

**SLANG LANGUAGE TRANSLATION IN “LORE OLYMPUS”
WEBTOON FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

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THESIS

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in Partial Fullfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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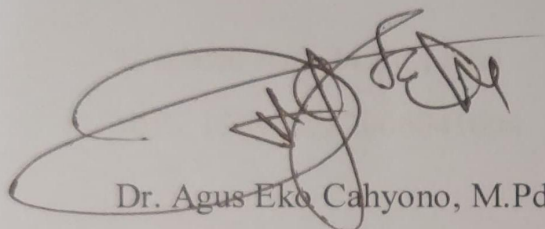
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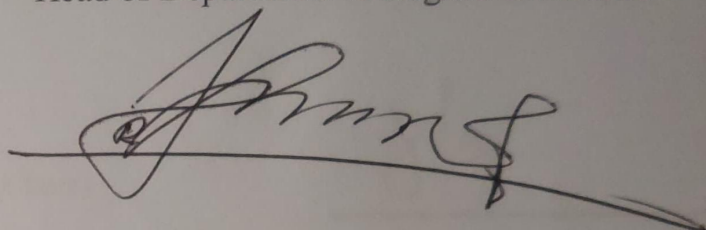
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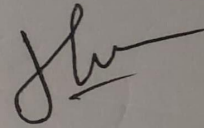
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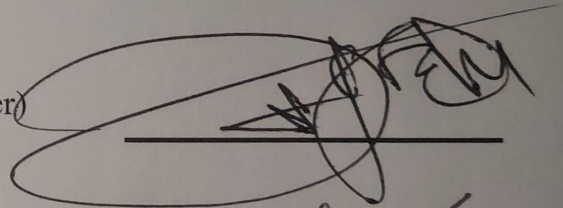
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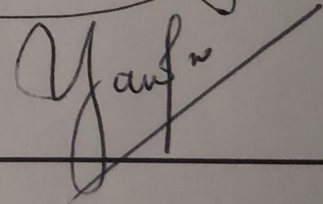
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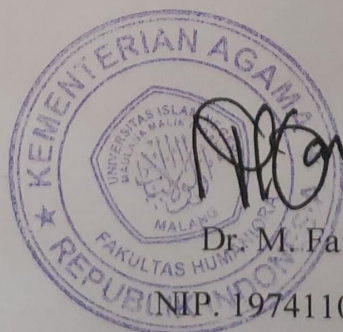
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MOTTO

"There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

(William Shakespeare)

DEDICATION

This thesis is presented to my beloved family who always give me support, pray and love so I can finish this thesis. Also, thanks to all my friends that support me from the beginning to the end of my thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah, thanks to the presence of Allah SWT, for His mercy, guidance, and grace, so that the writer was able to complete the writing of this thesis. Shalawat and salam may always be poured on Rasulullah SAW.

This thesis is the result of the learning process during undergraduate (S1) lectures in the English Literature study program. The knowledge gained during lectures was very useful, resulting in the creation of a thesis prepared by this author. This thesis contains "Slang Language Translation in "Lore Olympus" Webtoon from English into Indonesian".

The process of preparing this thesis was inseparable from help, encouragement, guidance, and support from various parties. For this reason, the author would like to express his thanks to:

1. My parents, my sibling and my entire family have provided encouragement, motivation and support in the form of prayers, morals and materials in completing this thesis.
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The researcher

Ismail Imansyah

ABSTRACT

Imansyah, Ismail (2023). *Slang Language Translation in "Lore Olympus" Webtoon from English into Indonesian*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono M.Pd.

Keywords: Accuracy, Slang Language, Translation Strategy, Webtoon.

This present study is conducted to investigate slang language translation in Lore Olympus webtoon. This study aims to identify translation strategies used to translate slang language in Lore Olympus Webtoon and the accuracy of translation of the slang language in Lore Olympus Webtoon.

This study employs descriptive qualitative approach by using written text to classify and identify the translation strategy by Mona Baker (1992) and the quality of translation in terms of accuracy by Nababan (2010). The data of this study is the word or phrase that contain slang language among the characters in English version and its Indonesian translation and the other data is the score from the rater and the researcher.

This study reveals that the translation strategy found in translating slang language in Lore Olympus webtoon is various. The most used translation strategy is translation by a more general word and the least used translation strategy is translation by using a loan word or a loan word plus explanation. For translation quality in terms of accuracy, the translation of slang language in Lore Olympus webtoon is considered as accurate. Therefore, the translator successfully translates the slang language so that it can be understood by the readers.

This study supports the reader's understanding about the translation strategy, the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and broaden the slang vocabulary with its meaning. This study only focuses on the accuracy of translation. Therefore, the further study can employ the other quality of translation in terms of acceptability and readability. Besides, this current study could not find one of translation strategies which is translation by illustration especially related to slang language. Therefore, the further study can take cultural book so that the translation by illustration can be found.

Abstrak

Imansyah, Ismail (2023), Terjemahan Bahasa Gaul di Webtoon “Lore Olympus” dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Akurasi, Bahasa Gaul, Strategi Penerjemahan, Webtoon.

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menyelidiki terjemahan bahasa gaul di webtoon Lore Olympus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan bahasa gaul di Lore Olympus Webtoon dan keakuratan terjemahan bahasa gaul di Lore Olympus Webtoon.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teks tertulis untuk mengklasifikasikan dan mengidentifikasi strategi penerjemahan oleh Mona Baker (1992) dan kualitas terjemahan ditinjau dari keakuratannya oleh Nababan (2010). Data penelitian ini adalah kata atau frasa yang mengandung bahasa gaul antar karakter dalam versi bahasa Inggris dan terjemahan bahasa Indonesianya, dan data lainnya adalah skor dari penilai dan peneliti.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa strategi penerjemahan yang ditemukan dalam menerjemahkan bahasa gaul di webtoon Lore Olympus bermacam-macam. Strategi penerjemahan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah penerjemahan dengan kata yang lebih umum dan strategi penerjemahan yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah penerjemahan dengan menggunakan kata serapan atau kata serapan ditambah penjelasan. Untuk kualitas terjemahan dari segi akurasi, terjemahan bahasa gaul di webtoon Lore Olympus dinilai akurat. Oleh karena itu, penerjemah berhasil menerjemahkan bahasa gaul tersebut agar dapat dipahami oleh pembacanya.

penelitian ini mendukung pemahaman pembaca tentang strategi penerjemahan, kualitas terjemahan dari segi keakuratan dan memperluas kosakata bahasa gaul beserta maknanya. Penelitian ini hanya berfokus pada keakuratan terjemahan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian selanjutnya dapat menggunakan kualitas terjemahan lain dalam hal penerimaan dan keterbacaan. Selain itu, penelitian ini tidak dapat menemukan salah satu strategi penerjemahan yaitu penerjemahan dengan ilustrasi khususnya yang berkaitan dengan bahasa gaul. Oleh karena itu, bagi pengkajian lebih lanjut dapat mengambil buku kebudayaan agar dapat ditemukan terjemahannya melalui ilustrasi.

مستخلص البحث

إيمانسياه، إسماعيل (2023)، الترجمة العامية في ويبتون "لور أوليمبوس" من الإنجليزية إلى الإندونيسية. بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: الدكتور أجوس إيكو جاهيونو، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الدقة، العامية، استراتيجية الترجمة، ويبتون.

رول" نوتيبو في فيماعلا تغللا تمجرت في في قيقحتلا ثحبلا اذه ىرج تمجرتلا تايجيتارتسا لى لى لى قفرعلما تساردا لى لى لى فدهلا ناكو. "سوبميلو سوبميلو رول" نوتيبو في فيماعلا تمجرتلا تقودو فيماعلا تغللا تمجرتلا تمدختسما

مادختسابا ايعوز ايفسو اجهنم وه مدختسما جهنما ناك ثحبلا اذه نم (1992) ركبى نم لبق نم تمجرتلا تايجيتارتسا ديدحتو فينصتلا بوتكملا صنلا (2010) ن نابذل بق) نم تقدلا ثيد نم تمجرتلا دوجو

تغل لى لى لى يوتحت ارابعا وأ تاملكن ع قرابع في ه ثحبلا اذه نم تانايللا تانايللاو ،تيسينودنلا اهتمجرتو تيزيلجنلا تخسنا في فرحلا نيب فيمعا ن يثحابلاو نيميقملا نم تاجرد ن ع قرابع ىرخلا

فيماعلا تغللا تمجرت في ف دوجوملا تمجرتلا تايجيتارتسا نأ ثحبلا فشكي في ه امدختسا رثكلا لى لى لى لى تمجرتلا تايجيتارتسا سوبميلو رول" نوتيبو في فة عونتم لقلأ لى لى لى لى تمجرتلا تايجيتارتساو ،اعويش رثكلا لى لى لى تاملكتا تاذ تمجرتلا ففاضلاب قراعتسما تاملكتا وأ قراعتسما تاملكتا مادختساب تمجرتلا في ه امدختسا في فيماعلا تمجرتلا ربتعت ، تقدلا ثيد نم تمجرتلا دوجو فبسنلاب تارسفتلا لى لى لى لى ثيدب فيماعلا تغللا تمجرت نم مجرتلا ن كمت ،لكلذا .تقيد سوبميلو رول" نوتيبو بمراق لبق نم اهمهفن كمي

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines background, problem, objective, scope and limitation, significant, key terms of this current study and previous study.

A. Background of the Study

This present study is conducted to investigate slang language translation in “Lore Olympus” webtoon that is written by Rachel Smythe from English into Indonesian. Lore Olympus is a romantic Webtoon comic and the modernized version of the old Greek tale 'The Abduction of Persephone.' The researcher chooses translation strategy based on Mona Baker (1992) and the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy based on Nababan (2010) to investigate slang language in the Lore Olympus Webtoon. The object of the study is taken because this slang language translation has been widely found in film, unlike in webtoon, it is still rarely investigated.

Translation is an action to transfer meaning from one language to other language. According to prominent figure, Newmark (1988: 5) defines translation as "the process of conveying the meaning of a book into another language in the manner intended by the author. This definition emphasizes that rendering the SL text into TL text must be the same meaning as the author intended. On the other hand, according to Nida and Taber (1982: 12), state that "Translating consists in replicating in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message." They clearly state that translation is close to the issues of

equivalent, meaning and language so that the translators take into consideration the proper strategy to solve the translation problems. Translating slang language is one of the problems that translators have.

Slang language is one of the obstacles that translators face when they translate to another language. Stenström (2000: 89) states that slang is hard to define. Even though, she states a broad description that slang is used by a particular group below the position of standard language conforming some new special sense and innovative words. Thus, translating slang language is not an easy task. The difficulty of translating slang language is to know its true meaning. So, if the translators succeed in understanding slang language, then they can translate slang language successfully. In translating slang language, translator may have many things to do. They must show their creativity, resourcefulness and find proper strategy to be used to not lead misinterpretation for the readers. In this era, one of the challenges for translators to translate slang language is in comics.

Comic is one of the reading revolution industries and applied digital reading. According to Blackbeard (1974) in Groensteen (2007, 125), comic is an episodic, serially published, open-ended dramatic narrative about recurring identifiable characters, conveyed in a series of pictures with ballooned dialogues and sparse narrative prose. The evolving reading market stimulates modifications in comics to keep up with current trends and existing communication technology, giving digital comics a new identity. Digital comic is a comic that is published digitally; consists of a single image or composed of several parts; have aligned

reading paths; have a visible frame; there are symbols such as word balloons; and there is a writing style that communicates its visual meaning (Aggleton, 2018).

Digital comics are available on platforms such as Play store and Appstore Indonesia, namely WebComics, Tapas, Lezhin Comics, CIAYO Comics, Tappytoon and LINE Webtoon. LINE Webtoon is a digital comic platform which is created by a technology company, with NAVER Corporation with LINE Corporation (Fatimah, 2018). LINE Webtoon globally earned 7.07 million dollars in 2017 (Bhaskara, 2019). LINE Webtoon is expected to increase 8.4 million dollars in revenue in 2019. The data shows that in the global market, LINE Webtoon will increase sharply compared to printed comics which continue to decline. Line Webtoon itself got into Indonesia on April 2015 (Agnes, 2017) with approximately sixty-five domestic comic creators joined this platform. From thirty-five million readers around the world, there are six million readers from Indonesia that makes Indonesia one of the largest LINE Webtoon market (Agnes, 2017).

LINE Webtoon has also become a platform that is widely known by the public because of its high rating, so that public's perceptions or responses about LINE Webtoon are also diverse and have their own thoughts, because the images presented are so unique that they are not boring for them as LINE Webtoon users. There are sixteen genres in LINE Webtoon, namely Romance, Horror, Thriller, Comedy, Fantasy, Drama, Action, Slice of Life, Web novel, Superhero, Sci-Fi, Supernatural, Mystery, Sports, Historical, and Heart-Warming. From all the genres, the most interested are the romantic and comedy genres than other genres.

LINE Webtoon features comic creators whose works that have entered Indonesian market from different countries. Hence, Webtoon gives various comics from different languages that are translated into Bahasa Indonesia or otherwise. Thus, there are some of Indonesian comics that are translated into various languages such as English and Thai on Webtoon. Although it is available in various languages, respondents as LINE Webtoon readers in Indonesia with a percentage of 62.21% still choose to access in Bahasa Indonesia version (Lestari & Irwansyah, 2020). Consequently, there will be many of target language readers misunderstood the text if the process of translating the context from the SL to TL is not accurate, then. Therefore, it is important to the translators to understand the translation process to convey the real meaning or message that can be received well by the reader.

Here are some studies on slang language translation. The first study was conducted by Edison (2021). The objectives of this study were to examine translation strategy and the types of slang. Second, the study was from Ana and Dewi (2020). The objectives of the research were to analyze contextual meaning and the lexical, the root of slang words, and types of slang. Third, the study was conducted by Devina (2012). The objectives of the research were to analyze the types of slang and the meaning equivalence of slang language on the Indonesian translation in the subtitle of “Despicable Me” movie and its Indonesian subtitle. Fourth, the study was from Sari and Nasrum (2016). The objectives of the research were to analyze the kinds of translation strategies, kinds of slang languages, the equivalence meaning of slang language in the movie. Fifth, the study was from

Alfan (2017). The objectives of the study were to analyze the translation strategy used and the meaning of equivalence of the slangs.

Sixth, the study was from Harahap (2021). The objectives of the study were to find out the types of English slang words used and strategies in translating slang words from English to Bahasa uttered in “To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie. Seventh, the study was from Lilik, et al. (2019). The objective of the study was to determine the translation strategies of the slang language from English into Indonesia from the movie entitled “The Social Network”. Eighth, the study was from Rohmah (2014). The objectives of the study were to describe the slang expressions, to describe the subtitling strategies of the slang expressions in Indonesian subtitle, and to describe the degree of meaning equivalence of the slang expressions in TV series entitled Hannah Montana Season 4 and its Indonesian subtitle. Ninth, the study was from Reza, et al. (2021). The objectives of the study were to examine the quality of translated slang words and translation strategies. Tenth, the study was from Rayendi (2017). The objectives of this study were to determine the translation strategy and its equivalence.

From all those previous studies, there are some similarities and differences from this recent study. The similarity is the topic of the study, which focuses on slang language translation. The other is this study has similarity with Edison (2021) that uses Webtoon as the object of the study.

The differences in this recent study with those previous studies are first, this study use different webtoon comic with Edison (2021) study and different objective of the study. Second, this study uses different object with Ana and Dewi (2020)

which they used film as the object of the study. Third, this study has different object and objective with Devina (2012). Fourth, this study has different object and objective with Sari and Nasrum (2016). Fifth, this study has different object and objective with Alfian (2017). Sixth, this study has different objects and objectives with Rayendi (2017). Seventh, this study has different object and objectives with Lilik, et al. (2019). Eighth, this study has different object and objectives with Rohmah (2014). Ninth, this study has different object and objectives with Reza, et al. (2021). Tenth, this study has different object and objectives with Rayendi (2017).

B. The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem of the study is formulated as follows:

1. What translation strategies are used to translate slang language in “Lore Olympus” Webtoon from English into Indonesian?
2. How is the accuracy of translation of the slang language in “Lore Olympus” Webtoon from English into Indonesian?

C. The Objective of the Study

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

1. To elaborate the translation strategies used in the “Lore Olympus” Webtoon from English into Indonesian

2. To investigate the accuracy of the translation containing slang language in Lore Olympus Webtoon from English into Indonesian.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope in this study is applied linguistics, particularly in translation. The translation strategy employs Mona Baker theory and Nababan theory to analyze the accuracy of the translation. The study only concentrates on the slang language that is uttered by all characters that is established from 1-15 episodes of Lore Olympus Webtoon. These episodes are uploaded since the author updates them in 2018. So that the data is only taken from posted on 4 March until 27 March 2018 because its Indonesian version was first published in April 2021. Moreover, only the Indonesian and English versions of Lore Olympus Webtoon's data are used. This research is conducted to classify the translation strategies and measure the accuracy and acceptability in Lore Olympus Webtoon.

E. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be useful and insightful for the readers to increase the readers' understanding about the meaning and strategy of slang language and enrich the slang language vocabularies to be used correctly in use. This research is expected to increase the understandings about slang language particularly the slang translation strategies and the accuracy that is found in the Lore Olympus Webtoon.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Some important terms are gathered as follows:

1. **Translation**

A method to transfer message from English into Indonesian.

2. **Translation Strategy**

A method used by the translator to replace the meaning from the source language to the target language to achieve an accurate translation in the target language.

3. **Slang**

A type of language used in comic that is considered as very informal language.

4. **Accuracy of Translation**

Transferring the message as accurate as possible into the target language.

5. **Webtoon**

A service that offers a wide range of digital comic or webtoon content via the exclusive ORIGINAL WEBTOON, including romance, drama, fantasy, humor, horror, and many other genres.

6. **Lore Olympus**

A romantic Webtoon comic that is a modernized version of the old Greek tale 'The Abduction of Persephone.' The comic contains modern technology such as smartphones, sports cars, and tabloids. However, scenes in the human realm originally occur in mythical times. Created by an American author, Rachel Smythe, has 9.71 ratings and it has reached 5.5 million readers.

G. Previous Study

There are some previous studies related to the topic in this thesis. Those studies use different object and theories. The first study comes from Devina (2012), the second study is grouping studies conducted by Sari and Nasrum (2016) and the third study is conducted by Faisal (2017), the fourth study is from Dewi and Ana (2020), the fifth study is from Harahap and Annisa (2021), the sixth is from Rayendi (2017), the seventh is from Reza and Widyastuti (2021), the eighth is from Rohmah (2014) the ninth is from Lilik, et al. (2019) and the last is from Edison (2021). Several previous is related to slang translation by using movie subtitles as research object.

Devina (2012) used Henshaw and Montaque's theory to describe the several types of slang and the similarities in the Indonesian language translation of slangs in the "Despicable Me" subtitle and translation. When it comes to subtitles, this study discovered that there are five types of slang, and that most of the translated works of slang found in movie subtitles are comparable.

The study was from Rohmah (2014). The objectives of the study were to describe the slang expressions, to describe the subtitling strategies of the slang expressions in Indonesian subtitle, and to describe the degree of meaning equivalence of the slang expressions in TV series entitled Hannah Montana Season 4 and its Indonesian subtitle.

In the meantime, in the movie, Sari and Nasrum (2016) used point of view based on Newmark's theory to classify the types of translation in translating slang

language, Palmer's theory to identify the similar meaning of slang language, and Partridge's theory to analyze several types of slang languages. This research shows that there are two types of translation for translating slang, three types of slang, and the source and target languages for translating slang on film are not the same. It is due to cultural factors that allow the translation to convey a more subtle meaning than the original.

After that, Faisal (2017) used Baker's theory's point of view to describe the translation approach used in translating the subtitle, as well as Nida's idea to determine the meaning equivalent of the slangs found in the subtitle. The translator used six strategies for translating slang, and two meanings equivalent for translating slang into slang in the subtitles, according to the study's findings, which were based on thirteen sample data.

Then, Rayendi (2017) conducted a study to determine the slang translation strategy and its equivalence in the movie entitled "8 Miles". This study found that there are 24 slang words in movies. The most used translation strategy is communicative translation and the equivalence of the translation in this study is dynamic equivalence.

Then, Lilik, et al. (2019) conducted a study to determine the slang translation strategy used in "The Social Network" movie by using Mona Baker's theory. The result of this study is there are discovered 30 slang words and the most used translation strategy is the translation by paraphrase using a related word.

Then, Ana and Dewi's study (2020) looked at the lexical and contextual meaning, the root of slang words, and the different varieties of slang in the *Deadpool 2* film. Based on Allan and Burridge's theory, this study discovered five kinds of slang words.

Then, Harahap and Annissa (2021) conducted a study to find out the types of slang and translation strategy in the movie entitled "To All the Boys I've Loved Before". The result of this study is there are found 61 slang words. The most used slang word is society slang, and the most used translation strategy is translation by a more general word.

Then, Reza and Widyastuti (2021) conducted a study to determine the quality and the translation strategy in the movie entitled "The Prison Breaks". This study revealed that there are found 24 slang word. And the most used translation strategy is similar meanings but dissimilar form.

Then the last, the previous study conducted by Edison (2021), looked at the different varieties of slang based on Harry Shaw's research and Baker's translation strategy. The data came from six different forms of slang. In the Webtoon, the researcher uncovered all forms of slang. In the case of translating strategies, the study only discovered seven out of eight translation strategies. The strength of this study is that this study is the first study that use Webtoon as the object of slang translation topic. This study will analyze the translation strategy and quality in terms of accuracy, which will be distinct from all other studies.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theories used be in this research. Moreover, this chapter explains theories concerning several keywords such as translation strategies, the accuracy of translation, webtoon and Lore Olympus webtoon.

A. Translation Strategy

Speaking about translation as a component of linguistics is crucial. The term "translation" has been defined by numerous translation experts, and each of them has a unique definition. These diverse meanings accomplish the same goal, nevertheless. According to Karimi (2003), translation is the process by which a translator continuously looks for analogies between two languages by contrasting and highlighting certain features of each. According to Catford (Hapsari and Setyaningsih, 2013), translation is the process of substituting textual material in one language with a comparable literary context in another language. The source and target languages must therefore be equivalent.

Newmark in a brief summary in (Fengling, 2017) that translation is translating the meaning of the text into another language according to the author's intent. Additionally, according to Nida and Taber in (Khairunnisa, 2016), translation is the process of transferring the meaning and style of the original language into the closest natural receptor. Because of this, a skilled translation should be able to convey the meaning of a piece without undermining the nuances and authenticity that the original author intends to convey.

A translator must employ various strategies when translating slang from the source language into the target language in order to accurately represent the meaning of the word. Thus, *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* by Mona Baker's theory of translation strategy is used in this study (1992:26–42). He divides the strategy into eight components:

1. Translation by a more general word

Using a common phrase is the first method for translating slang language. It is one of the most popular methods for handling different kinds of indirect equivalents, especially when it comes to propositional meaning (Baker, 1992: 26). In this method, the translator must substitute a word from the target language (TL) with one from the source language (SL). For example:

SL: I'll go back to Chicago two days later.
 TL: Saya akan kembali ke Amerika dua hari lagi.
 (Faisal, 2017)

2. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

Choosing a word that is more neutral or less expressive is Baker's second method for translating slang. This method is employed to prevent the inaccurate expressive meaning of the source language (SL) from being transferred to the target language (TL). Some words, especially those with emotional connotations, have no straightforward translations in other languages. These expressive words can then be converted into less expressive TL words by the translator. For example:

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

3. Translation by cultural substitution

Cultural replacement is the third technique that translators have at their disposal. When translating words or phrases from the source language, translators use this technique by substituting culturally distinctive ideas or idioms with ones from the target language that do not have the same propositional meaning but are more likely to be recognizable or appealing to TL readers (Baker, 1992:32). For example:

SL: Oh! Sounds like you got a message, cuz!
 TL: Oh! Sepertinya kau dapat pesan, sepupu!
 (Edison, 2021)

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

The fourth technique Baker suggests is the use of borrowing words along with descriptions. It is frequently employed when discussing contemporary ideas and buzzwords as well as culturally distinctive products. When a word appears numerous times in a text, this tactic is very beneficial. When the word is initially used, it is explained; yet, later on, it can stand alone (Baker, 1992:34). For example:

SL: Holy shit! Are you gonna bless us with your moves, cuz ???
 TL: Holy shit! S'pupu, kamu mau berkati kami dengan jurus -jurusmu???
 (Edison, 2021)

5. Translation by paraphrase using the related word

The next technique is to use the relevant word in a paraphrase. It typically occurs when a word or phrase from the source language is lexicalized in the target language, but in a different way, to help the TL reader feel more at ease (Baker,

1992:37). As a result, the translator occasionally needs to define the word. For example:

SL: like stealing booze and busting store windows.
 TL: Seperti mencuri alkohol dan merusak jendela toko.
 (Faisal, 2017)

6. Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word

Paraphrasing using a word unrelated to the original sentence is another method that translators can use. The translator may adjust the superordinate or simply clarify the meaning of the source item if the meaning of the source item in the target language is complex. It can specify propositional meaning with a high degree of precision (Baker, 1992:40). For example:

SL: oh, bloody hell!
 TL: oh sialan!
 (Faisal, 2017)

7. Translation by omission

Although the omission strategy may be severe, there are specific situations where skipping some words or phrases might be beneficial. To make it simpler for TL readers to grasp the translation, a translator can eliminate particular words or phrases from the text in order to avoid giving lengthy explanations. For example:

SL: Hi, guys! How are you?
 TL: Hai! Apa Kabar?
 (Prasetyo, 2016)

8. Translation by illustration

If the target equivalent item does not cover some features of the source equivalent item, translation by illustration may be an option. This is especially

useful when trying to avoid over-explanation and to be succinct and to the point (Baker. 1994:42). For example:

SL: Fill the doughnut with the cream.

TL: Isi donat dengan krim (seperti gambar berikut)

B. The Accuracy of Translation

Accuracy of translation is when translators translate source language into target language accurately. In Anari and Bouali (2009), Shuttleworth and Cowie state that the term "accuracy" is used in translation evaluation to describe the level of similarity between the translated and original language. Rahimi in Anari and Bouhali describe accuracy as a proper and comprehensive description of the source message and the transmission of that message as accurately as feasible (2009). Thus, accuracy occurs when the communication from the source language is accurately translated into the target language.

One of the principal effects of the fundamental principle of translation, which states that a text can be translated into a target language if there is an equivalence relation, is the problem of accuracy. In the target language, the translator does not add or subtract anything. The work will be deemed inaccurate if he does. Rahimi (2009) stated that a translation will be deemed inaccurate if it unintentionally leaves out some information, adds information that isn't there in the source text, or analyzes the text's meaning incorrectly. Therefore, to provide a translation that is both accurate and simple to understand, the translator must have a thorough understanding of the source text.

Nababan (2010) creates a model of translation qualitative assessment that there is an instrument accuracy assessment is described as follows:

Table 1 Translation Quality of Accuracy Assessment by Nababan

Translation Category	Accuracy Scale	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	There was no meaning distortion when a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or text from the source language was translated into the target language.
Less Accurate	2	Most words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or other content from the source language have been accurately translated into the target language. However, the integrity of the message is still disrupted by a distortion of meaning, the translation of a double meaning (ambiguous), or the elimination of an existent meaning.
Inaccurate	1	Inaccurate translation into the target language or omission (deleted) of the meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, or sentence.

Nababan (2010) states that the accuracy factor has a higher weight than the other factors because it is related to the fundamental ideas of translation as the process of conveying the meaning (accuracy) of the source language text into the target language.

It is concluded that the translation outcome must be natural and understandable based on the given explanation. To alter the translation in a way that will be accepted and understood by the readers, the translator must first focus on the intended audience.

C. Webtoon

Among young people today, one of the most popular platforms is Webtoon. Webtoon is an online comic book platform that is available for free or at no cost (Webtoons.com, 2019). In contrast to traditional comics, LINE Webtoon offers

weekly updates and continually available digital content. You can see these digital comics on the internet or on a mobile device running an iOS or Android operating system. Kim Junkoo established Webtoon in South Korea in 2004 (Acuna, 2016). Junkoo observed that during the economic slump of the late 1990s and early 2000s, comic book publishing in South Korea started to decline, and the government at the time viewed comics as having a harmful impact. Junkoo launched webtoon as a fresh comic reader with simple, free access and unique concepts in an effort to challenge that way of thinking.

Comics are categorized by genre on Webtoon (Webtoons.com, 2019). Thirteen comic groups comprise the genre: action, slice of life, superhero, romance, fantasy, comedy, drama, sports, historical, thriller, sci-fi, horror, and instructive. In addition, this portal offers the story in a variety of languages, including English, Indonesian, Korean, and others.

D. Language Properties in Lore Olympus Webtoon

The webtoon series "Lore Olympus," created by Rachel Smythe, is notable for its clever use of language and its unique linguistic characteristics. It seamlessly blends contemporary language with the ancient Greek mythological setting, creating a language style that feels both relatable and engaging to readers. Characters in the series speak in a way that mirrors modern conversations, using humor, sarcasm, and everyday slang, making the mythical gods and goddesses feel surprisingly down-to-earth in a 21st-century context. This linguistic fusion not only

captures the attention of readers but also adds depth to the characters, making their personalities and interactions more accessible and relatable.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides detailed information concerning research methods. This method consists of research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This present study is considered to use descriptive qualitative because it describes the phenomenon of slang language translation from English into Indonesian due to the purpose of it in classifying and explaining the translation strategies used in Lore Olympus Webtoon, and the quality of translation in terms of accuracy. According to Punch (2005) "Qualitative research is not a form of numbers (mainly words), but the researcher uses questions and methods that are wider at first and become more targeted as the study progresses," Therefore, the author will describe translation strategies and the accuracy that are found in Lore Olympus Webtoon.

B. Data and Data Source

The data of this study is the talks that contain slang language among the characters in Webtoon entitled Lore Olympus in English version and its Indonesian translation and the other data is the score from the rater and the researcher.

The data source of this study is the Lore Olympus webtoon and the rater's assessment. The data is taken to examine the slang language in a total of fifteen episodes, beginning with episode one and ending with episode fifteen.

C. Data Collection

Data is collected in a variety of methods. First, the "Lore Olympus" webtoon is read each episode in English and Indonesian, from episode 1 to 15. Second, slang languages are discovered in the Lore Olympus Webtoon in both English and its translation in Indonesian versions. Third, all the slang languages are checked in Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, Urban Online Web-Based Dictionary, Your Online Web-Based Dictionary.

Fourth, a questionnaire is used to gain information from the raters about the accuracy of the translation. Fifth, all slang language data are compiled from Lore Olympus Webtoon's English and Indonesian versions and the questionnaire that taken from raters.

D. Data Analysis

To help analyze the data, the researcher takes the following steps: first, the sentence that contain slang languages and its Indonesian translation are found. Second, the data are classified based on Mona Baker's theory (1992) about the translation strategy that contain slang language. Third, the data collected will be assessed in terms of accuracy by the raters.

Fourth, the data are compiled such as the translation strategies and the result of the assessment of the accuracy of the translation. Fifth, the data are discussed in

the analysis of the results of this study. Finally, the conclusion is provided to summarize the findings and discussions of the study. To gain the trustworthiness, the raters who assesses the accuracy of the slang language in the “Lore Olympus” webtoon must meet some requirements, there are:

1. Know a lot about English and Indonesian languages
2. Having competency and experience as a translator
3. Having enough understanding about translation
4. Willing to take part in the research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher outlines the findings and discussion of the data in the slang languages used in “Lore Olympus” webtoon. Next, the researcher analyzes the data by using Mona Baker’s theory for translation strategies and the quality of translation in terms of accuracy.

A. Finding

The researcher presents the data that are classified according to the classification of translation strategy proposed by Mona Baker (1992, pp. 26-42). This research also focuses on quality of slang language in term of accuracy level in the “lore Olympus” Webtoon. There are found 43 data that contain slang language in “Lore Olympus” Webtoon of English version. There are seven strategies of translation which are proposed by Mona Baker (1992). A table is drawn to show the list of translation strategies.

Table 2 Translation strategies used in “lore Olympus” Webtoon

No.	Translation strategies	Frequency
1	Translation by a more general word	18
2	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	5
3	Translation by cultural substitution	3
4	Translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation	1
5	Translation by paraphrase using related word	5
6	Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word	5
7	Translation by omission	6
Total		43

In Table 2, the researcher provided the results of translation strategies applied in the Indonesian version of “Lore Olympus” webtoon. The results showed that there are 18 data are translated using a more general word or phrase, 5 data is translated by a more neutral or less expressive word or phrase, 3 data are translated by cultural substitution, 1 data are translated using loan word, 5 data are translated by paraphrase using related word or phrase, 5 data are translated by paraphrase using unrelated word or phrase, and 6 data is translated by omission.

The accuracy of the translation is analyzed based on the score given by the raters. The raters were asked to rate the accuracy of the translation. In the questionnaire, the raters rated the accuracy of the translation by giving a score to

the translation. A table is drawn to show the list of quality of translation in terms of accuracy.

Table 3 Accuracy Level

Classification	Data number	Total	Percentage
Accurate	1, 2,4, 5, 6, 7,9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43	38	88,4%
Less Accurate	3, 8, 39	3	6,9%
Inaccurate	17, 22	2	4,7%
Total		43	100%

In the table above, the number of data are 43 which consist of, 18 data or 88,61% that are classified in classification 3 or accurate, 4 data or 6.33% classified in classification 2 or less accurate and 2 data or 5,06% classified in classification 1 or inaccurate.

The researcher only provides some data for each translation strategy of slang language and quality of translation in terms of accuracy applied in translating the slang language. All the results of the research are represented in some selected examples of the data.

I. Translation Strategies in “lore Olympus” Webtoon

1. Translation by a more general word

This strategy of slang translation uses a common word or phrase with similar referential meaning to the target language. There are 34 data that include in this strategy, they are:

Table 4 Translation by a more general word

No.	Slang	Indonesia Translation	Data Number
1.	Outta	Pergi	1
2.	I'm on it	Siap	6
3.	Fresh hell	Astaga	15
4.	Asshole	Kurang ajar	21
5.	Piece of shit	Sampah	22
6.	Ass-hat	Bodoh	23
7.	So-n-so	Dasar	26
8.	Brunch	Makan	27
9.	Darn	Sialan	28
10.	Heh	Duh	30
11.	Dorky	Culun	31
12.	Crush	Naksir	33
13.	Weepies	Nangis	35
14.	Got this	Bisa	36
15.	Pretty fancy	Bagus sekali	37
16.	Cool	Keren	38
17.	Sweet	Manis	40
18.	Wanna	Mau	42

Data are explained below:

Datum 1

SL: Oh stop, you're embarrassing me! (Hera)

TL: Ah, sudah, dong. Aku jadi malu!

SL: How about we get **outta** here? (Zeus)

TL: Gimana kalau kita pergi dari sini?

SL: You big silly! You can't leave your own party. (Hera)

TL: Kamu ini konyol sekali! Kamu kan nggak bisa pergi dari pesta sendiri.

Context of Datum 1:

In this context, Hera is being showered with attention and compliments, which makes her feel a bit embarrassed. Zeus, the host of the party, playfully

suggests that they leave the party to escape the spotlight. Hera responds with affectionate teasing, reminding Zeus that he can't simply leave his own party.

Analysis of Datum 1:

The slang word "outta" is a colloquial and informal contraction of "out of," often used in spoken language to indicate leaving or departing from a place. When translating this slang word into a different language, the translator has opted for a more standard and general word that conveys the same basic meaning. "Pergi" in Indonesian means "to go," which is a neutral and general term for departing from a place.

Datum 6

SL: Errr, stay here and drink a beer? (Zeus)

TL: Hmm, tetap disini dan minum bir?

SL: **I'm on it.** (Poseidon)

TL: Siap.

Context of datum 6:

In the context, Zeus set up a plan to make Hades to be able to speak with Persephone by distracting Artemis, Persephone's friend. Then, Poseidon asked them what he could do to take a part in this plan. Zeus replied that Poseidon could just stay still and drink a beer and Poseidon agreed.

Analysis of datum 6:

In this translation, the slang phrase "I'm on it" is replaced with the more general and straightforward word "Siap," which means "Ready" in English. This strategy involves substituting a specific slang term with a more general equivalent

in the target language. By using a more general word, the translation aims to make the message accessible to a broader audience and avoids the need for the target readers to understand or interpret the specific slang term "I'm on it."

Datum 15

SL: That's the plan. (Aphroddite)

TL: Begitu rencananya.

SL: **Fresh hell**, I am so embarrassed for you right now. (Eros)

TL: Astaga, aku malu sama Mama.

Context of datum 15:

After Aphrodite tells the plan, Eros feels embarrassed to his mother because she is too far about the plan.

Analysis of datum 15:

In the source text, "fresh hell" is an idiomatic expression used to convey a strong sense of surprise, shock, or disbelief. It's a figurative way of expressing an intense reaction. In the target text, it is translated as "Astaga," which is an exclamation in Indonesian used to express surprise, shock, or amazement. While "Astaga" is a strong expression in Indonesian, it is a more general and widely used term. The translation effectively conveys the idea of surprise without using slang.

Datum 21

SL: What have I told you about being an **asshole** to guests?

TL: Aku kan sudah bilang, kamu tak boleh kurang ajar pada para tamu!

Context of datum 21:

Hades warns his dog, Cerberus, about being impolite to guest. So, Hades punishes Cerberus by telling him to go outside the house.

Analysis of datum 21:

In the source text, "asshole" is a vulgar and offensive slang term used to describe someone who is rude, disrespectful, or offensive. In the target text, it is translated as "kurang ajar," which means "rude" or "disrespectful." While "kurang ajar" is still a strong term in Indonesian, it is a more general and less offensive way to convey the idea of being impolite. By using a more general word, the translator ensures that the message is clear and culturally appropriate in the target language while avoiding the use of offensive or colloquial language. This approach prioritizes clarity and cultural sensitivity.

Datum 22

SL: You're a real **piece of shit**. (Minthe)

TL: Kau ini betul-betul sampah.

Context of datum 22:

Minthe is one of Hades' acquaintances. Minthe is angry with Hades because he says something improper to Minthe.

Analysis of datum 22:

The original English slang phrase "piece of shit" is a highly derogatory term used to insult someone by likening them to something worthless or of low quality. The translator has chosen to translate "piece of shit" into "sampah," which means "garbage" or "trash" in Indonesian. While "sampah" is a more general term, it

effectively conveys the strong negative sentiment and insult found in the original phrase without using the explicit slang. the translator ensures that the message is clear and culturally appropriate in the target language while avoiding the use of extremely offensive or vulgar language.

Datum 23

SL: Hey **ass-hat**, stop sulking and pick up the phone. (Minthe)

TL: Hei, bodoh! Berhenti merajuk dan angkat ponselmu.

Context of datum 23:

Minthe is calling Hades but Hades does not pick up the phone. So, Minthe angrily sends voice message to Hades to pick up the phone.

Analysis of datum 23:

In this case, the translation strategy used is "Translation by a more general word." The original English slang term "ass-hat" is an offensive and derogatory expression used to insult someone. It combines the slang "ass" (referring to the buttocks) with "hat" to create a highly expressive insult. The translator has chosen to translate "ass-hat" as "bodoh," which means "stupid" or "foolish" in Indonesian. While "bodoh" is a more general term, it effectively conveys the negative sentiment and insult found in the original phrase without using the explicit slang.

Datum 26

SL: You little...**so-n-so**.

TL: Dasar...kau ini

Context of datum 26:

Hades says Persephone in a humorous way because Persephone also says that Hades is scoundrel.

Analysis of datum 26:

The source language contains the slang phrase "You little...so-n-so," which is an expression of frustration, annoyance, or anger directed at someone. The translation replaces the specific slang phrase with "Dasar," which is a more general expression of disapproval or frustration. The "kau ini" is added for emphasis. The translation uses a more general expression "Dasar" to convey the speaker's frustration or annoyance without resorting to explicit slang. "Dasar" can be considered a milder form of expressing disapproval or frustration, making it more suitable for a broader audience. It maintains the overall sense of the source text while presenting it in a milder and more culturally appropriate manner.

Datum 27

SL: What? I'm busy! (Hades)
 TL: Ada apa? Aku sedang sibuk!
 SL: Just making sure you're all set for **brunch** this morning. (Zeus)
 TL: Hanya mau memastikan apa kau siap makan bersama pagi ini.
 SL: I'm not coming to your stupid brunch! (Hades)
 TL: Aku tak mau ikut acara makan-makan bodohmu itu!

Context of datum 27:

Zeus is calling Hades to remember him that there is a brunch today with family. Hades does not want to join that family meal because he is busy that day.

Analysis of datum 27:

The source phrase contains the word "brunch," which is a specific meal that combines breakfast and lunch. It is a commonly used term in English to describe a late morning or early afternoon meal. The translator chooses to translate "brunch" as "makan bersama" (meal together), which is a more general term for a meal that does not specify a particular time or combination of breakfast and lunch. The translation aims to make the message suitable for a broader audience and context. It avoids the use of a specific meal term and provides a more neutral and easily understandable expression.

Datum 28

SL: **Darn** that card. (Persephone)

TL: Kartu nama sialan.

Context of datum 28:

Persephone feels annoyed when Hades calls her by her funny nickname, which is Kore. Hades knows it when Persephone gives him her name card.

Analysis of datum 28:

In the source language, "darn" is a mild expression of frustration or annoyance, often used as a substitute for stronger language like "damn" or "curse." In the target text, it is translated as "sialan," which means "curse" or "damn" in Indonesian. The translator chooses to use the word "sialan" to convey the idea of frustration or annoyance without using the slang term. "Sialan" is a stronger word but is still within the range of acceptable language.

Datum 30

- SL: No wings in the house. I just vacuumed. (Artemis)
 TL: Sayangnya ngga usah dikeluarin. Aku baru vakum sofanya.
 SL: Heh, **silly me**. (Eros)
 TL: Duh, bodohnya aku.

Context of datum 30:

Eros visits Artemis house to make a clarification why he did something bad to Persephone. After Eros sitting on the sofa, Artemis asks Eros to close his wings because her sofa is just being vacuumed by Artemis.

Analysis of datum 30:

The source phrase contains the slang interjection "Heh," which is an informal expression used to convey a sense of mild surprise, amusement, or realization. The translator chooses to use the interjection "Duh," which is also used in informal speech to express a similar sense of realization or self-criticism, though it's somewhat more neutral. The translation aims to capture the tone of self-criticism and acknowledgment of a mistake without relying on a specific slang term.

2. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy of slang translation uses a culture-specific word. The target language does not have the same proportional meaning but may have a similar effect on the target readers. The researcher discovered 4 data that were classified as translation by cultural substitution. They are:

Table 5 Translation by cultural substitution

No.	Slang	Indonesia Translation	Data Number
1.	Mommy-kins	Mama sayang	4
2.	Mom	Ma	16

3.	Momma bear	Mama sayang	34
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Data are explained below:

Datum 4

TL: *Sending an angry cat gif* (Aphrodite)

SL: *mengirim stiker kucing yang sedang marah*

TL: Whats wrong, **mommy-kins?** (Eros)

SL: Ada apa, Mama sayang?

Context of datum 4:

Aphrodite, Goddess of beauty, overheard that some men at the party talking about her. They said that Persephone is more beautiful than her. Feeling angry, she texted her son by sending an angry cat gif. Her son, Eros, replied by asking what happened to her.

Analysis of datum 4:

The source text, "What's wrong, mommy-kins?" uses the slang term "mommy-kins," which is an affectionate and somewhat playful way to refer to someone as "mommy" or "mom." It's not a standard term but carries a sense of endearment or closeness. In the target text, "Ada apa, Mama sayang?" the translator has opted for a cultural substitution strategy. They replaced "mommy-kins" with "Mama sayang," which means "Mommy dear" or "Dearest Mommy" in Indonesian. This substitution maintains the sense of affection and closeness found in the original phrase while using culturally appropriate terms.

Datum 16

SL: **Mom**, you seem to have such a distorted view of people these days.

(Eros)

TL: Ma, belakangan ini cara pandang Mama pada orang lain menyimpang sekali, ya.

Context of datum 16:

Eros feels disappointed for his mother that because someone says Persephone is more beautiful than her, she becomes angry about it.

Analysis of datum 16:

The word "Mom" is an informal term used in English to refer to one's mother. The choice of "Mom" reflects the cultural and linguistic norms of English-speaking countries. The translator opts to use "Ma" as a substitute for "Mom" in the target language. "Ma" is a culturally appropriate and widely recognized term used to refer to one's mother in many English-speaking regions, including colloquial usage. This substitution ensures that the translation maintains the same familial relationship and level of informality as the source text while adapting it to the cultural context of the target language.

Datum 34

TL: Momma **bear**, how are you? (Eros)

SL: Mama sayang, apa kabarmu?

SL: Baby bear, I'm not good. (Aphrodite)

TL: Bayiku sayang, mama sedang tidak bahagia.

Context of datum 34:

Eros meets with his mother after a long time. He asks her mother how she is and her mother, Aphrodite, replies that she is not okay now because something happened to her.

Analysis of datum 34:

The original English slang term "Momma bear" is a culturally specific expression that is not directly translatable in the same way in Indonesian. It is an informal and affectionate term used to address a mother figure, often used in English-speaking cultures. To convey a similar sense of affection and warmth in Indonesian, the translator has substituted "Momma bear" with "Mama sayang," which means "dear mom" or "beloved mother." While it is not an exact translation of the slang term, it effectively conveys the idea of addressing someone affectionately, especially a mother figure. The translator ensures that the message remains clear and culturally appropriate in the target language while adapting the expression to the linguistic and cultural norms of Indonesian-speaking audiences. This approach prioritizes clarity and cultural sensitivity.

3. Translation by omission

This translation strategy is used when the translator wants to delete unnecessary words that have no significant meaning to the target language. The researcher discovered 15 data that were classified as translation by omission. They are:

Table 6 Translation by omission

No.	Slang	Indonesia Translation	Data Number
1.	Kiddo	-	7
2.	What the fuck	-	9
3.	Gunna	-	13
4.	Buttload	-	14
5.	Damn	-	20
6.	Ya know	-	25

Data are explained as follows:

Datum 7

SL: Hey **kiddo**. Want to have some real fun? (Eros)

TL: Hei. Mau bersenang-senang?

Context of datum 7:

In the context, Eros came to the party and met Persephone. He was ordered by Aphrodite to meet Persephone and make her drunk to run Aphrodite plan to revenge.

Analysis of datum 7:

The source text contains a slang phrase, "Hey kiddo. Want to have some real fun?" It's casual, informal, and may not be easily translatable directly into another language, especially when the cultural context is different. The word "kiddo" is an informal term for a young person, often used affectionately. The translation omits the slang elements present in the source text. The word "kiddo" is omitted, as there might not be a direct equivalent in Indonesian that conveys the

same informality and affection. The omission of "kiddo" is likely due to the absence of an equivalent informal term that would convey the same tone in Indonesian.

Datum 9

SL: Eros, do you know how to pick locks? (Aphrodite)

TL: Eros, kamu bisa membobol kunci mobil?

SL: Ma, **what the fuck** are we doing? (Eros)

TL: Ma, kita ini ngapain, sih?

Context of datum 9:

Aphrodite asks Eros whether he can break Hades' car to put unconscious Persephone to Hades car. Eros by surprisingly replied what he is going to do because he thinks his mother has something important that his mother calls him.

Analysis of datum 9:

In this translation, the explicit and potentially offensive slang phrase "what the fuck" is omitted entirely, and the sentence is paraphrased to convey the question without using the slang term. The phrase "what the fuck" is a highly vulgar and explicit slang phrase in English that is used to express strong disbelief, frustration, or confusion. It is considered offensive and impolite in many contexts. The translator chooses to omit the slang phrase entirely and replaces it with a more neutral question, "kita ini ngapain, sih?". This avoids the use of explicit language and maintains a more appropriate tone for the target audience.

Datum 13

SL: We're **gunna** hide her in his car. (Aphrodite)

TL: Kita sembunyikan dia di mobilnya Hades.

Context of datum 13:

Aphrodite explains her plan to Eros that she will hide Persephone to Hades car to revenge them about being disrespect to Aphrodite.

Analysis of datum 13:

The source sentence contains the informal contraction "gunna" which is a colloquial way of expressing "going to" in English. It is considered informal and might not be widely understood in all target language contexts. The translator chooses to omit the "gunna" entirely and provides a more straightforward translation. By omitting "gunna" the translator simplifies the language and avoids the use of informal language, making the translation more suitable for a broader audience and maintaining a more formal tone.

Datum 14

SL: She'll be super drunk and do a **buttlload** of embarrassing stuff. (Aphrodite)
 TL: Cewek ini akan mabuk berat dan pasti akan melakukan hal-hal yang memalukan.

Context of datum 14:

Aphrodite thinks after she put Persephone in Hades car and gets home, Persephone will do something embarrassing to Hades that Hades will reconsider that Persephone is not as beautiful as he thinks.

Analysis of datum 14:

The source sentence contains the slang term "buttlload," which is an informal slang expression in English used to describe a large or excessive quantity of

something. It is considered colloquial and may not be widely understood in all target language contexts. The translator chooses to omit the slang term entirely and provides a more straightforward translation: "Cewek ini akan mabuk berat dan pasti akan melakukan hal-hal yang memalukan," which means "This girl will be very drunk and will definitely do embarrassing things." By omitting "buttload," the translator simplifies the language and avoids the use of informal or slang language, making the translation more suitable for a broader audience and maintaining a more formal tone.

Datum 20

SL: I've never been so jealous of a **damn** dog. (Hades)

TL: Baru pertama kali ini aku iri setengah mati pada anjing.

Context of datum 20:

Hades is showing his jealousy to his dog because Persephone is petting Cerberus, the dog. Cerberus is known as the most furious dog among other dogs.

Analysis of datum 20:

The translation strategy here involves omitting the slang term "damn" and translating the remaining parts of the sentence to convey the essential meaning. The omission of the word "damn" may be due to the translator's decision to maintain a more formal and polite tone in the target text. The word "damn" can be considered informal and potentially impolite in some contexts, and its omission aligns with the linguistic norms of the target language. By omitting the slang expression, the

translation ensures that the message is presented in a more formal and culturally appropriate manner.

Datum 25

SL: It's been a stressful 24 hours, **ya** know? (Persephone)

TL: 24 jam kemarin ini situasinya membuatku stress.

Context of datum 25:

Persephone tells Hades that she has been stressed out about what happened to her the last 24 hours. He had been made drunk, put in Hades' car and woken up in someone else's house.

Analysis of datum 25:

The source language contains the slang phrase "ya know?," which is an informal colloquial expression used in spoken language to seek agreement or acknowledgment from the listener. It does not convey a specific meaning on its own and is often used for conversational purposes. The translator chooses to omit the slang phrase entirely and translates the rest of the sentence, providing a more straightforward and neutral translation: "24 jam kemarin ini situasinya membuatku stress," which means "The situation in the past 24 hours made me stressed." By omitting "ya know?," the translator simplifies the language and removes the conversational element, resulting in a more formal and clear translation.

4. Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word

This translation strategy is used when the translator wants to change the translation using different referential meaning but still has expressive meaning. The

researcher discovered 15 data that were classified as translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word. They are:

Table 7 Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word.

No.	Slang	Indonesia Translation	Data Number
1.	My balls or my ass	percintaanku	3
2.	Sassy	Kasar	10
3.	Best buds	Hubungan	17
4.	Stone cold bitch	Jahat dan dingin	41

Data are explained as follows:

Datum 3

SL: Oh, he's got blue balls because some nymph dumped his sorry ass. (Zeus)
 TL: Ah, dia cuma sedang frustrasi. Gara-gara ada peri yang mencampakkannya.
 SL: Can you please not talk about my **balls**. Or my **ass**, for that matter. (hades)
 TL: Bisakah kau tak membahas soal kehidupan percintaanku?

Context of datum 3:

This brief exchange appears to occur within a casual and banter-filled atmosphere. At the party, Zeus reveals that Hades is feeling frustrated because he was rejected by a nymph. Hades responds with a light-hearted request to Zeus, asking him to avoid discussing his personal life.

Analysis of datum 3:

The source sentence contains slang terms ("balls" and "ass") that are informal, colloquial, and can be considered vulgar or impolite in many contexts. These words may not be suitable for a formal or polite conversation in the target language. To maintain a more neutral and culturally appropriate tone, the translator

chooses to omit the slang words entirely and replace them with a more acceptable and relevant topic which is translated into "kehidupan percintaanku". The translation aims to convey the general message of the original sentence, which is a request to avoid discussing the speaker's personal matters, while avoiding the use of explicit or offensive language.

Datum 10

SL: Let's just take her back to Artemis and tell her you're feeling a bit more deranged than usual. (Eros)

TL: Gimama kalau kita kembalikan saja dia ke Artemis dan bilang bahwa hari ini Mama agak sedang gila dibanding biasanya.

SL: Check that **sassy** attitude, Mr Man. (Aphrodite)

TL: Kasar sekali ucapanmu Mr. Eros.

Context of datum 10:

Eros tells Aphrodite to give unconscious Persephone back to Artemis and tells Artemis that Aphrodite is a little bit out of mind to kidnap Persephone.

Aphrodite is angry with Eros because he tells that Aphrodite is out of mind.

Analysis of datum 10:

The source text contains the slang phrase "Check that sassy attitude, Mr. Man," which is colloquial and contains slang elements. "Sassy" in this context refers to someone who is behaving confidently and assertively in a possibly disrespectful or cheeky manner. The translation replaces "sassy attitude" with "kasar sekali ucapanmu," where "kasar" means rough or rude, and "ucapanmu" means your words or speech. The translation does not attempt to find a direct equivalent for the slang term "sassy" in Indonesian but instead conveys the general

idea of rudeness or roughness in speech. The translator uses a paraphrased expression that captures the negative tone and criticism present in the source text.

Datum 17

SL: Please don't tell my mom how drunk I got tonight. She'll make me move back if she finds out.

TL: Tolong jangan beri tahu ibuku, semabuk apa aku malam ini. Kalau dia tahu, ibu akan mnyuruhku tinggal bersamanya lagi. (Persephone)

SL: Your mother? Demeter and I aren't exactly **best buds**. (Hades)

TL: Ibumu? Hubunganku dengan Demeter kurang baik.

Context of datum 17:

In the guest bedroom, Persephone is crying because she is drunk. She is afraid that someone will tell her mother. She does not want to live with her mother anymore. Hades replies that he and her mother, Demeter, don't have good relationships whom he will not tell Demeter what happened to Persephone.

Analysis of datum 17:

The original English phrase "best buds" is a slang expression used to describe a very close and friendly relationship between two people. It's an informal way of saying that two individuals are very good friends. The translator has chosen to paraphrase this concept using unrelated words in Indonesian. Instead of directly translating "aren't exactly best buds," the translation says, "Hubunganku dengan Demeter kurang baik," which means "My relationship with Demeter is not very good." This phrase lacks the informal and colloquial nature of "best buds" and provides a more literal description of the relationship.

Datum 41

- SL: You better not show your father even a hint of attitude. (Psyche's mother)
 TL: Awas kalau kau sedikit saja bersikat jelek pada Ayah.
 SL: Wow, your mom is a **stone-cold bitch**. (Eros)
 TL: Wow, ibumu betul-betul jahat dan dingin.

Context of datum 41:

After Eros saw psyche's mother slapped Psyche because she does not want to be betrothed to someone, Eros tells Psyche that his mother is really bad mother.

Analysis of datum 41:

The source text contains the slang phrase "stone cold bitch," which is highly colloquial and derogatory. It is used to describe someone as extremely mean, ruthless, or unkind in a harsh and offensive manner. The target text is in Indonesian and translates the phrase as "Wow, ibumu betul-betul jahat dan dingin." The translation uses a straightforward description to convey that the mother is "really mean and cold." The translation strategy chosen in this case is to paraphrase the slang phrase using unrelated words that do not attempt to directly match the source slang. By using unrelated words, the translation ensures that the message is conveyed without causing offense or using highly offensive slang. It maintains the tone of criticism and astonishment expressed in the source text while adhering to cultural norms and language appropriateness.

5. Translation by paraphrase using the related word

This strategy is used when the translator translates using the same lexical meaning but having different expressive meaning. The researcher discovered 4 data that were classified as translation by paraphrase using the related word. They are:

Table 8 Translation by paraphrase using the related word

No.	Slang	Indonesia Translation	Data Number
1.	Big silly	Konyol sekali	2
2.	Get your but here	kamu segera ke sini	5
3.	Clingy	Menempel	8
4.	Thug	Kaki tangan	32
5.	Grumpy	Suka ngomel	39

Data are explained as follows:

Datum 2

SL: How about we get outta here? (Zeus)

TL: Gimana kalau kita pergi dari sini?

SL: You **big silly!** You can't leave your own party. (Hera)

TL: Kamu ini konyol sekali! Kamu kan nggak bisa pergi dari pesta sendiri

Context of datum 2:

In this context, Zeus, the host of the party, playfully suggests that they leave the party to escape the spotlight. Hera responds with affectionate teasing, reminding Zeus that he can't simply leave his own party.

Analysis of datum 2:

The phrase "You 'big silly!'" is an informal and playful expression in English used to affectionately tease someone for doing something funny or silly. It is not a standard phrase but rather an idiomatic way of addressing someone in a humorous manner. The translator chooses to paraphrase the expression with "Kamu ini konyol sekali!" in Indonesian. While not an exact word-for-word translation,

this paraphrase captures the essence of playfully calling someone "silly" or "konyol" and emphasizes the lighthearted, teasing tone.

Datum 5

SL: Polo shirt aside, I still need you to **get your butt here**. (Aphrodite)

TL: Cukup soal kaos polonya, Mama mau kamu segera ke sini.

Context of datum 5:

Aphrodite replied to her main topic after distracted by a polo shirt her son talked about. She wanted her son to meet her at the party because she feeling angry about some men that talked bad about her.

Analysis of datum 5:

The source sentence contains the slang phrase "get your butt here," which is an informal and somewhat colloquial way of urging someone to come quickly. The term "butt" in this context is used informally and may be considered impolite or too direct in some situations. the translator has paraphrased the slang phrase "get your butt here" into "kamu segera ke sini". While the translator hasn't directly translated the slang expression, they have used a related phrase that conveys the same sense of urgency and the need for immediate action.

Datum 8

SL: Where did Artemis go? I guess I don't want to be **clingy**... (Persephone)

TL: Artemis kemana? Aku tak mau terus menempel dengannya, sih...

Context of datum 8:

Persephone is being kidnapped by Eros and given alcoholic drink that makes Persephone a little bit drunk. Persephone is thinking about her best friend, Artemis, but she does not always want to be dependent on Artemis.

Analysis of datum 8:

In the source text, the word "clingy" is someone who is overly dependent or emotionally attached in a relationship. It's an informal and colloquial term. In the target text, "Aku tak mau terus menempel dengannya, sih...", the translator has paraphrased the slang "clingy" as "menempel," which conveys the idea of continuously sticking or being attached to someone. The addition of "sih" at the end softens the statement and makes it more conversational. The translator chose to use a related expression, "terus menempel dengannya," which captures the essence of being clingy without directly translating the slang term. This approach ensures that the meaning is conveyed effectively in the target language.

Datum 32

SL: You're not Aphrodite's mindless **thug**. (Artemis)

TL: Kamu bukan kaki tanganya Aphrodite yang mau saja disuruh-suruh.

Context of datum 32:

Eros comes to Artemis's house to meet her and Persephone. He intended to apologize for what he did to Persephone. Artemis tells Eros that Eros has to tell the truth about what Aphrodite has done to force Eros to do something bad to Persephone.

Analysis of datum 32:

The source text contains the phrase "mindless thug," which suggests blind obedience or unquestioning loyalty to someone. The translation paraphrases the source text to convey the same idea. It replaces "mindless thug" with "kaki tangan Aphrodite yang mau saja disuruh-suruh," which means "Aphrodite's henchman who is obedient and can be ordered around." The translation aims to maintain the intended meaning of the source text while adapting it to the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience. It replaces the slang term with a paraphrased description that conveys the same idea of blind obedience and unquestioning loyalty. The translation effectively conveys the message that the person is not blindly obedient to Aphrodite without using the exact slang expression "mindless thug."

Datum 39

SL: She looks **grumpy**. (Eros)

TL: Kelihatannya suka ngomel.

Context of datum 39:

Eros goes down to mortal world to find a woman. He meets a woman named Psyche and her mother. Eros has bad impression to Psyche's mom because of her face.

Analysis of datum 39:

The source language contains the slang word "grumpy," which is an informal adjective used to describe someone who is irritable, moody, or in a bad mood. It conveys a specific emotional state. The target language is in Indonesian

and translates the phrase as "Kelihatannya suka ngomel." The translation uses the phrase "suka ngomel," which means "seems to like grumbling" or "seems to complain a lot" in Indonesian. Instead of attempting to find a single word that captures the essence of "grumpy," the translation conveys the same idea by using the phrase "suka ngomel," which relates to the behavior associated with being grumpy, complaining or grumbling. While "grumpy" is a single adjective, "suka ngomel" provides a more detailed description of the behavior associated with being grumpy, which can enhance the reader's understanding.

6. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

This strategy is used when the translator uses a common word or phrase with similar meaning but has less expressive or neutral word. The researcher discovered 5 data that was classified translation by a more neutral/less expressive word. They are:

Table 9 Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

No.	Slang	Indonesia Translation	Data Number
1.	Bull shit	Urusan	11
2.	Give a crap	peduli	12
3.	Man	Ya ampun	18
4.	Losing his shit	Marah sekali	19
5.	Nosey	Ikut campur	24
6.	Fucking helicopter	Sikapnya terlalu berlebihan	29

Data are explained as follows:

Datum 11

SL: You still owe me big time after that **bull shit** you pulled with Psyche. (Aphrodite)

TL: Kamu masih berutang banyak ke Mama kan, setelah urusan dengan Psyche waktu itu.

Context of datum 11:

Aphrodite tells Eros that he still has debt to Aphrodite about what she did to Psyche back then. So that Eros must obey what Aphrodite said.

Analysis of datum 11:

The original English slang phrase "bullshit" is a highly expressive and vulgar term used to denote something that is deceptive, nonsense, or untrue. To maintain a more neutral and culturally appropriate tone in Indonesian, the translator has chosen to replace the highly offensive word "bullshit" with the milder phrase "urusan dengan Psyche waktu itu". By using a more neutral word, the translator ensures that the message remains clear and culturally acceptable in the target language while avoiding explicit language that might not be appropriate in all contexts.

Datum 12

SL: STUPID HADES! (Aphrodite)

TL: DASAR, SI BODOH HADES!

SL: Since when did you **give a crap** about the King of the Underworld? (Eros)

TL: Sejalan kapan mama peduli dengan omongan Sang Raja Dunia Kematian?

SL: It's about respect! (Aphrodite)

TL: Ini masalah kehormatan!

Context of datum 12:

Aphrodite is still upset about Hades tells everyone that Persephone is more beautiful than Aphrodite, Goddess of beauty. Eros asks Aphrodite since when she cares about what Hades says and Aphrodite replies that it is about dignity.

Analysis of datum 12:

The source text contains slang phrases like "give a crap". The phrase "Give a crap" is an informal way of expressing indifference or lack of interest. The translation replaces "give a crap" with "peduli," which means "care" or "be concerned" in Indonesian. The translation replaces the slang expression "give a crap" with "peduli" to convey the idea of caring or being concerned in a more neutral and less slangy manner. By using "peduli", the translation maintains the meaning and tone of the original text while adhering to the linguistic and cultural norms of the target audience.

Datum 18

SL: **Man**, how big is this place?

TL: Ya ampun, seberapa besar sih rumah ini?

Context of datum 18:

In the morning when Persephone wake up, she walks around Hades house and feels amazed about Hades big place.

Analysis of datum 18:

The original English phrase "Man" is an informal and colloquial interjection used to express surprise, awe, or emphasis. It's often used to grab someone's attention or convey a sense of wonder. The translator has chosen to translate "Man"

into "Ya ampun" in Indonesian. While "Ya ampun" is an expressive interjection, it is commonly used to convey surprise or amazement and is not as colloquial or slang-like as "Man." It maintains the overall tone and sense of the source text but presents it in a more neutral and culturally appropriate manner.

Datum 19

SL: (The distant sound of barkings)
 TL: (Suara anjing menggonggong dari tempat yang jauh)
 SL: What's Cerberus **losing his shit** about? (Hades)
 TL: Cerberus marah sekali karena apa, sih?

Context of datum 19:

After taking a shower and putting on clothes, he hears a dog barking from a distance. Hades wonder what is causing his dog to bark.

Analysis of datum 19:

The source language contains the slang phrase "losing his shit," which is an informal and potentially vulgar expression used to describe someone becoming very angry, upset, or agitated. It is considered strong and expressive language. The translator chooses to use the phrase "marah sekali" to convey the idea that Cerberus is very angry without using the slang term. This substitution provides a more neutral and less expressive expression. By using a more neutral expression, the translation aims to make the message suitable for a broader audience and context, avoiding the use of strong or potentially offensive language.

Datum 24

SL: There are no blinds in here and my neighbours are **super nosey**. (Hades)

- TL: Rumahku tidak ada tirai dan para tetanggaku itu suka ikut campur.
 SL: Why would they mind you helping with my hair? (Persephone)
 TL: Kenapa begitu? Padahal kau hanya membantu merapikan rambutku kan?

Context of datum 24:

Hades misunderstands the body language of Persephone. He thinks that Persephone wants something sensual, so Hades tells her there are no curtain in his house and does not want his neighbors to know what he does. Meanwhile Persephone replies she needs Hades to help her with her hair, so why would his neighbors bother him.

Analysis of datum 24:

The source sentence contains the slang term "super nosey," which is an informal way of describing people who are excessively curious or intrusive. It is an expressive term but may not be suitable in all contexts. The translator chooses to use the phrase "suka ikut campur" to convey the idea of neighbors being overly curious or intrusive without using the slang term. This substitution provides a more neutral and less expressive expression. The translation aims to make the message suitable for a broader audience and context, avoiding the use of informal or potentially unclear language.

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

This strategy is used when the translator uses a loan word from the source language to the target language. The researcher discovered 1 data that was classified as translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation. There is:

Table 10 Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation.

No.	Slang	Indonesia Translation	Data Number
1.	She's hot	Dia hot banget	43

Data is explained as follows:

Datum 43

SL: She's **hot**. (Apollo)

TL: Dia hot banget

Context of datum 43 :

Apollo with Eros want to meet Persephone in the park. Apollo never meets Persephone before. After seeing Persephone, Apollo tell Eros that Persephone is really beautiful girl.

Analysis of datum 43 :

The source language contains the slang phrase "She's hot." This slang expression is used informally to describe someone as physically attractive or appealing, especially in terms of their appearance. The target language is in Indonesian and translates the phrase as "Dia hot banget." The translation retains the English loanword "hot" but adds the Indonesian intensifier "banget" to convey that she is very attractive. "Banget" is a commonly used Indonesian word to emphasize or intensify the meaning of an adjective. The chosen translation strategy incorporates the English loanword "hot" into the Indonesian sentence, as it is a common way of expressing physical attractiveness in contemporary Indonesian

slang. It maintains the informal and colloquial nature of the source language , making it appropriate for casual conversations.

II. Accuracy

1. Classification A: Accurate Translation

All data in this classification are considered accurate. There are 38 data (88,4%) from 43 data collected. It means that the translator translates the slang language into Bahasa Indonesia precisely based on the context of the dialogue.

Data are explained as follows:

Datum 4

TL: *Sending an angry cat gif* (Aphrodite)
 SL: *mengirim stiker kucing yang sedang marah*
 TL: Whats wrong, **mommy-kins**? (Eros)
 SL: Ada apa, Mama sayang?

The translation can be classified as "Accurate." It successfully captures the meaning and tone of the original English phrase while maintaining cultural appropriateness in the target language. In the English source text, "What's wrong, mommy-kins?" is a playful and affectionate way of asking someone what's bothering them, and the use of "mommy-kins" adds a touch of endearment. The Indonesian translation "Ada apa, Mama sayang?" accurately conveys the affectionate and concerned tone, and it uses "Mama sayang" as an equivalent term of endearment. The translation maintains the informal and affectionate style of the original, making it an accurate representation in the target language. It appropriately

adapts the endearing term to fit the cultural context while preserving the overall meaning and tone.

Datum 15

SL: That's the plan. (Aphroddite)

TL: Begitu rencananya.

SL: **Fresh hell**, I am so embarrassed for you right now. (Eros)

TL: Astaga, aku malu sama Mama.

The translation accurately conveys the sense of surprise and embarrassment expressed in "Fresh hell." "Astaga" is an appropriate translation, capturing the emotional tone of the original text. The use of "Astaga" aligns with the cultural expression of surprise or shock in Indonesian, maintaining cultural accuracy. Linguistically, the translation is accurate, using colloquial expressions like "Astaga" to convey a sense of surprise or disbelief. "Aku malu sama Mama" effectively translates "I am so embarrassed for you right now." The translation fits well in the context of embarrassment and uses language that is suitable for an informal conversation. The translation is grammatically correct in Bahasa Indonesia, following the language's structure and rules. It successfully preserves the semantic, cultural, linguistic, contextual, and grammatical accuracy of the source text, ensuring that the intended meaning is faithfully conveyed to the target audience in Bahasa Indonesia. The translator effectively captures the emotion and tone of the original slang expression in the translated text.

Datum 9

SL: Eros, do you know how to pick locks? (Aphrodite)

TL: Eros, kamu bisa membobol kunci mobil?

SL: Ma, **what the fuck** are we doing? (Eros)

TL: Ma, kita ini ngapain, sih?

The translation can be classified as "Accurate." It effectively captures the meaning and tone of the original English phrase while maintaining a colloquial and informal style. The use of "sih" in the translation adds an element of informality, similar to the tone conveyed by "what the fuck" in English. The translation is accurate in conveying the sense of confusion or frustration expressed in the original phrase. "Sih" is a common Indonesian particle used in informal speech. Overall, the translation successfully preserves the meaning, tone, and cultural appropriateness of the source text in the target language.

Datum 23

SL: Hey **ass-hat**, stop sulking and pick up the phone. (Minthe)

TL: Hei, bodoh! Berhenti merajuk dan angkat ponselmu.

The translation accurately conveys the tone and meaning of the source text. "Hei, bodoh!" effectively translates the informal and derogatory term "ass-hat." The use of "Hei, bodoh!" is culturally fitting for an informal and somewhat impolite way of addressing someone in Indonesian. It maintains cultural relevance while adapting to the level of rudeness in the source text. The translation fits well within the context of addressing someone informally and urgently. The translator captures both the tone and urgency of the original slang expression in the translated text.

Datum 43

SL: She's **hot**. (Apollo)

TL: Dia hot banget

The translation can be classified as "Accurate." It successfully captures the meaning and tone of the original English phrase while maintaining cultural appropriateness in the target language. In the English source text, "She's hot" is a slang expression indicating that the person is attractive or good-looking. The Indonesian translation "Dia hot banget" accurately conveys this meaning, using "hot" as a loanword in Indonesian slang to describe someone who is physically attractive. The translation preserves the informal and colloquial tone of the original, and "banget" adds emphasis to convey the intensity of the speaker's opinion. Overall, the translation is accurate in conveying the meaning, tone, and cultural nuances of the source text in the target language.

2. Classification B: Less Accurate Translation

All data in this classification are considered accurate. There are 3 data (6.9%) from 43 data collected. It means that the translator is not precisely translated the slang language into Bahasa Indonesia based on the context of the dialogue.

Data are explained as follows:

Datum 3

SL: Oh, he's got blue balls because some nymph dumped his sorry ass. (Zeus)
 TL: Ah, dia cuma sedang frustrasi. Gara-gara ada peri yang mencampakkannya.
 SL: Can you please not talk about my **balls**. Or my **ass**, for that matter. (hades)
 TL: Bisakah kau tak membahas soal kehidupan percintaanku?

The translation for "my balls. Or my ass" is given as "kehidupan percintaanku," which translates to "my love life." While the literal translation may capture the meaning of personal matters, it lacks the specific and humorous

connotation associated with the slang term "my balls. Or my ass." This does not convey the informal, humorous, and slightly crude tone intended by the original slang. For "my balls. Or my ass " a more accurate and colloquial translation might be "urusan pribadiku" which captures the informal and humorous connotation associated with the slang term. Therefore, the suggested improvements aim to enhance accuracy by using terms that more closely convey the slang's specific meaning while maintaining a colloquial and humorous tone.

Datum 8

SL: Where did Artemis go? I guess I don't want to be **clingy**... (Persephone)
 TL: Artemis kemana? Aku tak mau terus menempel dengannya, sih...

In this translation, the slang term "clingy" is translated as "terus menempel." While the translation captures the general idea of someone sticking or attaching continuously, it lacks the nuanced and colloquial nature of the English slang "clingy." The Indonesian phrase "terus menempel" is more straightforward and does not fully convey the informal and slightly humorous connotation associated with being "clingy" in English. A more accurate translation for "clingy" in this context might be "bersamanya" or "bergantung" which better captures the colloquial and slightly negative tone of the original slang. Therefore, the suggested improvement aims to enhance accuracy by using terms that more closely convey the specific slang meaning while maintaining a colloquial tone.

Datum 39

SL: She looks **grumpy**. (Eros)
 TL: Kelihatannya suka ngomel.

In this translation, the English slang term "grumpy" is rendered as "suka ngomel." While the translation captures the general sense of someone being in a bad mood, "suka ngomel" suggests a liking for complaining rather than specifically expressing a grumpy demeanor. The Indonesian phrase may imply a habitual tendency to complain rather than the temporary moodiness conveyed by "grumpy." A more accurate translation for "grumpy" in this context might be "suka marah-marah" or "galak" which more precisely conveys the moodiness or irritability associated with being grumpy. Therefore, the suggested improvement aims to enhance accuracy by using terms that more closely convey the specific meaning of "grumpy" in the given context.

3. Classification C: Inaccurate Translation

All data in this classification are considered accurate. There are 2 data (4,7%) from 43 data collected. It means that the translator is not translated precisely at all the slang language into Bahasa Indonesia based on the context of the dialogue.

Data are explained as follows:

Datum 17

SL: Please don't tell my mom how drunk I got tonight. She'll make me move back if she finds out.

TL: Tolong jangan beri tahu ibuku, semabuk apa aku malam ini. Kalau dia tahu, ibu akan mnyuruhku tinggal bersamanya lagi. (Persephone)

SL: Your mother? Demeter and I aren't exactly **best buds**. (Hades)

TL: Ibumu? Hubunganku dengan Demeter kurang baik.

In this translation, the English slang term "best buds" is translated as "hubunganku dengan Demeter kurang baik," which means "my relationship with

Demeter is not good." The translation is inaccurate because it fails to capture the informal and colloquial nature of the slang "best buds." A more accurate translation for "best buds" in this context might be "teman dekat" which directly conveys the closeness and friendship implied by the original slang term. Therefore, the suggested improvement aims to enhance accuracy by using terms that better convey the specific meaning and informal tone of "best buds" in the given context.

Datum 22

SL: You're a real **piece of shit**. (Minthe)
 TL: Kau ini betul-betul sampah.

In this translation, the English slang term "piece of shit" is translated as "sampah." While the translation accurately conveys the derogatory nature of the insult, it does not capture the specific and colloquial intensity of the original slang term. "Sampah" is a more general term for "trash" and may not carry the same level of offensiveness. A more accurate translation for "piece of shit" in this context might be "bengsek" which more precisely conveys the strong, insulting nature of the original slang term. Therefore, the suggested improvement aims to enhance accuracy by using terms that better convey the specific meaning and intensity of the insult in the given context.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher conducts the finding and discussion to answer the research questions. The discussion includes what is the result found from slang language translation in Lore Olympus Webtoon and translation quality in terms of accuracy. From all these analysis results, it is determined from which one is the

most used slang translation strategy to the least used and the result of translation quality in terms of accuracy.

Based on the findings, there are 7 (seven) translation strategies used in translating slang language from English into Indonesian in Lore Olympus Webtoon. The translation strategies are translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, and translation by omission.

The translation strategy with a more general word is the most used strategy applied by the translator to translate the English slang language into Indonesian version of Lore Olympus webtoon in a total of 18 data, followed by translation with omission and translation with more neutral/less expressive words with 6 data, translation with paraphrase using the related word with 5 data, translation with paraphrase using the with 4 data and translation with cultural substitution with 3 data. Furthermore, there is one strategy with the smallest number of occurrences, namely translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation only 1 data.

The discovery can be attributed to two main reasons. Firstly, when translating English slang into Indonesian, the translators prefers to use translation by a more general or common words. This approach aims to make the slang language clear to Indonesian readers while maintaining the original meaning and context of the source language. The translator selects target language words that

closely match the literal meaning of the source language words. Secondly, the translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation is not widely adopted by translators. This could be because translators want to be faithful to the target language and believe that using loan words is unnecessary due to the availability of translations in the target language.

As for translation quality in terms of accuracy, the researcher finds that most of the translation is considered to be accurate translation. Of the 43 data, 18 data are considered to be accurate translation, 3 data are considered to be less accurate translation and 2 data are considered to be inaccurate translation. The data that is considered to be accurate translation is because the translator successfully translates the slang language accurately and understandable to the target language. While for the less accurate translation, the translator misses the translation a little bit. For inaccurate translation, translator fails to translate the source language because the translation may be out of the context of the conversation.

After examining the results and analyzing the data, the researcher can assert that the Indonesian translation of the English version of the Lore Olympus webtoon is deemed effective and appropriate. The translator successfully conveyed the message and ideas embedded in the English slangs present in the webtoon by utilizing Indonesian words with equivalent or similar meanings. Additionally, the translator skillfully ensured that the translations remained natural, comprehensible, and familiar to the readers in the target language.

This study provides slang language translation and quality of translation in terms of accuracy with different perspective. In previous studies, most of them use types of translation strategy, types of slang and types of meaning equivalence. Also, most of the previous studies uses film or movie as the object of their studies. While in this study, besides the researcher employ the type of translation strategy, the researcher employs theory of translation quality in terms of accuracy to make a difference with previous studies. This study also employs webtoon comic as the object of the study that makes the study related to translation is not only from film or movie.

This study still has limitation because of the shortcomings of the researcher. The limitation of this study only employs accuracy of the translation quality, while there are still some categories of translation quality such as readability and acceptability. The future study can employ another translation quality to make the study more various. Also the future study can also employ another webtoon comic other than Lore Olympus as the object of the study.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides conclusion of the analysis based on the research questions in Chapter I. in addition, suggestion is also provided to future researchers to add more improvements in this field.

A. Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion, it can be concluded that there are 43 data of slang language found in Lore Olympus Webtoon from episode 1-15. According to research analysis, the researcher found 7 out of 8 types of translation strategy by Mona Baker's theory. However, translation by illustration was not found in this research because this strategy is mainly found when translating cultural word. The most used translation strategy found in Lore Olympus Webtoon is translation by a more general word with 18 data. It means that the translator tries to translate the slang language as understandable as possible to the readers. This strategy makes the translator able to keep the original meaning and context of the source language and use words or phrases in the target language as close as possible to the source language.

Furthermore, in translation quality in terms of accuracy, the raters assessment reveals most all the translation is considered accurate. It can be seen that from 43 data, there are 38 data (88,4%) considered accurate, 3 data (6,9%) considered less accurate and 2 data (4,7%) considered inaccurate. It means that the translator already does the best for translating Lore Olympus Webtoon from episode

1 to 15 from English into Indonesian. This research already fulfills the objective of the study by giving a detail explanation on how to elaborate the translation strategy and to investigate the accuracy of translation found in Lore Olympus Webtoon.

B. Suggestion

After conducting this study, the researcher will recommend to the future researchers who are interested in the same field of study. This study only focuses on the accuracy of translation. Therefore, the further study can employ the other quality of translation in terms of acceptability and readability. Besides, this current study could not find one of translation strategies which is translation by illustration especially related to slang language. Therefore, the further study can take cultural book so that the translation by illustration can be found because there will be some cultural term that cannot be translated so that it needs to be illustrated with picture.

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APPENDIX

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Strategy	Accuracy	Source
1.	How about we get outta here?	Gimana kalau kita pergi dari sini?	Translation by a more general word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-1/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=1
2.	You big silly! You can't leave your own party. (1)	Kamu ini konyol sekali! Kamu kan nggak bisa pergi dari pestamu sendiri.	Translation by paraphrase using related word	3	
3.	Can you please not talk about my balls. Or my ass, for that matter. (2)	Bisakah kau tak membahas soal kehidupan percintaanmu?	Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word	2	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-2/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=2
4.	Whats wrong, mommy-kins?	Ada apa, Mama sayang?	Translation by cultural substitution	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-3/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=3
5.	Polo shirt aside, I still need you to get your butt here. (3)	Cukup soal kaos polonya, Mama mau kamu segera ke sini.	Translation by paraphrase using related word	3	
6.	I'm on it.	Siap.	Translation by a more general word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-4/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=4
7.	Hey kiddo. Want to have some real fun?	Hei. Mau bersenang-senang?	Translation by omission	3	
8.	Where did artemis go? I guess I don't want to be clingy...(4)	Artemis kemana? Aku tak mau terus menempel dengannya, sih...	Translation by paraphrase using the related word	2	
9.	Ma, what the fuck are we doing?	Ma, kita ini ngapain, sih?	Translation by omission	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-5/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=5
10.	Check that sassy attitude, Mr Man	Kasar sekali ucapanmu Mr. Eros.	Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word	2	

11.	You still owe me big time after that bull shit you pulled with Psyche.	Kamu masih berutang banyak ke Mama kan, setelah urusan dengan Psyche waktu itu.	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	3	
12.	Since when did you give a crap about the King of the Underworld?	Sejakan kapan mama peduli dengan omongan Sang Raja Dunia Kematian?	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	3	
13.	We're gonna hide her in his car.	Kita sembunyikan dia di mobilnya Hades.	Translation by omission	3	
14.	She'll be super drunk and do a buttload of embarrassing stuff.	Cewek ini akan mabuk berat dan pasti akan melakukan hal-hal yang memalukan.	Translation by omission	3	
15.	Fresh hell, I am so embarrassed for you right now.	Astaga, aku malu sama Mama.	Translation by a more general word	3	
16.	Mom, you seem to have such a distorted view of people these days.	Ma, belakangan ini cara pandang Mama pada orang lain menyimpang sekali, ya.	Translation by cultural substitution	3	
17.	Your mother? Demeter and I aren't exactly best buds. (5)	Ibumu? Hubunganku dengan Demeter kurang baik.	Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word	1	
18.	Man, how big is this place? (6)	Ya ampun, seberapa besar sih rumah ini?	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-6/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=6

19.	What's Cerberus losing his shit about?	Cerberus marah sekali karena apa, sih?	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-7/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=7
20.	I've never been so jealous of a damn dog.	Baru pertama kali ini aku iri setengah mati pada anjing.	Translation by omission	3	
21.	What have I told you about being an asshole to guests? (7)	Aku kan sudah bilang, kamu tak boleh kurang ajar pada para tamu!	Translation by a more general word	3	
22.	You're a real piece of shit.	Kau ini betul-betul sampah.	Translation by a more general word	1	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-8/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=8
23.	Hey ass-hat, stop sulking and pick up the phone.	Hei, bodoh! Berhenti merajuk dan angkat ponselmu.	Translation by a more general word	3	
24.	There are no blinds in here and my neighbours are super nosey.	Rumahku tidak ada tirai dan para tetanggaku itu suka ikut campur.	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	3	
25.	It's been a stressful 24 hours, ya know?	24 jam kemarin ini situasinya membuatku stress.	Translation by omission	3	
26.	You little...so-n-so. (8)	Dasar...kau ini.	Translation by a more general word	3	
27.	Just making sure you're all set for brunch this morning. (9)	Hanya mau memastikan apa kau siap makan bersama pagi ini.	Translation by a more general word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-9/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=9

28.	Darn that card. (10)	Kartu nama sialan.	Translation by a more general word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-10/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=10
29.	Demeter is such a fucking helicopter. (11)	Dasar Demeter, sikapnya terlalu berlebihan.	Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-11/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=11
30.	Heh, silly me.	Duh, bodohnya aku.	Translation by a more general word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-12/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=12
31.	I just enjoy looking at his dorky face.	Aku cuma senang menatap wajahnya yang culun.	Translation by a more general word	3	
32.	You're not Aphrodite's mindless thug.	Kamu bukan kaki tanganya Aphrodite yang mau saja disuruh-suruh.	Translation by paraphrase using the related word	3	
33.	You have a crush on Hades! (12)	Kamu naksir Hades, ya!	Translation by a more general word	3	
34.	Momma bear, how are you?	Mama sayang, apa kabarmu?	Translation by cultural substitution	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-13/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=14
35.	Oh no! please don't get the weepies.	Aduh! Jangan nangis, Ma.	Translation by a more general word	3	
36.	Don't worry, I got this.	Tenang Ma. Aku bisa, kok.	Translation by a more general word	3	
37.	Wow! This place is pretty fancy!	Wow! Tempat ini bagus sekali!	Translation by a more general word	3	
38.	Cool, huh?	Keren, kan?	Translation by a more general word	3	
39.	She looks grumpy.	Kelihatannya suka ngomel.	Translation by paraphrase using the related word	2	
40.	Sweet daughter, I have news for you.	Putriku yang manis, Ibu punya kabar untukmu.	Translation by a more general word	3	

41.	Wow, your mom is a stone cold bitch. (13)	Wow, ibumu betul-betul jahat dan dingin.	Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word	3	
42.	Why would you wanna leave?	Kenapa kamu mau pergi?	Translation by a more general word	3	https://www.webtoons.com/en/romance/lore-olympus/episode-15/viewer?title_no=1320&episode_no=16
43.	She's hot. (15)	Dia hot banget	Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation	3	