’ (Kipfer and Chapman, 2007, p. 972) or ‘to adjust something slightly’ (Spears, 2007, p. 222). In line with that, according to Urban Online Dictionary, the slang term ‘tweak’ has meaning ‘to improve so it runs better, faster, and more efficiently.’ In the webtoon, Rika Lau's

character asks Maya Park how she can bake cupcakes so well and then Maya admits to Rika that she got the recipe from her mother but also tweaked it a bit to her own idea recipe. The translator decided to translate the English slang into ‘ubah’ or ‘merubah’ in Indonesian which has the similar meaning as ‘to change’ or ‘to modify’ in English. The Indonesian term ‘ubah/merubah’ has different lexical meaning from the SL but it still has the same expressive meaning.

7. Translation by omission

This strategy of slang translation is a strategy that the translator is allowed to omit the English slang words instead translating them into Indonesian. This strategty is accepted to apply if the slang words are considered unnecassary to translate in the target language, or omitting can apply if there is no significant meaning that makes the translation does not convey the comple message or lack expressive meaning. In *I Love Yoo* Webtoon, the researcher only found one data that is identified using this strategy. The example is explained as follows:

(Datum 17)

SL: “C’mon **guys**! Let’s go”

TL: ” Yuk! Kita pergi”

In datum 17, the translator decided to omit the slang term ‘guys’ in the Indonesian translation. According to Dalzell (2009, p. 472), the slang term ‘guys’ is the plural from the word ‘guy’, which is lexically ‘a man’ or

‘a boy’ but in the slang term, it is used as ‘a general form of address; in the plural it can be used of and to men, women or a mixed grouping’. From the data above, it can be seen that the translator considered the slang term *‘guys’* is unnecessary to be translated. It can be concluded that the omission of this slang term in Indonesian does not change the message of the source language. However, by doing this omission makes the slang term *‘guys’* is less expressive meaning in the Indonesian translation than the source text.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher conducts the findings and discussion to answer the research questions. The purpose of this study is to determine the types of slang expressions and translation strategies contained in the English and Indonesian versions of the *I Love Yoo* webtoon. After analyzing the data, the researcher identified 66 data of slang expressions. All data are served in the Appendix table. Six types of slang expressions by Hary Shaw (1991, p. 31) are found in the English version of the *I Love Yoo* webtoon. In addition, seven of Mona Baker's eight translation strategies (1992, pp. 26-42) are identified in the Indonesian version of the *I Love Yoo* webtoon. The researcher provided some selected examples and explanations for each result.

The results reveal that the I Love Yoo webtoon contains six types of slang expressions which consist of coined words, slang words created from an ending or suffix, clipped words, acronyms, morphological words,

and compound words. The type of slang expression that has the most appeared type is ‘slang words created from an Ending or Suffix’ in a total of 20 data. In contrast, the acronym slang is the least appeared type of slang expression with only 3 occurrences. The minimal number of occurrences of the acronym slang in the I Love Yoo webtoon may be attributed to the fact the readers of the webtoon are diverse and are not all of them are only native English speakers. Therefore, the writer of I Love Yoo webtoon did not use a plenty number of acronym slang because it might lead the readers do not to understand what acronyms stand for.

As for translating the slang expressions, the researcher concludes that the translator applied 7 of the eight translation strategies suggested by Baker. Those strategies 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. The researcher does not find the translation by illustration since the comic itself is presented through the pictures or draws so slang words or phrase might be unnecessary to be translated in illustration.

The translation strategy with a more general word is the most common strategy applied by the translator to translate the English slang expressions into Indonesian version of I Love Yoo's webtoon in a total of

42 data, followed by translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation with 8 data and paraphrase by using the related word with 7 data. Furthermore, there are two strategies with the smallest number of occurrences, namely translation with more neutral / less expressive words and translation with omission with only 1 data contained in each strategy.

There are two reasons underlying the finding. The first reason why the strategy by using general words or common words with similar referential and expressive meanings has a huge number of applying this strategy to translate the English slang expressions to Indonesian language, it is due to the translator attempt to convey the meaning of the slang expressions 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. Moreover, The other reason why translating English slang expressions using ‘a more neutral / less expressive words’ and ‘translation with omission’ strategies are very small applied by the translator, it is probably the translator tries to avoid losing the naturalness and the clarity of the source language expression or meaning if the translation is misunderstood or unclear for Indonesian audiences.

Based on those findings and the analysis, the researcher can draw a conclusion that the Indonesian translation of the English version of I Love Yoo webtoon 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 meanings or similar meanings to the English slang expressions. Besides, the translator still managed to make the translations natural, understandable, and familiar for the target language readers.

This current study has a related aspect from the previous studies which were focused on slang analysis. Those are conducted by Bayu Gusti Kusuma (2018) and Dewi and Ana (2020). This study found all six types of slang expressions proposed by Hary Shaw (1991, p. 31) appeared in I Love Yoo webtoon which are coined words, slang words are created from an ending or suffix, clipped words, acronym, morphological words, and compound words. Meanwhile, Bayu Gustri Kusuma (2018) analyzed slang expressions based on Yule's theory about classifications of slangs through the process of word formation and Bayu found eight out of ten types of slang in *The Football Victory* film. In the previous study by Bayu, he found 21 data of slang words in the film. It indicates that the most frequent types of the Bayu research data are multiple process and compounding with 6 data for each type. This current study found 66 data types of slangs but most of them are 'slang words created from an Ending or Suffix' in a total of 20 data which can be also categorized as 'derivation' in Bayu's study

Furthermore, Dewi and Ana (2020) also analyzed the types of slang words or phrases in accordance with Allan and Burridge’s theories

and they found all five types of slang words in the *Deadpool 2* movie in a total 74 data. Those five types consist of fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, clipping, and acronym. The results of Dewi and Ana's reserach reveals that 'flippant' is the most appeared type in their research. On the other hand, this type slangs can be also classified as 'compounding/compund words' in Bayu's and this current study. From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that even though the term used to categorize data between this study and the two studies are different, there is still a line or related aspect that connects those studies. This shows that although there are different theories put forward by different experts, the concepts that underlie those theories are still similar.

In the scope of slang translation, there are the differences between this current study and the previous researches. Those were conducted by Devina Arkiki Ilham (2012), Nasrum and Sari (2016), and Alfan Faisal (2017). This current research identified types of slang expressions and its translation strategies, while Devina Arkiki Ilham (2012) also found types of slangs and identified the equivalent translation for each type but did not analyze the translation strategies like this current study. Devina analyzed the slang expressions based on Henshaw and Montaque's theory about types of slang and found 37 slangs in the *Despicable Me* movie are clipping, compoundings, abbreviations generalization of proper names, and extension of meanings by analogy. Meanwhile, this current study used Mona Baker's theory and found 66 slangs that are translated by using

seven of eight strategies, Devina Arkiki Ilham (2012) used Nida's theory about kinds of equivalence, and found that the translator used the two kinds of equivalence in translating the slang words or phrases namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

Next, the previous study was conducted by Nasrum and Sari (2016) also different from this current research. This previous one is similar to Devina's research. Nasrum and Sari (2016) also did not analyze translation strategies in translating slang words/phrases in the *22 Jump Street* movie. However, they identified kinds of slang based on Partidge's theory which are jargon, argot, and colloquial in a total of 30 data. There is a relatable finding from this study and Nasrum and Sari's research. It is from the slang word *'assholes'* that are categorized into jargon. On the other hand, this slang word can be classified as 'compound words' in this current research (see Appendix). This shows that this slang has a similar concept even though the classification of this data is proposed by different theories. Meanwhile, this current research found seven of eight strategies proposed by Baker, Nasrum and Sari (2016) found two kinds of translations in translating the slang expressions in the 22 Jump Street movie that consists of semantic translation and communicative translation.

Then, there are also the differences between this current research and the study done by Alfan Faisal (2017). This study identified types of slang expressions and its translation strategies while Alfan Faisal (2017) only analyzed the translation strategies in *Cobain Mountage of Heck* film.

Faisal only found 13 slang words in the movie meanwhile this study analyzed 66 data found in the webtoon since these two studies have a different object as the data source. A webtoon comic has a sense of humor and is intended for readers of all ages, particularly adolescents. The author is more apt to use slang words/phrases to insert more flavor and satire in the plot. Alfan Faisal (2017) also found seven of eight strategis proposed by Mona Baker (1992, pp. 26-42). Translation by Illustration also did not find in Faisal's study. However, the finding of this current study reveals that the most widely strategy applied to translate slang expressions in the *I Love Yoo* webtoon is translation by a more general word. In other hand, Faisal' research is the translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides the result of this study as the conclusion based on findings and discussion. In addition, the suggestion is given to the next researcher to have more improvements in the field of study.

A. Conclusion

According to findings and discussion of the research in the previous chapter, The researcher can be concluded that there are 66 data that were collected in the form of slang words or expressions contained in the I Love Yoo webtoon, especially from 100-130 episodes. Based on research analysis, the researcher found all six types of slang expressions based on Hary Shaw. There are coined words, slang words created from an ending or suffix word, clipped words, acronym, morphological words, and compound words. The researcher found the most dominant type is slang words created from an ending or suffix word with the occurrence of 20 out of 66 data.

Furthermore, based on Mona Baker there are eight strategies to translate slang expressions. There are the 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, translation by omission, and translation by illustration. However, the researcher did not find the translation by illustration. The most dominant strategy used by the translator is the translation by using general words or common words with 42 data. This shows that the translator attempts to convey the meaning of the slang expressions 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 the closest literal meaning equivalent to the literal meaning of the source language word.

B. Suggestion

Based on the findings of this study, the most dominant strategy is the translation by a more general word (superordinate). In the analysis, the researcher did not analyze the translation by illustration. Therefore, the researcher suggests future researchers find translation by illustration in another object to make the findings more diverse.

After completing this thesis, the researcher recommends future researchers who are interested to analyze the same topic using another genre such as romance-comedy that maybe provide various data and different research output or learning other theories about the types of slang expression and translation strategy. Additionally, the next researcher also can focus on the different topics in slang translation, for example analyzing slang translation from the level of accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Rania Mutia Edison was born in Malang on April 7, 1999. She graduated from MA Attaraqie in 2017. She started her higher education in 2017 at English Literature Department in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished her study in 2021. During her study at English Literature Department in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, she joined volunteer of AICOLLIM seminar and AFS (American Field Service) Program as an interviewer and she also joined volunteer of Romantic Tunes Malang with one of event organizer from Yogyakarta, Secre Creative.

APPENDIXES

No	English Slangs (Source Language)	Indonesian Translation (Target Language)	Types of Slangs						Translation Strategies	Episode
			CN	ES	CP	AC	MW	CD		
1.	Auntie! Look at the house i built with the legos! Isn't it nice?	Tante! Lihat rumah lego yang kubuat! Bagus, kan?		v					Translation by cultural substitution	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-100/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=109
2.	Really??? That's so cool! I don't know how to make cupcakes	Serius??? Keren banget! Aku nggak tau cara buat cupcake					v		Translation by a more general word	
3.	You're welcome to chill with us anytime, maya!	Kamu boleh main sama kami kapanpun, maya!					v		Translation by paraphrase using the related word	
4.	Plus you make bomb cupcakes!	Tambah lagi, cupcake buatanmu itu enak banget!					v		Translation by a more general word	
5.	Yeah! It's my mom's recipe but i tweaked it up a little bit	Iya! itu resep ibuku, tapi kuubah sedikit		v					Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word	
6.	That's good honey. But i would rather you focus on school.	Itu bagus, sayang. Tapi mama lebih suka kamu fokus di sekolah					v		Translation by a more general word	
7.	Of course, you dumbass!	Ya pasti dong, bodoh!						v	Translation by a more general word	
8.	Who knows, if they're cool enough, we can invite them to hang with us	Siapa tau kan? Kalau mereka cukup asyik, bisa diajak main sama kita.					v		Translation by paraphrase using the related word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-

9.	Well let us tell you as people that have been to “conventional” school for their whole lives, it sucks unless you’re popular	Biar kukasih tahu, sebagai orang yang menjalani pendidikan “konvensional” selama hidupnya, sekolah itu nyebelin kecuali kamu populer!					v		Translation by paraphrase using the related word	101/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=110
10.	I dunno. It’s whatever my parents and tutor let me learn	Nggak tau juga. Yang dipelajari itu materi dari orangtua dan tutorku						v	Translation by a more general word	
11.	Yeah! I can always go hangout with rika!	Iya! Aku bisa main sama rika						v	Translation by paraphrase using the related word	
12.	Thanks sis! You’re the best! I’ll take you to get sundaes later!	Makasih, dik! Kamu the best lah! Nanti aku jajanin es sundae, ya!			v				Translation by a more general word	
13.	C’mon guys! Let’s go	Yuk! Kita pergi		v					Translation by ommision	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-102/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=111
14.	Nah. She’s kinda weird but min-hyuk seems to like her	Gak. Dia agak aneh, tapi Min-hyuk keliatannya suka padanya	v						Translation by a more general word	
15.	Oh shit! I lost track of time. I should get going! Papa will get worried	Ah sial! Aku lupa waktu. Aku harus pergi! Papa bisa khawatir	v						Translation by a more general word	
16.	People have been assholes to her lately (102)	Belakangan, orang-orang bersikap brengsek ke dia.						v	Translation by a more general word	
17.	Also my phone died in flight and i left my charger in my dorm room because i was in such a rush..	Ponselku juga mati di perjalanan dan karena aku buru-bur, chargerku ketinggalan di asrama			v				Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-103/viewer?title_n

18.	What's up girl! How you doin?	What's up girl! Gimana kabarmu?	v						Translation by a more general word	o=986&episode_no=112
19.	I wanna meet the giant redhead and his aggravating fancy brother that you complain about all the time!	Aku mau ketemu si rambut merah jangkung dan kakaknya yang nyebelin itu. Kamu selalu keluhkan dia, kan?		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-104/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=113
20.	Dammit min-hyuk! (104)	Sialan min-hyuk!	v						Translation by a more general word	
21.	It was no biggie. Besides, she asked for help. What kind of person would i be if i ignored her even if i wasn't her friend	Bukan hal besar, kok. Lagi pula, dia yang minta bantuan. Orang macam apa aku kalau dia kudiamkan, meski aku bukan temannya?		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-105/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=114
22.	You got a crush on her, don't you? (105)	Kamu naksir dia, kan?					v		Translation by a more general word	
23.	You'll be a hit among the older crowd for sure!	Pastinya anda akan jadi hit di kalangan berumur!					v		Translation by using loan words	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-106/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=115
24.	What's up guys?	Apa kabar guys?	v						Translation by paraphrase using the related word	
25.	Ahaha.. yeah. It's a problem sometimes. I'm snoopy	Ahahah..iya. kadang itu jadi masalah. Aku ini kepoan orangnya.		v					Translation by a more general word	
26.	You okay there, bud? (106)	Kamu nggak apa-apa bro?			v				Translation by using loan words	

27.	I never pegged you for a pansy	Aku tak pernah mengira kamu orang yang nggak bernyali		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-108/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=117
28.	Great! I'm alone in the lounge with that sicko	Bagus.. aku sendirian di lounge sama si sakit jiwa ini..		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-109/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=118
29.	You think i'm some sort of gold-digging whore, don't you?	Kamu mengira aku ini sejenis perempuan jalang mata duitan, bukan?						v	Translation by a more general word	
30.	Wow. Did you just rat me out? I thought i could trust you.. (109)	Wow..kamu barusan ngaduin aku ya? Kupikir kamu bisa dipercaya					v		Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word	
31.	Can i take a selfie with you? I promise i won't post it on any social media!	Boleh minta selfie? Aku janji, gak akan post fotonya di medsos manapun!		v					Translation by using loan words	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-110/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=119
32.	No need to get rilled up	Tak perlu sampai kesal		v					Translation by a more general word	
33.	Nope. Didn't have a clue (110)	Belum. Sama sekali nggak tahu	v						Translation by a more general word	
34.	Brudda! That's really good news!!!	Brooo! Itu berita bagus banget!!!	v						Translation by using loan words	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-111/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=120
35.	Oh! Sounds like you got a message, cuz!	Oh! Sepertinya kau dapat pesan, sepupu!	v						Translation by cultural substitution	

36.	You don't necessarily have to be looking for someone to date on there. A lot of people use it for hookups (111)	Disana kamu nggak harus sedang mencari seseorang untuk dipacari. Banyak orang disana cuma cari kenalan						v	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	
37.	What you see on tv just people spitting hot air for clout.	Yang kamu lihat di tv itu cuma orang-orang bicara bohong supaya jadi terkenal	v						Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-112/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=121
38.	You got into a violent altercation with the son of another business mogul.. (112)	Kau terlibat dalam pertengkaran fisik dengan putra pengusaha besar..	v						Translation by paraphrase using the related word	
39.	Oh such a shame. Alright sweetie! (113)	Oh, sayang sekali! oke deh, sayang!		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-113/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=122
40.	Her outfit looks pricey too and her make up looks nice	Bajunya juga kelihatan mahal dan make-upnya juga bagus		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-114/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=123
41.	Well..my friends and i are mostly busy roasting each other..and well..my mom.	Ah, teman-temanku dan aku biasanya malah saling mencela..dan..ibuku		v					Translation by a more general word	
42.	I remember that creepy guy following me around	Yang kuingat adalah cowok menyeramkan itu, yang terus mengikutiku		v					Translation by a more general word	
43.	Sorry, babe. I'm afraid i can't tell you anything. I don't want to do anything that will break his trust	Maaf, babe. Sayangnya aku tak bisa cerita apa-apa. Aku tak mau melakukan sesuatu yang bisa merusak	v						Translation by using loan words	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-115/viewer?title_n

	while i still have it. (115)	kepercayaannya yang kini masih kumiliki								o=986&episode_no=124
44.	And he's from a hella rich family	Dan dia dari keluarga yang kaya banget		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-117/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=125
45.	I guess the older folks still use it (116)	Masih dipakai orang-orang tua, ya	v						Translation by a more general word	
46.	You think i buy all that?	Kamu pikir aku akan percaya?					v		Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-117/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=126
47.	Do you mind if we chit-chat? (117)	Kau tak keberatan kita ngobrol ringan, bukan?	v						Translation by a more general word	
48.	All just fell into shambles.. (118)	Hancur berantakan begitu saja..		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-118/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=127
49.	It's almost noontime. You must be famished after all the exercise	Ini sudah hampir tengah hari. Kau pasti kelelahan sekali setelah berolahraga selama itu	v						Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-120/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=129
50.	Hansuke's always been a wildcard(120)	Sejak dulu hansuke itu sulit ditebak..						v	Translation by a more general word	
51.	Holy shit! Are you gonna bless us with your moves, cuz???	Holy shit! S'pupu, kamu mau berkati kami dengan jurus-jurusmu???						v	Translation by using loan words	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-

52.	OMG i need to show my friends i'm partying with a celeb (122)	OMG! Aku harus kasih tau teman-teman kalau aku party sama seleb				v			Translation by using loan words	122/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=131
53.	Decided to crash here last night	Semalam aku memutuskan untuk istirahat disini..					v		Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-124/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=133
54.	I need to get into presentable clothes ASAP	Aku harus segera memakai baju yang layak				v			Translation by a more general word	
55.	Don't worry about those vids online. No one ever takes wmz seriously(124)	Jangan khawatir soal video-video online itu. Nggak ada orang yang serius dengan beritanya wmz.			v				Translation by a more general word	
56.	Beats me.. (125)	Nggak tau, ya..					v		Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-125/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=134
57.	I'm sorry i ditched you guys at the hospital	Maafkan aku, kalian sudah kutinggalkan di rumah sakit..		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-128/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=137
58.	Here you go kiddo	Ini dia kuncinya, nak		v					Translation by cultural substitution	
59.	And we are not goin to do anything fishy!	Dan kami nggak akan melakukan hal-hal yang mencurigakan	v						Translation by a more general word	
60.	You're not the only one thinking that bud. (128)	Bukan cuma kamu yang berpikir gitu, sob			v				Translation by cultural substitution	

61.	I've always wantes one of their trench coats! It looks so classy!	Aku selalu mau pakai salah satu mantel panjang buatan mereka! kelihatan sangat berkelas		v					Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-129/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=138
62.	I found it really out of character for her. She was always a rock and roll type of gal (129)	Aku merasa itu tidak cocok dengannya. Dia itu tipe perempuan yang suka rock and roll	v						Translation by a more general word	
63.	My gut tells me that she really is her sister..	Naluriku bilang dia memang kakak shin-ae					v		Translation by a more general word	https://m.webtoons.com/en/drama/i-love-yoo/episode-130-notice/viewer?title_no=986&episode_no=139
64.	This woman is a scammer and you can't convince me otherwise..	Cewek ini tukang tipu, dan kamu nggak bisa meyakinkanku kalau aku salah		v					Translation by a more general word	
65.	Dude looks like a pretentious prick. I don't feel bad	Aku nggak kasihan sama si brengsek itu	v						Translation by paraphrase using the related word	
66.	I used to go to school with him. He is a jerk LMAO	Aku dulu satu sekolah sama dia. Dia itu orang brengsek LMAO				v			Translation by using loan words	