

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF SLANG WORDS IN THE SUBTITLE OF *VENOM: LET THERE BE CARNAGE*

STRATEGI TERJEMAHAN KATA-KATA SLANG DALAM SUBTITLE FILM *VENOM: LET THERE BE CARNAGE*

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Abstract

*This study aims to identify the types of slang words and the translation strategies used to translate the slang words in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie. Data collected by referring to the official movie transcripts in English and their translations in Indonesian, especially those that have been classified as slang words. To classify the slang, the researcher used the theory of types of slang by Allan and Burrige (2006), while the analysis process used the theory of translation strategies proposed by Baker (1992). The study found four out of five types of slang words, and the type "fresh and creative" mostly appeared with 17 data. It is followed by flippant which occurred 15 times, imitative 9 times, and clipping 4 times. Furthermore, the study also found seven out of eight translation strategies to translate the slang, and the most frequently used strategy is translation by a more general word which constitutes 46.6% of the total data. Meanwhile, the translation by illustration is not used. And the least strategy used to translate the slang words is translation using loan word or loan word with explanation with a total of 2.2%. Based on the findings, fresh and creative slang appears most frequently due to the casual atmosphere of the scenes, while acronyms are absent as they are more suitable for written text. The general word strategy is common due to the abundance of general terms, whereas the illustration strategy is rarely used due to spatial constraints in presenting additional visuals in scenes. Hopefully, this study can provide practical insights for translating similar movies.*

Keywords: Slang, subtitle, translation strategies, *Venom*

Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis kata slang dan strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan kata-kata slang dalam film *Venom: Let There Be Carnage*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengacu pada transkrip film resmi dalam bahasa Inggris dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia, khususnya yang telah diklasifikasikan sebagai kata-kata slang. Untuk mengklasifikasi slang peneliti menggunakan theory of types of slang by Allan and Burrige (2006), sedangkan proses analisisnya menggunakan theory of translation strategies proposed by Baker (1992). Studi ini menemukan empat dari lima jenis kata slang, dan jenis "fresh and creative" paling sering muncul dengan 17 data. Diikuti oleh flippant yang muncul 15 kali, imitative 9 kali, dan clipping 4 kali. Selain itu, studi ini juga menemukan tujuh dari delapan strategi penerjemahan untuk menerjemahkan slang, dan strategi yang paling sering digunakan adalah penerjemahan dengan kata yang lebih umum yang*

mencakup 46,6% dari total data. Sementara itu, penerjemahan dengan ilustrasi tidak digunakan. Dan strategi yang paling sedikit digunakan untuk menerjemahkan kata-kata slang adalah penerjemahan menggunakan kata serapan atau kata serapan dengan penjelasan dengan total 2,2%. Berdasarkan temuan, slang segar dan kreatif paling sering muncul karena suasana santai di dalam adegan, sedangkan akronim tidak ditemukan karena lebih cocok untuk teks tertulis. Strategi kata umum lebih sering digunakan karena kelimpahan istilah umum, sementara strategi ilustrasi jarang digunakan karena keterbatasan ruang dalam menampilkan visual tambahan di adegan. Harapannya studi ini dapat memberikan wawasan praktis untuk menerjemahkan film serupa.

Kata kunci: *Slang, subtitle, strategi penerjemahan, Venom*

Introduction

Translation is a process that entails accurately conveying a text's meaning in the target language (Newmark, 1988). Translating a text presents various difficulties for translators. Karimi (2003) asserts that the process of translation involves the translator repeatedly attempting to compare and contrast various aspects of two languages to achieve equivalence. The translation process is not only used for texts but also for movies. To translate a movie, translators usually use subtitles, which are added to make it easier for viewers to watch the movie without being restricted by language barriers. Subtitles are written translations of a movie's dialogue that are displayed on-screen along with the relevant dialogue (Gerzymisch-Arbogast, 7). The process of translating subtitles has become increasingly difficult due to the frequent use of slang in subtitles.

Slang is an informal language often used in casual communication, making it unsuitable for formal contexts. Despite this, slang is prevalent in many areas of life, including movies. Translating slang words can be challenging because they often have meanings that differ from their literal or dictionary definitions. To ensure that the translation of slang is natural and understandable for the target audience, translators need to apply specific strategies. Baker (1992, 20) stated that non-equivalence at the word level frequently causes several problems which can be solved by using a translation strategy. Venuti (1998, 240-244) describes translation strategies as processes that involve identifying the foreign text and developing an approach to accurately convey its meaning in the target language. However, there is still insufficient research on translation strategies specifically for slang.

In relation, this paper will examine the

types of slang words and the strategies for translating slang words into Indonesian. The researchers selected movie subtitles as the object of study, specifically the subtitles of the movie *Venom: Let There Be Carnage*. This movie, which belongs to the action, adventure, and comedy genres, contains a significant amount of slang. It also became the seventh-highest grossing film of all time, grossing over \$507 million worldwide. The theories used in this paper include Allan and Burridge's (2006) types of slang and Baker's (1992) translation strategies.

Although studies on translation strategies for slang are limited, some research still exists. Mashhady and Pourgalavi (2013) examined the translation of slang from English into Persian dialogue using Venuti's (2010) theory for novels. Similarly, Santika (2015) and Tigana & Wahyuningsih (2022) did not use movies as their data sources. Santika (2015) identified types of slang using Butkuvienė & Petrulionis's framework, while Tigana and Wahyuningsih (2022) employed Gottlieb's (1998) subtitling strategies.

In the context of movie, research to examine translation strategies for slang has been conducted by Istiqomah et al. (2019) and Senja (2015). Istiqomah et al. (2019) focused on analyzing the drama film *The*

Social Network. In their analysis, they employed Baker's translation strategies, but did not conduct a preliminary classification of slang terms. Conversely, Senja (2015) incorporated the slang classification framework by Sumarsono and Paina, in addition to utilizing Gottlieb's (1992) translation strategies. Additionally, the film examined by Senja (2015) is of the romance genre entitled *Good Will Hunting*.

Based on previous studies conducted by Mashhady and Pourgalavi (2013), Santika (2015), and Tigana & Wahyuningsih (2022), several gaps remain in comparison to the research to be conducted by the author. Firstly, there is a focus on analyzing movie subtitles. Secondly, Allan and Burridge's (2006) framework for classifying slang and Baker's (1992) theories for analyzing translation strategies will be utilized. In the cases of Istiqomah et al. (2019) and Senja (2015), although both studies analyzed films and employed similar theories, the genres of the films analyzed were different. Istiqomah et al. (2019) analyzed a drama film, while Senja (2015) analyzed a romance film. In contrast, the author will analyze action and science fiction genres. The researcher suggests that there will be differences in the analysis of slang translation strategies in action and

science fiction films due to the presence of tense scenes and fictional elements that are not found in reality.

The authors incorporated Allan and Burridge's (2006) classification of slang and Baker's (1992) translation strategies into this study for their structured approach to categorizing slang and their effectiveness in addressing translation challenges, respectively. Allan and Burridge's framework provides a robust basis for analyzing the usage of slang in movie subtitles, facilitating a nuanced examination of its various types. In addition, Baker's suggested several strategies that are crucial for ensuring accurate translation of slang expressions in translation, preserving their intended meaning and impact in the target language.

This study aims to stimulate academic discussion on the application of these theories in the context of movie subtitles. It also offers practical insights into effective strategies for handling slang translation, especially in movie subtitles. Therefore, it brings out two research questions (1) What are the types of slang words used in the subtitles of *Venom: Let There Be Carnage*? (2) What are the strategies used to translate the slang words in the subtitles of *Venom: Let There Be Carnage*?

Method

To analyze, the qualitative approach was used by the authors because it can describe the phenomenon of slang words by revealing the different types of translation strategies used in slang (Merriam, 2009). According to Merriam, the process begins with the collection of relevant data, such as slang words and their translation strategies in the context of movie subtitles. The data is then coded and classified to facilitate in-depth interpretation of the meaning of the slang words and the way they are translated. In accordance with Creswell (1994) and his approach to qualitative research, he emphasizes systematic steps. He notes that data collection commences with the selection of a pertinent case or context.

In connection, the data collected from the movie *Venom: Let There Be Carnage*, specifically slang words that appeared and were utilized by the characters. The data were gathered based on the various English slang terms found in the source language, and the translated slang terms were analyzed in order to identify the translation strategies used by the translator. Then, the quality of the translated work can be predicted using these strategies.

To analyze the data, the authors use a similar step as Merriam (2009). First, collect and classify the types of slang words which were uttered by the characters using Allan and Burridge theory (2006). Allan and Burridge's suggested five types of slang words namely fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, clipping. Second, identify the strategies used to translate the slang words using theory of translation strategies suggested by Baker (1992). Baker (1992) suggested that they are seven translation strategies: translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using loan word, translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, translation by omission.

Furthermore, after classify the slang words and its translation strategies, the author identifies the most dominant type of translation strategy employed by the translator in the movie. Then, make interpretation of

the findings of the study by providing an explanation of each strategy employed by the translator to translate the slang words in the movie. Lastly, brief explanation of the dominant type, draw the conclusion about translation strategies applied in slang word in the data.

Result and Discussion

1. Types of Slang Words Used in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage*

Based on the categorization of the types of slang suggested by Allan and Burridge (2006), the study found 45 slang words in the English version of *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie. There are five types of slang words that are suggested by Allan and Burridge (2006), namely fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, clipping. The researcher only discovered four out of five types of slang, and the number of each type of the data is presented in the table as follows.

Table 1. Types of Slang found in the Movie

No	Type of Slang	Occurrences
1	Fresh and Creative	17
2	Flippant	15
3	Imitative	9
4	Acronym	0
5	Clipping	4
	Total	45

As the table above shows, the slang words contained in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie in the English version belong to four of five categories suggested by Alan and Burrige (2006). They consist of fresh and creative with 17 words, flippant with 15 words, imitative with 9 words, and clipping with 4 words. In the following explanation, the researcher only gives a few examples for each type. The selected samples represent all the results of the research.

A. Fresh and Creative

According to this type, using a different vocabulary to express something in a casual atmosphere is a sign that a word is slang (Allan and Burrige 2006). The slang term *bingo!* taken from the scene when Venom tried to prove to Eddie that his drawing was similar to the one found in the internet.

Venom: "Now, pay attention. Bingo!"

Eddie: "Holy cow!"

The slang word *bingo* offers a concise and unexpected way to express certainty or agreement. Derived from the game, *bingo* repurposes itself into a word with meaningful implications, making it fresh and creative in its usage. Another sample from fresh and creative slang is the word *buddy*.

Venom: "Don't worry buddy, I will get you through this."

The utterance in datum was taken when Venom was talking to Eddie. In this part, it is the way Venom called his best friend, Eddie Brock. The slang word *Buddy* refers to a fellow friend in a casual way. This word is frequently used to refer to close friends or pals because of how intimate their friendship is to the point where they utilize it in conversation.

B. Flippant

Flippant is slang that consists of two or more words in which the words composed do not have any correlation to the denotative meaning. The slang word *holy shit* taken from the scene when Eddie finally got to meet Anne after break up and he found out that Anne is engaged to Dan.

Anne: "Yeah, that... it's Dan."

Eddie: "Holy shit, Anne. Way to go."

The slang word *holy shit* is considered to be flippant because *holy* and *shit* are two very different words with quite different meanings. *Holy* typically signifies something sacred or divine, while also used informally to express surprise or admiration. *Shit* is vulgar expression for faces and can also convey strong emotions. When combined into phrases, it has different meaning, which is frequently used to describe viewing something surprising or shocking.

C. Imitative

An imitative phrase is one that derives from a word in Standard English in a different meaning, or combines the two different word to create a new word. The slang word *weirdo* can be found in the movie, when Venom was walking in the middle of a crowd of people who are having a Halloween party.

Venom: "Look at all these weirdos."

Venom: "My kind of people."

This word imitates from the other word *weird* which means *something unusual*. The slang term *weirdo* is classified as an imitative since it derives from other words while maintaining its original meaning.

Another example is slang word *gonna* that was taken from the scene when Camille checked on Frances' condition which took place in the hospital.

Camille: "He's not gonna find you."

The slang word *gonna* derives from a combination of two words, which originates from the word *going* and *to*, which means *will*. In the dialogue, when Camille said *he's he's not gonna find you, it means he is not going to find you*.

D. Clipping

Clipping refers to the deletion of specific elements of a word in slang words,

which is usually used to convey a certain point in communication. The slang word *champ* taken from the scene when Anne said goodbye to Eddie, after he saved her from the Carnage.

Eddie: "Take Care."

Anne: "Yeah, you, too, champ."

The word *champ* is a slang term where the meaning of the word *champion* is preserved despite the *-ion* element being removed.

Another example was taken when Dan first saw Venom transform into a creepy form, he was shocked and immediately asked Anne, if she had seen it.

Anne: "Yeah hon, I've seen it."

The word *hon* comes from the word *honey*, in context, a term of endearment for a loved one. The *-ey* part is deleted and still has the word meaning.

2. Translation Strategies Used in Venom: Let There Be Carnage

The researcher discovered seven strategies among all of translation strategies suggested by Baker (1992) which the translator employed in translating the English slang words. The types of translation strategies and the number of their occurrences are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Translation Strategies found in the Movie

Translation Strategies	Occurrences	Percentage
Translation by a more general word (superordinate)	21	46,60%
Translation by more neutral/less expressive word	4	8,80%
Translation by cultural substitution	3	6,60%
Translation using loan word	1	2,20%
Translation by paraphrase using related word	7	15,50%
Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word	3	6,60%
Translation by omission	6	13,30%
Translation by illustration	0	0%
Total	45	100%

In the table above, the findings of translation strategies used in the Indonesian version of *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie are presented by the researcher. The results show that the researcher was unable to find the translation by illustration used by the translator. In order to maintain efficacy and avoid repeating analysis, the researcher only provides one instance for each translation strategy used to translate the slang words. The selected samples represent all the results of the research.

A. Translation by a More General Word (Superordinate)

Slang translation strategy is referred to the use of popular words or phrases with comparable lexical or referential meanings and intentional meanings. In the movie, the

slang term *Bingo* is used to express the similarity between his drawings and the island's image on the internet.

SL: "Bingo!"

TL: "Tepat!"

The Indonesian word *tepat* is a translation of the English slang phrase *bingo* which means *exactly* in English. It implies that the translation can still disseminate the similar meaning. The word *bingo* is used to announce a successful result that is quick or unexpected. This strategy was applied by the translator since the word *exactly* and the English slang term *bingo* both have comparable expressive meaning.

Another slang term in the movie is *nope* is used by Venom to reject Eddie's weird apology.

SL: "Nope."

TL: "Gak."

The slang term *nope* in English is translated into Indonesian word *gak* which means *no*. It indicates that the translation is still able to convey the same meaning. The English slang word *nope* and the term *gak* both have the same referential and expressive meanings.

B. Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word

This slang translation strategy involves using a word or phrase which is commonly used and has a comparable meaning but is either less expressive or more neutral. The slang term *asshole* taken from scene when Venom insults Eddie because Eddie cannot fight Carnage by himself and needs help from Venom.

SL: "Let's go save that asshole"

TL: "Ayo kita selamatkan si bodoh itu!"

From above, it can be seen that *asshole* is translated into *bodoh*. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, the literal meaning of *asshole* is anus, which in Indonesian is *dubur*.

The movie's subtitle is very different from its literal meaning. The translation just aims to make the TL audience understood by

changing *asshole* to *bodoh*. Therefore, the translation seems more neutral. *Bodoh* is a term that can be used to insult someone in Indonesia.

Another example the slang word that used this strategy is slang word *Bottom feeder*. In the movie, Venom mocked Eddie by saying that he was a bottom-feeder. With context, Venom hates Eddie when he refuses to take responsibility for himself.

SL: "You're a bottom-feeder!"

TL: "Kau adalah orang rendah!"

The slang phrase *bottom-feeder* can be defined as *a loser who has a total lack of responsibility to provide for oneself*. In the movie, Venom mocked Eddie by saying that he was a bottom-feeder. With context, Venom hates Eddie when he refuses to take responsibility for himself. The slang phrase *bottom-feeder*, which is meant to convey a strong sentiment of hatred, may have been translated using this strategy into a more neutral or less expressive word of language *orang rendah* (the translator might mean *orang rendahan*), which means *low person*.

C. Translation by Cultural Substitution

Cultural substitution is a strategy for translating slang terms uses a culture-specific words. In the movie, this slang word is used

by the character Venom to express his annoyance towards humans that he could not get into.

SL: "Crapola!"

TL: "Menyebalkan!"

The term *crapola* is a term for the cultural expression slang by swearing. The literal translation for *crapola* is *omong kosong*, which means *nonsense*. However, the translator substitutes a cultural term for swearing in order to convey the expressive meaning of Bahasa Indonesia, *menyebalkan!* which means *annoying*.

Another example, that used this strategy is *Dude*.

SL: "Dude, what are you doing in my room?"

TL: "Bung, kenapa kau di kamarku?!"

From the datum above, the strategy is regarded as a cultural substitution since only American natives use the word *dude*, meanwhile British people would use the word *mate*. In the target language, particularly in Bahasa Indonesia, the word *bung*, which is directed at the word *bruh* and comes from the same language as the source language, is known as the Bahasa-English term. The researcher attempts to identify the equivalent in the source language, which is

why cultural substitution is used as a translation strategy.

D. Translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation

When using this strategy, the translator may borrow a word from the source language and incorporate it in the translation into the target language. In the movie, this slang term is used by Eddie who still hasn't accepted the fact that his ex-girlfriend, Anne is engaged to another man.

SL: "super happy for you because of your engagement?!"

TL: "super bahagia karena pertunanganmu?!"

From the data above, the word *super* denotes something that is more than anything else. However, the word *sangat* in Bahasa Indonesia can be used to say that something is more than anything else. The translator may decide to use a loan word in order to maintain its expressive meaning.

E. Translation by using the related word

The term or phrase employed in this slang translation strategies has a comparable referential or lexical meaning but a different expressive meaning. In the movie, this slang

word is used by Eddie to tell Anne that he is just *hanging around*.

SL: "I'm just hanging around."

TL: "aku sedang bersantai."

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the slang words *hanging around* is meant to refer to pass time idly or in relaxing or socializing. The slang words *hanging around* was translated by the translator into the word *bersantai* in Indonesian, which in this context indicates *relaxing*. It can be seen from this translation that the slang expression was paraphrased.

Another instance is the slang word *weirdos* that is used by Venom to address the people who attend the Halloween party dressed in odd or bizarre costumes.

SL: "Look at all these weirdos."

TL: "Lihat orang-orang aneh ini."

The word *weirdo* means an extraordinarily strange or eccentric person (Merriam-Webster Dictionary). The slang phrase *weirdos* were translated by the translator into the word *orang-orang aneh* in Indonesian. The word *weirdo* comes from the word *weird* which means *aneh* in Indonesian. The definition and translation of the word seem to have meanings that are similar to the source meaning. The paraphrasing of the

slang uses words which related to the definition and meaning of *weird*.

F. Translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word

It is a strategy where the source language is translated to the target language which has different meanings. In the movie, Camella told France that her boyfriend had managed to escape from prison, but she emphasized that he would not be able to find her. Frances in a fury challenges Camella to come to her.

SL: "Screw you!"

TL: "Hampiri aku!"

The slang term *screw* means refer to *messed up* or *damaged*. However, the phrase *screw you* in this context is employed to denote *approaching*. Despite having a distinct lexical meaning from the English slang word, the Indonesian term *hampiri aku* still conveys the similar expressive meaning.

Another example of translation by paraphrasing using the unrelated word appear when Eddie becomes enraged when Kasady brings up his mother's murder in the past in which his father did not ever want to see Eddie again. Eddie then swore at Kasady by saying *You son of a bitch*.

SL: "You son of a bitch!"

TL: "Kau kurang ajar!"

From the selected utterance above, *son of a bitch* translated into *kurang ajar*. The slang term *son of a bitch* means refers to a *jerk* or *asshole*. However, in this context, the phrase *son of a bitch* is used to refer to someone who is *insolent*. This demonstrates that in certain situations, eventhough the source item's notion is not lexicalized in the target language, paraphrasing strategies can still be used. Since "son of a bitch" is not lexicalized in the TL, the translator altered it to the expletive *kurang ajar*, which is well-known to Indonesian audiences.

G. Translation by omission

This strategy is used when the translator decides not to translate a word or phrase. However, it is suggested that this strategy be used as an alternative in order to accurately convey a certain concept in a given context that is readable.

SL: "Eddie is going to have fight this battle by his little bitch self."

TL: "Eddie harus menghadapinya sendiri."

The translation appears to be understandable and clear as well. It can be

seen that the word *bitch* is omitted. In this case, *bitch* is a general insult. Therefore, even though the word *bitch* is not translated, the main message of SL is still maintained to TL.

Another instance slang word that used in the movie is *pal*.

SL: "Slow down, pal!"

TL: "Pelan-pelan!"

The translator chose to omit the slang term *pal*. The slang term *pal* lexically means *a friend*. The data above indicates that the translator considered that it is unnecessary to translate the slang term *pal*. It may be determined that the decision to omit this slang term from Indonesian does not alter the meaning of the source language. Nonetheless, the Indonesian translation of the slang word *pal* has a less expressive meaning than the source due to this omission.

3. Interpretation of Translation Strategies of Slang Words in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie

After identifying the data, the study was discovered 45 data of slang words. Four out of five types of slang by Allan and Burridge (2006, 69) are found in the English version of *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie.

The type of slang words, which most frequently appears is the fresh and creative type with a total of 21 data. It can be concluded that this type is the most common type of slang. As Allan and Burridge (2006) define this type which is in express something in a casual atmosphere, and this atmosphere is suitable for slang because it prioritizes familiarity, informality, and social relationships over adherence to formal rules. In this context, individuals often seek to establish rapport and express themselves in ways that suit their peers or community. Specifically, for youth because English slang plays a significant role in their daily conversations (Abu Syahdeh 2004). Using slang with its unconventional vocabulary and fun language games can help foster a relaxed and inclusive atmosphere where speakers can feel more comfortable and authentic.

On contrary, the clipping slang is the least frequent type of slang words which were used by the characters in the movie with only 4 occurrences. The use of clipped language in movies is a deliberate choice by filmmakers, but filmmakers avoid using clipped slang because it can sometimes be ambiguous, especially if the context or intended meaning is not clear. This can lead to misunderstandings or confusion for the

audience. Specifically, since movie aim to be understandable to a wide audience.

Furthermore, the acronyms slang is notably absent from the film, primarily because such language forms can feel out of place in casual conversational settings. According to Caterev (2018), acronyms are extensively utilized in technical writing. The purpose is to enhance efficiency, condensing complex terms into concise shorthand. However, this study adopts a conversational style typical of movies as an object, and none of the characters engage in writing scenes

Furthermore, regarding the interpretation of translation strategies found using Mona Baker's framework, seven out of eight translation strategies identified by Baker (1992, 26-42) can be observed in the Indonesian version of the movie *Venom: Let There Be Carnage*.

The most frequently used strategy for translating slang words is *translation by a more general word (superordinate)*, with 21 occurrences, accounting for 46.6% of the total data. The finding is in line with Nugroho and Shepia's (2019) study as it is supported by Baker's (1992) argument, who stated that translation by a more general word (superordinate) is the most common strategy for resolving many various types of non-

equivalence. It more frequents also related to an endeavor to express the significance of the slang terms as explicitly as feasible to the Indonesian audience. Based on the data obtained from the use of this strategy, the translation results consistently preserve the intended meaning within the context of the source language. Additionally, it maintains specificity, addressing the issue of specificity that can arise with this strategy.

Meanwhile, the least frequent strategy is translation using a loan word or a loan word with an explanation, with just one occurrence, accounting for 2.2% of the total data. Translating the English slang words using loan word or loan word with explanation is the least used is probably because the use of loan word or loan word with explanations can make the audience confused. In the context of this strategy occurred when translation the word *super* is because translator want to maintain its expressive meaning, which denotes something that is more than anything else. Even though, the word *sangat* in Bahasa Indonesia can be used to say that something is more than anything else. Another reason is that the English word *super* is commonly used and understood by most people in Indonesia.

In addition, the translation strategy using illustration was not found in the object due to space constraints on the screen, which do not allow for lengthy illustrations. Furthermore, all the slang words in the movie have equivalent meanings in the target language, making it unnecessary to translate slang words or phrases with illustrations. This finding aligns with Andriyani's (2018) study, which also identified seven out of the eight strategies suggested by Mona Baker.

In cases *Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word*, there are specific issues. For example, when translating *bottom-feeder* to express contempt, the translator used the Indonesian term *orang rendah*, which means *low person*. However, the translation lacks the suffix *-an*, potentially causing ambiguity as it could be interpreted to refer to someone who is physically short rather than conveying the intended meaning of contempt. On one hand, the use of this translation strategy can also serve as a politeness strategy. For instance, the source language word *asshole*, which in Indonesian is *dubur*, was translated to *bodoh*. This translation maintains the insulting connotation while being less offensive, thereby preserving the intended insult.

The researcher can infer from the data and analysis that *Venom: Let There Be Carnage's* English-Indonesian most of the translation strategies is still considered effective and appropriate to use. The meaning and the idea of the English slangs used in the movie can be clearly conveyed since many Indonesian words have meanings that are comparable or close to the English slang words. The translations appear to be more understandable, natural, and familiar to the target language audience. Nonetheless, there still strategy that need to improve to avoid mistranslation.

Conclusion

This study was conducted to explore the slang words used in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie. In particular, this study examined the translation strategies of English slang words in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* into the Indonesian version. The slang words were collected from the English transcription from the website *movies.fandom.com*, and the Indonesian subtitle of the movie in *Netflix*. All of the data examined in this study was obtained from the utterances spoken by the characters in the movie.

Based on the findings and the discussions, the researcher comes to the conclusion that there are 45 slang words that were collected in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie. Four out of five types of slang defined by Allan and Burridge (2006) were found by the researcher based on research analysis. The types found were fresh and creative, flippant, imitative and clipping. Furthermore, the researcher also discovered seven out of eight strategies suggested by Baker (1992) to translate the slang words. The strategies found were translation by a more general word (superordinate) translation by paraphrase using related word, for translation by omission, translation by a more neutral or less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word and translation by a loan word or loan word with explanation. However, the researcher did not find the translation by illustration.

The finding shows that the most frequently used translation strategy in each category of slang word is the translation by a more general word (superordinate) which constitutes 46.6% of the total data. This indicates that the strategy seems to be related to an endeavor to express the

significance of the slang terms as explicitly as feasible to the Indonesian audience. On the other hand, translation using a loan word or loan word with explanation is the least used strategy which represents 2.2% of the total data. Loan words usually refer to culturally specific items that not everyone will comprehend. This strategy is the least used because using loan words or loan words with explanations can confuse the audience.

According to the findings of the study, fresh and creative slang appears most frequently due to the casual atmosphere of the scenes often dictates the use of specific translation strategies. Acronyms are typically absent, as they are more appropriate for written text rather than spoken dialogue. The general word strategy is frequently employed due to the prevalence of general terms within the dialogue. Conversely, the illustration strategy is seldom used, as there are spatial limitations in incorporating additional visuals within the scenes. Additionally, researchers also suggest that applying translation strategies should carefully consider the implications in the target language, especially because differences in affixation can alter meanings. Hopefully, this study can provide both practical and theoretical insights into slang translation strategies.

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