MEANING EQUIVALENCE OF SLANG EXPRESSIONS
TRANSLATION ENGLISH - INDONESIAN IN THE SUBTITLE
“KINGSMAN THE SECRET SERVICE” MOVIE

A Thesis
Submitted to Letter and Humanities Faculty In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for The Strata One Degree (S1)

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ABSTRACT


The aim of the research was to find out the types of English slang language in the subtitle of “Kingsman The Secret Service” movie, and its subtitle in Bahasa. This research also analyzes the effects of slang language on meaning equivalence in both languages. This research used a descriptive qualitative. Therefore, discussion was delivered in descriptive way. To support and to strengthen the findings, number and percentage are used in this research. The sources of the data are sentences and utterances that contain English slang language and its translation in Bahasa. To analyze the data, the data are filled into the table sheet and classified according to types english slang language. To gain the trustworthiness, the result of the data analysis is conducted several times to check whether the research result is still the same. The findings of this research the writer used the theory of the types of slang from Henshaw and Montaigue theory. The writer found 30 slang words and phrases used in the utterances. There are 6 word clipping (19%), 1 compounding (3%), 1 abbreviation (3%), 6 General of proper name (19%), 2 borrowing from dialect and foreign language (6%), and 16 extension meaning by analogy (50%). The highest percentage is the extension meaning by analogy (48%), on the other hand compounding and abbreviation is the lowest percentage (3%). Moreover, the effects of english slangs on meaning are full equivalence, partial equivalence. Full equivalence becomes the effect that occurs the most 22,69%. Partial equivalence becomes the effect that occurs the least 10,31%.

Keyword: Kingsman The Secret Service, word clipping, compounding, abbreviation, general of proper name, borrowing from dialect and foreign language, extension meaning by analogy, full equivalence, partial equivalence
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The thesis has been defended before the Faculty of Letters and Humanities’ Examination Committee on 31\textsuperscript{th} July 2017. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 31\textsuperscript{th}, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material published own written by another person no material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award for any other degree or strata 1 of the university or the other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledge has been made in the text.

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Siti Lutfah Yuspianti
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The Writer
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CHAPTER I
BACKGROUND

A. Background of Study

People do communication in their life. They use language and understand their own environment. Beside that, language is used to convey a message to other people in oral or in written way. In communication, there are two kinds of language, namely formal language and informal language. To determine category of the language whether formal or informal, we should look at degree of politeness influenced by the relationship between the speakers, the person whom we speak to and the context of the conversation. For instance, formal english is used in international meeting and academic journal paper. On the other hand, informal english is mostly used in daily conversation, comics, magazines, songs, novels, etc.

Basically, to determine whether a text contains variety of formal or informal, it can be observed from the selected vocabulary in the text. Informal vocabulary in English include slang or vocabulary listed in dictionary. It means to use the slang word, it must be widely accepted and adopted by members of the subculture or group. Slang has no social boundaries or limitations as it can exist in all cultures and classes of society as well as in all languages.

The using of slang word is found almost in all the activities of people. Variations of this language can be easily be found in various media such as novels, magazines, songs, comics, and movies. In movies, the audience may know
the slang language originally utter by the actor and it also appears in subtitle. However, the foreign movie almost hardly understood by the local audiences, so they may not fully understand the conversation in the movie. Therefore, the translator has a big role to convey the meaning of the conversation to make the audience understand the story.

The translator has the task to translate the language content of the source language (the relevant foreign language) into the target language (Bahasa). In translating the SL into TL associated with linguistic aspects such as: Cultural Factor/habit, Grammar, Lexical, Phonetic, Phonology, Semantic, Sociolinguistics, etc. In this movie, the actors utter many kinds of slang. This kinds of language can raise the problem for the audience, because the difference in cultural value between American (native) and Indonesian.

Different language, social and cultural background give a vivid influenced to slang language. Dialogue may unusual or rude and dirty to some people; while some the other does not feel the same. Not all the audiences can catacesch the meaning of the slang language used. Different language and different groups absolutely use different slang influenced by the culture. For example:

- American Slang : “What’s up?”

- Australian Slang : ”G’day, mate!”

For that case above, to overcome the problem of misinterpretation, messages of this movie. The process of transferring them needs the process translation. Translation here means transferring the message from source language

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(SL) into target language (TL) with considering the differences in cultural backgrounds. In translating movie, translator sometimes faced serious problem due to the social context. It can make the audience have a misinterpretation to the translation of the slang language, because sometimes the translator fails to find out the appropriate equivalence terms for other cultures.

From the description of slang language, then the writer is interested in discuss, Meaning Equivalence of Slang Expressions Translation English - Indonesian in the Subtitle “Kingsman The Secret Service” Movie.

B. Focus of the Study

In this research, the writer limits of the scope of the study by focusing on the dialogues in which contained slang language that found in the subtitle “Kingsman The Secret Service” movie. This movie is an action genre published in February 13, 2015, produced by Matteuw Vaughn, played by Colin Firth and the others actresses and actors.

C. Research Question

To ease the research, the writer formulates 2 the questions of the research:

1. What types of slang expressions are found in the subtitle of “Kingsman The Secret Service” movie?

2. How are the meaning equivalence of “Kingman The Secret Service” movie in subtitle?
D. **Objective of the Study**

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the types of slang language in the subtitle of “Kingsman The Secret Service” movie.
2. To describe the effects of slang language on the meaning equivalence in the subtitle of “Kingsman The Secret Service” movie.

E. **Significance of the Research**

This research is expected to be useful for the reader to understand more about slang expressions contained in this movie. In addition, this research is also expected to contribute to other students to conduct research about slang language.

F. **Research Methodology**

1. **The Method of Research**

The writer uses descriptive qualitative as the methods. It means that the problem of the research is solved through collecting, classifying, analysing the data and then draws conclusions and verifications. The movie entitled “Kingsman The Secret Service” produced by Matthew Vaughn becomes the source of data for this research were dialogues containing slang language delivered by the characters in that movie.
2. Technique of Data Analysis

The data that have been collected will be analyzed qualitatively by performing the following steps: first, the writer analyzes the result of observations of the translation in both subtitles that have been marked. Second, the writer gives a description of the translation techniques in the subtitle. The third, writer compares the slang translation techniques and the meaning equivalence that are used in the subtitle in the movie.

3. Technique of Data Collection

In writing this research, the writer does the following steps:

1. Watching “Kingsman The Secret Service” movie, and reading the text subtitle;
2. Marking all slang expressions in both versions and making note about them in a piece of paper;
3. Classifying the types of slang language in the movie subtitle;
4. Classifying the types of equivalence in the movie subtitle;
5. Writing a report of study.

4. Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis in this study is the movie of text on “Kingsman The Secret Service.” This movie is an action genre which was published in February 13, 2015 produced by Mattew Vaughn, played by Colin Firth and the others actresses and actors.
G. **Place and Time of the Research**

The writer starts doing this research from August 2016, the study was conducted at the Faculty of Adab and Humanities Library. Public Library Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, and Library University of Indonesia. The activities include preparing, data collection, analysis, and writing report.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The writer uses some theories to strengthen the research as references to the study. The theories related to the problems discussed in this study are; theory of translation, process translation, theory of slang, types of slang, meaning equivalence, and subtitle.

A. Translation

In our understanding, translation is the process of transferring the meaning of the Source Language into the Target Language. Each expert translator has some different versions about the definitions of translation. Catford states, that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).\(^3\) Catford explains that translation is not only about transferring language but also found the equivalent of the result of translation, the equivalent itself can be defined such as the culture, situation/ context, diction, etc. Those aspects are really important in translation, because every language has different culture and situation, that is why the translator should find the appropriate word to translate the source text into the target text. Therefore, the reader/ audience can understand the text not as a translated text but as a source text (as natural their language).

Larson mentions the characteristic of a good translation as follows:

1. Use the normal language forms of the receptor language
2. Communicate to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speaker of the source language
3. Maintain the dynamics of the original source language text.

Newmark states, that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Here, translation is as a craft and not as an art or science. Meanwhile, based on Hartman and Stork translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. Another definition is given by McGuire in Machali’s book (1998) translation is the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted.

From the explanation above, that can be seen the expert has his own definition about translation. Some expert use the term replace, reproduce, and transfer. However, even each expert has his own ideas, they share a common idea

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that translation is a process that involves two languages and the main point is to transfer the meaning from one language to other language. It is the meaning that should be held constantly while the form will change in accordance to the receptor language rules in order to keep its natural.

B. The Process of Translation

Translating a text is a complex process and consists of series activity. Many linguists has theoryed the translation process and its flow. According to me, the Nida and Taber’s\textsuperscript{8} notion of the process is simpler than others. They illustrated it in a scheme as follows:

![Diagram of the Process of Translation]

Figure 1. The Process of Translation Nida and Taber

The explanation of the scheme as follows:

1. First, the translator has to read fully text, and understands the meaning and the message of the text. It will be better to repeat reading the message in order to get a clear grasp of entire content.

2. In order to understand the whole content, the translator has to conduct a linguistic analysis both grammatical and meaning analysis that covers the referential, denotative and connotative meaning.

3. After finishing the analysis of the text and understanding the source language message, the translator then transfers the message into the target language.

4. In this stage, the translation must adjust the grammar of the target language. The translation should maintain the meaning of the source language. Then after the restructuring process is done, it means that the process of translation has also been completed.

C. Slang Language

1. Definition of Slang

Leech and Svartvik hold the slang term in a following way. Slang is language when is very familiar in style, and it is usually restricted to the members of a particular social groups, for example teenage slang, army slang, and theatre slang. Slang is not usually fully understood by people outside a

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particular social group, and so has a value of showing the intimacy and solidarity of its member.

Then according to Eric Partridge, “slang is easy enough to use, but very hard to write about with the facile convincingness that a subject apparently so simple would, 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 forcibly.”

Eble defines that slang as an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that the speakers use to established 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 the part of any language used in ordinary by a community large enough and diverse enough to have identifiable subgroups.

In accordance with Eble, Kridalaksana 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.

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2. History Of Slang

From the book “Slang To-day and Yesterday”\textsuperscript{13} by Eric Partridge, there are five decades slang history and there the characteristic of slang in each decade. They are:

2.1 Table Part of Slang History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Decades</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>16th Century</td>
<td>Thieves of Slang appear between 1517 and 1537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17th Century</td>
<td>Slang is related for the immoral action of the society at the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>18th Century</td>
<td>Slang is usually used for comedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19th Century</td>
<td>Slang is more growth and slang is the life of London’s society to make a conversation each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
<td>Slang is being part of the spoken language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Why People Use Slang?

According to British Lexicographer, Eric Partridge (1894-1979),\textsuperscript{14} people use slang for any of at least 15 reasons:

1. In sheer high spirits, by the young in heart as well as by the young in years; ‘just for the fun of the thing;’ in playfulness or waggishness.

\textsuperscript{13} Eric Partridge, \textit{op.cit}, p.43.
\textsuperscript{14} Eric Partridge, \textit{ibid}, p.43.
2. As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humour. (The
motive behind this is usually self-display or snobbishness,
emulation or responsiveness, delight in virtuosity).

3. To be ‘different,’ to be novel.

4. To be picturesque (either positively or-as in the wish to avoid
insipidity-negatively).

5. To be unmistakeable arresting, even startling.

6. To escape from cliches, or to be brief and concise. (Actuated by
impatience with existing terms).

7. To enrich the language. (This deliberateness is rare save among the
well-educated, Cockneys forming the most notable exception; it is
literary rather than spontaneous).

8. To lend an air our solidity, concreteness, to the abstract; of
earthiness to the idealistic; or immediaity and appositeness to the
remote. (In the cultured the effort is usually premeditated, while
in the uncultured it is almost always unconscious when it is not
rather subconscious).

9. To lessen the sting of, or on the other hand to give additional point
to, a refusal, a rejection, a recantation;

10. To reduce, perhaps also to disperse, the solemnity, the pomposity,
the excessive seriousness of a conversation (or of a piece or
writing);
11. To soften the tragedy, to lighten or to ‘prettify’ the inevitability of death or madness, or to mask the ugliness or the pity of profound turpitude. (e.g. treachery, ingratitude); and/or to enable the speaker or his auditor or both to endure, to ‘carry on’.

12. To speak or write down to an inferior, or to amuse a superior public; or merely to be on a colloquial level with either one’s audience or one’s subject matter.

13. For ease of social intercourse. (Not to be confused or merged with the preceding);

14. To induce either friendliness or intimidacy of a deep or a durable kind. (same remark).

15. To show that one belongs to a certain school, trade, or profession, artistic or intellectual set, or social class; in brief, to be ‘in the swim’ or to establish contact.

4. Types Of Slang

Henshaw and Montague\textsuperscript{15} in their books colloquium describe the formation of slang. The description is derived from Encyclopedia Britannica (1961) vol.20, page 766-769. Slang is formed by normal linguistic processes found in all living language, such as:

a) Word Clipping

Word Clipping is the word that shortened without paying attention to the derivational morphology of the word. For example: Mum (Mom), Pro (Professional), Mic (Microphone), Bruv (Brother), Cuz (Cousin). There are four types of Clipping namely; Back-Clipping, Fore-Clipping, Middle-Clipping, and Complex-Clipping. Back Clipping is removing the end of a word as in Cuz from Cousin. Fore-Clipping is removing the beginning of a word as in gator from aligator. Middle-Clipping is retaining only the middle of a word as in flu from influenza. Complex-Clipping is removing multiple parts from multiple words as in sitcom from situation comedy.

b) Compounding

Compounding is a common morphological mechanism which obtains new words consisting of two elements, the first of which is a root, a word of a phrase; the second of which is either a root or a word. For example; little fucking prick (showing a disrespectful to someone).

c) Abbreviation

Abbreviation is the words that created by taking the initial sound (letters) of the words or in some words; the initial sounds (letters) are united into a combination. Which be pronounced as a separate word. For example; O.K (Okay), q.t (quite), UK HQ (United Kingdom Head Quarter).
d) Generalization Of Proper Name

Generation Of Paper Name is the words that formed by using the names of persons connected with the activities, inventions, places, etc. For example; geezer (man), and bloke (dude/guy).

e) Borrowing From Dialect And Foreign Language

Borrowing from dialect and foreign language is a loan word or a dialect from foreign language then the native using that as their new words. For example; Rizla (diaper), and I should have a tête-a-tête (a private conversation between two people).

f) Extension Of Meaning By Analogy

The words are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning. For example; popping one's cherry (Sexual intercourse), Bangin’ Eggsy’s mum (Dating with Eggsy’s Mom).

D. Subtitling

1. Notions of Subtitling

Subtitling is a process of translating or transferring information from one language to others through audiovisual media. If we watch an overseas film in cinema, we may see that there is a text in the bottom of the screen video. This text is subtitle, the translated text from the source text or the dialogue to the target text.

According to Lina Ho in the book Teori and Praktek Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia, subtitling is supplying a translation of the
spoken source language dialogue into the target language in the form of synchronized captions, usually at the bottom of the screen, is the form that alters the source text to the target language at least possible extent and enables the target audience to experience the foreign and be aware of its “foreignness” at all times. Beside that, in movie industry in the world, subtitle translation as a choice because it is financially more economical and practical. The principle of subtitling to help viewers understand the film, instead of making viewers busy reading. Therefore, language subtitling should be a short, dense and precise objectives and standards of good subtitling.

In subtitling, which must be considered is the timeframe that is based on the appearance subtitle time code (a measure of time in hh:mm:ss:ff). Subtitle appearance time is 2-7 seconds. A subtitle consists of two rows and 1 line max 35 characters. Beheading sentence should be considered taking into account the grammar and logic in a sentence.16

According to Gottlieb, there are two major types of film translation: dubbing and subtitling. Dubbing is known to be the method that modifies the source text to a large extent and thus makes it familiar to the target audience through domestication. Subtitling can be defined as “a written, additive, immediate, synchronous and polymedial translation.”17 While Cintas and Ramael18 defines subtitling as a translation practice that consist of presenting a written text,

generally on the lower part of the screen, discursive elements that appear in the image (letter, inserts, graffiti, inscription, playcards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off).

2. Subtitling Process

Luyken states that subtitling carries a technical part which is the spotting of the subtitles. Calculate the moment in which the subtitles appear and disappear on the screen, so that synchronization occurs with the audio. Also, the duration of the subtitles and the changes of the camera shot viewer tends to return to lowering their view and re-reading the subtitle, where possible the shot and the scene changes. Therefore, in the process of subtitling, there are the following phases according to Luyken:

1. Spotting, localisation of the entrance and exit times of the subtitles synchronised with the audio, calculating the minimum and maximum duration times and respecting the shot and scene changes,

2. Translation/adaptation, translation from the original, adapting it and adjusting it to characters permitted according to the duration of the subtitle, and

3. Simulation, representation of the translated subtitles with the image and the audio to check that they respect all of the criteria and that they can be read in a natural way.19

3. Types of Subtitling

Gottlieb in Baker’s book\(^{20}\) mention the distinguishes the different forms of subtitling from a linguistic viewpoint:

a. Intralingual subtitling is a subtitle in the original language that includes subtitling of domestic programmes for the deaf and hard of hearing and subtitling of foreign language programmes for language learners. Interlingual subtitling involves taking speech down in writing, changing mode but not for language.

b. Interlingual subtitling is a subtitle in another so it changes mode and language. Whereas technically speaking subtitle can be either open (not optional, i.e. shown with the film) and closed (optional, i.e. shown via teletext).

Technically, there are two kinds of subtitle: open and closed. Open subtitle is a subtitle which goes with the original movie or television version. All movie subtitle belong to this category, as even today, electronic subtitle are limited to television and video. Closed subtitle is the subtitle which can be voluntarily added: both to teletext and satellite channels, which offer various versions to different frequencies.

E. Equivalence In Translation

Translation equivalence is an important concept of translation theory. It is one of the main principles of translation. Finding translation equivalents meaning is one of the core problems of the translation process. As Catford states, “The central core problem of translation-practice is that of finding TL equivalents. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence.”

Equivalence can be said to be the control issue in translation. The notion of equivalence as the relationship between ST and TT that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place. In sequence, the text is understood by the reader or viewer. Some experts divide meaning into several types of meaning. The following are the types of meaning equivalence according to the experts.

According to Hatim and Munday, equivalence is defined as a central term in linguistic based translational studies, relating to the relationship of similarity between source text and target text. To maximize the equivalence, the translator needs to transfer the message from the source text into target text. Meanwhile, Catford states that translation equivalence occurs when a SL and TL or items are related at least some of the same features or substance.

Below are types of meaning equivalence by Catford’s theory:

a) Full Equivalence

Full equivalence means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

b) Partial Equivalence

Partial equivalence means some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this data description, the writer discusses about slang language that is used in the “Kingsman the secret service” movie by Mathew Vaughn. This movie is an action genre which was published in February 13, 2015. Here, the writer tries to tabulated the collected data through the following table:

- a. The slang expressions used in the movie
- b. The translation of English slang language into Bahasa
- c. The meaning in the various dictionaries
- d. The context meaning of slang expressions in movie
- e. The meaning equivalence in both of subtitle

In this chapter, the research focuses on slang language in subtitle “Kingsman the Secret Service” movie. Below are the illustrations of the slang expressions in the Standard English. After that, the writer identifies the meaning of slang expressions found into the movie. The writer analysis the meaning equivalence between slang language and the translation in Bahasa. Then, the writer limits herself in discussing six varieties of slang, namely: Word Clipping, Compounding, Abbreviation, Generalization Of Proper Name, Borrowing From Dialect And Foreign Language, and Extension Of Meaning By Analogy.

The tabulated data are described as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Texts</th>
<th>Types of Slang</th>
<th>Meaning on Slang Dictionary</th>
<th>Meaning Equivalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ST : It's a bulldog, <em>innit</em>? TT : Dia termasuk Bulldog <em>'kan</em>?</td>
<td>Word Clipping</td>
<td>A derivative of “is not it,” or more directly “isn’t it.”</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ST : Foxes are vermin, <em>cuz</em> TT : Kita dalam masalah, <em>bro</em></td>
<td>Word Clipping</td>
<td>Cousin; is a synonym of friend; brother; homey/homie. 24</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ST : I'm sorry about that, <em>bruv</em> TT : Maaf soal itu, <em>bro</em></td>
<td>Word Clipping</td>
<td>Brother, Mate, friend.</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ST : <em>Mugsy</em>’s back. You’ve finally come to have that word with me, have you, son? TT : <em>Mugsy</em> kembali. Akhirnya kau datang untuk mengatakan itu padaku, nak?</td>
<td>Word Clipping</td>
<td>Mug + eggsy = Mugsy</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ST: What are you doing here? <em>What’s up man</em>? Richmond Valentine. TT: Apa yang kau lakukan di sini? <em>Apa kabar, kawan</em>? Aku, Richmond Valentine.</td>
<td>Word Clipping</td>
<td>A question that means ‘hi’ or ‘what are you doing?’</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ST: <em>Get ‘em</em> yourself.</td>
<td>Word Clipping</td>
<td>The real word of ‘Get Them’</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TT: <strong>Kau beli</strong> saja sendiri</th>
<th>ST : You dirty little fucking prick</th>
<th>Compounding</th>
<th>A little person. Usually used to show the resentment, and anger.(^{25})</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TT : Dasar kau <strong>pemuda brengsek</strong></td>
<td>ST : I want each of you to propose a candidate and have them report to <strong>UK HQ</strong> no later than 9 p.m. GMT</td>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>United Kingdom Head Quarter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TT : Aku ingin kalian mengajukan seorang kandidat, Dan suruh mereka melapor ke <strong>Markas di Inggris</strong>.Tidak lebih dari jam 9 malam GMT</td>
<td>ST : Who was with you in that fucking pub? I want to know the name of the <strong>geezer</strong> you was with.</td>
<td>Generalization of Proper Name</td>
<td>British version of <strong>guy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>TT : Siapa yang bersamamu di Bar itu? Aku ingin tahu nama <strong>orang</strong> itu!</td>
<td>ST : Go on, <strong>lads</strong>. It’ll be two hits</td>
<td>Generalization of Proper Name</td>
<td>British version of <strong>guy</strong>(^{26})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>TT : Pergilah <strong>kalian</strong>, ini akan cepat</td>
<td>ST : Oh, fuck! It’s that young valet. <strong>Son of bitch</strong>!</td>
<td>Generalization of Proper Name</td>
<td>Son of a female dog especially the ugly ones, and an exclamation of disgust, anger, or annoyance.(^{27})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Original Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><strong>TT</strong>: Oh, sial! Bukankah dia pelayan laki-laki dulu itu? <strong>Dasar brengsek</strong>!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><strong>ST</strong>: You <strong>cheeky</strong></td>
<td>Generalization of Proper Name</td>
<td>It is a word used to describe someone who does something or says something sort of disrespectful and sometimes rude, but says it in a cunning way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TT</strong>: <strong>Dasar sombong</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><strong>ST</strong>: Tough shit. <strong>Bitch</strong>!</td>
<td>Generalization of Proper Name</td>
<td>A very unpleasement women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TT</strong>: Sudah cukup. <strong>Jalang</strong>!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>ST</strong>: It’s like Charlie said. I’m just a <strong>pleb</strong>.</td>
<td>Generalization of Proper Name</td>
<td>A common person, someone of a lower class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TT</strong>: Seperti yang dikatakan Charlie, Aku hanyalah <strong>orang rendahan</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><strong>ST</strong>: Eggsy, come here. Got any <strong>rizla</strong>, babe?</td>
<td>Borrowing from Dialect and Foreign Language</td>
<td>A brand of rolling paper, actually called RizLa+ (ree-la-crwa). In this movie, Rizla is diaper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TT</strong>: Eggsy, kemarilah. Apa ada <strong>popok lainnya</strong>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>ST</strong>: I think Mr. Valentine and I should have <strong>tête-à-tête</strong>.</td>
<td>Borrowing from Dialect and Foreign Language</td>
<td>Make an appointment to meet someone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TT : Kurasa Tn. Valentine dan aku harus bertemu.</th>
<th>Foreign Language</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ST : Eggsy, you fucking maggot! TT : Eggsy Dasar brengsek!</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>A little person. Usually used to show the resentment, and anger.³¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>ST : - You need a pen? – Cheers TT : - Kau perlu Pen ? -Terima kasih</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>Brithis slang for a fool people. A way of saying ‘thank you,’ usually after or receiving something. Mostly used in UK.³²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ST : Yeah, go on, walk away. Dickhead TT : Ya, pergilah! Dasar bodoh</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>Stupid Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ST : Rufus, you wanker! TT : Rufus, kau bedebah!</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>A very stupid or unpleasant person, usually a man.³³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>ST : Merlin said we're not allowed to hold you. Bollocks! TT : Merlin bilang kami tak boleh menggendongmu. Persetan!</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>Express the anger to someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ST : J.B., I'll shoot you! Goddamn you, I'll fucking shoot you!</td>
<td>Extension of</td>
<td>Interjection: a word most commonly used in direstressfull</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TT: J.B., akan kutembak kau, <strong>sialan</strong>! Akan kutembak kau!</th>
<th>Meaning by Analogy</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ST: <strong>You motherfucker</strong></td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>A word to emphasize the extent of something, any place, and any person.⁴⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TT: Dasar kau <strong>brensek</strong>!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>ST: <strong>Jeez!</strong> Fuck</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>A saying derived from the phrase “Jesus Christ!” displaying anger/disapointment/wow towards a person/ object/event.⁴⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TT: <strong>Yesus</strong>, astaga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>ST: <strong>For God's sake</strong>, I've barely touched you.</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>When someone or something is really annoying you.⁴⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TT: <strong>Demi Tuhan</strong>, aku hampir tak menyentuhmu.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TT: Astaga, <strong>rayuan gombal</strong>, menggelikan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>ST: One does not use Fitting Room Two when one is <strong>popping one's cherry</strong>.</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>Sexual intercourse where the hymen is broken, primarily occurs in virgin females.⁴⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TT: Kita tak akan menggunakan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ST : Listen, man, I got a little hiccup on this end</th>
<th>TT: Dengar, Aku punya sedikit masalah saat ini. Aku perlu bantuanmu.</th>
<th>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</th>
<th>Annoyance, small problem.(^{38})</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>ST : You think you can chat shit about us and we won't do nothing just because our guvnor's banging Eggsy's mum?</td>
<td>TT : Kau pikir bisa membicarakan kami dan kami diam saja karena bos kami berkencan dengan ibunya Eggsy?</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>When something/some-one is extremely good/ tasty/ hot/ sexy/ etc.(^{39})</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>ST: That's the million-dollar question. We don't know what he was exposed to in there.</td>
<td>TT: Itu pertanyaan yang sulit dijawab. Kami tak tahu dia terkena apa.</td>
<td>Extension of Meaning by Analogy</td>
<td>An important asked by someone who needs an answer to something. One million dollars isn’t actually awarded.</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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B. Data Analysis

From the tabulated data above, the writer tries to analyze the selected slang words by categorizing them into the varieties of slang and knowing the meaning equivalence between translated and the original text. To get furthermore description of analysis, the writer tries to illustrate as follows:

1. Word Clipping

1) innit

ST: “It's a bulldog, innit?”

TT: “Dia termasuk Bulldog ‘kan?”

As written above, the word ‘innit’ translated into ‘kan?.’ Literally, ‘innit’ a derivative of “British slang of ‘is not it,’ or more directly ‘isn’t it’ that is often used at the end of a statement or word to give it emphasis and simultaneously invite agreement. Based on Henshaw and Montaque’s theory the word “innit” include **Word Clipping** because removing multiple parts from multiple words. Based on the movie Eggsy asked Roxy for make sure he choose the dog that is type of a Bulldog or not? In the target text ‘innit’ belongs to **full equivalence** in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘innit’ and ‘kan?’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

2) Cuz

ST: “Foxes are vermin, cuz”
TT: “Kita dalam masalah, bro”

As written above, the word ‘cuz’ translated into ‘bro’ (teman). Literally, ‘cuz’ a derivative of ‘cousin.’ In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘cuz’ is not found the meaning in Bahasa means ‘sepupu,’ it is far from the real meaning in this movie. While, in Slang Dictionary ‘cuz’ means “cousin (noun): is a synonym of friend, brother. Nowadays, in Indonesia the word ‘brother or sister’ are so wellknown and netizen shorting these words become ‘bro or sis.’ Actually, the word ‘bro and sis’ is “kata serapan/ loan word” from another country and the value of its has changed from “cousin/ sepupu” become “dude/ kawan.” Based on this movie, Eggsy’s friend told to Eggsy that they have a problem because they was stole a new car Dean’s friend. The translator focused (the source text message and the context message) in this movie. After seeing the context in this movie the word ‘cuz’ comes ‘bro,’ these words are equal meaning. Based on Henshaw and Montaque’s theory, the word ‘bro’ include Word Clipping because is removing the beginning of a word. In the target text ‘cuz’ belongs to partial equivalence in meaning equivalence, because ‘cuz’ translated into ‘bro’ that is changes from the SL text. The word ‘cuz’ translated into ‘bro,’ but the word ‘bro’ changes from SL text which supposed be translated into ‘kawan/ teman.’ According to Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.
3) Bruv

ST: “I'm sorry about that, bruv”

TT: “Maaf soal itu, bro”

As written above, the word ‘bruv’ translated into ‘bro.’ Literally, ‘bruv’ a derivative of “brother,” or more directly ‘bro’ now that word often used when call ‘a friend.’ In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘bruv’ is not found the meaning. While, in Slang Dictionary ‘bruv’ means “brother, mate, friend,” those are equal meaning in this movie. Now in Indonesia the word ‘bro’ has change the meaning from “kakak” comes “teman.”40 The translator focused (the source text message and the context message) in this movie, which the word ‘bruv’ still kept translated ‘bro’ in the target language. Based on Henshaw and Montaque’s theory, the word ‘bruv’ include word clipping because removing the end of a word. In the target text ‘bruv’ belongs to partial equivalence in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘bruv’ translated into ‘bro’ that is changes from the SL text. The word ‘bruv’ translated into ‘bro,’ but the word ‘bro’ changes from SL text which supposed be translated into ‘kawan/ teman.’ According to Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

4) Mugsy

ST: “**Mugsy**'s back. You've finally come to have that word with me, have you, son?”

TT: “**Mugsy** kembali. Akhirnya kau datang untuk mengatakan itu padaku, nak?”

As written above, the word ‘mugsy’ translated into ‘mugsy.’ Literally, ‘mugsy’ a derivative of “mug+eggsy” (adjective+noun) comes ‘mugsy’ (abbreviation). In Slang Dictionary the word ‘mug’ means “euphemism for mutha fucka/ motherfucker,”[41] an expression for someone who is annoying you. While in the movie, Eggsy is one of character. Eggsy has a step father that hate him. The father called Eggsy using the word ‘mugsy.’ The translator translate that word and then focused (the source text message and the context message) in this movie, which the word “mugsy” still kept translated into “mugsy” in target language. Based on Henshaw and Montaque’s theory, the word ‘mugsy’ include **word clipping** because removing multiple parts from multiple words. In the target text ‘mugsy’ belongs to **full equivalence** in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘mugsy’ and ‘mugsy’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

5) ‘sup man?

ST: “What are you doing here? **'sup man?** Richmond Valentine.”

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Actually that expression is clear enough to viewer/reader because that expression so familiar if we have take a look in various movie. And that expression is a question that means ‘hi’ or ‘what are you doing?’ in Urban Dictionary. Based on Henshaw and Montaque’s theory, the expression ‘*’sup man?’ include word clipping because removing multiple parts from multiple words. In the target text ‘what’s up man?’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘*’Sup man?’ and ‘*apa kabar, kawan?’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

6) Get ‘em

ST: “*Get 'em* yourself.”

TT: “*Kau beli saja* sendiri”

Actually the word ‘get’em’ is derivation of ‘Get them’ but in movie the actors delivers that word become ‘get’em.’ Based on Henshaw and Montaque’s theory, the expression ‘get’em’ include word clipping because removing multiple parts from multiple words. In the target text ‘get ‘em’ belongs to partial equivalence in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘get’em’ translated into ‘*kau beli saja*’ that is changes from the SL text. If look at the context in this movie
is equal meaning, because Dean asking to Eggsy to buying a diaper for his little brother, but he denying it. According to Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

2. Compounding

1) Little Fucking Prick

ST : “You dirty little fucking prick”

TT : “Dasar kau pemuda brengsek”

As written above, the phrase ‘little fucking prick’ (adjective+verb +noun) translated into ‘pemuda brengsek’ (noun+adjective). In Dictionary the phrase ‘little fucking prick’ is not found the meaning. While in Urban Dictionary ‘prick’ (noun) means “a male bitch in the sense of an unpleasant, rude or nasty person.” In Bahasa means ‘kecil sialan tusuk’ this is an uneffectively sentence, so far from the real meaning and will confusing for the reader (the audiences). According to this movie Arthur was upset to Eggsy, because Eggsy knew the glass there is a poison to kill him then Eggsy switch the glass at the end the posion in the glass was drunk by Arthur himself. After seeing the movie, the translator tries to translate the equivalence meaning of phrase ‘little fucking prick’ translated into ‘pemuda brengsek’ and focus to the context and text message. That expression included compounding because compounding the word “little prick” and adding the word “fucking.” Based on Urban Dictionary “fucking” used to add emphasis for sentence, word, or anger with someone, etc. Compounding is a common
morphological mechanism which obtains new words consisting of “two elements, the first of which is a root, a word of a phrase; the second of which is either a root or a word.” In the target text ‘little fucking prick’ belongs to partial equivalence in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘little fucking prick’ translated into ‘pemuda brengsek’ that is changes from the SL text. According to Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

3. Abbreviation

1) UK HQ

ST: “I want each of you to propose a candidate and have them report to UK HQ no later than 9 p.m. GMT”

TT: “Aku ingin kalian mengajukan seorang kandidat, Dan suruh mereka melapor ke Markas di Inggris. Tidak lebih dari jam 9 malam GMT”

As written above, the acronym ‘UK HQ’ is United Kingdom Head Quarter, that explain the long words are shortened and a new acronym used by Intelligence government. UK HQ translated to ‘Markas di Inggris’ different replaced the name of place ‘United Kingdom’ in front of word. While in Bahasa translated ‘Markas di Inggris,’ the name of place in the end of word and this acronym is different form, but the meaning is equal. The acronym ‘UK HQ’ included abbreviation. In the target text ‘UK HQ’ belongs to partial equivalence in meaning equivalence.

because meaning ‘UK HQ’ translated into ‘Markas di Inggris’ because the meaning in the SL text ‘UK HQ’ and ‘Markas di Inggris’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

4. Generalization of Proper Name

1) Geezer

ST : “Who was with you in that fucking pub? I want to know the name of the geezer you was with.”

TT : “Siapa yang bersamamu di Bar itu? Aku ingin tahu nama orang itu!”

As written above, the word ‘geezer’ (noun) translated into ‘orang’ (noun). In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘geezer’ is not found the meaning. While, in Urban Dictionary the word ‘geezer’ means “a man,” origin; in the U.K. geezer means a guy, a bloke, a personal in general. The word ‘geezer’ is British slang and included Generalization Of Proper Name. According to Henshaw and Montaque’s theory, generalization of paper name is the words that formed by using the names of persons connected with the activities, inventions, places, etc. In the target text ‘Geezer’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘geezer’ and ‘orang’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is

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submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

2) Lads

ST: “Go on, lads. It’ll be two hits. Me hitting him, him hitting the floor.”

TT: “Pergilah kalian, ini akan cepat. Aku dan dia, lalu dia akan ambruk.”

As written above, the word ‘lads’ translated into ‘kalian.’ In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘lads’ is not found the meaning. While, in Urban Dictionary it means “British version of guy”44 in Bahasa means “orang, laki-laki or pria.” That word so far from the real meaning in this movie. That is included modulation, the word change meaning process that is a word which first content a special meaning and then it widely until cover a meaning class which more general (generalization meaning). Based on this movie, Dean order to the friends to leave both (Dean and Egsy) the ‘friends’ translated into ‘kalian’ are equal meaning from ‘lads.’ Therefore, the translator focused on source text message and context of this movie. The word ‘lads’ comes from British slang, the word ‘lads’ included Generalization Of Proper Name. According to Henshaw and Montaque’s theory, generalization of paper name is the words that formed by using the names of persons connected with the activities, inventions, places, etc. In the target text ‘lads’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘lads’ and ‘kalian’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is

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submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

3) Son of Bitch

ST: “V-Glass, zoom. Oh, fuck! It’s that young valet. Son of bitch!”


As written above, the word ‘son of bitch’ (noun+noun) translated into ‘dasar brengsek’ (noun+adjective). In Urban Dictionary ‘son of bitch’ means “Son of a female dog especially the ugly ones, and an exclamation of disgust, anger, or annoyance.” In Bahasa ‘son of bitch’ (noun+noun) means ‘anak pelacur’ (noun+noun). That is far from the real meaning, because based on this movie Mr. Valentine was angry to Eggsy at the end says that word ‘son of bitch.’ The word ‘son of bitch’ translated into ‘dasar brengsek’ means showed the exclamation of anger to Eggsy. Besides focused the source text message and the target text message, the translator should concern to the context message in this movie. Which is the word ‘son of bitch’ translated into ‘dasar brengsek,’ those are equal meaning and accepted to the target language. Actually, its clear that word “son of bitch” can be understood directly without opening a dictionary, because that word is widely used in various movies. The expression ‘Son of bitch’ included 

**generalization of proper name** because based on Hanshew’s theory, that is the formed by using the names of persons connected with the activities, inventions,
places, etc. In the target text ‘son of bitch’ belongs to *partial equivalence* in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘Son of bitch’ translated into ‘Dasar brengsek’ that is lost or changes from the SL text. According to Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

4) Cheeky

**ST:** “You *cheeky!*”

**TT:** “Dasar *sombong!*”

As written above, the word ‘cheeky’ (noun) translated into ‘sombong’ (adjective). In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘cheeky’ is not found the meaning. While, in Urban Dictionary the word ‘cheeky’ means “it is a word used to describe someone who does something or says something sort of disrespectful and sometimes rude, but says it in a cunning way.”\(^{46}\) In this movie, Eggsy said to Mycroft if he is a new valet and Mycroft apparently do not like what Eggsy’s said. The translator focused on source text message, target text and context of this movie. That word included *generalization of proper name* because based on Hanshew’s theory, that is the formed by using the names of persons connected with the activities, inventions, places, etc. In the target text ‘cheeky’ belongs to *full equivalence* in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘cheeky’ and ‘sombong’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the

translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

5) Bitch

ST: “Tough shit. Bitch!”
TT: “Sudah cukup. Jalang!”

As written above, the word ‘bitch’ (noun) translated to ‘jalang’ (noun). Based on Oxford Dictionary and Slang Dictionary the word ‘bitch’ translated into ‘jalang,’ those are equal meaning. Besides focused on the source text message and the target text message, the translator has to concern into the context message in this movie. Actually, the word ‘bitch’ clear enough to be understood directly without opening a dictionary, because this word is widely used in various movies. The word ‘bitch’ included generalization of proper name, because based on Hanshew’s theory, that is the formed by using the names of persons connected with the activities, inventions, places, etc. In the target text ‘bitch’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘bitch’ and ‘jalang’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

6) Pleb

ST: “It’s like Charlie said. I’m just a pleb.”
TT: “Seperti yang dikatakan Charlie, Aku hanyalah *orang rendahan.*”

As written above, the word ‘pleb’ translated into ‘*orang rendahan.*’ In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘pleb’ is not found the meaning. While, in Slang Dictionary the word ‘pleb’ means “a common person, someone of a lower class,”¹⁷ in Bahasa means “*orang pinggiran*” (specific of poor people). Based on Slang Dictionary, the word ‘pleb’ translated into ‘*orang rendahan,*’ those are equal meaning. Besides focused to source text message and target text message, the translator has to concern to context in this movie. The word ‘pleb’ included *generalization of proper name,* because based on Hanshew’s theory that is the formed by using the names of persons connected with the activities, inventions, places, etc. In the target text ‘pleb’ belongs to *full equivalence* in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘pleb’ and ‘*orang rendahan*’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

5. Borrowing from Dialect and Foreign Language

1) Rizla

ST: “Eggsy, come here. Got any *rizla,* babe?”

TT: “Eggsy, kemarilah. Apa ada *popok* lainnya?”

As written above, the word ‘Rizla’ translated into ‘Popok’ (noun). In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘Rizla’ is not found the meaning. While, based on Slang Dictionary ‘Rizla’ means ‘a brand of rolling paper.’ Origin: “A brand of rolling paper, actually called RizLa + (ree-la-crwa). The name comes from ‘Riz,’ the French word for rice, and Lacroix, meaning ‘The crozz.’ ‘Riz’ comes from the fact that the paper is made from rice, and ‘Lacroix’ is the surename of its creator, Pierre de Lacroix. The paper was originally intended for rolling tobacco but is much more widely used by Marijuana smoker today.” Actually, in this movie Eggsy’s mother asking for help to buy some diapers. Based on Urban Dictionary the word ‘rizla’ translated into ‘popok’ those are equal meaning. Besides focused on the source text message and the target text message, the translator has to concern to the context message in this movie and that translation is still acceptable in target laguage and this word (rizla) included **borrowing from dialect and foreign language** because borrowing from dialect and foreign language is a loan word or a dialect from foreign language then the native using that as their new words. In the target text ‘rizla’ belongs to **partial equivalence** in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘Got any rizla, babe?’ translated into ‘Apa ada popok lainnya?’ that is lost or changes from the SL text. The word ‘ rizla’ complety replaced into ‘popok,’ but the word ‘babe?’ changes into ‘lainnya.’ According to Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

2) **I should have tête-à-tête.**
ST: “I think Mr. Valentine and I should have tête-à-tête.”

TT: “Kurasu Tn. Valentine dan aku harus bertemu.”

As written above, the word ‘tête-à-tête’ translated into ‘bertemu.’ In Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘tête-à-tête’ is not found the meaning. While, based on Slang Dictionary the word ‘tête-à-tête’ means “tête-à-tête (noun): tête-à-tête; plural noun: tête-à-têtes.

1) A private conversation between two people. Synonyms: conversation, dialogue, chat, chitchat, talk, heart-to-heart, one-on-one, confab; formal confabulation.

An S-shaped sofa on which two people can sit face to face. As (adjective): tête-à-tête; adverb: tête-à-tête 1. involving or happening between two people in private. synonyms: conversation, dialogue, chat, chitchat, talk, heart-to-heart, one-on-one, confab; formal confabulation. Origin; late 17th century: French, literally ‘head-to-head’.

In this movie; Harry, Eggsy and Merlin were discussing the topic of why many people disappear after Mr. Valentine release his TV program, then Harry asking to Merlin if he want to make an appointment to meet someone (Mr. Valentine). The translator focused on the source text message, target text and context in this movie, that translation is still acceptable in target laguage and this word (tête-à-tête) included borrowing from dialect and foreign language because borrowing from dialect and foreign language is a loan word or a dialect from foreign language then the native using that as their new words. In the target text ‘tête-à-tête’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the.

48 https://www.google.co.id/search?q=t%C3%A0t%C3%A0%C3%AAte-%C3%A0t%C3%A0%C3%AAte&oq=t%C3%A0t%C3%A0%C3%AAte-%C3%A0t%C3%A0%C3%AAte&aqs=chrome..69i57.239j0j4&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8. Accessed on 13, September 2016.
meaning in the SL text ‘tête-à-tête’ and ‘bertemu’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

6. Extension of Meaning by Analogy

1) Maggot

ST: “What the fuck’s going on here? Eggsy, you fucking maggot!”

TT: “Ada apa ini?! Eggsy Dasar brengsek!”

As written above, the word ‘maggot’ (noun) translated into ‘dasar brengsek’ (noun+adjective). Literally, based on Oxford Dictionary ‘maggot’ means “creature like a short worm that is the young form a fly (in lexical meaning),” in Bahasa means ‘belatung’ it far from the real meaning in this movie. While, based on Urban Dictionary ‘maggot’ means ‘a little person, usually used to show the resentment and anger.’ It included modulation that the word (maggot) has change the meaning process that is a word which first content a special meaning and then it wider until cover a meaning class which more general (generalization meaning), then the word ‘maggot’ translated into ‘dasar brengsek,’ those are equal meaning. Because in Bahasa the word ‘dasar brengsek’ means an expression for someone disrespectful. The word ‘Maggot’ included extension of meaning by analogy, because the words/phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning. The translator has

comparing the meaning between (maggot –belatung) and (maggot –dasar brengsek). In the target text ‘maggot’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘maggot’ and ‘dasar brengsek’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

2) Mug

ST : “Yeah. Mug!”

TT : “Ya, anak gila!”

As written above, the word ‘mug’ translated into ‘anak gila.’ In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘mug’ means “tall cup for drinking,” in Bahasa means ‘mug or cangkir,’ that is far from the real meaning in this movie. While, in Slang Dictionary the word ‘mug’ means “British slang for a fool people.” In Bahasa the word ‘anak gila’ is the expression way someone showed the excrement for who is annoying you. In this movie Eggsy said sorry to Dean’s friend because Eggsy’s friend was talked something make he anger and Dean’s friend replying with the rude word ‘mug.’ Besides the source text message and target text message, the translator has to focused to the context message in this movie then the word ‘mug’ included extension of meaning by analogy because the words/phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning. The translator has comparing the meaning between (mug –cangkir) and (mug –anak gila). In the

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target text ‘mug’ belongs to **partial equivalence** in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘mug’ translated into ‘anak gila’ that is changes from the SL text. According to Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

3) Cheers

ST :“You need a pen?”
“Cheers”
TT : “Kau butuh pen?”
“Terima kasih”

As written above, the word ‘cheers’ translated into ‘terima kasih.’ In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘cheers’ means “Exclaim word that people say to each other as they lift up their glass to drink”\(^{51}\) While, in Urban Dictionary it means “a way of saying ‘thank you,’ usually after or receiving something. Mostly used in U.K.”\(^{52}\) The word ‘cheers’ comes from British Slang, this word clear enough to be understood directly without open the dictionary and that espression included **extension of meaning by analogy** because the words/ phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning. In the target text ‘cheers’ belongs to **full equivalence** in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘cheers’ and ‘terima kasih’ are completely transferred into the TL text.

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According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

4) Dickhead

ST: “Yeah, go on, walk away. Dickhead!”

TT: “Ya, pergilah! Dasar bodoh!”

As written above, ‘Dickhead’ (noun) translated into ‘Dasar bodoh’ (adjective). Literally, in Oxford Dictionary the word ‘Dickhead’ is not found the meaning. While, In Urban Dictionary the word ‘Dickhead’ means “a British word, which is it used to describe a person who is rude and obnoxious. Most dickheads think that they are clever when they are far from it.” In this movie Eggsy was upset to Charlie, because Charlie’s attitude and that word (dickhead) fit to describe his personality. Besides the source text message and the target text message, the translator has to focused to the context message in this movie and that expression included extension of meaning by analogy because the words/phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning, then the words are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning (dickhead - dasar bodoh). In the target text ‘dickhead’ belongs to partial equivalence in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘dickhead’ translated into ‘dasar bodoh’ they are changes from the SL text. According to Catford’s theory

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Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

5) Wanker

ST: “Rufus, you wanker! Shit, we're an odd number now!”

TT: “Rufus, kau bedebah! Kita kekurangan jumlah!”

As written above, the word ‘wanker’ translated into ‘bedebah.’ In Cambridge Dictionary the word ‘wanker’ means “a very stupid or unpleasant person, usually a man.” In Urban Dictionary, the word ‘wanker’ means “refers mainly to male. A study by several British found that the fourth most offensive word in the U.K (after cunt, motherfucker, and fuck).” Based on Cambridge Dictionary and Urban Dictionary, the word ‘wanker’ and ‘bedebah,’ those are equal meaning. The word ‘wanker’ enough clear to finded the ‘equivalence.’ Besides source text message and target text message, the translator has to focused into the context in this movie then the word ‘wanker’ included extension of meaning by analogy because the words/phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning (Wanker- Bedebah). In the target text ‘wanker’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘wanker’ and ‘bedebah’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is

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submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

6) Bollock
ST: “Merlin said we're not allowed to hold you. **Bollocks!**”
TT: “Merlin bilang kami tak boleh menggendongmu. **Persetan!**”

As written above, the word ‘bollock’ translated into ‘**Persetan.**’ In Oxford Dictionary is not found the meaning. In Urban Dictionary the word ‘bollock’ means “a coarse British exclamation meaning balls; testicles; scrotum. It is often be used as an expletive in place of **balls, damn, shit, crap, fuck, etc.**”56 After seeing the movie, the word ‘bollock’ and ‘persetan,’ those are equal meaning. The word ‘bollock’ enough clear to finded the ‘equivalence’ of the word. Besides the source text message and the target text message, the translator has to focused to the context message in this movie then the word ‘bollock’ included extension of meaning by analogy because the words/phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning, because compare the value meaning in source text and text message into the context of movie are equal meaning (bollock-*persetan*). In the target text ‘bollock’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘bollock’ and ‘**persetan**’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s

theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

7) Goddamn

ST: "J.B., I'll shoot you! **Goddamn** you, I'll fucking shoot you! Merlin said we're not allowed to hold you!"


As written above, the word ‘goddamn’ translated into ‘**sialan**.’ In Oxford Dictionary is not found the meaning. In Urban Dictionary the word ‘goddamn’ means “interjection: a word most commonly used in direstressfull, or really intense, situations. Can also be used when one is very pissed off.”

After seeing the movie the word ‘goddamn’ and ‘**sialan**’ are equal meaning. The word ‘Goddamn’ enough clear to finded the ‘equivalence.’ Besides source text message and target text message, the translator has to focused into the context in this movie. The word ‘Goddamn’ included **extension of meaning by analogy** because the words/ phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning (goddam-sialan). In the target text ‘goddamn’ belongs to **partial equivalence** in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘...**Goddamn** you, I'll fucking shoot you!...’ translated into ‘...**Sialan**, Akan kutembak kau!...’ they are changes from the SL text. The word ‘you’ are lost in the text target. According to

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Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

8) Motherfucker

ST: “You **motherfucker**. Did you really think I was stupid enough to implant one of those things in my own head?”

TT: “Dasar kau **brenceng**! Kau pikir aku cukup bodoh Menanamkan Implan itu ke kepalaku sendiri?”

As written above, the word ‘motherfucker’ translated into ‘**sialan**.’ In Oxford Dictionary is not found the meaning. In Urban Dictionary the word ‘motherfucker’ means “a word to emphasize the extent of something, any place, and any person.”

After seeing the movie, the word ‘motherfucker’ is enough clear to finded the ‘equivalence.’ Besides the source text message and the target text message, the translator has to focused to the context message in this movie. That phrase included extension of meaning by analogy because the words/phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning because compare the value meaning in source text and text message into the context of movie are equal meaning (motherfucker-**sialan**). In the target text ‘motherfucker’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘motherfucker’ and ‘**sialan**’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire

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text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

9) **Jeez**

ST: “**Jeez!** Fuck. Galahad, can you hear me?”

TT: “**Yesus**, astaga. Galahad, bisakah kau mendengarku?”

As written above, the word ‘jeez’ is translated into ‘Yesus.’ In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘jeez’ means “an expression of surprise or strong emotion,” while based on Urban Dictionary the word ‘jeez’ means “a saying derived from the phrase “Jesus Christ!” displaying anger/disapointment/wow towards a person/object/event.” The translator still kept the original meaning and context, the translation is accepted too because ‘Yesus’ is a God of Christian religion. Besides source text message and target text message, the translator has to focused into the context in this movie. Its included extension of meaning by analogy because the words/phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning. The translator has comparing the meaning between (Jeez–Yesus). In the target text ‘jeez’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘Jees’ and ‘Yesus’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

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10) For God’s Sakes

ST: “For God’s sake, I’ve barely touched you!”

TT: “Demi Tuhan, aku hampir tak menyentuhmu!”

As written above, the phrase ‘for God’s sake’ translated into ‘demi Tuhan.’ In Oxford Dictionary that phrase is not found. While, in Slang Dictionary the phrase ‘For God’s sake’ is expression slang language used to express awe, amazement or when someone or something is really annoying you. Origin: euphemism for “God.” The translator still kept the original meaning and context, the translation is accepted. The phrase ‘for God’s sake’ included extension of meaning by analogy because the words/phrases are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning (for God’s sake- demi Tuhan). In the target text ‘For God's sake’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘For God’s sake’ and ‘demi Tuhan’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

11) Negging

ST: “Oh my God, negging! That's hilarious. I haven't heard anyone try that since the ninethies.”

TT: “Astaga, rayuan gombal, menggelikan. Sudah lama tak ada yang mencobanya sejak tahun 90'an.”
As written above, the word ‘Negging’ (verb) translated into ‘rayuan gombal’ (noun). Literally, in Oxford Dictionary the word ‘negging’ is not found the meaning. While, in Slang Dictionary the word ‘negging’ means “Low-grade insult meant to undermine the self-confidence of a woman, so she might be more vulnerable to your advances. This is something no decent guys would do or show to flirting the mowan.”\(^{61}\) That word explain as an expression if the man tries to flirting the woman. In Bahasa if the man flirting the woman it is called ‘merayu or menggombal’ (verb), while the word ‘rayuan gombal’ (noun). Based on Henshaw and Montaque’s theory the words are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning, and it is included extension of meaning by analogy because borrowing from dialect and foreign language is a loan word or a dialect from foreign language. The native usually uses express it as their new words, (negging-rayuan gombal). In the target text ‘negging’ belongs to partial equivalence in meaning equivalence, because meaning ‘negging’ translated into ‘rayuan gombal’ that is changes from the SL text. The word ‘negging’ completely replaced into ‘rayuan,’ but the translator adding the word ‘gombal’ for adding more the situation in this movie such as flirting a girl. In bahasa ‘gombal’ means informal word to flirting a girl. According to Catford’s theory Partial Equivalence some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

12) Popping one’s cherry

ST: “One does not use Fitting Room Two when one is popping one’s cherry. Perhaps I’ll show you Fitting Room Three while we wait.”

TT: “Kita tak akan menggunakan Ruangan 2 Karena Ruangan itu dipakai untuk bercinta. Mungkin akan kutunjukkan kau Ruangan 3, Selagi kita menunggu.”

As written above, the phrase ‘popping one's cherry’ translated into ‘bercinta.’ In Slang Dictionary the phrase ‘popping one's cherry’ means “sexual intercourse where the hymen is broken, primarily occurs in virgin females,”⁶² that phrase explain the man and the woman have sexual intercourse in a room. After seeing the context in this movie, that Harry and Eggsy need a room for dicussion about recruitment and explain ‘The secret service job.’ Then the phrase ‘Popping one’s cherry’ included extension of meaning by analogy based on Henshaw and Montaqué’s theory the words are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning (popping one’s cherry-bercinta). In the target text ‘popping one's cherry’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘popping one’s cherry’ and ‘bercinta’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

13) **A Little Hiccup**

ST: “E, it's V. Listen, man, I got a little hiccup on this end. I need to piggyback.”

TT: “E, ini V. Dengar, aku punya *sedikit masalah* saat ini. Aku perlu bantuanmu.”

As written above, the phrase ‘a little hiccup’ (adjective + noun) translated into ‘*sedikit masalah*’ (adjective + noun). In Oxford Dictionary the word ‘hiccup’ means “Annoyance, small problem,” in Bahasa means ‘cegukan.’ It is far from the real meaning in this movie, but after seeing the context in this movie, Mr. Valentine got the problem because Eggsy and friends has ruined plans rule the roost of earth. And the phrase ‘a little hiccup’ included **extension of meaning by analogy** based on Henshaw and Montaque’s theory the words are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning (a little hiccup-*sedikit masalah*). In the target text ‘a little hiccup’ belongs to **full equivalence** in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘a little hiccup’ and ‘*sedikit masalah*’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

14) **Banging**

ST: “You think you can chat shit about us and we won't do nothing just because our guvnor's *banging* Eggsy's mum?”

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TT: “Kau pikir bisa membicarakan kami dan kami diam saja karena bos kami berkencan dengan ibunya Eggsy?”

As written above, the word ‘banging’ (verb) translated into ‘berkencan.’ Literally, in Oxford Dictionary the word ‘banging’ is not found the meaning. While, in Urban Dictionary the word ‘banging’ means “When something/someone is extremely good/tasty/hot/sexy/etc,” that is so far from the real meaning on this movie. Besides the source text message and the target text message, the translator has to focused to the context message in this movie. Then the word ‘banging’ included extension of meaning by analogy because the words are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning. Then, comparing the value meaning in source text and text message into the context of movie are equal meaning (banging-berkencan). In the target text ‘banging’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘banging’ and ‘berkencan’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.

15) Million-Dollar Question

ST: “That's the million-dollar question. We don't know what he was exposed to in there.”

TT: “Itu pertanyaan yang sulit dijawab. Kami tak tahu dia terkena apa.”

As written above, the expression ‘the million-dollar question’ translated into ‘pertanyaan yang sulit dijawab.’ Literally, in Oxford Dictionary that expression is not found the meaning. While, in Urban Dictionary it means ‘an important question asked by someone who needs an answer to something.’ Actually, translator has to focused the source text message and the target text message, and then translator has to focused to the context message in this movie. The word ‘banging’ included extension of meaning by analogy because the words are created by comparing two things that have similarity in meaning. Then, comparing the value meaning in source text and text message into the context of movie are equal meaning (the million dollar question-pertanyaan yang sulit dijawab). In the target text ‘million-dollar question’ belongs to full equivalence in meaning equivalence, because the meaning in the SL text ‘the million dollar question’ and ‘pertanyaan yang sulit dijawab’ are completely transferred into the TL text. According to Catford’s theory, full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the main findings, then the writers want to draw some conclusions. In this chapter, the writer subscribes some conclusions as follows:

The slang language that are utilized in this movie scripts are from English or British Slang and American Slang. Relating to varieties from the slang, they can be classified into Clipping word, Compounding, Abbreviation, Generalization of Proper Name, Borrowing from Dialect and Foreign Language, Extension of Meaning by Analogy. These varieties can be found in the scripts movie and in the facts that these words have been written in the text such as *Innit, Cuz, bruv, Mugsy, Little fucking prick, HQ UK, geezer, Rizla, Popping one's cherry*, etc.

The translation of slang language in “Kingsman The Secret Service” movie into standard English is referred to dictionaries, book references, internet on the original movie script. The translation of slang language into Bahasa in “Kingsman The Secret Service” movie based on the meaning equivalence between translated text and context in the movie. The equivalence in this translation consist of Full Equivalence, Partial Equivalence. Although the slang language is non-standard language, it makes people more creative to develop their language and their vocabularies as they used the language in a suitable situation and condition.
**B. Suggestions**

After the conclusions above, the writer has some suggestions as follows:

1. In slang language translation we should look consider the culture from source language in order to make equivalence in the used language and we should consider the conversation context to match the (real) meaning.

2. For all the reader, especially students of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, hopefully will further more study about the slang language make it as one of topics for research study in the future.

3. The writer hopefully that this research will be useful for the future improvement of studying translation, especially about the slang language.
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APPENDIXES

The appendixes were taken from in the internet on the website https://subscene.com/subtitle/download?mac.

Genre: Action Comedy

In Theaters: 29 January, 2015 United Kingdom

Running Time: 02 hr. 08min.

Distributor: Universal Picture

Directed by: Matthew Vaughn

Written by: Dave Gibbons and Mark Millar
The Plot Summary of Kingsman: The Secret Service Movie

During a raid in the Middle East in 1997, Lee Unwin, a probationary secret agent, sacrifices himself to save his team. Blaming himself, Harry Hart, code-named "Galahad," delivers a medal for valor to Lee's widow, Michelle, and his young son, Gary "Eggsy," saying that if they ever need help, they should call the phone number (which is the date of Lee's death) on the back of the medal.

Seventeen years later, Professor James Arnold is kidnapped by Internet billionaire and philanthropist Richmond Valentine. One of Hart's fellow agents, "Lancelot," attempts a rescue single-handed, but is killed by Gazelle, Valentine's henchwoman, who wears prosthetic legs that are specially sharpened to double up as blades. Valentine secretly meets with various powerful individuals, some of whom go missing afterwards. He also announces a giveaway of SIM cards, granting free cellular and Internet access forever to everyone.

In London, Eggsy is now an unemployed young adult living with his mother, infant half-sister, and abusive stepfather, Dean. Despite being highly intelligent and capable, he left training for the Royal Marines and lives the aimless life of a stereotypical chav.[8][9]Arrested for stealing a car, Eggsy calls the number on the medal. Hart has him released and tells Eggsy about his father - he was an agent of Kingsman, an "independent international intelligence agency" founded in 1919 by wealthy British individuals who had lost their heirs in the First World War.
With Lancelot's death, the agency has a vacancy. As Hart's choice, Eggsy joins the other handpicked candidates, including a woman named Roxy, whom he befriends. Training is overseen by "Merlin," a senior Kingsman. The rigorous selection process leaves Eggsy and Roxy as the final two candidates. Eggsy fails the last test, which Roxy passes to become the new Lancelot. During this time, Merlin notes that Arnold is no longer missing. Hart tries to extract information from the professor, but a chip implanted in Arnold's head explodes, killing him. Hart is injured escaping from unknown assailants. The signal that triggered the blast is traced to Valentine's corporation. Hart poses as a billionaire and dines with Valentine to try to ascertain his plans, during which Valentine reveals that he knew Hart's true occupation beforehand, and ultimately spares him long enough for Valentine to learn more about Kingsman.

Hart tracks Valentine to an obscure hate group's church in Kentucky, United States, where Hart realises too late that it is a trap. Valentine uses his SIM cards to broadcast a tone that causes everyone in the church to become uncontrollably violent. A comical brawl to the death erupts, during which Hart massacres most of the people in the church, leaving him as the only survivor. Eggsy, Merlin and Chester King, code-named "Arthur" — Kingsman's leader — watch via video link, separately. Afterward, Valentine shoots Hart in the head, seemingly killing Hart.

When Eggsy goes to see Arthur, he notices that Arthur has a scar behind his ear, just like Valentine's other converts. Arthur pours Eggsy brandy containing a poison which is activatable, but Eggsy distracts Arthur and switches the glasses...
before they drink. Arthur explains Valentine's views before he realises this; humanity is akin to a virus, and global warming is the Earth's equivalent of a fever. Valentine intends to broadcast his "neurological wave" worldwide to cause a massive culling of the human race to rescue it from extinction. Only those whom Valentine deems worthy of living — his allies, who have protective microchips implanted in their heads, and the VIPs he kidnapped — will be spared. Shortly afterwards, Arthur activates the poison when Eggsy refuses to join his side, unwittingly killing himself.

Unsure whom to trust, Merlin decides that he, Eggsy and Roxy must stop Valentine on their own. Roxy rides a high-altitude balloon into the stratosphere to disrupt Valentine's impending broadcast by destroying one of his satellites, while Eggsy and Merlin infiltrate Valentine’s mountain bunker complex in Argentina. Roxy downs the satellite, but Valentine gets a business contact to replace it, then activates the signal which requires his constant palm print, causing worldwide violence. Eggsy is recognised and engages in a running shootout with Valentine's henchmen. Eventually, both he and Merlin are cornered separately, but at Eggsy's suggestion, Merlin hacks into Valentine's system and causes the implants to explode, killing Valentine's henchmen and every convert when their heads explode, except Valentine and Gazelle, neither of whom carried the implants. Eggsy manages to successfully kill Gazelle after a fierce and intense fight with her, and then spears Valentine with the sharpened tip of Gazelle's prosthetic leg. As Valentine falls to the ground-floor where he eventually dies, the signal is cut off, ending the worldwide carnage.
In a mid-credits scene, Eggsy, now a Kingsman agent, offers his mother and half-sister a new home away from Dean, who flatly objects to Eggsy's suggestion. Eggsy then dispatches him in exactly the same manner that Hart dealt with one of Dean's henchmen earlier.