INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH EQUIVALENCE OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN "22 JUMP STREET" MOVIE

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Abstract

This thesis analyzed about "Indonesian and English Equivalence of Slang Language in "22 Jump Street Movie". The aims of this research are to know the kinds of translation used in slang language, to know kinds of slang language itself used in the movie and to know the meaning equivalence between translated text and the original text in English slang language. This research used descriptive qualitative method and with three theories, they are Newmark's, Partidge's, and Palmer's theories. The source of the data in this research was taken from the movie. The writers found two kinds of translations, they are semantic translation and communicative translation, while for the kinds of slang language the writer found jargon, argot, and colloquial. Therefore, the writer concluded that in 22 Jump Street movie the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) are not equivalent.

Keywords: Translation, Slang language, Equivalence

Abstrak

Persamaan Bahasa Prokem/Slang dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris pada Film "22 Jump Street. *Penelitian ini menganalisis persamaan bahasa prokem/slang dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris pada "film 22 Jump Street". Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam bahasa prokem/slang, jenis bahasa prokem/slang itu sendiri dalam film tersebut dan mengetahui persamaan arti bahasa prokem/slang dalam Bahasa Sumber (BS) dan Bahasa Target (BT). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif qualitative dengan tiga teori, antara lain: Teori dari Newmark, Partidge dan Palmer. Data diambil dari tuturan dalam film. Peneliti menemukan dua jenis penerjemahan yaitu penerjemahan semantik dan komunikatif. Di samping itu, jenis bahasa prokem/slang yang ditemukan adalah Jargon, Argot dan Colloquial. Kesimpulannya adalah Bahasa Sumber (BS) dan Bahasa Target (BT) dalam film 22 Jump Street tidak sama.*

Kata Kunci*: Penerjemahan, Bahasa Prokem/Slang, Persamaan*

INTRODUCTION

Language is very important for humans because it always exists through our lives. Language has an important role in communication, language is a tool that used by human to express the things, feelings and ideas. Without language, the human cannot interact with others. In this globalization era the science and technology develop rapidly. During the period, the translation is necessary for the information to obtain knowledge from many aspects, as there are only limited books that are translated into Indonesian language, such as Educational books, Novels, Short Stories, Fairy Tales, Movies, Comics, and other information media. So, we all need a translation to know the messages in source language text.

In this world there are many countries and have different languages one with others. In communication there are two kinds of languages, they are formal language

and informal language. To determine which category of the language it belongs to whether formal or informal. Formal used in important condition and formal situation. Informal language in English includes slang or vocabulary called Slang language (language of jargon or slang). Gramley in Mayvalencia (2011: 1) states that, Slang is a label frequently that is used to denote certain informal or faddy usages of nearly anyone in the speech community. The use of slang finds almost in all the activities of community life there. Variations of this language can easily be found in various media such as newspapers, magazines, novels, music, and movies. Especially in the movie, slang can be find in the presentation of different languages. Therefore, people need translation to communicate between people with different languages. Generally, translation is a process of rendering meanings, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language. Translation is a procedure, which leads from a written source language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of original text.

In accordance with the Holy Qur'an, language equivalence related to surah Al Hujaraat Q.S. 49:13 is said:

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقۡنَٰكُم مِّن ذَكَرٖ وَأُنثَىٰ وَجَعَلۡنَٰكُمۡ شُعُوبٗا وَقَبَآئِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوٓاْۚ إِنَّ أَكۡرَمَكُمۡ عِندَ ٱللَّهِ أَتۡقَىٰكُمۡۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٞ ١٣

Translation:

> *"O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you people and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted". (Al Hujaraat QS 49:13).*

This verse said Allah had created people tribes and nations. Every nation and tribe have customs, rules and different languages. To be able communicate with other nations. Of course, someone must understand the purpose to be delivered from interlocutor. When the meaning is conveyed by interlocutor not well understood then has occurred not equivalence language, so as when someone translating a text but the source text and the target text generated does not correspondence to the source text it has happened not equivalence language.

Based on the background above, the writers are interested in analyzing equivalence of slang language in 22 Jump Street movie. As we know there are many foreigners who are interested in Indonesian and English movie. If the subtitle is different with what the actor or artist say actually sometimes they will get different interpretation. Because translation carries such a high degree of ethical responsibility and there are many cracks through which meaning can slip, a translator absolutely must be meticulous. To investigate the equivalence meaning in the original subtitle and Indonesian subtitle, the writer will use semantic meaning analysis.

Theoritical Background

Theory of Sematic

Semantic

Semantics is a branch of linguistics which relates with meaning. Semantics is considered as a study of meaning in language. It deals with the expression of linguistic objects such as word, phrases and sentences. According to Palmer (1976: 1) states "Semantics is the technical term used to refer to study of meaning." Besides George (2000: 7) say that semantics is language that consists of a structure that is associated with the meaning of an object in the world of human experience.

Cruse's point of view (2006:2) says semantics is the major division in treatments of linguistic meaning is between semantic pragmatics (although the term semantics also sometimes has a general sense which cover both). Different from Cruse, Griffiths (2001:19) says that semantics is the study of word of meaning and sentences meaning, abstract away from context of use, is a descriptive subject. Semantics as the study of meaning, that meaning implied in the phrase is also the object of discussion in meaning, and every word spoken by humans, as well as other social groups have define meaning. The research concludes that semantic is the study of meaning. Semantic concentrates on the similarities between languages, rather than on the differences. Semantics tries to understand what meaning is as an element of language and how it is constructed by language as well as interpreted, obscured and negotiated by speakers and listeners or in translation of language.

Translation

Translation as a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. Translation an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. One of the most prominent definitions of translation is stated by Newmark (1988: 5) who defines translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". This definition stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author. Nida and Taber (1982: 12) state, translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural meaning equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. Another definition is also presented by Brislin in El-Shafey (2012: 3) stated that translation is the general term referring of thought and idea from language (source) to another language (target) whether the language is written or oral, whether the language has established orthographies or does not have standardization, or whether one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign languages of deep.

Based on the definitions that are mentioned above, the writer concludes that translation is an activity to find out message of certain language that reproduced into another language with the most equivalence meaning. This means that, the result of translation must naturally convey the original idea of the SL.

Kinds of Translation

Newmark (1995:45) distinguishes several kinds of translation. They are:

1) Word-for-word translation

This often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TT immediately below the ST word-order is preserved and the word translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-ford-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example:

SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL: Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.

2) Literal Translation

The ST grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TT equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example:
SL: His hearth is in the right place.
TL: Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.

3) Faithful Translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TT grammatical structure. It 'transfer' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from ST norms) in the translation. it attempts to be completely faithful to the intention and the text-realization of the ST writer.

Example:
SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.
TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

4) Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the ST, compromising in 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished versions. Further, it may translate less important cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership.

Example:
SL: he is a book worm.
TL: dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.

5) Adaptation

This is 'freest' from of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry: the theme, character, plots are usually preserved, the ST cultures converted to the TT culture and the text rewritten.

Example:
SL: hey Jude, don't make it bsd
Take a sad song and make it better
Remember to let her into your heart
Then you can start to make is better
TL: kasih, dimanakah
Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku
Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku
Janji setiamu takan ku lupa

6) Free Translation

Free translation attempts to reproduces the matter without, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'interlingua translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:
Tsu: Tatik is growing with happiness.
Tsa: Tati, hatinya berbunga-bunga.

7) Idiomatic Translation

That message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where do not exist in the original.

Example:
SL: Tell me, I am not in a cage now.
TL: Ayo, berilah aku semangat bahwa aku orang bebas.

8) Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example:

SL: I would admit that I am wrong.

TL: Saya mau mengakui bahwa saya salah.

Process of Translation

Translation is not easy job. It needs serious attempt. Someone cannot translate some texts just like that. The translation should do this work systematically. Therefore, it needs a process. It is useful guide the translator to do this her job.

According to Bathgate (1981;2), there are seven elements, steps and integral parts in the process of translation such:

1) Turning

By this we mean getting the fell of the text to be translated. Depending on their field of work, translator need to be able to produce the language of a poet or novelist, advertising copywriter or biblical prophet. Each 'register', as it is often called, demands a different mental approach, a different choice of words or turn of phrase.

2) Analysis

Once the translator has attuned his mind to the framework of the text to be translated, he will take each sentence in turn and split it up into translatable units-word or phrases. He will also establish the syntactic relation between the various elements of the sentence.

3) Understanding

After having split up the sentence to be translated into its elements, the translator will generally put it together again in a form which he can understand or respond to emotionally. The extent to which he can do this will depend on his basic knowledge of the subject matter.

4) Terminology

The text step is to consider the key words and phrases in the sentence to make sure that apart from understanding the and felling what they imply, one has a translation for them which is in line with standardized usage and is neither misleading, ridiculous nor offensive for the target language reader.

5) Restructing

When all the bricks needed for the edifice of the target language text have been gathered or made, the translator will fit them together in form, which is in accordance with good usage in the target language.

6) Checking

The translator will doubtless check his translation for typing errors and passages where a second perusal suggest a more elegant, or more correct, translation. In addition, it is quite common for someone other than the translator to read through the finished translation and make suggest changes.

7) Discussion

For this reason, a good way to end the translation process is often with a discussion between the translator and the expert on the subject matter.

Principles of Translation

According to Savory (1981:54), there are some principles that should be considered by the translator below:

1) A translation must give the words of original.

2) A translation should read like an original work.
3) A translation should reflect the style of the original work.
4) A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.
5) A translation may add to or omit from the original.
6) A translation of verse should be in verse.
7) A translation must give the ideas of the original.
8) A translation should read like translation.
9) A translation should read process the style of the translation.
10) A translation should read as a contemporary of the translation.
11) A translation may never add to or omit from the original.
12) A translation of verse should be in prose.

The principles of translation mentioned above are depends on the kinds of translation used by the translator. The first six principles are use when the translator decide to use literal translation (word for word translation), while the rest are used when the translator decide to use a free translation.

Slang is nonstandard use of word in a language of a part social group. Slang terms are often particular to a certain subculture, such as: musicians, skate boarders and drugs users.

Slang

Defenition of Slang

Slang is use of nonstandard or informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in speaker dialect or language, this language has become of a part social group. Slang terms are often particular to a certain subculture, such as: musicians, skate boarders and drugs users. According to Chaer (2004:67) defines as the variety of slang language which is not officially used by the youth or a particular social group for internal communication as a group of business people outside do not understand, such as the all new vocabulary and subject to change. For example: “what’s up?” is an example of term for asking about people or greeting a person. Saeed (2007: 167) Slang either formal dialect slang or jargon used by teenagers (especially urban), to be temporary, just a variation of the language, its use includes: vocabulary, expressions, intonation, pronunciation, patterns, context and distribution. Slang is not an official language diversity, and seasonal nature of raw, worn by certain social groups for internal communication, with the intention, that are not members of the group do not understand. According to Patridge (1950:1) slang is easy enough to use, but very hard to write about with the facile convincingness that a subject apparently so simple word, at first sight, seem to demand. But the simplest things are often the hardest to discuss, for it is usually at first sight only that their simplicity is what strikes one the most forcible. According to Lighter (1996:124) slang as informal, non-standard, non technical vocabulary composed chiefly of novel sounding synonyms for standard word and phrase. Webster (2004:47) says slang is language of particular group, trade or pursuit or an informal, non-standard vocabulary changed words and extravagant, forced or facetious figures of speech.

From the definitions above, slang is a language variety used by a particular community, which is not known by other people, and also include confidential language.

Varieties of Slang

1) Jargon
2) Argot
3) Colloquial

Equivalence

Equivalence can be defined as the similarity between an expression in one language and its translation in another. The practice of translation as the realization of the process always involves searching for equivalence of meaning. Searching for equivalence itself will lead translator to the concept of translatability and untranslatability. As implied by its name, the concept translatability in general does not cause problems for translators so long as he has a good knowledge of the elements that form the text of the source language and target language and Socio-Cultural Studies of both languages. "conversely the concept untranslatability will automatically lead to a dilemmatic situation for translator; he attempts to search an equivalence that he does not find in the target language (Nababan, 2000:93).m According to Nida (in Bassnett, 1991:26), there are two types of equivalence. They are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence corresponds to „word to word" translation while dynamic equivalence corresponds to „sense to sense" translation. Besides that, in the process of translation translator is just a communicator who bridges the flow of information from authors and readers should be able to eliminate such interference or subjectivity. For that every interpreter should have some guidelines in a equivalence and alteration (Machalli, 2000:104). Basic on the definitions above, equivalence means having the same quality of value, number and meaning. Slang is one of several types in language that the translation should not be formal because Slang usually used in everyday conversation. The translator should know what the most equivalent word to translate slang.

Methods

In this research, the writers used descriptive qualitative method to analyze and describe the kinds of translation and meaning of slang language in 22 Jump Street movie. According to Endraswara (2011:5) descriptive qualitative is the method described in words or pictures if necessary, not the numerals. The writers analyzed and identified the kinds of translation used in rendering the subtitle according to Newmark's theory (1995:45) about kinds of translation. Besides, the writer analyzed kinds of slang languages according to Partidge's theory (1950: 1) about kinds of slang. Next, after analyzing the kinds of translation and kinds of slang language the writers analyzed equivalence meaning of slang language in 22 Jump Street movie. In this research, the writer also analyzed the data by using semantic meaning analysis according to Palmer's theory (1976:1) about semantic is generally considered as the study of meaning in a language.

DISCUSSION

This part consists of two sections, the findings and the discussion of the research findings. The findings are presented as data description, and the discussion reveals some arguments and further interpretations.

The Tabulated Datum

Tabel 1

Datum	Slang language	Kinds of translation	Kinds of Slang	Based on the dictionary	Indonesian Translation
1	Man, This is **BS** (00:01:54)	Communicative translation	Jargon	Bullshit	Omong kosong
2	Same puka, **dude**	Communicative translation	Jargon	Friend (a male person)	Bung/Teman

	(00:29:44)				
3	**Shit**,you shot me in my goddamn foot (01:27:08)	Communicative translation	Jargon	An exclamination of disgust, anger, or annoyance	Sial
4	**Co-ed** bathrooms (00:16:13)	Communicative translation	Jargon	Women and men can used it as a together	Bersama
5	But we're gonna have to investigate your new **bff** (00:40:55)	Communicative translation	Jargon	Best friend forever or close friend	Teman baik
6	**'Sup**? (00:16:28)	Communicative translation	Jargon	Ask about a condition	Apa kabar
7	Yeah, this is my **bro**. (00:29:02)	Semantic translation	Jargon	Call for a close friend	Saudara
8	That's cause you guys look like fucking **narcs**, all right? (00:25:42)	Communicative translation	Jargon	*Narcotics agent*	Anggota intel narkoba.
9	This guy's a fucking **cop** (00:17:41)	Communicative translation	Jargon	Police	Polisi
10	Look at this **crap**. Huh? (01:09:14)	Communicative translation	Jargon	Something of poor quality	Sampah

The first table, the translation above shows communicative translation, semantic translation and jargon contained in *22 Jump Street* movie. The translator includes data into the communicative translation because the translator wants to make a proper contextual meaning of the source language, so that the content and the language easily accepted by the reader. Besides that, the translator uses translation type of semantic translation the translator uses this kinds of translation because the translator considers aesthetics unsure text source language (SL) by way compromising its meaning because the translator considers aesthetics unsure at the source language (SL) by way compromising its meaning. Meanwhile, jargon is one type of slang that is used to abbreviate a word between members of a particular group of people, example "Bff". Sometimes also used as a password or code that only understood by those who are members of a group, examples of "crack".

Tabel 2

Datum	Slang language	Kinds of translation	Kinds of Slang	Based on the dictionary	Indonesian Translation
11	It's just a couple of **faggots** (01:10:56)	Communicative translation	Argot	The term used for gay men	Gay

12	And if you know the person, you might be able to call them a **queer** (01:11:07)	Communicative translation	Argot	Technical term that used by homosexual	Gay
13	Don't do it, **leatherface**. (01:26:08)	Communicative translation	Argot	Darling nickname to daughter	Sayang
14	Get off me unless you're gonna **fuck** me! (01:33:22)	Communicative translation	Argot	Measure of sexual intercourse and is also commonly used as an intensifier or to denote disdain.	Meniduri / Brengsek
15	It's 2014, **asshole** (01:11:03)	Communicative translation	Argot	a common word for a jerk or idiot.	Brengsek
16	Plus, there's **mad fuckble** girls here (00:15:18)	Communicative translation	Argot	Women who might be having intercourse	Bisa ditiduri
17	Stop being a **pussy** and go talk to her. Go (00:20:28)	Communicative translation	Argot	Man who have character like woman or a male who is not considered sufficiently masculine	Banci
18	Don't get **high** on your own supply? (01:24:04)	Communicative translation	Argot	Addiction with drug	Sakau
19	What's up, **homie**? (00:04:03)	Communicative translation	Argot	Call for a close friend but usually only used by teenagers	Kawan/teman terdekat
20	Buy me coke in heaven. **Jinx** again. (01:24:40)	Communicative translation	Argot	Give something bad luck or misfourtune	Sial

The second table, the translator uses communicative translation and argot. Communicative translation is to make a proper contextual meaning of the source

language, so that the content and the language easily accepted by the reader. Besides, the translator also uses argot because the types of slang used by certain social groups that refer to actions contrary to the norms and social rules. For example, "Queer".

Datum 1 "BS"

Source Text	Target Text
Man, this is **BS**	Bung, ini **BS (Bullshit)**

"BS" is the acronym of "Bullshit". For example, in *22 Jump Street* movie "BS" is used by adult as jargon. Jargon is the special language that used as kind of acronym between the members of a particular group of people and sometimes language is used as password or code that just be understood by the members of group and aren't be known by the other people. However, based on the slang dictionary "BS" means that "omong kosong". While in Indonesian dictionary, "BS" means that "tinja". So, the writer concluded, "BS" is far from real meaning (connotative). In the other translator used communicative translation to translate source language (SL) to target language (TL) because to make the real contextual meaning according to context and language while it will be easy to understand by readers.

Datum 2 "Dude"

Source Text	Target Text
Same puka, **dude**	Kalungnya sama, **bung**

Dude is an American slang term for an individual. It typically applies to men, although the word can encompass any gender. Dude is an old term, recognized by multiple generations although potentially with slightly different meanings. As written "Dude" was translated to "Bung" (noun). Literally, "Dude" will be translated to "Pesolek" (noun). This translation will be ineffectively used and may confuse the reader. So the translator uses "Bung" (this can be used to refer to any person whether they are known by the speaker or not). To make a natural translation the translator used Communicative translation. The writer concluded that the word of "Dude" in the movie means "Friend".

Datum 3 "Shit"

Source Text	Target Text
Shit,you shot me in my goddamn foot	**Sial**, kau menembak kakiku.

Shit is an English word that is usually considered vulgar and profane in modern English. In slang language the word "shit" it means" Sial". But, in Indonesian language the word "shit" means "kotoran". So according to explanation above, the word "shit" is far from the real meaning. As a slang term, the word "shit" has many things, including: nonsense, foolishness, something of little value quality, trivial and usually boastful or inaccurate talk, or a contemptible person. It may also be used as an expression of annoyance, surprise, or anger. So, the translator translates the word "shit" become" sial" to make word or context be easy to understand for audience. The writer includes this datum into communicative translation and jargon.

Datum 4 "Co-ed"

Source Text	Target Text
Co-ed bathrooms	Kamar mandi **bersama**

"Co-ed" or "Coeducational" is an American slang. For example, in *22 Jump Street* movie, the word "Co-ed" means "bersama." It usually be used for all gender like's toilet; it can be used for men also can used for woman. The word "Co-ed" cannot be found in the dictionary. So, uses communicative translation and jargon.

Datum 5 "Bff"

Source Text	Target Text

But we're gonna have to investigate your new **bff**	Tapi kita harus selidiki **bff**-mu

Based on slang dictionary, "BFF" is the acronym of "Best Friend Forever". The word "BFF" is usually used by teenagers. They used it as jargon, in Indonesian dictionary "BFF" Sahabat Selamanya". The real meaning of this word cannot found in the dictionary.

Datum 6 "Sup"

Source Text	Target Text
'sup?	**Apa kabar?**

"Sup' "is a shortened version of "what's up?" it is usually used in conversation to say hello and greetings. In *22 Jump Street* movie "Sup' "means apa kabar?". the word "Sup' "called by jargon because it is cannot be found in dictionary. "but, in original English "Sup?" means "How are you?".

Datum 7 "Bro"

Source Text	Target Text
Yeah, this is my **bro.**	Ya, dia **saudara**ku.

Bro is a term that used for any person in daily conversation, primarily males, that began as an abbreviated form of the word "brother." In addition to its usage as a friendly label, the translation "bro" is translated to "saudara". While in Indonesian dictionary translation "bro is translated to "saudara". From the explanation above the source language and the target language have a same meaning. So the translator uses semantic translation because attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of grammatical are retained. The writer uses jargon to classify kinds of slang language.

Datum 8 "Narc"

Source Text	Target Text
That's cause you guys look like fucking **narcs**, all right?	Itu karena kalian mirip **anggota intel narkoba**, paham?

A person (as a government agent) who investigates narcotics violations it's call Narc and used in American slang. "Narc" is translated to "anggota intel narkoba ", the real of "Narc" cannot be found in the dictionary. So the translator rather uses communicative translation and jargon slang.

Datum 9 "Cop"

Source Text	Target Text
This guy's a fucking **cop**	Pria ini **polisi**

This slang word started in the 18th century. The word "cop" in example above" cop" is translated to "polisi". In Indonesian language "cop" is translated to "polisi." The word "cop" in slang language and Indonesian language has a same meaning and this include in communicative translation and also includes in jargon

Datum 10 "Crap"

Source Text	Target Text
Look at this **crap**. Huh?	Lihat **sampah** ini. Huh?

The word "Crap" is translated to "Sampah". The true meaning crap is something of poor quality and that referred to bad quality is drugs. According to Indonesian dictionary "crap" is "omong koosong". The translator focused on the source language message and context and still the is acceptable in target language. This datum includes in communicative translation and jargon.

Datum 11 "Faggot"

Source Text	Target Text

It's just a couple of **faggots**	Cuma sepasang **homo**

The word "faggot" is translated into "Homo", this word uses specially for homosexual. Faggot, is a pejorative term used chiefly in North America primarily to refer to a gay man. The meaning of faggot cannot be found in the dictionary. In the movie of *22 Jump Street* word of faggot indicated couple of gay, the translator rather used communicative translation and argot (is a kind of social group is limited and often suspects activities as contrary to social norms and regulations).

Datum 12 "Queer"

Source Text	Target Text
And if you know the person, you might be able to call them a **queer**	Panggil mereka dengan sebutan **Queer[Homo]**

At general way, queer originally used for disparage gay. Now, it reclaimed as a identity by a queer. "Queer" has same meaning with faggot that is "Homo". But technical term that used by gay and this word used for call the people known. This datum, the translator used Adaptation translation to translate the slang language. This word cannot be found in the dictionary, to found the exact words to translate the word "Queer", the translator uses communicative translation. The writer includes this datum into Argot.

Datum 13 "Leatherface"

Source Text	Target Text
Don't do it, **leatherface**.	Jangan lakukan, **sayang**.

On this datum "leatherface" is translated to "sayang". This word cannot be found in the dictionary, to produce exact word the translator uses communicative translation to translate the word and uses argot to classified kinds of slang used in the movie.

Datum 14 "Fuck"

Source Text	Target Text
• Get off me unless you're gonna **fuck** me! • He's the **fucking** terminator!	• Lepaskan aku kecuali kalau kau mau **menidur**iku! • Dia terminator **brengsek**!

Fuck is vulgar slang, which refers to the act of sexual intercourse and is also commonly used as an intensifier or to denote disdain. The first example, the word "fuck" is translated to "meniduri", in Indonesian dictionary is "sexual intercourse". This example has same meaning with the target language.

The second example, the word "fucking" is translated to "brengsek". Literally, "fucking" in Indonesian is "berhubungan badan" it is far from the real meaning in *22 Jump Street* movie. From the both these examples this translator uses communicative translation and argot (a kind of social group is limited and often suspects activities as contrary to social norms and regulations)

Datum 15 "Asshole"

Source Text	Target Text
It's 2014, **asshole**	Ini tahun 2014, **brengsek.**

The word asshole (often arsehole in British and Australian English) is a vulgar (dirty) slang word. Besides the literal meaning, it's a common word for a jerk or idiot. "Asshole" was translated to "Brengsek". Literally, in dictionary the "Asshole" cannot be found the real meaning (connotative). The translator uses communicative translation and argot to translate the slang language.

Datum 16 "Mad Fuckble"

Source Text	Target Text
Plus, there's **mad fuckble** girls here	Ditambah lagi ada gadis yang **bisa ditiduri** disini

The word "Mad fuckble" was translated to "Bisa ditiduri". Literally, the real meaning of "mad fuckble" cannot be found in the dictionary. This term only used in dormitory campus area. The writer includes into argot because only dormitory campus area can use this term and then the writer inputs this datum into communicative translation to classified deepness kinds of translation.

Based on findings, the writer found that there are 26 data that related to slang language. This movie uses 2 kinds of translation that are semantic translation and communicative translation. Furthermore, for kinds of slang the writer found 10 jargon, 10 argots, and 6 colloquial. From these results, the writer concludes that in *22 Jump Street* movie source language (SL) and target language (TL) is not equivalence. The lack of equivalence between the source language and the target language because the consideration of cultural factors that possibility the translator has a meaning that is softer than the real meaning.

CONCLUSION

The kinds of translation used in slang language by the translator in 22 Jump Street movie are Communicative translation and Semantic translation. The slang languages utilized in this movie script are from the American slang. The kinds of slang used are Jargon, Argot, and Colloquial. The meanings of equivalence between translated text and original text especially in English slang are totally different or not equivalent.

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