

Cultural Perspective in The Translation of Slang Expressions in Subtitle *Die Hard 3*

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Abstract

The paper focuses upon the problem of trans-cultural transfer in subtitling of *Die Hard 3* movie dialogues. Language and culture may thus be seen as being closely related and both aspects must be considered for translation. The methodology of the research involves analysis of the type and function of slang expressions and their translating strategies viewed from cultural perspective. The data reveal that in translation process the translator used the effect of softening. The consideration of the target reader is taken account in choosing the translation strategies. As the result, the authors found 7 specific slang expressions that were translated using loan translation. Meanwhile, the total number of general slang expressions from the movie was 90. There are six strategies applied by the translator to translate the slang expressions that belong to general slang type. They are; (1) Translating General Slang using common word or phrase of similar expressive meaning, (2) Translating General Slang using Shift or Translating General Slang using Transposition, (3) Translating General Slang using Omission, (4) Translating General Slang using Cultural Equivalent, (5) Translating General Slang using Swearing Words in Target Language, and (6) Translating General Slang using Synonymy.

Key words: slang expressions, subtitle, translation strategies, cultural perspective

Introduction

Slang as a language variation is created and used by a group of people who share the same situations or interests. Consequently, it is only understood by the members of the group. The purpose of using slang is to set themselves apart or to make it

difficult for ordinary people to understand them. After years, slang becomes regular words and can be found in dictionaries. Film is a reflection of real life that exists in the society. Nowadays, slang is often used in western movie especially teenager films. Slang is usually used in teenager films

because they are the group of society that often use it. Furthermore, with the development of globalization era, film should be enjoyed by all community, not just a certain groups. American films are popular almost in every country in the world, including in Indonesia. However, not all Indonesian people master English well, especially the variation of slangs. The process of translation, therefore, is needed in this case. In the translation of a film, the translator needs to convey the story of the film that uses English to Indonesian people who use Indonesian language as the main language.

A sample of translation of film from English into Indonesian appears on American movie: *Die Hard*. To translate the English slang expressions in this movie, the translator must be careful. It is related to the phenomena that language usage is bound by cultural background. *Die Hard* is an American movie which target audience is not only adults but also teenagers. So, the language used in this movie is not only formal English but also slang. Teenagers in America often use that kind of language when communicating in their community. Since slang is psychosocial and cultural phenomenon, the various problems often arise in the translation of slang. This is because of the differences

in language systems and cultures from both source language and target language. In addition, English slang is an uncommon language which is not used in ordinary conversation in Indonesia. When translating slang into Indonesian as a target language the translator must consider the cultural background of the Indonesian audience. The translator should pay attention to the language variation.

Slang is bound to a culture. It is not easy, therefore, to translate words categorized as slang. As stated by Mathiello, cited in Bertuchelli at all (2007), there are some limitation that slang can be translated. In order to transmit cultural terms (for example slang) properly and accurately. First, a translator should first know the source and target language thoroughly. Second, the translator should be accustomed to the cultural customs, religious, beliefs and historical backgrounds of the two texts, and finally she/he needs to have proper understanding of the subject matter and the dominant concepts in the text. The more a translator is aware of complexities of differences between cultures, the better a translator s/he will be.

Thus, when the differences between languages and cultures are

extremely great, the translator should be ready to perform various shifts during the process of translation as well as to choose the right translation strategy. Recreating the same effects in a different language community by means of an equivalent slang formation is nearly impossible. Translators should be aware that their translation corresponds to certain culture, readership, and conveys the proper meaning.

Review of Related Theories

1. Functions and Types of Slangs

Leech and Svartvik (1981: 26) assess the slang term in a following way. Slang is language which is very familiar in style, and it is usually restricted to the members of a particular social group, for example teenage slang, army slang, and theatre slang. Slang is not usually fully understood by people outside a particular social group, and so has a value of showing the intimacy and solidarity of its member. Eble (1996: 11) defines slang as an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large. The existence of vocabulary of this

sort within a language is possibly as old as language itself, for slang seems to be part of any language used in ordinary interaction by a community large enough and diverse enough to have identifiable subgroups. In accordance with Eble, Kridalaksana (2008: 225) defines slang as a language and social phenomena that is eligible to be discussed. Slang is an unofficial language variety spoken by teenager or certain social groups for their internal communication, so other people do not understand their language. Slang is a new form of vocabulary and change.

Bailey and Robinson (1985) states, slang is believed to fulfill various functions for its users. Some scholars believe that slang users employ the variety for social identifications purposes, when they wish to indicate to others their origins. Slang may be used for humorous effect; to regulate social interactions whereby a group uses particular words for particular purposes such as in greeting and farewells. Furthermore, Thorne (2005: 3) states, functions of slang are outlined in two ways: Firstly, like any new coinage, a slang word may

fill a gap in the existing lexicon. Secondly, a slang expression may be substituted for an existing term- what linguists refer to as 'relexicalisation'. While, Eble (1996: 116) highlights three general functions of slang: 1. Slang changes the level of discourse in the direction of informality, 2. Slang identifies members of a group, 3. Slang opposes established authority. It can be concluded that every member in a particular group must adapt to become a slang language users in the group.

There also some criteria to decide whether a word is considered as slang or not. Those criteria as proposed by Dumas and Lighter, cited in Eble, can be stated as the followings:

1. Its presence will markedly lower, at least for the moment, the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing.
2. Its use implies the user's special familiarity either with the referent of people who have such familiarity and use the term.
3. It is a tabooed term in ordinary discourse with person of higher social status or greater responsibility.

4. It is used in place of the well-known conventional synonym, especially in order (a) to protect the user from the discomfort caused by the conventional item or (b) to protect the user from the discomfort or annoyance of further elaboration.

The classification of slang is as ambiguous as its definition. From the comparison of the classification between slang and other similar language varieties, it seems that slang is more implicit due to its conceptual and terminological overlap. Willis (1964) states that there are two broad kinds of slang, slang items which come from or give new meanings to standard words and other slang items that are new inventions or at least have only a slight connection with established words. While other scholar, Matiello (2008: 35) states that there are two types of slang, specific slang and general slang. The following are explanation of each type.

- 1) Specific slang is language used by members of a particular group to show their respect for that group and solidarity with other group members. It is also used in

order to underline speakers' identity, social status, age, education, special interests as well as their geographical belong. Therefore, it is mainly spoken by people of similar age. It can be considered as a standard language that can be found in the dictionary classified as a non formal or slang. For example teenagers: *chick*, Ok: *cool*.

- 2) General slang is language used by speakers to avoid conventions, seriousness. It is used instead of clichés and standard language to change the level of formality. For example, a drink: *bevy*, football: *footy*. Some words can be both specific and general according to context, for example the word *grass* is in specific slang 'marijuana' whereas in general slang it stands for 'green vegetables'.

More specifically, the types of slang expression can be divided based on its functions. They are as follows:

- 1) Group-identification and creativity

Slang is particularly used to show the identification and

creativity from a certain group. It also oftenly used to show the membership or belonging to a group and establish solidarity with the other group members, for example those from college and teenager. An example given by Mathiello (2008):

Sonny : "Come on,
Doody."

Doody : "Watch out!"

Sonny : "Putzie, move it
out!

It's like a meat-ball in
here!"

Putzie : "Let's go to find
the *chicks*'".

The speakers in conversation above are high school students of the Rydell High. They share sex, age, education, and belong to the same gang, the T-birds. In the extract above, three „T-birds' (Sonny, Doody and Putzie) come out of the hatchback of a car parked in an open-air cinema. The term *chick* is commonly used for "a young chicken; sometimes the young of any bird", or occasionally as a term of endearment applied to human offspring. However, *chicks* is peculiarly used with the different

slang sense of “girls; young women”. Here it serves to identify the speakers as belonging to a specific group (male teenagers) and show their need to be fresh and to play, creatively, with words and their meanings.

2) Privacy and Secrecy

The function of privacy and secrecy are related to marginal or isolated sub groups in society. For example criminals, generally use slang to hide information from people in authority. Another example is drug addict community. The example below is a boys’ conversation about some illegal drug traffics. Sick boy tries to persuade one of his mates, Mark Renton, to buy some drug:

Sick Boy : “There is a mate of Swanney’s.

Mikey : “you know the guy. He’s come into some *gear*. A lot of *gears* ”

Renton : “How much?”

Sick Boy : “About four kilos. So he

tells me. Got drunk in a pub down by the docks last week, where he met two Russian sailors. They’re fucking carrying the *stuff*. For sale there and then, like.”

This extract illustrates the use of two terms (*gears*, *stuff*) that normally refer to “goods, matter or substance of any kind”. However, they convey a new specific sense among drug dealers (i.e. “(illicit) drugs, narcotics”), becoming marked in terms of transparency and biuniqueness, and making the conversation private.

3) Informality and intimacy

Eble (1996) states that the function of informality and the effect of intimacy are self-evident in general slang, which is language that speakers deliberately use to break with the standar language and to

change the level of discourse in the direction of familiarity. It signals the speakers' intention to refuse conventions and their need to be colloquial, to ease social exchanges and induce friendliness. The speakers below (from *Notting Hill*) are the bookshop owner William Thacker, a typical middle-class Londoner, and his slovenly flatmate Spike. Here they talk about an underwater mask:

Jimmy : "Hey! You *dog*,
you."

Michael : "I'm a bit of a
dog. Thanks so
much Jimmy."

Jimmy : "Hey, all the
best, huh?"

Jimmy addresses Michael by using the intimate slang appellative *dog*. The term *dog* is often reported in slang dictionaries with a wide variety of meanings and used with both positive and negative connotations (e.g. "afriend", "a foot", "a sexually unattractive person", etc.) Despite this, it is also the standard name of "a carnivorous mammal", and an abusive term for "a cur, a

wretch". The result is vagueness and low transparency.

4) Vulgarity and Offensiveness

In general slang, the function of vulgarity regularly combines with an effect of offensiveness, particularly in slang which is used by speaker to criticize other people's appearance or behavior.¹³ It signals the speakers' intention to be rude and impolite, making use of improper language, and of derogatory, even taboo words that often allude to the semantic area of 'sex'. The example below is taken from *Notting Hill*. The speakers are two friends of William who disapprove his behaviour with the famous actress Anna Scott:

Honey : "William's
just turned down Anna
Scott."

Spike : (to William)
"you daft *prick*."

The term *prick*, used by Spike, is a derogatory slang expression referring to "the penis", but also "a vulgar term of abuse for a man". It shows another effect of slang (offensiveness) produced

by the speaker's choice of a rude lexically marked word to address someone he criticizes or condemns.

2. Strategies in Translating Slang

Expressions

Culture-specific concepts usually express concepts, which are totally unknown in the target culture. They may belong to material culture or social culture may include names of different institutions, political, religious and artistic concepts and so on. Translating these concepts may become a challenge for a translator. It can be even more challenging in terms of subtitling, because culture-specific concepts impose even more restrictions. Different scientists devoted their work to categorization of culture-specific concepts and to finding the most effective translation strategies. And it is even more complex when the translator is faced with the slang translation. Since slang is bound to culture, the strategies of translating it should consider the nature of both SL (Source Language) and TL (Target Language).

For the purpose of this research, the techniques or strategies in subtitling proposed by Peter

Newmark (1988). Newmark's typology consists of fifteen strategies that can be employed as the followings:

- 1) *Transference*: it is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000:5) named "transcription."
- 2) *Naturalization*: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988b:82)
- 3) *Cultural equivalent*: it means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. however, "they are not accurate" (Newmark, 1988b:83)
- 4) *Functional equivalent*: it requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988b:83)
- 5) *Descriptive equivalent*: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words. (Newmark, 1988b:83)
- 6) *Componential analysis*: it means "comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense

- components." (Newmark, 1988b:114)
- 7) *Synonymy*: it is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy. (Newmark, 1988b:84)
- 8) *Through-translation*: it is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988b:84)
- 9) *Shifts or transpositions*: it involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. (Newmark, 1988b:86)
- 10) *Modulation*: it occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Newmark, 1988b:88)
- 11) *Recognized translation*: it occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term." (Newmark, 1988b:89)
- 12) *Compensation*: it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988b:90)
- 13) *Paraphrase*: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of *descriptive equivalent*. (Newmark, 1988b:91)
- 14) *Couplets*: it occurs when the translator combines two different procedures. (Newmark, 1988b:91)
- 15) *Notes*: notes are additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988b:91)

Finding and Discussion

The data of English slang expressions in this research are divided into two types. These types are proposed by Matiello (2008: 35). They are specific slang and general slang.

a. Translation Technique of Specific Slang

Specific slang is language that speakers use to show their belonging to a group and establish solidarity or intimacy with the other group members. It is often used by speakers to create their own identity, including aspects such as social status, geographical

belonging, age, education, occupation, lifestyle, and special interests. It is commonly found in the dictionary as a standard word and classified as an informal or slang word. The followings are the data of specific slang found in *Die Hard 3*. The translation strategy used by the translator is loan translation.

Table 1. Translation Specific Slang Using Loan Translation

No.	Data number	Source Language (American Slang)	Target Language (Indonesian)
1.	209 00:10:59,111 -- > 00:11:01,841	I think the dude just escaped from some hospital, you know, like <i>Bellevue</i> ?	Saya kira pria ini baru kabur dari rumah sakit jiwa.. kau tahu, seperti <i>Bellevue</i> ?
2.	170 00:09:08,230 -- > 00:09:09,128	Call 911	Telepon 911
3.	1967 01:55:23,918 -- > 01:55:25,802	You are <i>Lacrosse</i>	Kau menjadi tim <i>lacrosse</i> !
4.	1924 01:44:06,673 -- > 01:44:09,164	Bridgeport Coast Guard	Penjaga Pantai Bridgeport...
5.	1916 01:43:43,349 -- > 01:43:45,749	I'm a soldier, not <i>a monster</i> .	Aku seorang prajurit, bukan <i>monster</i> .
6.	1903 01:42:30,741 -- > 01:42:31,639	Mayday! Mayday!	Mayday! Mayday!
7.	1863 01:40:00,154 -- > 01:40:03,021	I'm like that fucking Energizer bunny.	Aku seperti kelinci Energizer

b. Translation Technique of General Slang

General slang is language that speakers deliberately use to break

with a standard language and to change the level of discourse in the direction of informality. It signals the speakers' intention to

refuse conventions and their need to be fresh and startling in their expression, to ease social exchanges and endues friendliness, to reduce seriousness and to enrich the language. There are six strategies applied by the translator to translate the slang expressions that belong to general slang type. They are; (1) Translating General Slang using common word or phrase of similar expressive meaning, (2)

Translating General Slang using Shift or Translating General Slang using Transposition, (3) Translating General Slang using Omission, (4) Translating General Slang using Cultural Equivalent, (5) Translating General Slang using Swearing Words in Target Language, and (6) Translating General Slang using Synonymy. Below are the deep explanations.

Table 2. Translation General Slang using common word or phrase of similar expressive meaning

No.	Data number	Source Language (American Slang)	Target Language (Indonesian)
1.	135 00:07:44,345 -- > 00:07:47,075	Tony. That no-neck <i>dude</i> they call Bad T?	Toni. Pria tanpa leher yang dipanggil T?
2.	235 00:12:01,775 -- > 00:12:03,174	Welcome to the party, <i>pal!</i>	Selamat datang di pesta, <i>sobat!</i>
3.	219 00:11:25,371 -- > 00:11:26,702	Jesus Christ, John.	astaga
4.	232 00:11:55,502 -- > 00:11:57,595	Watcha!	Awas!
5.	153 00:08:27,255 -- > 00:08:28,916	Respect. Who's the bad guys?	Respek. Siapa orang jahatnya?
6.	156 00:08:31,593 -- > 00:08:32,651	And who's the good guy	Dan siapa orang yang baik?
7.	229 00:11:48,262 -- > 00:11:49,262	I bet you'll loose	Aku bertaruh kau akan kalah
8.	228 00:11:45,993 -- > 00:11:48,154	Give me five bucks	Beri aku lima dollar
9.	136 00:07:47,181 -- > 00:07:50,446	He keeps stealing, he'll be found in a dumpster.	Jika dia tetap mencuri dia akan ditemukan di tempat sampah
10.	229 00:11:48,262 -- > 00:11:49,262	Yeah, you moron	Ya, kau orang bodoh
11.	171 00:09:09,231 -- > 00:09:12,132	Tell <i>the cop</i> to get here quick!	Telpon polisi untuk datang kesini secepatnya.
12.	544 00:24:02,148 -- > 00:24:05,549	I have a very bad day	Aku punya masalah berat
13.	920 00:44:33,579 -- > 00:44:35,410	I need the phone, <i>bro.</i>	Aku perlu teleponnya, <i>kawan</i>
14.	232 00:11:55,502 -- > 00:11:57,595	Stop the <i>cab</i>	Hentikan taksi itu!
15.	232 00:11:55,502 -- > 00:11:57,595	Stop that goddamn cab	Hentikan taksi sialan itu!
16.	220 00:11:26,806 -- > 00:11:28,706	Come on, give me a break!	Ayolah, yang benar saja!
17.	558	Fellas, Fellas!	Sobat, sobat!

	00:24:32,179 -- > 00:24:33,407		
18.	582 00:25:20,862 -- > 00:25:23,092	You got it, buddy!	Kau benar, kawan!
19.	582 00:25:20,862 -- > 00:25:23,092	Chill out	Tenang saja
20.	1535 01:17:41,980 -- > 01:17:43,174	Stick on me!	Tetap bersama ku
21.	1551 01:18:33,165 -- > 01:18:36,225	Very cool stuff	Barang yang keren
22.	344 00:16:07,428 -- > 00:16:09,658	You got it, boss!	Baik, boss!
23.	365 00:16:57,012 -- > 00:16:58,570	This guy wants to pound you till you crumble	Orang ini akan menghajarmu sampai kau remuk
24.	1600 01:21:53,271 -- > 01:21:54,169	Hang on	Pegangan
25.	1566 01:19:18,645 -- > 01:19:20,704	Pretty slick	Cerdik juga
26.	1519 01:17:04,308 -- > 01:17:06,708	Hunch	Firasat
27.	1519 01:17:04,308 -- > 01:17:06,708	Watcha! Watcha!	Awas! Awas!
28.	1515 01:16:55,999 -- > 01:16:58,399	Come on, hotshot.	Ayolah, jagoan.
29.	192 00:10:14,799 -- > 00:10:16,198	Tell me about it.	Ya.. kau benar

Table 3. Translation General Slang using Shift or Transposition

No.	Data number	Source Language (American Slang)	Target Language (Indonesian)
1.	494 00:21:51,614 -- > 00:21:53,047	We haven't heard a peep from them.	Mereka belum menelpon
2.	1601 01:21:54,272 -- > 01:21:55,830	The other guy's nuts.	Yang kita cari adalah orang gila
3.	1472 01:14:47,734 -- > 01:14:50,567	That cut deep?	Apa lukanya dalam?
4.	74 00:03:55,443 -- > 00:03:58,412	Jesus, John. You <i>look like a shit</i>	Astaga, John. Kau <i>terlihat buruk</i>
5.	2165 01:56:21,094 --	Wow! I think she's pissed at you, McClane.	Wow! Kurasa dia marah padamu, McClane.

	> 01:56:24,154		
6.	2040 01:49:19,861 -- > 01:49:21,260	She didn't stick around.	Dia kabur
7.	1882 01:50:36,012 -- > 01:50:38,932	I think I screwed his day	Kurasa aku membuatnya marah.
8.	1927 01:44:13,313 -- > 01:44:16,214	She told me to stay on the line.	Dia mengatakan akan menunggu

Table 4. Translation General Slang using Omission

No.	Data number	Source Language (American Slang)	Target Language (Indonesian)
1.	217 00:11:21,034 -- > 00:11:22,034	Shut the fuck up!	Diam!
2.	218 00:11:23,303 -- > 00:11:25,271	You fucking kidding me?	Kau sedang bercanda?
3.	250 00:12:31,806 -- > 00:12:33,205	Cut that shit off!	Potong itu!
4.	252 00:12:35,744 -- > 00:12:36,711	Back the fuck up!	Mundur!
5.	389 00:17:49,333 -- > 00:17:51,927	Come on, man, get the fuck up!	Ayo, bangun!
6.	389 00:17:49,333 -- > 00:17:51,927	You're a fucking wacko	Kau orang gila
7.	238 00:12:07,781 -- > 00:12:10,181	Get the fuck out of here!	Pergi dari sini!
8.	219 00:11:25,371 -- > 00:11:26,702	Booyah his ass!	Hajar dia!
9.	173 00:09:14,203 -- > 00:09:17,196	And get your butts to school, you hear me?	Dan cepat pergi ke sekolah, kalian dengar?
10.	228 00:11:45,993 -- > 00:11:48,154	What the fuck?	Apa-apaan ini?
11.	420 00:18:58,070 -- > 00:18:59,037	How the hell would I know?	Bagaimana aku tahu?
12.	2081 01:50:45,549 -- > 01:50:48,040	What the fuck are you doing?	Apa yang kamu lakukan?

13.	2077 01:50:38,909 -- > 01:50:41,309	What the hell are you doing?	Apa yang kau lakukan?
14.	2074 01:50:34,137 -- > 01:50:36,264	What the hell's it doing now?	Sekarang bagaimana?
15.	2047 01:49:36,211 -- > 01:49:38,612	What the fuck you laughing about?	Apa yang kau tertawakan?
16.	2033 01:49:05,747 -- > 01:49:07,647	What the fuck was that?	Apa itu?
17.	2016 01:48:32,546 -- > 01:48:33,945	Don't drop this motherfucker.	Jangan sampai jatuh.
18.	2005 01:48:07,353 -- > 01:48:09,753	Are you a fucking locksmith or not?	Kau tukang kunci atau bukan?
19.	1988 01:47:31,550 -- > 01:47:33,950	If I hadn't saved your fucking ass	Jika aku tidak menyelamatkanmu
20.	1980 01:46:25,882 -- > 01:46:28,282	I've had a bad fucking headache	Kepalaku sangat sakit sepanjang hari.
21.	1974 01:46:11,368 -- > 01:46:13,768	No riddle's going to stop <i>this motherfucker?</i>	Tak ada teka-teki untuk mematikan <i>benda ini?</i>

Table 5. Translation General Slang using Cultural Equivalent

No.	Data number	Source Language (American Slang)	Target Language (Indonesian)
1.	447 00:19:59,966 --> 00:20:02,059	McClane is a <i>toilet bug</i>	McClane itu <i>orang yang payah</i>
2.	454 00:20:15,883 --> 00:20:17,282	Everybody knows you like <i>pansies</i> .	Semua orang tahu kau suka <i>banci</i> .
3.	460 00:20:30,998 --> 00:20:32,465	We got a shitload of cuts and bruises	Banyak korban luka dan memar
4.	312 00:14:49,748 --> 00:14:51,648	He's a fuck up, not a psycho	Dia orang gagal, bukan psikopat.
5.	523 00:23:02,820	Let me ask you a question, <i>bonehead-</i>	Biar aku yang bertanya, <i>Bodoh...</i>

	--> 00:23:04,879		
6.	547 00:24:11,658 --> 00:24:14,218	This guy hates nigger	Orang ini benci negro.
7.	2128 01:52:35,762 --> 01:52:38,664	Lambert, would you give him a quarter?	Lambert, bisa kau beri 25 sen untuknya?
8.	1895 01:42:12,656 --> 01:42:14,214	No guts.	Tak ada nyali...
9.	2004 01:48:04,851 --> 01:48:07,251	Is this some <i>black</i> shit again?	Apa ini soal <i>kulit hitam</i> lagi?
10.	1869 01:40:30,350 --> 01:40:32,250	I knew it was bullshit.	Aku tahu itu semua omong kosong

Table 6. Translation General Slang using Swearing Words in Target Language

No.	Data number	Source Language (American Slang)	Target Language (Indonesian)
1.	205 00:10:51,603 --> 00:10:53,161	Same <i>asshole</i> that did that said...	<i>Keparat</i> yang melakukannya mengatakan...
2.	1606 01:22:28,808 --> 01:22:31,368	Shit!	Sialan!
3.	294 00:14:08,106 --> 00:14:10,006	Stop the goddamn cab!	Hentikan taksi sialan itu!
4.	294 00:14:08,106 --> 00:14:10,006	Oh, fuck!	Oh, Sial!
5.	1633 01:23:47,822 --> 01:23:49,15	Don't fuck with me... Or I'll shove a lightning bolt- up <i>your ass</i> , Zeus!	Jangan macam-macam padaku... ...atau kutembakkan halilintar ke <i>bokongmu</i> , Zeus!
6.	294 00:14:08,106	Damn!	Brengsek!

	--> 00:14:10,006		
7.	365 00:16:57,012 --> 00:16:58,570	Charlie, you'll be wearing that chair up your ass!	Charlie, kau akan pakai kursi itu masuk ke bokongmu!
8.	313 00:14:51,750 --> 00:14:52,717	What do these <i>pricks</i> want?	Apa yang orang-orang <i>brengsek</i> ini inginkan?
9.	329 00:15:38,064 --> 00:15:40,862	Yippee-ki-yea, <i>motherfucker</i> .	Yippee-ki-yea, <i>keparat</i> .
10.	1606 01:22:28,808 --> 01:22:31,368	<i>Fuck</i> them. Let him cook.	<i>Persetan</i> dengan mereka. Biarkan dia terbakar.
11.	2163 01:56:12,885 --> 01:56:15,719	Hey, <i>dickhead</i> , did I come at a bad time?	Hai, <i>bangsat</i> , apa aku datang disaat yang salah?
12.	2132 01:52:58,519 --> 01:53:00,851	That son of a bitch had aspirin.	<i>Bangsat</i> itu punya aspirin.
13.	2123 01:52:26,286 --> 01:52:27,685	<i>Fuck</i> that, McClane!	<i>Persetan</i> dengan itu, McClane
14.	2095 01:51:08,639 --> 01:51:09,639	Damn it!	<i>Brengsek!</i>
15.	2079 01:50:42,712 --> 01:50:44,145	Lean forward, goddamn it!	Miring ke depan, payah!
16.	2032 01:49:01,009 --> 01:49:04,410	That's low even for a white <i>motherfucker</i> like you.	Itu rendahan bahkan untuk seorang <i>bajingan</i> putih seperti kau.
17.	2026	Don't. I'm an asshole.	Jangan. Aku seorang <i>bajingan</i> .

	01:48:48,495 --> 01:48:49,894		
18.	2011 01:48:23,102 --> 01:48:24,934	Fuck! Shit!	Payah! Sialan!
19.	1976 01:46:16,373 --> 01:46:18,170	Hey, <i>fuckhead!</i>	Hai, <i>keparat!</i>
20.	1929 01:44:22,623 --> 01:44:25,319	You know, your brother was <i>an asshole.</i>	Kau tahu, adikmu seorang <i>bajingan.</i>

Table 7. Translation General Slang using Synonymy

No.	Data number	Source Language (American Slang)	Target Language (Indonesian)
1.	124 00:06:18,657 --> 00:06:22,149	This Simon is <i>fucking up a perfectly good hangover.</i>	Si Simon ini seorang <i>perusak sakit kepala yang bagus.</i>
2.	2171 01:56:49,322 --> 01:56:51,222	Look like roaches in the lights.	Seperti kecoak dengan lampu menyala.

CONCLUSION

The finding stated that there two categories of slang expression. They are specific slang and general slang. In the movie *Die Hard 3*, the writers found 7 specific slang expressions. The translation strategy chosen by the translator is loan translation. The slang expression of this movie is dominated by general slang. The writers found 90 expressions that were categorized as

general slang. There are six strategies applied by the translator to translate the slang expressions that belong to general slang type. They are; (1) Translating General Slang using common word or phrase of similar expressive meaning, (2) Translating General Slang using Shift or Transposition, (3) Translating General Slang using Omission, (4) Translating General Slang using Cultural Equivalent, (5) Translating

General Slang using Swearing Words in Target Language, and (6) Translating General Slang using Synonymy.

The softening strategy is applied by the translator in translating the swearing terms in most of dialogues. It softens the utterance in TL. The purpose of softening effect is to soften the rudeness and vulgarity of slang when it contains negative connotations or its usage is inappropriate in the translation, for this reason the other word with the proper meaning is chosen. This translation strategy is particularly useful in the translation of dirty slang words, denoting sex and swearing, since they are especially censored in translation of the target language (TL).

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