

**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS TRANSLATION IN *STEP UP*
MOVIES**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



Written by:

ALDIANA THETEKI

SRN: 173211044

**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES
UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA**

2023

ADVISOR SHEET

Subjects : Thesis of Aldiana Theteki

SRN : 173211044

To:

The Dean of

Faculty of Cultures and Languages

UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

in Surakarta

Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of

Name : Aldiana Theteki

SRN : 173211044

Title : *An Analysis of Slang Word Translation in "Step Up" movie*


has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (munaqasyah) to attain the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

Surakarta, April 4th, 2023

Advisor,



Ikke Dewi Pratama, SS., M.Hum.

NIP: 198905132017012136

RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis entitled *An Analysis of Slang Word Translation in "Step Up" movie* by Aldiana Theteki has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

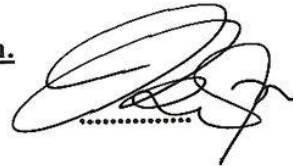
Chairman/1st Examiner : **Robith Khoiril Umam , S.S., M.Hum.**

NIP. 19871011 201503 1 006



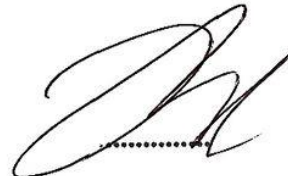
Secretary/2 Examiner : **Ikke Dewi Pratama, S.S., M.Hum.**

NIP. 198905132017012136



Main Examiner : **Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum.**

NIP. 19800616 201101 1 005



Surakarta, April 4th, 2023

Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Cultures and Languages



Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M. Ag.

NIP. 19710403 199803 1 005



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents namely my father Sumarno and my mother Ngatini who always be on my side and support me.
2. For myself thank you for not giving up.
3. My beloved brother, Nur Romadhoni
4. My beloved Family especially my aunty Ady Tyas Saputri
5. English Letters 2017.
6. My Lecturers of English Letters Major.
7. My Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

MOTTO

" Whoever follows a path to acquire knowledge, Allah will make easy for him a path to paradise.."

(HR. Muslim)

الدُّنْيَا الْحَيَاةُ تُغُرُّكُمْ فَلَا

“So never let the life of this world deceive you.”

(Q.S Fatir: 5)

“On the way there is no narrow passage more difficult than this, lucky those who do not bring malice as a friend..”

(Jalaludin Rumi)

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Aldiana Theteki

SRN : 173211044

Study Program : English Letters

Faculty : Culture and Languages

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis *An Analysis of Slang Word Translation in "Step Up" movie* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, April 4th, 2023

Stated by,



Aldiana Theteki

SRN. 173211044

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil‘alamin.

All praise be to Allah SWT, God Almighty for his blessings, helping, loving and mercies, so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled *An Analysis of Slang Word Translation in “Step Up” movie*. Then, Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the Messenger of God and such a good inspiration for Muslims.

The thesis won't be finished without help, support, motivation, advice and suggestions from important people in my life. The researchers would like to express gratitude for all the kindness, happiness and support they shared during the thesis writing process. This goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudhofir, M. Pd., as the Rector of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.
2. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S. Ag., M. Ag as the Dean of Languages and Cultures Faculty for approving this thesis.
3. The head of English Letters Department, Dr. M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum. Thankyou for giving permission of this thesis.

4. Ikke Dewi Pratama S.S., M.Hum. as the advisor, for his guidance, precious advice, corrections, and helps to revise the mistakes during the entire process of writing this thesis. May Allah SWT gives blessing to you.
5. Mohammad Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd. as the validators. May Allah SWT give you and your family health and blessing.
6. Arkin Haris, M.Hum. and Fakhuna'imah Rhina Zulkarnaen., M.Hum. as the rater. May Allah SWT bless you for the kindness.
7. Robith Khoiril Umam, M.Hum., Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum. and all lectures of English letters. Thank you for the knowledge and advice that shared during the learning process. May Allah SWT give blessing to all of them.
8. Dr. SF Luthfie Arguby Purnomo, S.S., M. Hum., as academic supervisor
9. My beloved and great parents Sumarno and Ngatini. Thank you for all the patience, never-ending support, prayers and advice given to me. May Allah SWT always gives you the blessing, health, remove all your worries and grant you to *Jannah*.
10. My brother, Nur Romadhoni and my sister in-law, Nurul Hidayati, S.E.
11. My beloved best friends, Affina Melga, Puput Widiyaningrum, Fine Rose Diah Kumala Sari, Ayu Mareta, Devi Lestari, Nourma Khoirunnisa. Thank you for all the memories, kindness and support. The researcher realizes that this thesis may be far from perfect. The author hopes this thesis will be helpful for researchers, especially readers in general.

12. My beloved best friends who always support, help and love like family:,
Ekky Desmareta, and Candra Pangestu Suwarno, S.T., Siska Vebyana,
S.H.
13. Lastly, to all persons that researcher cannot mention one by one, who has
always prays, helps and supports researcher to finish this thesis, thank you
very much

Surakarta, April 4th, 2023

The Researcher,

Aldiana Theteki

SRN. 173211044

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADVISOR SHEET	ii
RATIFICATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DEDICATION	iv
MOTTO	v
PRONOUNCEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
ABSTRACT	xii
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Limitation of the Study	7
C. Formulation of the Problem	7
D. Objective of the Study.....	8
E. Benefits of the Study.....	8
F. Definition of Key Terms	9
CHAPTER II	11
A. Theoretical Review	11
1. Translation.....	11
2. Subtitling	12
3. Subtitling Quality Assessment The FAR Model.....	14
4. Slang.....	17
5. Semantic equivalence	25
B. Step Up Movies.....	26
C. Previous Related Studies.....	29
CHAPTER III	32
A. Research Design.....	32
B. Data and Data Sources	33

C. Research Instrument.....	33
D. Data Collection Techniques	37
E. Data Validation Techniques.....	38
F. Data Analysis Techniques.....	39
CHAPTER IV.....	44
A. Finding	44
1. The Types of Slang word are found in “ <i>Step Up</i> ” movies.	44
2. The accuracy of slang word subtitles, in terms of the semantic equivalence in the “ <i>Step Up</i> ” movies.....	56
B. Discussion	60
CHAPTER V	64
A. Conclusions.....	64
B. Suggestion.....	66
BIBLIOGRAPHY	68
APPENDICES	71

ABSTRACT

Aldiana Theteki. 2023. *An Analysis of Slang Word Translation in Step Up Movies*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program. Cultures and Languages Faculty.

Advisor : Ikke Dewi Pratama, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : Slang Word, Semantic Equivalence, Translation Quality, Step Up Movie.

The research conducted to analyze the slang word in *Step Up* movies. This movies selected as the object of this research because it told about street dance life, and the movie contains slang words that are used by street dancers in their daily life. The objectives of research are to analyze the type of slang contained in the film Steps Up and the accuracy of slang translation in term of semantic equivalence in *Step Up* movies.

This research uses the theory from Patridge (2015) to classifying types of slang. Meanwhile the semantic equivalence uses the theory from Padersen (2017) to assess the accuracy of slang translations.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data collected is from the utterances contains slang within its content in *Step Up* movies. The data technique collection is documentation. The data obtained are processed and analyzed by researcher the validated by validator to ensure the validity and quality of the data obtained.

The results of this study revealed that a total of 61 data were found in the movies. the researcher found 3 types of slang namely: society slang, public house slang, workmen slang. Society slang is the most common type of slang with total 43 data. Public house followed in second place with 17 data, the workmen with 1 data. In addition, the researcher also found an error in the accuracy of the translation in term of semantic equivalence. Out of a total of 61 data, there are 3 data included in the standard error, and 58 data without error. Proving that slang modifications or developments retain their original meaning and context. The results indicate that slang is used as a cultural language in daily life conversation, as seen in the community conversations in the Step Up movies. Confirming that a region's culture has an impact on the languages that are spoken there.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, one of the most popular media industries known to many people in the world is movies. Movies is one of the values of a form of mass media that is able to provide entertainment to the community when people are tired of community activities in carrying out the routines of daily life. Movies acts as a means of communication used to spread entertainment that presents stories, events, music, drama, humor and other technical offerings. Movies is not a new thing for society, especially for modern society. With the progress of development and the achievements of increasingly sophisticated technology, the desire to watch moviess is easy to get. At any time we can watch various films, either through television shows, cinema buildings, VCDs, DVDs and even access them via the internet. Film is seen as one of the mass media that has the power and ability to reach many social segments because it is believed to be able to meet the needs and tastes of the community for entertainment as a refreshing time when they face life's activities. There are also many foreign films that are in demand by the Indonesian people.

The popularity of foreign movies that speak English stimulates is needs some Indonesians to translate the words in the movies or its subtitles. Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997) state that subtitling refers to the process of creating synchronized text or commonly referred to as subtitles. Subtitles are

usually located at the bottom of the screen, for film and television dialogue. A translator is needed to translate the film into the target language, so that people who do not understand English will be able to follow the dialogue and find meaning by reading the subtitles. According to Arbogast in Ali (as quoted in David Prasetyo, 2016) subtitle is a written translation of film dialogue that is produced on the screen and appears together with the appropriate dialogue. So, subtitles will appear along with speech or dialogue in the film. To produce a good translation that is easily understood by the public is not an easy job because there are many requirements that must be met in the method of translation and distribution of meaning. In this regard, a translator must expand his knowledge and improve his ability to express himself to get a good translation. Translators must consider the meaning, message, and culture of a film. The basic theory of translation states that the most important factor in translation activities is the translator's ability to convey the meaning of the source language to the target language.

Films can easily influence them to imitate the style and way of speaking of actors and actresses in films, especially when the characters use slang, so they are interested in watching films. Films as entertainment for society. By watching American films, especially those that focus on gangsters, mafia, or teenagers where films contain a lot of slang. In addition, people can learn the culture used by American people too (Andriani, 2016). One of the films that contains a lot of slang in conversation in every scene is the film Step Up. Explanation of examples of slang in this film will be explained by researcher in more detail in this study.

In this case, it is important to analyze the film because many people watch it and the film contains language used in everyday life such as slang. However, analysis of the translation of slang words in films, especially English-Indonesian subtitles, is rarely found. In previous studies, many have analyzed the types or classifications of slang words and other studies have analyzed the strategies used to translate slang words, but they use different methods or theories. The reason for choosing slang as an object is because the researcher wants to researching about the meaning of slang and the type of slang used in the "Step Up" movies and why slang is widely used in the film. In this study, the researcher analyzed the Step Up movies with the genre of Dance Roman and a western film that motivates to fight for dreams. This film, starring the famous actor Channing Tatum and actress Jenna Dewan, tells the story of a young man named Tyler Gage who achieves his dream of becoming a dancer. The researcher chose the movies object because the researcher focused on researching dance with romance theme, where a group or dance community in their daily communication. Not only that, in the film there are dances where groups and auditions are held. There, he forms an alliance with Nora Clark, a ballerina played by Jenna Dewan, in order to triumph in a dance competition. The reasons for choosing this movie is that it explores the background of American culture and the impact of culture on compelling dialogue.

In addition, in *Step Up* movies there is language that is vulgar, humorous, loud, even a little dirty or can be said to be slang. Slang is considered as the dominant informal language and expression used by certain groups or people to

communicate on a daily basis. Street dance is related to slang because it frequently originates and develops in groups of people who identify and express themselves through slang. Slang is a term or phrase that is informal and unique to a certain social or cultural group. Matiello, 2008 states that slang is usually used by people to show close relationships, to gain intimacy, to help them increase their sense of solidarity and also to be embroidered in the same lifestyle. There are some interesting things to study because the subtitles are translated into the Indonesian version, where the text messages are translated into slang in their daily lives.

Slang is frequently used by dancers in the context of street dancing to interact with one another and build their sense of community. Slang in street dance may consist of specific words, an unusual vocabulary, or a particular speaking manner. This can include terms from the dance world like "popping," "locking," and "b-boying" (breaking), as well as terms from the hip-hop world like "fresh," "dope," "bumpin'," and others. Slang used in street dancing can also give insight into the culture and identity that are intimately associated with the dance form. Slang can give street dancers a sense of authenticity and individuality when communicating. Slang can also contribute to the growth of a sense of belonging and fellowship among street dancers. Therefore, in this study, trying to analyze the type of slang that occurred and the accuracy of slang translations in terms of semantic equivalence in *Step Up* movies. There are three types of semantic equivalence: reference, connotation, and pragmatics. To understand from the translation analysis of the *Step Up* movies.

The growth of slang has been extremely quick. This is thus because it is affected by a variety of things, including era advancements, trends, the environment, and many others. This does not allow for casual language use, though. In order to prevent language from losing its original meaning. Padersen (2017) contends that accurateness in language use must be centered on its meaning and connotations. As a result, semantic equivalence is required to assess a language's level of correctness. Equivalence in reference describes how two phrases or linguistic forms refer to the same references or objects. Equivalence in connotation describes how two expressions or patterns of language have subtle differences or comparable hidden meanings. Equivalence in pragmatics refers to the resemblance of two kinds of language or expression's communicative function or purpose in a given context. here is an example of the translation analysis:

ST : “Hey, yo, DJ Sand! Drop hat beat *homey*”

TT : “Hey DJ Sand! Hentikan musiknya, *kawan*”.

The conversation above happened in minute 45:51 movie 2 when all the dance members were busy in the dance competition room. Those words were spoken by Tuck as he spoke to one of the DJs in the room. Judging from the conversation, the writer considers that the word "homey" is included in the slang type "public house". The researcher categorized the word “homey” in source language to “kawan” since that the use of slang implies a summons to an object. A DJ is regarded as the owner of a discotheque in this context. In this manner, the meaning conveyed is consistent and similar. Meanwhile, in the target language it is not included in semantic error because the target language conveys its meaning

clearly, the meaning hidden in slang words can be transformed into a form that is understood. The translator creates a suitable translation according to the context.

ST : “Just go, this is *wack*”

TT : “pergilah, pesta ini *gila*”

The conversation above happened in minute 03:01 movie 1 where the conversation was from Mac Charter to his sister who was in a crowded place in a narrow alley to ask his younger brother to leave. From the conversation, the writer assumes the word "wack" belongs to the type of "society slang". The researcher categorized the word “wack” in source language to “gila” in target language as society slang because it can be seen that slang is used to convey preference. The purpose of utilizing such "wack" language is to modify the meaning of the entire narrative while maintaining the original meaning. This translation is based on the conditions and characteristics of a particular environment or group. Meanwhile, in the conversation above the translator can also convey the meaning clearly so that there are no errors semantics.

In this study, researcher analyzed the types of slang found in the translation that occurred and the quality of the slang translation in terms of semantic equivalence, the meaning and significance in a language or language in the Step Up movies (Padersen (2017)). So, it is very important to apply translators in translating the right way in changing the target language so that ideas do not overlap. This phenomenon is interesting to study because in Slang is context-specific and might differ depending on a person's region, community, and time period, so it's crucial to keep this in mind. Slang can therefore be understood

differently depending on the environment and community and how it is used in street dance, translators must pay attention to two things: the message conveyed correctly and why the translator uses the type in the target language. Explanation Based on the above, the researcher stated that researcher would conduct research with the title **AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS TRANSLATION IN STEP UP MOVIES.**

B. Limitation of the Study

The author analyzed slang words as the object of the research. This study focuses on assessing the accuracy of translation in translating slang found in the film Step Up sequel directed by Anne Fletcher released in 2006, Step Up 2 ; *The Street* (2008), Step Up 3D released in 2010, Step Up 4 *Revolution* (2012), and Step Up ; *All in* (2014). This study uses the theory of Patridge (2015) to classify the types of slang according to its type. Then use Pedersen's theory (2017) to assess the accuracy of slang translations Pedersen (2005) composes the FAR Models in which the functional equivalence is the most important element. There are two aspect in functional equivalence ; Semantic and Stylistic. This research focuses on the semantic analysis which aims to analyze the level of accuracy of the meaning. Slang is used to evaluate and assess the level of accuracy of a language change based on semantic equivalence.

C. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the research focus above, this research tries to answer the following problem.

1. What types of slang words are found in “*Step Up*” moviess ?

2. How is the quality of slang word subtitles, in terms of the semantic equivalence, in “*Step Up*” movies ?

D. Objective of the Study

In connection with the analysis problems as mentioned above, the objectives of the study are :

1. To describe the types of slang word are found in “*Step Up*” movies.
2. To describe the quality of slang word subtitles, in terms of the semantic equivalence in the “*Step Up*” movies.

E. Benefits of the Study

With this research, it is hoped that it can make the following contributions.

1. Theoretical benefit

This research is expected to be an additional perspective in translating slang and also be an additional knowledge for students, especially in English in learning slang forms and translation strategies.

2. Practical Benefit

English Literature Student Researchers hope that the discovery of this topic can be a reference and additional knowledge for writers and all English literature students in understanding slang. Other research Researchers hope that these findings can be used as additional information about related objects studied in terms of slang.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Slang

According to B. Spolsky (1998:35) The importance of language in establishing social identity is also shown in the case of slang.

2. Translation

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language. (Newmark, 1981:7)

3. Subtitling

Subtitling according to Karamitraoglou (2000) is the translation of the spoken (written) source text of an AV product into a written target text which is added on to the images of the original product at the bottom of the screen.

4. FAR Model

The FAR model (functional equivalence, acceptability, readability) is a model used in translation evaluation which focuses on the quality of translation in subtitles (Jan Pederson, 2017).

5. Semantic Equivalence

According to Newmark, P. (1988) stated that semantic intends to reserve the form of the original in translation and to reproduce the original contextual meaning as closely as possible.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

1. Translation

a. Definition of Translation

There are many definitions of translation according to experts. The translation is the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so close that the TL structures will be seriously distorted (Mc. Guire, 1980:2). (Newmark, 1981: 7) also adds that translation is a craft consisting to replace a written message and/or statement in one language with the same message and/or statement in another language.

Based on the definition of translation experts conclude that translation is the process of translating one language into another language to help people understand the text they want to know from a language they do not understand or speak without having to learn the source language first.

b. Type of Translation

The type of translation is divided into three types, namely written translation, spoken translation, and audio-visual.

- 1) Written translation, Written translation is a language transfer that only translates writing or text in a document, book, article, etc.

2) Spoken translation, a process of transferring spoken messages from the source language to the target language with spoken language spoken directly by the speaker. according to Seleskovitch (1978: 2) spoken translation is "the interpretation of covering a spoken message into another spoken language".

3) Audio-visual, According to Anderson (1994:99), audio-visual media is a series of electronic images containing image elements that are poured through video tape and accompanied by audio sound elements. The two most common forms of audiovisual translation are dubbing and subtitles.

a) Dubbing according to Sharei, Yazdanmehr, & Esfahani (2017) is the process of translating spoken source texts with the aim of adapting the conversations of these characters so that they are easily accepted according to local culture, usually at the bottom of the screen.

b) Subtitling according to Gambir (1994) is defined as the process of transferring a longer source language to a shorter one, from spoken language to written text through audiovisual media. He added interpretations of verbal speech combined with various cultural and social symbolic signs.

2. Subtitling

a. Definition of Subtitling

Subtitles are voiceover, presenting the translated language and source simultaneously, by converting speech to text without changing the source voice track. The written text that appears is usually positioned over the image, is the target language and the spoken character is called the source language. The subtitles usually appear at the bottom of the screen, although the placement may vary, the subtitles are usually at the bottom of the screen. Subtitles follow the original flow of the dialogue, appearing and not appearing synchronized with the corresponding sections in the original dialogue. Inter-language subtitles translate the source language to the target language in the form of one or more lines of synchronized written text. These verbal messages include not only words, such as dialogue, commentary, and song lyrics, but also displays, such as written signs and newspaper headlines.

According to Chiaro (2008: 141), subtitling is one of the most widespread modalities adopted for translating products of audiovisual translation besides dubbing. Meanwhile, according to Cintas and Anderman (2009: 8) describe that audiovisual translation is now one of the most vibrant and vigorous fields within Translation studies. In another word, audiovisual translation is one of the Translation studies' branches.

Due to the definition from above, it can be concluded that subtitles are text translations of foreign language dialogs from television shows or movies at the bottom of the screen. In this regard, subtitles function to make it easier for the audience to understand the meaning spoken in the dialogue.

3. Subtitling Quality Assessment The FAR Model

Quality means very different things depending on personal perspective. Assessment of subtitle quality using the inter-language FAR model by Pedersen (2017) The letters FAR represent the three areas assessed in the FAR model. The first area is Functional Equivalence, i.e. how well the message or meaning is conveyed in the subtitle translation. The second area is Acceptability of the subtitles, i.e. how well the subtitles adhere to the norms of the target language. The third area is Readability, which is how easy the subtitles are for viewers to process. For each of the FAR areas, how to find faults and classify their severity intersubjectively. Thus, minor errors may go unnoticed, and only break the illusion if the viewer pays attention. Standard errors are errors that tend to break the contract and break the subtitles for most viewers. Serious errors can affect their understanding not only of that subtitle, but of the following subtitles, either because of incorrect information, or because it is so overt that it takes a while to let go of it and resume reading the subtitles automatically. the following three parameters of the FAR model :

a. Functional Equivalence

The subtitle will convey what is said and what is meant. Otherwise what was said or what was meant was not given, the result would be a clear error. If only what is meant is conveyed, this is not an error; it's just standard subtitle practice, and could be preferred over verbatim rendering. If only what was said (and not what was meant), it would be considered an error as well, because that would be misleading. There are two kinds of equivalence errors, namely semantics and stylistics.

1) Semantic Equivalence

In describing the degree of central semantic equivalence in interlanguage translation, and the perceived lower tolerance for errors that users of interlanguage translations have, the penalty points for minor semantic equivalence: 0.5, standard: 1, and serious: 2. Lexical errors include terminology errors whose errors do not affect understanding. The audience and the plot of the film. There are cases where speech that is considered important in the film's plot is left without subtitles. These cases are categorized as standard errors. Subtitles that are categorized as standard errors still have true meaning and do not hinder the viewer's understanding of the single subtitle. A serious error in functional equivalence leaves the viewer's understanding of subtitles nil. This error also interferes with the illusion contract for more than one subtitle

2) Stylistic Equivalence

Stylistic equivalence are not as serious as semantic errors because they do not cause misunderstanding from the audience but only cause distraction. A stylistic error would be an error in the case of an incorrect address, incorrect register or use of another language which does not conform to the original style, for example the use of modern language in historical films. As stated above, functional equivalence focuses on the message or meaning in the source text and on how adequately it has been rendered into the target language. Equivalence here is to be understood as

pragmatic equivalence as subtitling entails condensing, and the intended meaning of the source text message matters more than the actual words used in the utterance. This area is divided into two sub-areas: semantic errors and stylistic errors.

b. Acceptability

Acceptability is related to how well the target text conforms to the norms of the target language. Errors in this section are errors that make subtitles sound foreign or unnatural. There are three types of errors, namely grammatical errors, spelling errors, and idiomaticity errors

1) Grammatical Errors

Serious grammatical errors make the text difficult to read as well as understand. Minor mistakes are distractions that annoy the perfectionist (e.g. abusing 'who' in English). Standard error falls in between.

2) Spelling Errors

Spelling errors could be judged according to gravity in the following way: a minor error is any spelling error, standard errors change the meaning of the word, and serious errors would make a word impossible to read.

3) Idiomaticity errors

In this model, idiomaticity isn't intended to mean just the utilization of figures of speech, yet the common utilization of language; for example that which would seem normal to a local speaker of that language

c. Readability

Readability is the third and last area included in the model and it concerns the presentation of the subtitles and their technical aspects, how easy are subtitles for viewers to process. Readability issues are the following: errors of segmentation and spotting, punctuation and graphics, reading speed and line length.

- 1) Segmentation and Spotting
- 2) Punctuation and graphics
- 3) Reading Speed and Line Length

4. Slang

Slang is a term or word that is commonly used by people to describe everything related to life where the form of the word or expression is usually used by a group of people that aims to show solidarity or familiarity where there is a hidden message. Usually, certain social groups use slang to communicate internally and are considered non-standard in the language or dialect of the speaker. Slang is an informal language used by the general public with the intention of hiding something from the public or they just need to inform their group.

a. Nation of Slang

McKnight (1920) defined slang as a language of a highly colloquial type, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense (qtd, in Partridge 2). According to Akmajian et al (1984: 298), slang is

an informal style that character as a having great amount of abbreviation, shortening, contraction, and deletion. Usually, informal style is brief, to the point, and grammatically streamline. It occurs in casual, relaxed social settings in which spontaneous, rapid, and uncensored by the speaker. Slang is more common in speech than in writing and the words are often used in a particular context or by a particular group of people. From all the explanations above, it can be concluded that slang is an informal language filled with words new to the language, or old and current used words or phrases with new meanings. Especially young people or groups associated with slang.

Due to the definition from above, it may be concluded that slang is a form of word or expression that is usually used by a group of communities that aims to show solidarity or intimacy in which there are hidden messages.

b. Types of Slang

According to Eric Patridge (2015) in his book *slang. "Today and Yesterday"*, he states that *"The Different kind of Slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty four most important: after all, there are limits.* In this part the researcher only will explain some type of language. Some of slang type are:

1) Cockney

The first slang, apart from accent differences, they use some standard slang, such as commercial or military, like ordinary English speakers. But this last slang is what is commonly called cockney slang. The first slang, apart from the difference in accent, is exactly

the same as ordinary English speakers, they use one particular slang such as business or military. But this last slang is common and what is called cockney slang. There are two types of Cockney hos es. First, it is used by the educated middle class and those from their native regions. The other, spoken by semi-literate and somewhat illiterate people, is known as Cockney London of Street, which is also English spoken by London. An example of cockney slang that is commonly used in everyday conversation by educated and middle school people is “See the breeze and taste the sun” means an expression of summer enjoyment to escape from London to an open common. For example of the slang used by semiliterate and illiterate people “Up the pole” means drunk.

2) Public house slang

Public house slang is a group of words and phrases that make the recorded vocabulary smaller based on the nature of the subject. The characteristics of public house slang are friendly, cheerful, materialistic, but not deviant or rude. For example, “Round the corner” means a drink.

3) Workmen slang

Workmen slang is a type of slang that is related to public house slang. This is very closely related to the slang of traders and community activities in their work. Most of its users are laborers, both

urban laborers and agricultural laborers. For example, “Brass” means money.

4) Tradesmen slang

This type of slang is almost the same as workmen slang, but the tradesmen slang regard four slang as typical: tailor, butcher, chemist, and builder. The characteristics of tradesmen slang are almost the same as workmen slang, but the vocabulary comes from the activities of traders. For example, “House of parliament” means a meeting of tailors assistants and apprentices in the shop. .

5) Commerce slang

This slang is used in commerce and these words are closely related to commerce or business. A characteristic of trading slang is that the vocabulary represents commercial terms (especially stock exchange). For example, “Take the rate” means to borrow stock..

6) Art slang

The language and phrases of the arts were quickly adopted by the public. Slang artists are playful and represent themes such as esthetic, transcendental, and harmony for society. For example: “walled” means same as hung, which to some extent, it displaced

7) Society slang

Society slang means slang expressions that are commonly used in everyday conversation and connect people. Society slang is fashion because the center of the universe is society, and society is always looking for new things. The character of society slang is unstable. It

keeps changing as fashion changes. For example: “Cold tub” means a cold morning bath, and flapper means a very immoral young girl in her early teens.

8) Slang in public school and university

Users of this slang are students, in public homes, such as schools, dormitories, and private. There are two kinds of slang, namely proper slang and nonsense. For example, “A flower” means lie.

9) Publicity slang

Slang that stems from successful modern commerce because companies need phrases or rhymes that catch and impress the public. For example, “Sunlight” means Soap, “McDonald’s” means an American fast food restaurant.

10) Theater slang

Historically, slang was first used on stage in the seventh century. Until the eighteenth century, actors were so hated that they had certain words for self-protection. In the nineteenth century, theater began to exert a strong influence on plain, informal spoken English, and theater slang. For example: “Toga play” means a play on classical theme

11) Medicine slang

This slang is often used in the medical field. For example: “Dope” means anesthetic to dope, to give anesthetic.

12) Church slang

Slang has been on the forums for a long time, it must be said that the main propagators of pure English were established church

servants. For example: “Workus” means a church of England pleasantry at the expense of the Methodist chapels.

13) Soldiers slang

This slang comes from the army community which is usually used by soldiers. The characteristics of soldiers slang are:

- (a) Ancient soldiers words such as “pawny” means water.
- (b) A nickname like Aussies means Canadians.
- (c) Any drink-related word like “chin-chin” means toast.
- (d) Denting means prison.

c. Characteristics of slang

Anderson and Trudgill, Eble (1996) also describe many other slang stories. He further stated that "slang is also not under the control of geographic vocabulary". He clearly states that "slang is mostly colloquial, but not all colloquial expressions are slang. According to Stenström and Jorgensen, slang has several characteristics; here are some characteristics of slang (181):

- 1) *Slang is an emotive and connotative non-standard language.*

Slang is included in the category of language that maintains extraordinary status in the non-standard scope of language that makes it different from other vocabulary.

- 2) *Slang is characterized by a special function – group identification.*

Everyone who uses slang to hide secrets when appearing on prohibited acts or certain activities. These events establish a

special closeness between group members and communication within the group as well as increase the solidarity of internal group members. This is achieved through sharing the same experiences and the same views.

3) *Slang is commonly used by teenage*

Slang is used to maintain distance from authorities, non-group members or even friends, and is directed towards social superior. It is widely used in the youth community who have little power in society and whose members have to hide what they know or do.

Therefore, it can be concluded that slang is emotive and creative. non-standard language widely used by teenagers to hide secrets, to build closeness between their groups and to keep the authorities, non-group members, and even friends at a distance.

In addition, Dumas and Lighter propose four criteria to identify whether something is slang or not. They concluded that “when” something fits at least two criteria, the linguistically sensitive audience will react in a certain way. This reaction, which cannot be measured, is the main identifying characteristic of actual slang.” The criteria are (qtd. in Eble 11-12):

- 1) His presence would be much lower, at least for now, dignity of formal or serious speech or writing

- 2) Its use implies a special familiarity of the user be it reference or with a class of less-status or less-responsible people who have a special familiarity and use provision.
- 3) It is a taboo term in ordinary discourse with people from higher social status or greater responsibility.
- 4) It is used instead of the well-known conventional synonyms, mainly to (a) protect users from inconvenience caused by conventional goods or (b) to protect the user from further inconvenience or annoyance elaboration.

d. Functions Slang

In the previous section, as explained by the author, slang is a popular language that is often used in many areas of life and various forms of activities in everyday life. there are several reasons why slang.

Slang often identifies group membership and function as a way to identify members of the same group and exclude that group from society, and it is possible that many members of society do not understand the language of a group because they are only recognized by their own members. In other words, it performs "important social functions of being included in or excluded from intimate circles, using forms the language speakers use to identify or function within social subgroups" (Thorne 2006:1). Lègaudaitè also states that the purpose of using slang is related to social motives: "to facilitate social relations, identify group members, be secretive and show opposition to outside group members" (2002: 29).

Slang is used with the aim of creating a secret language and not easily understood by members of other groups. The use of slang allows a person to belong to a particular group and to function within it. Language codification can be used with several purposes: „may simply encode shared experiences, celebrate common views which may be based on (relatively) innocent pleasures (by, for example, schoolchildren, drinkers, sports fans, Internet users) as in forbidden activity." (Thorne 2006:2).

5. Semantic equivalence

In translation and linguistic theory, the idea of semantic equivalence is essential. Based on Padarsen (2017) This theory states that an effective translation must accurately convey the function and meaning of the original material in the target language without modifying it. In this situation, the translator must take into account the social, cultural, and linguistic context of both the source text and the target language. Therefore, to measure accuracy in translation, especially in slang, it is divided into several parts, there are:

- a. Equivalence in reference describes how two phrases or linguistic forms refer to the same references or objects. To preserve the structure of the source language and adapt it correctly in the target language, even if doing so means sacrificing an accurate representation of meaning or potentially different social or cultural nuances.
- b. Equivalence in connotation describes how two expressions or patterns of language have subtle differences or comparable hidden

meanings. Provides an effort to preserve the text's meaning and nuance while taking into account environmental, cultural, and societal changes between the source and destination languages. In this situation, the translator will make an effort to preserve the text's communicative intent and social function in the source language so that readers of the target language can understand it.

- c. Equivalence in pragmatics refers to the resemblance of two kinds of language or expression's communicative function or purpose in a given context. Although considering into account the cultural, social, and contextual distinctions between the source language and the target language, functional semantic equivalents aim to preserve the communicative intent and social function of texts in the source language. In this situation, the translator will make an effort to generate a translation that can be understood by speakers of the target language and satisfy their demands.

B. Step Up Movies

Step Up is an American youth movie with a dance-romantic genre. This step up film includes five films, the first was released *Step Up* in 2006, the second *Step Up 2 ; the street* was released in 2008, *Step Up 3D* was released in 2010, *Step Up Revolution* in 2012, then *Step Up ; All in* 2014.

Step Up (2006) tells of Tyler and Nora who accidentally meet at the Maryland School of the Arts, where Tyler works as a janitor, because Tyler is being punished by the state for vandalism and damaging public facilities. The two

met and fell in love, because they felt they had the same hobbies and talents in dance. In the end, they encourage each other to pursue their passions and dreams in the world of dance.

Step Up 2 ; *The Street* (2008) was released on 14 February 2008, the film was produced by Jon Chu and assisted by choreographer Jamal Sims. This film tells the story of Andie, an orphaned teenager, who now lives with Sarah, a friend of her late mother. Because of his love for dance he doesn't care about school, often skipping class to hang out with his dancing gang and often getting into trouble at school. with the many problems Andie received, Sarah finally decided to return Andie to Texas. Andie, who doesn't want to part with her friends, decides to refuse her return to Texas, Sarah gives her a second chance and Andie says yes. Then Andie joins a dance school and meets new friends with the condition that she will improve her behavior. his meeting with new friends made him aware of his love for dance as a talent that could change his behavior for the better.

Step Up 3D was released on October 12, 2010 and was produced by Anne Fletcher. This film tells of a crew of street dancers who come from New York City. The crew is called The Pirates, in this episode they have to show their courage and skills against the world's best hip hop dancers in a high-stakes competition. They have to win the "World Jam" competition to pay the rent for the building because The Pirates' training ground is going to be auctioned off by the bank. However, there were many conflicts in the middle of the film, one of which was a member leaving. With all the limitations of the practice site, an idea emerged from one of the crew, namely Mose, who performed a dance that was quite unique, namely by presenting a dance that had been modified using water.

They danced on a floor full of water making The Pirates win in this competition and bring home money as a prize.

Step Up 4 ; Revolution was released on August 16, 2012 directed by Scott Speer, this film tells about the struggles of Emily, a young woman, the daughter of a wealthy businessman who arrives in Miami hoping to become a professional dancer. Emily later meets Sean, the leader of a crew of flash mob street dancers, a form of group dance that takes place at a location and usually takes place suddenly. The Fool is the name of the dance group led by Sean. Sean himself is a waiter at a hotel owned by his father Emily. The two met and they fell in love, because of their love for dance. However, conflicts began to arise, when Emily's father tried to buy and build a building project on the land where Sean and his group practiced dance to later become a business center area. this puts Emily's relationship with her own father at risk. Not wanting to disappoint Sean and his friends, Emily then came up with an idea for The MOB's flash mob to highlight a social message rather than just a dance to help arouse the attention of many people to care more about what will happen in their area. And they did. The world pays attention to The MOB's dance and catches their message to save the environment from the hands of the capitalists. until finally a dance came and solved a problem

Step Up 5 ; All In was released on 25 July 2014 directed by Trish Sie. All In' is used as the fifth title of Step Up. This continues the story of Step Up: Revolution. As the title says, Step Up All In, several characters from each sequel appear in this film. in this film Sean tries to survive with his dancing hobby with his team The Mob, they try to audition in many places so that his team can continue to exist after the incident in Miami which once catapulted their team's

name. but things didn't go smoothly because Sean was abandoned by their team. Sean lives alone. But do not want to bury his ideals. Seeing another opportunity, he entered the Vortex competition and landed a three-year contract in Las Vegas. because he no longer had personnel, Sean finally contacted Mose to join The Mob. Moose also invited Sean to meet Andie (Briana Evigan) to invite several people to join the team that would be participating in the competition. Their video passed the audition and they were invited to the preliminaries in Vegas. they train hard every day and collect unique ideas to modify their dances. at the end of this episode they chose to collaborate fire and electricity in presenting the dance competition. this is what makes them win.

This movies was taken as a data source because there is slang found in this film and slang is very challenging because you have to fully master slang. Not only that, research discussing slang is very interesting to study.

C. Previous Related Studies

The first previous studies is Sari, R (2010) in her research entitled “Analysis of Slang Language Types in Rush Hour 2”. He analyzed the types of slang in the Rush Hour 2 movies. The purpose of his research was to determine the meaning of slang and the types of slang used in Breet Ramer's Rush Hour 2 movies. Another purpose is to explain the reasons for the use of slang in the film. the author uses qualitative research methods. Data retrieval by collecting Rush Hour 2 movies scripts. The similaity with this previous study is the existing theory

used in identifying the type of slang proposed by Eric Patridge (2015). Then the difference is discussion and objects used.

The second previous study is Istiqomah (2019) in her research entitled "The Social Network" her research discussed the Slang Language Subtitle Strategy in the Movies Entitled "The Social Network". This research focuses on analyzing the slang translation strategy used in the film "The Social Network. At the end of the research, the writer concludes that there are 30 slang words used in the film by adopting Baker's five translation strategies. The similarities in this previous study are in analyzing the translation of slang from English to Indonesian. Then the difference from previous studies is that this study focuses on the analysis of slang translation strategies by Baker to translate slang words in this film.

The third previous study is Glewwe (2012) in her research entitled "Translating French Slang: A Study of Four French Novels and Their English Translations." Her research examined the translation of French slang and nonstandard French form into English. The topic is investigated through a study of four contemporary French novels and their English translations. his research uses the idea of preserving lexical complexity in slang translations from Mattiello 2007 to measure the relative success of various slang translation practices. The results show that most of the slang in French novels is translated into Standard English. The similarity with this previous study is that both studies discuss the translation of slang. Then the differences is the discussion and the object used.

The fourth previous study is Hafni, Hendra, and Diana (2020) research entitled "An Analysis Of Slang Term In The "Deadpool" movie". This research

focus on the investigating the types of slang and finding out the functions of the slang used in the “Deadpool” movie. The similarity with this previous study is the analyze the slang transformation which is to find the types of the slang languages in movie. The differences are the research is the functions of the slang used and the object analyze.

The last previous studi is, Abramovaitė (2012) in her research entitled "Literary Style in Translation: Slang in J.D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*" her research discusses the characteristics of slang in Nida's (1964) theory of dynamic equivalence in translation, with the main emphasis on translation of slang . The researcher groups the examples of slang translations discussed according to the agreed translation strategies and reveals the effect of the translation strategies used by the translators. This study focuses on revealing the effect of the translation strategies used in the translation of J.D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* and evaluates the success of the translation according to Nida (1964) Theory of dynamic equivalence. The similarities in the previous study are discussing slang. Then the difference from previous studies is that the author discusses the characteristics of slang and E. A. Nida's dynamic equivalence theory in translation, with the main emphasis on slang translation for further grouping of examples of slang translation which are discussed according to the approved translation strategy and reveal the effect of the translation strategy used by translator.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative one. It is a descriptive because the objectives of this study are observing and finding the information as many. This research uses methods by collecting, analyzing data, and classifying data. In this method, the data used is a random sampling which is explored by description. Qualitative research is research whose description of the description is not usually stated in quantitative terms. It is not recommended to measure numbers never used, but the way other descriptions are emphasized.

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) state that qualitative research is descriptive in which data are collected in the form of words or images rather than numbers. Meanwhile, Sheman and Webb (1988) state that qualitative research relates to meanings when they arise, or are reached by people in the social situations they live in. This research is qualitative because this research is written based on qualitative data and most of the research is purely developing description. This study aims to analyze the translation of the slang language occurred in “Step up”. Based on the problem analyzed, this study uses descriptive qualitative research methods.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is information or facts that are used to discuss or determine answers to research questions. On the other hand, the source of research data is the subject from which the data is obtained. Researchers can use digital technology to collect data sources from the internet, television, internet, newspapers or others. The data of this research is in the form of a movies entitled "Step Up". The researcher decided to take this movies because it is interesting to study slang. The terms in the related data sources, for slang terms are terms whose meanings not everyone can understand because they are related to culture.

Research data is collected from watching films, viewing translations, then analyzing. Slang in this study is a sentence or word. Companion data comes from movies subtitles. The research data was taken from a 3D dance movies from the United States with the title "Step up" starring Channing Tatum and Jenna Dewan. The movies was distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, and directed by Anne Fletcher. This movies was first screened in 2006 in August. The sequel to this film, Step Up 2 The Streets produced by Gianni Oconnor was released on February 14, 2008. The movies Step Up 3D tells the story of a man who has ambitions to win a dance competition and then has a team of street dancers who are extraordinary talents. In this data source the subtitle are translated by Lebah Ganteng.

C. Research Instrument

One of the most important things in conducting research is how to obtain and collect the data needed, researchers have tried to apply several

appropriate research instruments. The research instrument is only a tool for obtaining relevant information and there are alternative choices. In this study the authors used the instrument documentation as the main instrument for collecting data. document instruments are called primary because Documentation is a data collection technique about things or variables in types of notes and transcripts. As the name suggests, documentation. Analysis needs "documents" to be analyzed. then for supporting instruments the researchers used the analysis instruments. The role of researchers here as observers and analyzing data. The role of the instrument in this research is to make it easier for researchers to collect data, and get the best results. In collecting data, there are several ways to collect data, namely questionnaires, analysis, observation, interviews, and documentation.

1. Document Analysis

According to Creswell (2012, p.223), documents are “a valuable source of information in qualitative research”. Furthermore, according to Moleong (2001), documents are anything that is written or filmed, in contrast to notes, which are not prepared because of the needs of researchers. Documents are the subject of investigation in this case, because documents have many forms, types of documents can be in the form of photos, scripts, graphics, etc. Meanwhile, documents can be in the form of multimedia such as audio recordings or films. In this study the authors obtained document data in the form of scripts or film scripts. the documentation is in the form of; movies scripts that are downloaded via online sites, these documents are in the form of soft files.

2. Questionnaire

A questionnaire, according to Creswell (2012) is “a form used in survey design that is filled out by participants in the study and returned to the researcher” (p.382). the reason for choosing a questionnaire as a data collection technique in this study is because it can generalize data from the sample to the population (Creswell, 2003). A questionnaire, according to Creswell (2012) is “a form used in survey design that is filled out by participants in the study and returned to the researcher” (p.382). the reason for choosing a questionnaire as a data collection technique in this study is because it can generalize data from the sample to the population (Creswell, 2003). Questionnaire is an important aspect of research, which consists of a series of questions asked by participants to then obtain information from respondents. The questionnaire itself has 2 categories, the first is a closed questionnaire, where in this situation the participants have provided a choice of answers for further answering. the second category is an open questionnaire, where participants give respondents the freedom to give answers. in this case the researcher chose the closed questionnaire category because it supports the research object. The questionnaire in this study is in the form of translation quality assessment data where the respondent can only choose the answer provided by the participant. The purpose of the questionnaire here is to assess the quality of subtitles regarding semantic equivalence based on Pedersen's theory (2005).

Table 3.1

Parameters of Semantic Equivalence in Subtitling

Score	Categories	Parameters
2	Serious	Would hamper the viewers' progress beyond that subtitle.
1	Standard	Do not seriously hamper the viewers' progress beyond that single subtitle.
0,5	Minor	Do not affect the plot of the film
0	No Error	The subtitle do not contain any semantic error

3. Interview

Interviews are verbal communications such as conversations to gain information (Nasution, 2003: 113). Interviews as an effective tool for obtaining information by way of question and answer between the interviewer and the resource person which serves to describe what has been experienced and what has been felt about the cases that have occurred. which means that the case is still confidential for researchers because other researchers have not investigated the case in depth. In this study, the interview activities aimed to obtain information regarding the reasons given in the case of evaluating the quality of the translation. This type of interview is an individual interview for students and

lecturers as assessors, here the researcher discusses and provides several questions to get more information regarding the assessment of translation quality.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are to explain how researchers collect and obtain data. According to Creswell (2009), data collection steps include defining research boundaries, gathering information through unstructured or semistructured observations and interviews, documents, visual materials, and establishing protocols for recording information. In this study, the researcher used documentation techniques in collecting data. This section presents data collection techniques used in collecting data. In this study the authors used the method of analysis. In this research, the writer uses analytical method. This data is obtained from analysis through several data collection techniques. To get data and facts, the researcher used listening method and note-taking technique. The listening method is a method used to obtain data by listening to the use of language while the note-taking technique is a technique that is applied after the listening method. The researcher uses the listening method because he only observes the conversation from the film and also uses the note-taking technique because the researcher listens and writes words that include data or slang words. The steps are as follows:

1. The researcher first watch the film as the main step in analyzing

2. The researcher understand the dialogue from the source language into the translated target language.
3. The researcher collect data by classifying according to the concept or classifying data words that contain slang words.
4. The researcher write the slang words that have been collected in the notes
5. The researcher classify words that belong to the type of slang.
6. The researcher understand the quality of the translation of slang words in terms of semantic equivalence in the film.
7. The researcher encodes or encodes each data set. The next step is data collection.
8. The final step in data collection is that all data is analyzed and then provides results.

Code : 22/Ck/2

Description : Number of data/Type of slang/FAR Model

E. Data Validation Techniques

In this discussion, to test the truth and increase the validity of this qualitative research method the authors use a triangulation test. triangulation means the technique of gathering or checking validity for examination or comparison purposes against that data. In this discussion, to test the truth and increase the validity of this qualitative research method, the author uses a triangulation test. triangulation is a technique of collecting or checking the validity for the purpose of checking or comparing the data.

Data validation is an important part of this research. Researchers in qualitative research must pass validation first to get validity (credibility). According to Creswell (2009) the validity of the qualitative method is that research must test the accuracy of the data. What is meant by accuracy here is that the data must be truly valid in order to produce significant results. (Davies & Dodd, 2002; Lincoln & Dodd, 2002). Based on this definition, data validation is to ensure that the data under study is correct and can be used. In this study the author uses triangulation techniques, therefore, researchers need one person who is an expert in the field of translation and understands the theory involved.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

The steps of the researcher to analyze the data as disclosed by Spradley (1997). In ethnographic research, analysis is the process of finding questions. the cycle starts from asking questions, collecting data to making ethnographic notes to analyze ethnographic data. after completing the cycle the device is ready to return to step one by asking more questions and then collecting more data. This is done to find out what steps and other data are still needed. There are four types of analysis, namely domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, component analysis analysis, and cultural themes.

1. Domain

Domain analysis is one type of ethnographic analysis category which is included in the first order that must be carried out in qualitative research. Questions for the broader cultural understanding unit, Spradley referred to as domain analysis is to achieve a deeper understanding of the

domain. Domain analysis is used to distinguish data from non-data in this report. In this section, the researcher selects which data and non-data categories fall into, then processes and processes the data into a result to obtain an overview of the data to answer the research focus.

Table 3.2

Example of Domain Table of Research

No	Subtitle	Data/Not Data
1.	“Yeah. So I cha-cha with cougars? ”	Data
2.	“My God, is he wearing a sparkle thong? ”	Not Data

2. Taxonomic Analysis

The second type of ethnographic analysis is taxonomic analysis. According to Spradley (1997), analytic taxonomy is a classification scheme that includes domains in flowcharts or other graphical representations to assist researchers in interpreting domain relationships. Taxonomic analysis was used for the classical data in this study, and data coding was applied depending on the classification. Taxonomic analysis was also used in this case, the researcher did two things, namely classifying the types of slang according to Eric Patridge's theory used in the film Step Up. then in the second step the researcher conducted an assessment of the quality of the translation assisted by three raters, to classify semantic equivalence categories according to Pedersen's theory (2017).

Table 3.3

Example of Taxonomic Table of Research

Data Code	ST	TT	Types of Slang
5/M1/SC	“He's like Ellen. Except Ellen get more chicks ”.	“Dia seperti Ellen. Kecuali Ellen punya banyak pacar. ”	Society slang
9/M1/PH	“Look, look buddy weak crossover.	“Lihat, operan yang lemah,”	Public house
32/M4/WK	” Look at these working stiffs. ”	”Lihat para pekerja keras itu.”	Workmen

Table 3.4

Data Code	ST	TT	Categories of Semantic Equivalence
14/M2/PH/-	” Hey, yo, DJ Sand! Drop that beat, homey. ”	Hei DJ Sand! Hentikan musiknya, kawan ”.	Without Error
46/M5/SC/-	“This guy's a dick. ”	“orang ini kurang ajar ”	Minor
49/M5/SC/-	“Yeah. So I cha-cha with cougars? ”	“Yeah. Jadi aku menari cha-cha dengan cougars? ”	Standard

47/M5/SC/-	“It must suck to be hot for five minutes,”	“Kamu harus menjadi konyol selama lima menit,”	Serious
------------	---	---	---------

3. Componential Analysis

Componential is a systematic search that is used to find loopholes related to the domain. The researcher observed the words/phrases contained in slang in the film Step Up, then analyzed the translation from English to Indonesian based on the theory used by the researcher. For then the findings are combined in order to get the next result the researcher gives the code to the data.

Table 3.5

Example of Table Componential of Research

No	Types of Slang	Categories Semantic Equivalence	Amount
1.	Society	Without Error	40
2.	Society	Standard	3
3.	Public House	Without Error	17
4.	Workmen	Without Error	1
	TOTAL		61

4. Cultural Themes

Cultural themes are a way for researchers to determine the theme in a study according to the dominant findings of the research data. From all the

collected data which was analyzed according to Eric Partridge's theory, there are many slang words in the Step up Movies.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter has two different parts and explanation. In the first sub-chapter, the researcher will show, explain and analyzing discussing the data finding from this study. In the second chapter, the researcher discuss the data finding from this study. The This study has 61 valid datas which consist of the explanation of the slang word from movies dialogue "Step Up" and the researcher also analysis the semantic error, in order to get and finds out about the most used kind of slang and its semantic error.

A. Finding

1. The Types of Slang word are found in “*Step Up*” movies.

In analyzing the type of slang, the researcher has also validated the result of the analysed to an expert of sociolinguistic. The first finding is about the types of slang. In this part the researcher use the theory of Patridge (2015) there are 13 types of slang. In this researcher, the researcher find 3 types of slang including Society, Public House, and Workmen. This finding has been validated by an expert in linguistics field.

Table 4.1
Type of Slang Words

No	Type of Slang	Amount
1.	Society	43
2.	Public House	17
3.	Workmen	1
	Total	61

From the data, the researcher found three different kinds of slang such as; society slang, public house slang and workmen slang.

a. Society Slang

According to Patridge (2015) Society slang is a kind of slang which is used in daily speaking between the society. The vocabularies in general shows the life and world. The vocabularies tend to joyful. This kind of slang is familiar and common words that comes from society and sometimes even it has rude meaning, it still commonly used in daily conversation in society of human being, because it easy to speak and easy to change based on era and trend in society.

(01/SOC/NO SE)

SL : “Just go, this is **wack**.”

TL : “Pergilah Pesta ini **gila!**”

The data number 01 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “wack” in source language to “gila” in target language as society slang refers to the meaning and context that occurs because the word shows the possess traits characteristic of a social group in a specific locale or group. The word “wack” in Oxford dictionary means something strange, bad and abnormal activity which happened to the individual or situation. The setting is in a discotheque in the middle of the city, those words were spoken by Mac Charter who was talking to his younger brother about stuation on the party. The word is related to the society and what is happening between the society and the situation, this is also the common word used by society to explain bad situtioon in informal language that is why this word is belong to society slang.

(02/SOC/NO SE)

SL : “what it is, Skinny? Let's **bounce**. Where's Tyler?”

TL : “Apa itu, Skinny ? Ayo **menari**, dimana Tyler ?”

The data number 02 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “bounce” in source language to “menari” in target language as society slang because the word shows verb that refers to dancing activities, such as those in a scene, has context and meaning. The word “bounce” in Oxford dictionary means something move either it quickly or slowly. The Setting in a discotheque in the middle of the city, those words were spoken by Mac Charter who was talking to his younger brother. The word is related to the society’s activity, this is also the

common word used by society to explain dance activity in informal language that is why this word is belong to society slang.

(04/SOC/NO SE)

SL : “He's like Ellen. Except Ellen get more **chicks**.”

TL : “Dia seperti Ellen. Kecuali Ellen punya banyak **pacar**.”

The data number 04 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “chicks” in source language to “pacar” in target language as society slang because the word shows the term "chicks" refers to the object boyfriend in the context of society. This is demonstrated when Ellen is used as a reference. The word “chicks” in Oxford dictionary means an offensive way of referring to a young woman. The setting in a narrow alley in the middle of the city, the words were spoken by Tyler who was talking to Mac (Male charter) to go to their respective homes. The word is related to the society’s activity, this is also the common word used by society to explain or tell a girl in informal language that is why this word is belong to society slang.

(60/SOC/NO SE)

SL: “But I just **gotta** be me”

TL: “tapi aku **harus** jadi aku”

The data number 60 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “gotta” in source language to “harus” in target language as society slang because the word shows a word that is shortened.

can be seen from the conversation spoken by Ellen to hir friend. The word “gotta” in Oxford dictionary means ‘(have) got to’ (have to) or ‘(have) got a’. The setting happened in the midst of the audience the incident took place during an audition, the actor said to his friend to become him during the audition. The word is related to the society’s activity especially in order, this is also the common word used by society to explain or tell a person to do something in informal language that is why this word is belong to society slang.

(54/SOC/NO SE)

SL : “We **gonna** give 'em a taste of their own medicine.”

TL : “Kita **akan** membiarkannya merasakan apa yang sudah kita rasakan”

The data number 54 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “gonna” in source language to “akan” in target language as society slang because the word shows a shortening of a word clause, in Sean's dialogue. this shows that there is a change and has the same meaning and context. The word “gonna” in Oxford dictionary means a way of saying or writing ‘going to’ in informal speech, when it refers to the future. The setting is in a hotel on the ground floor, they are having a briefing to discuss auditions for the next day led by Sean. The word is related to the society’s activity especially in waiting something about to happened in the future, this is also the common word used by society to

explain or tell something in the future in informal language that is why this word is belong to society slang.

(53/SOC/NO SE)

SL : “So, you guys didn't **piss off** with moose.”

TL : “Jadi, kalian tidak **marah** dengan moose”

The data number 53 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “piss off” in source language to “marah” in target language as society slang because the word “piss off” in Oxford dictionary means expression of annoyed or bored, it could be mad also. The setting is in a restaurant at the hotel when grandma is having dinner together while advising Sean. a slang word spoken by the grandmother who was talking to Sean. The word is related to the society’s activity especially in someone’s emotion or circumstances, this is also the common word used by society to explain or tell situation that is why this word is belong to society slang.

(52/SOC/NO SE)

SL : “My God, is he wearing a sparkle **thong**?”

TL : “Oh, my god, apakah dia mengenakan **pakaian seksi**?”

The data number 52 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “thong” in source language to “pakaian seksi” in target language as society slang because the words used describe the adjectives that occur in the group especially in person’s fit. The word “thong” in Oxford dictionary means a pair of women’s knickers or men’s

underpants that has only a very narrow piece of cloth, like a string, at the back. The setting is in a room at a hotel when Sean is gathering for an audition with his friends. The incident they were commenting on a dance from the small screen. Slang words spoken by Martin. The word is related to the society's activity especially in a fit or clothes of someone, this is also the common word used by society to explain or tell the sexy fit that is why this word is belong to society slang.

(17/SOC/NO SE)

SL :”Ooh, Miss Thing, you got **titties**?”

TL :”Oh nona Thing. Ternyaa kau punya **payudara**?”

The data number 17 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “titties” in source language to “payudara” in target language as society slang because the word also describes anatomical elements and refers to an object that is only comprehended in that area. The word “titties” in Oxford dictionary means a woman's breast or nipple. The setting is in a narrow room at Missy's house. Actors are getting ready to have a party that night at missy's house. The slang word was spoken by Andie to Missy that night in a joking tone. The word is a common word used by society to explain or tell in inapropriate way about woman part of the body (brest or nipple) that is why this word is belong to society slang.

(27/SOC/NO SE)

SL :” **damn**, we become the victim.”

TL :”**sial**, jadi aku dan kakakku menjadi korbannya”

The data number 27 belongs to society slang. The researcher categorized the word “damn” in source language to “sial” in target language as society slang because the word an annoyance uttered by an actor to his friend when they are doing a dance. “piss off” in Oxford dictionary means a swear word that people use to show that they are annoyed, disappointed, etc. The setting was in the practice room when Natalie was shooting Luke's video. they were talking about dancing. The word is related to the society’s activity especially in someone’s memotion, this is also the common word used by society to explain or tell mad expression that is why this word is belong to society slang.

Another society slang also found in data number (3/SOC/NO SE), (5/SOC/NO SE), (6/SOC/NO SE), (7/SOC/NO SE), (8/SOC/NO SE), (9/SOC/NO SE), (10/SOC/NO SE), (11/SOC/NO SE), (12/SOC/NO SE), (13/SOC/NO SE), (15/SOC/NO SE), (16/SOC/NO SE), (19/SOC/NO SE), (20/SOC/NO SE), (22/SOC/NO SE), (24/SOC/NO SE), (25/SOC/NO SE), (28/SOC/NO SE), (29/SOC/NO SE), (34/SOC/NO SE), (36/SOC/NO SE), (38/SOC/NO SE), (39/SOC/NO SE), (41/SOC/NO SE), (44/SOC/NO SE), (45/SOC/NO SE), (46/SOC/NO SE), (47/SOC/NO SE), (48/SOC/NO SE), (48/SOC/NO SE), (49/SOC/NO SE), (50/SOC/NO SE), (51/SOC/NO SE), (56/SOC/NO SE), (57/SOC/NO SE), (58/SOC/NO SE), (59/SOC/NO SE), (61/SOC/NO SE).

b. Public House

Public house slang is a slang that usually used by the friends or people who has close relation or to make the close relation between people. Public house is also told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.

(08/PBH/NO SE)

SL : “Look, look **buddy**, weak crossover.

TL “Lihat, **kawan** operan yang lemah,”

The data number 08 belongs to public house slang. The researcher categorized the word “buddy” in source language to “kawan” in target language as public house because that word indicates the same meaning an interaction to an old friend and their deep friendship. The word “buddy” in Oxford dictionary means a partner who does an activity with you so that you can help each other , “buddy” is a friend or as a nickname for a friend. The setting is on a road they will go to a basketball practice which is not far from Mac's house. The slang words were spoken by Mac while carrying a basketball who was talking to Tyler and Skinny. The word is usually used by the friends to call them with different name or using pronoun that is why this word is belong to public house slang.

(09/PBH/NO SE)

SL :”Told you, **dawg**. Hey, I was thinkin', um...”

TL :”Aku sudah kubilang padamu, **kawan**. Hey, aku berpikir tentang, mm..”

The data number 09 belongs to public house slang. The researcher categorized the word “dawg” in source language to “kawan” in target language as public house because the word shows an attachment to a certain level. like the example above but the word "dawg" refers to a partner who has the same interest. The word “dawg” in Urban dictionary means a term to identify someone you would usually hang out with. Same for homie, homeboy, and homes/holmes. The setting is in a dance practice room at Camile's art school. those slang words were spoken by Tyler to Camille. The word is usually used by the friends to call them with different name or using pronoun that is why this word is belong to public house slang.

(10/PBH/NO SE)

SL :”What are you doing here? he needed a **wingman.**”

TL :”Apa yang kau lakukan disini? Miles butuh **asisten.**”

The data number 10 belongs to public house slang. The researcher categorized the word “wingman” in source language to “asisten” in target language as public house because This means that an assistant who is always there beside the boss conveys the sense and connotation of being someone who is always there beside him, like a wing that is always beside a bird. The word “wingman” in Urban dictionary means a friend that you can bring to a bar or party in order to find women more easily. The setting is in a discotheque room full of their friends dancing. The slang was spoken by Tyler who was talking to Camille. The word is usually used to name a

partner with different name or using pronoun that is why this word is belong to public house slang.

(14/PBH/NO SE)

SL :” Hey, yo, DJ Sand! Drop that beat, **homey**.”

TL :”Hei DJ Sand! Hentikan musiknya, **kawan**”.

The data number 14 belongs to public house slang. The researcher categorized the word “homey” in source language to “kawan” in target language as public house because the word the word “homey” in Urban dictionary means a term to identify someone you would usually hang out with. Same for dawg, homeboy, and homes/holmes. The setting is on top of a tall building in the middle of the city. A slang word appeared spoken by Andie's friend when he was about to invite Tuck to go. The slang was spoken by Tuck who was talking to DJ Sand. The word is usually used to name a close friend with different name or using pronoun that is why this word is belong to public house slang.

(18/PBH/NO SE)

SL :”Besides, that stupid move that y'all **guys** pulled at the Dragon”

TL :”Selain itu, gaya bodoh **kalian** sudah kami permalukan saat di Dragon..”

The data number 18 belongs to public house slang. The researcher categorized the word “guys” in source language to “kalian” in target language as public house because the word “guys” in Oxford dictionary means guys [plural] (informal) a group of people of either sex, while in Urban dictionary means a male population, or it can be conclude that guy is a pronoun for someone usually for male. The setting is on a dance floor, when the audition opponent is talking to Andie. The word is usually used to name a close friend with different name or using pronoun that is why this word is belong to public house slang.

Another public house slang also found in data number (11/PBH/NO SE), (21/PBH/NO SE), (23/PBH/NO SE), (26/PBH/NO SE), (30/PBH/NO SE), (32/PBH/NO SE), (33/PBH/NO SE), (35/PBH/NO SE), (37/PBH/NO SE), (40/PBH/NO SE), (43/PBH/NO SE), (55/PBH/NO SE).

c. Workmen’s Slang

Workmen’s slang is a common language used by laborers either town and farm laborers. The language including the terms or noun also activity in slang language which related to work activity. This is also related to money.

(31/WRKM/NO SE)

SL :” Look at these working **stiffs**.

TL :”Lihat para pekerja **keras** itu.”

The data number 31 belongs to workmen’s slang. The researcher categorized the word “stiff” in source language to “keras” in target language as workmen because the word is used in terms of working community as well as working activity. The word “stiff” in Oxford dictionary means something that difficult/hard to bend/move (rigid). The setting is in a discotheque on the beach. the word was said by one of Sean's friends with a slightly joking face. The word is usually used to name working condition with different name or using pronoun that is why this word is belong to workmen’s slang.

2. The accuracy of slang word subtitles, in terms of the semantic equivalence in the “*Step Up*” movies.

The subtitle accuracy in the research focuses on the semantic error analysis base on Pedersen (2005). The researcher there are three raters who help the researchers to asses the semantic errors.

Table 4.2
The Semantic Equivalence of

NO	Categories of Semantic Error	Amount
1.	Without error	58
2.	Standard	3
	Total	61

In this sub-chapter, the research analysis the finding of semantic equivalence which only consist of one kind out of three, there is standard.

a. Without Error

Without error is that there is no error in the target language so that the meaning of the language or the meaning of the whole story is in accordance with the context.

(16/M2/SC)

SL :”Looks like we've got *new fish* in town.”

TL :”Sepertinya ktia punya *mangsa baru* dari kota.”

The data number 16 belongs to without error. The researcher categorized the sentence “new fish” in source language to “mangsa baru” in target languages as without error because the word slang was spoken by Tuck who was talking to Andie. Setting the place in a discotheque. The meaning and connotation of the situation remain unchanged because the context of the entire story is consistent with the slang words utilized. The term "new fish" is perfectly suited to describe an object as a dance opponent in a duel since, in this instance, it refers to an adversary that needs to be defeated. In this case, the audience isn't going to be confused by Tuck's desire and will be able to comprehend its true meaning.

(19/M2/PH)

SL :”Besides, that stupid move

that y'all **guys** pulled at the Dragon”

TL :”Selain itu, gaya bodoh **kalian** sudah kami permalukan saat di Dragon”

The data number 19 belongs to without error. The researcher categorized the sentence “guys” in source language to “kalian” in target language to without error because the word that uses the setting takes place on a dance floor, when the audition opponent is talking to Andie. The sentence is used in a situation that is either consistent with its original meaning or uses the same source language. This is a reference to language references, which are ones that remain constant and have the same meaning over time. The context in which the language is used namely, in the public area, which is the target language is significant when other contributing elements are taken into account. We can infer that the expression "guys" as "you" is a particular form of public house slang.

b. Standard

Standard semantic error is an error in target language which makes the meaning lost but does not affect the whole meaning of the story.

(49/SOC/SE/SR)

SL : “Yeah. So I cha-cha with **cougars?**”

TL : “Yeah. Jadi aku menari cha-cha dengan **cougars?**”

The data number 49 belongs to standard semantic error. The researcher categorized the sentence “cougars” in source language to “cougars” in target language as minor semantic error because the word in

the translation keeps the same and retains its original meaning and connotation, no changes are necessary. It indicated the target language does not changed but only produce error. The translator should transfer it to the more understandable translation product. The context is in a dance practice room, Sean talking to his friend to confirm that he can dance with the older women in the party. The target language “cougars” is not the right translation but this is not cause a big mistake and affects the whole story, it should be “ibu ibu seksi” than “cougars”. “cougars” (*Cougars adalah wanita dewasa seperti MILF*) is a term which is unfamiliar to Indonesian audience if the audience does not familiar with the source language and studying about slang word, that is why the data number 49 is experienced standard semantic error.

(47/SOC/SE/ST)

SL : “It must **suck to be hot** for five minutes,”

TL : “Kamu harus **menjadi konyol** selama lima menit,”

The data number 47 belongs to standard semantic error. The researcher categorized the sentence “suck to be hot” in source language to “menjadi konyol” in target language as standard semantic error because the target language lost the meaning, despite a semantic error in the word preference, the meaning is still recognized. The translator must understand and create the match translation according to the context. The context is Jasper talking to Sean, to suck to be hot in a discotheque. “suck to be hot” here is an order from Jasper to Sean to make him act and look

hotter (sexy) to draw attention. The target language “konyol” is not the right meaning and it wrong, it should be “lebih seksi”, that is why the data number 47 is standard serious semantic error.

(50/SOC/SE/SR)

SL : “Pays the bills. **Chicks dig it**”

TL : “membayarnya. **Mencumbunya**”

The data number 50 belongs to standard semantic error. The researcher categorized the sentence “Chicks dig it” in source language to “Mencumbunya” in target language as standard semantic error because The phrases used to show how the word "mencumbu" has composition and loses its original meaning demonstrate that it can only be employed under particular conditions. The translator must understand and create the right translation according to the context. The background of the place is in a dance practice room, precisely at Grandpa Moose's house which is used to practice dance for parents. a slang word mentioned by Sean who was talking to his friend. The target language “mencumbunya” is not the right meaning and it wrong, it should be “menikmatinya” or *enjoy it*, that is why the data number 50 is standard semantic error.

B. Discussion

In this sub-chapter, the research discuss the analyzed data. The data is consist of 61 valid datas with two kinds of analysis. The first one is the analysis of slang type and the last is the analysis of semantic error.

Table 4.3

The Componential Analysis

No	Types of Slang	Categories Semantic Equivalence	Average
1.	Society	Without Error	40
3.	Society	Standard	3
5.	Public House	Without Error	17
9.	Workmen	Without Error	1
	TOTAL		61

Analysis of slang types in this research is according to the theory and took the data from the dialogue of the movies. First slang's type is society slang. This type of slang is a terms or word which commonly used by the society to draw or explain anything related to life. It commonly used in daily conversation in society of human being, because it easy to speak and easy to change based on era and trend in society, for example the data number 40 in the "chicks" word. In literal, chicks is a chicken, but in popular slang which used by the society it means "women". The researcher found 43 out of 61 datas of society slang. In this chapter the society slang commonly used by the society to expressing their feeling, situation, what should another people do or ordering what people should do and named something which is so

popular in the society so it need no more explanation to make it clear what does it mean.

From 40 data of society slang, three of the datas are incorrect according to the semantically or meaning. From the three semantically error, all of the data belong to standard semantic error as the data that has analyzed in target language. The standard semantic error appears three times because this is an error which cause probem in meaning and understanding but does not affect the whole meaning or plot of the scene.

Second slang type is pubic house slang. This type of slang is word that commonly used by the friends or people in their communities who has close relation or to make the close relation between people and to telling something which is is used by their communities and nor cynical. There are 17 datas of public house slang out of 61 in this research. For example the data number 14 in the “homey” word. This word is actualy “home”, home is a place to always come back or a place which each person has emmotional bounding on it. This word is used by friend or group who also has emotional bounding. In this research the public house slang commonly used by the society to caling their friend, group, or naming anything that the group of people already know what does it mean.

This second type of slang cause no semantic error at all, or the data is completely correct according to semantically error. The translator transfer the slang’s meaning to the target text correctly. Understand the context is an important way to produce a correct meaning.

The last slang's type is workmen's slang. This type of slang is a common language used by laborers either town and farm laborers. The language including the terms or noun also activity in slang language which related to work activity. This is also related to money. There is 1 data of workmen's slang out of 61 in this research. For example the data number 31 in the "working stiffs." words. This word is used by some workers in work activity. In this research the workmen's slang used by the worker to naming their activity

This last type of slang cause no semantic error at all, or the data is completely correct according to semantically error. The translator transfer the slang's meaning to the target text correctly. Understand the context is an important way to produce a correct meaning.

The conclusion reached based on the data is that the Step Up movies shows the use of slang in conversation. According to the plot of the movie, society slang is most typical, workman slang is least typical, and public slang is in the middle. This is probable because the story in the Step Up movie is about the lives of young people who have dreams and who are explorers in seeking out identity. It can therefore be said that a group's environment, trends, habits, and culture have an impact on how their language develops, as was the case in the Step Up movies. However, with semantic equivalence there is a small semantic error in the slang used in the Step Up movies, proving that slang modifications or developments retain their original meaning and context.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter concludes what has been discussed previously. Based on findings related to similar topics, the following conclusions are drawn:

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the research findings, the writer would like to describe some conclusions about the slang used in the step up film produced by Gianni Oconnor, and directed by Anne Fletcher. explained that slang is a term or word commonly used by people to describe or explain everything related to life. Commonly used in everyday conversation in society. As the authors propose in the theoretical framework and research findings, the authors conclude that the slang used in the film above found 3 types of slang words contained in the Step Up movies (1) Society slang is a type of slang used in everyday conversation among the people. Vocabulary generally shows life and the world. Vocabulary tends to be fun. There are 43 datas of society slang out of 61 in this research (2) Public house slang is a slang that usually used by the friends or people who has close relation or to make the close relation between people. Public house is also told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical. There are 17 datas of public house slang out of 61 in this research. (3) Workmen's slang is a common language used by laborers either town and farm laborers. The language including the terms or noun also activity in slang language which related to work activity. This is also

related to money. There is 1 data of workmen's slang out of 61 in this research. Of all the types of slang that have been mentioned, the writer has concluded that Society Slang is the slang that is most used in the movies "Step Up". Because this film takes a lot of backgrounds in places that are closely related to society. They make their relationship with those around them closer. Then they spontaneously come up with new words they can use to approach the relationship between them. They use informal words or phrases that tend to come from subcultures within a society. Society considers slang as a new fad or trend.

The researcher also found errors in translation quality in relation to semantic equivalence. The first is standard. Standard error is a middle error or speech that is considered important in the plot of the film is left without subtitles with a penalty score of 1. Subtitles that are included in standard errors still have true meaning and are not hinder the audience's understanding of the single subtitle. then serious error is high error, the translation completely loses meaning and the penalty score is 2. In functional equivalence leaves the viewer's understanding of the subtitles nil. This error also interferes with the illusion contract for more than one subtitle. After explaining the research findings on slang, the writer would like to present some conclusions about errors in translation quality in relation to semantic equivalence.

The author concludes that the quality of the overall translation of the data is almost all correct or there are no errors that result in a shift in meaning. out of a total of 61 data, there are 3 data that are included in standard error s. In conclusion, I hope that this research can be useful in the future as a means of

learning or improving slang, especially English literature majors, and as a reference for students of the Department of English Literature, Raden Mas Said State Islamic University Surakarta who wish to conduct related research

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher has some suggestions regarding the research findings as follows:

1. For Other Researcher

The results of this writing are expected to be useful as a reference for subtitle translators, especially slang. the author suggests for those who want to develop other similar research related to slang to keep updating whether slang is still called slang or has become part of everyday language among the people, bearing in mind that slang words will continue to evolve with the times. because this will be very helpful for researchers. Besides that, the writer suggests watching foreign films on the internet more often, and reading slang dictionaries to enrich knowledge about slang and related cultures.

2. For English Literature Students

Especially for students of the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Adab and Language, State Islamic University of Raden Mas Said Surakarta. The writer suggests that learning slang is very interesting, we have to know the context that happened at that time, we have to know the topic they are discussing. of the many cases researchers suggest that

being able to distinguish standard and non-standard language that often appears in society, it will be very easy to improve their study of this slang.

3. For students interested in the field of slang.

Learning about slang is very challenging and interesting, so the researcher suggests that researchers often learn about slang and how to translate it, which can be seen on the internet or slang dictionaries. In this way, researchers can fully master slang and how to translate it, so they can do good research on slang. After that, the authors hope that this research can help other students who want to do research in related fields as a reference.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson Ronald H. (1994). *Pemilihan dan Pengembangan Media untuk Pembelajaran* (terjemahan Yusufhadi Miarso dkk). Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada

Bassnett-McGuire, Susan. 1980. *Translation Studies*. London: Methuen & Co. Ltd.

Bell, Roger T., (1993). *Translation and Translating : Theory and Practice*. London: Longman, 2ed.

Bogdan, Robert C. dan Biklen Kopp Sari, 1982, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. Allyn and Bacon, Inc.: Boston London.

Chiaro, D. 2008. *Issues in Audiovisual Translation*. Journal in Routledge

Cintas, J.D. and Anderman, G. 2009. *Audiovisual Translation: Language Transfer on Screen*. Great Britain: Palgrave Macmillan.

Creswell, J.W. 2009. *Research Design, Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications Inc.

Eble, Connie. *Slang and Sociability: In-Group Language Among College Students*. North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996. Print.

Gambier, Y. (1994). *Multimédia et médiation: quel défis*. Problemi e tendenze della didattica dell'interpretazione e della traduzione, 67-79.

Glewwe, E. (2012). *Translating French Slang: A Study of Four French Novels and Their English Translations*.

Harvey, Keith. 2001 *Compensation*. In M. Baker (ed.) *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London and New York: Routledge.

Karamitroglou, Fotios. 1998. *A Proposed Set of Subtitling Standards in Europe*. Dalam: *Translation Journal* Volume 2 No. 2.

Kuhiwczak, P. and Littau, K. 2007. *A Companion to Translation Studies*. Great Britain: Multilingual Matters Ltd.

Kristeva, Julia. 1989. *Language: the Unknown: an initiation into linguistic*. New York: Culumbia University Press

Lègaudaitè, Jolanta. "Understanding slang in translation." *Filologija* 15 (2010): 91-98.

Linder, D. (2000). *Translating slang in detective fiction*. *Perspectives: Studies in Translatology*, 8(4), 275-287.

Manurung, H. A. D., Heriansyah, H., & Achmad, D. (2020). An Analysis Of Slang Terms In The "Deadpool" Movie. *Research in English and Education Journal*, 5(1), 39-45.

Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative Researching* (2nd ed.). London, UK: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Mattiello, Elisa. An introduction to English slang: A description of its morphology, semantics and sociology. Vol. 2. Polimetrica-International Scientific Publisher, 2008.

Newmark, Peter (1981) *Approach to Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, Ltd.

Nida, Eugene A., dan Charles R. Taber. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1964.

Partidge, Eric. *A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*. 8th ed. London and New York: Routledge.

Prasetyo, David (2016). *An Analysis of Translation of Slang Words in the Subtitles of Captain America: he Winer Sldier Film*. Satya Wacana Christian University Salatiga.

Seleskovitch, d. (1978). 'interpreting for international conferences : problems of language and communication. *delisle*, 2.

Sharei, S., Yazdanmehr, E., & Esfahani, A. F. P. (2017). *Translation of Anthroponyms in Children's Cartoons: A Comparative Analysis of English Dialogues and Persian Subtitles*. *Language and Translation*, 7(4), 21-31.

Sherman, R, Robert and Webb, B, Rodman. 1988. *Qualitative Research in Education: Focus and methods*. London: New York, Falmer Press.

Stenström, Anna-Brita dan Annette Myre Jorgensen, eds. *Youngspeak in a Multilingual Perspective*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 2009. Print.

Ulvydienė, L., & Abramovaitė, B. (2012). *Literary Style in Translation: Slang in JD Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye*. *Studies about Languages*, 20, 100-108

Vinay, Jean-Paul and Jean Darbelnet. 2000. *A Methodology for Translation*. In L. Venuti (ed.) *The Translation Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge.

Zauberga, Ieva. 1994. *Pragmatic Aspects of the Translation of Slang and Four-letter Words*. In *Perspectives: Studies in Translatology*. (Vol. 2:2). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company

APPENDICES

SUBTITLING QUALITY FORM OF ASSESSMENT

The thesis data titled "AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS TRANSLATION IN *STEP UP MOVIE*" have been rater by Fatkhuna'imah Rhina Z., M.Hum in:

Day : Wednesday

Date : Desember 7th, 2022

Desember 7th, 2022

Rater



Fatkhuna'imah Rhina Z., M.Hum

**SUBTITLING QUALITY
FORM OF ASSESSMENT**

The thesis data titled "**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS TRANSLATION IN *STEP UP MOVIE***" have been rater by M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd in :

Day : Wednesday

Date : January 11th, 2023

January 11", 2023

Rater



M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd

**SUBTITLING QUALITY
FORM OF ASSESSMENT**

The thesis data titled "**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS TRANSLATION IN *STEP UP MOVIE***" have been rater by Arkin Haris, M.Hum in :

Day : Monday

Date : November 21th, 2022

November 21th, 2022

Rater



Arkin Haris, M.Hum

VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled "AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS TRANSLATION IN *STEP UP MOVIE*" have been checked and validated by M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.

Day : Monday

Date : November 14, 2022

November 14, 2022

Validator



M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.

DATA VALIDATION

**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS TRANSLATION IN *STEP UP*
MOVIES**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



Written by:

ALDIANA THETEKI

SRN: 173211044

**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES
UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA**

2023

Problem Statement

1. What types of slang words are found in “*Step Up*” movies ?
2. How is the quality of slang word subtitles, in terms of the semantic equivalence, in “*Step Up*” movies ?

Movie

M1 : Movie 1

M2 : Movie 2

M3 : Movie 3

M4 : Movie 4

M5 : Movie 5

Types of Slang

CC : Cockney

PH : Public House

WK : Workmen

TD : Tradesmen

CM : Commerce

AR : Art Slang

SC : Society

PC : Public School and University

PB : Publicity

TH : Theater

MD : Medicine Slang

CU : Church Slang

SD : Soldiers Slang

Code : Number/Movie/Types of Slang

Example : 1/M1/SC

Coding	CONTEXT	DATA	TIME	Type of slang	REASON	Correct	Wrong
1 1/M1/SC	Setting in a discotheque in the middle of the city, those words were spoken by Mac Charter who was talking to his younger brother	SL : “Just go, this is wack. ” TL : “Pergilah Pesta ini gila! ”	03:01	Society	Wack means gila is a society slang.	√	
2 2/M1/SC	Setting in a discotheque in the middle of the city, those words were spoken by Mac Charter who was talking to his younger brother	SL : “what it is, Skinny? Let's bounce. Where's Tyler?” TL : “Apa itu, Skinny ? Ayo menari , dimana Tyler ?”	03:25	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√	
3 3/M1/SC	Setting in a discotheque	SL : “Yeah, check him	04:22	society	Society slang: Used	√	

	in the middle of the city, the word was spoken by Mac Charter who was talking to Tyler who was fighting with a white man named PJ	out! White boy's whoopin' on PJ!" TL : "Yeah, lihat itu! Si kulit putih melawan PJ!"				in daily speaking and to connect to society.
4 5/M1/SC	Setting in a narrow alley in the middle of the city, the words were spoken by Tyler who was talking to Mac Charter to go to their respective homes	SL : "He's like Ellen. Except Ellen get more chicks. " TL : "Dia seperti Ellen. Kecuali Ellen punya banyak pacar. "	05:15	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√
5 6/M1/SC	Setting in an art high school, the word was spoken by Tyler who was	SL : "It's a rumble. Aah!"	08:17	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to	√

	<p>talking to Mac Charter by taking action to damage the school's facilities.</p>	<p>TL : “Ini pertarungan!”</p>			<p>society.</p>	
6 7/M1/SC	<p>Setting in an art high school to be precise in a practice room, the word was spoken by Tyler who was talking to Camille. Camille is one of the students at the school who is practicing dancing in the practice room with Tyer.</p>	<p>SL : “Step, knee, step, fan,” TL : “Langkah, lutut, langkah, putar kaki.”</p>	29:08	society	<p>Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.</p>	√
7 8/M1/SC	<p>The slang was spoken by Miles who was talking to Tyler. The setting of the place is in a narrow</p>	<p>SL : “Sup, im here for you.” TL : “hai, aku disini</p>	33:52	Society slang	<p>Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to</p>	√

	discotheque in the middle of the city.	untukmu.”			society	
					it menas what’s up.	
8 9/M1/PH	Setting on a road they will go to a basketball practice which is not far from Mac's house. The slang words were spoken by Mac while carrying a basketball who was talking to Tyler and Skinny.	SL : “Look, look buddy , weak crossover. TL “Lihat, operan yang lemah,”	42:04	Public house	Puublic house: makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject.	√
9 10/M1/PH	setting in a dance practice room at Camile's art school. those slang words were spoken by Tyler to Camille.	SL :”Told you, dawg . Hey, I was thinkin', um...” TL :”Aku sudah kubilang padamu, bro .	47:19	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√

		Hey, aku berpikir tentang, mm..”				
1 11/M1/PH/-	The slang was spoken by Tyler who was talking to Camille. The setting of the place is in a discotheque room full of their friends dancing.	SL :”What are you doing here? he needed a wingman . TL :”Apa yang kau lakukan disini? Miles butuh asisten .	59:24	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
1 12/M1/PH/-	The slang was spoken by Tyler who was talking to Camille. The setting of the place is in a discotheque room full of their friends dancing.	SL :”What is that, Riverdancin budy '? You gettin' down with your Irish roots now? TTL :”Apa itu Riverdancin, kawan '? Sekarang kau menari	1:12:12	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√

		dengan orang-orang asli irlandia itu?				
1 13/M1/SC	The slang was spoken by Miles who was talking to Tyler. The setting of the place is in a narrow discotheque in the middle of the city.	SL :”you are Mopin ” TL :”kamu Berbohong ”	1:21:47	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
1 14/M2/SC	The background of the place is on top of a tall building in the middle of the city. a slang word appeared spoken by Andie's friend when he was about to invite Tuck to go.	SL :”Come on, man, we bouncing. ” TL :”Ayo kawan, kita beraksi:	05:39	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
1 15/M2/PH	The slang was spoken by Tuck who was talking to	SL :” Hey, yo, DJ Sand!	45:51	Public	Public house : told about the word that	√

	DJ Sand. setting the place in a discotheque.	Drop that beat, <i>homey</i> .” TL :”Hei DJ Sand! Hentikan musiknya, <i>kawan</i> ”.		house	is used by their communities and nor cynical.	
1 16/M2/SC	The slang was spoken by Tuck who was talking to Andie. Setting the place in a discotheque.	SL :”Looks like we've got <i>new fish</i> in town.” TL :”Sepertinya ktia punya <i>mangsa baru</i> dari kota.”	34:53	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
1 17/M2/SC	Setting in a narrow room of Missy's house. they are getting ready to have a party that night at missy's house. That slang word was spoken by Andie to Missy that nigh.	SL :”You're <i>pimping me out</i> so that your cousin...” TL :”Kau sedang <i>menjodohkanku</i> agar sepupumu itu..”	55:11	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√

1 18/M2/SC	Located in a narrow room at Missy's house. they are getting ready to have a party that night at missy's house. The slang word was spoken by Andie to Missy that night in a joking tone.	SL :”Ooh, Miss Thing, you got <i>titties?</i> ” TL :”Oh nona Thing. Ternyaa kau punya <i>payudara?</i> ”	55:26	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
1 19/M2/PH	The setting takes place on a dance floor, when the audition opponent is talking to Andie.	SL :”Besides, that stupid move that y'all guys pulled at the Dragon” TL :”Selain itu, gaya bodoh kalian sudah kami permalukan saat di Dragon..”	1:17:03	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
1 20/M2/SC	Located in a small apartment in the middle	SL :”This place is <i>off the</i>	10:44	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking	√

of the city, a place to practice and gather street dancers who have no place to live. slang words uttered by the way they were going to the basketball practice not far from Luke to Mose with the situation explaining the room.

chain.”

TL :”Tempat ini ***keren sekali***”

and to connect to society

2 21/M2/SC

The slang words were spoken by Mose to his friends with a mocking expression. the setting of the place is on the campus stairs.

SL :”Hey! Kristin, ***in your face.***”

TL :”Hei, kristin! ***Kasian dech loe!***”

41:20

society

Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society

√

2 22/M2/PH

The slang word spoken by Luke was shown to

SL :”And my mornings

1:14:29

Public

Public house : told about the word that

√

	his dance friends. the setting of the place is in an outdoor coffee shop by the side of the road.	are way too quiet without you guys " TL :”Pagiku sepi sekali tanpa suara kalian.”		house	is used by their communities and nor cynical.	
2 23/M3/SC	The slang words spoken by Moose are shown to his dance friends. the setting of the place is in a room that was once used for a playground, now it is a dance practice.	SL :” Hold that thought ” TL :” Jangan pesimis dulu ”	1:16:24	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
2 24/M3/PH	The slang words spoken by Moose are shown to his dance friends. the setting of the place is in a room that was once used for a playground, now it	SL :”We got a floor master...Monster. ” TL: Ahli dance lantai, monser ”	1:17:02	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√

	is a dance practice.				”	
2 25/M3/SC	a slang word mentioned by Martin when he was gathered in a practice room by staring at the cellphone screen of one of his friends.	SL :”Nobody ever smoked Kid Darkness and got it on tape.” TL :”Belum pernah ada yang mempecundangi Kid Darkness dan merekamnya”	12:14	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society it menas what’s up.	√
2 26/M3/SC	a slang word mentioned by Martin when he was gathered in a practice room by staring at the cellphone screen of one of his friends.	SL :” The most cutthroat house in the city.” TL :”Dancer paling terkenal disini”	12:27	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society it menas what’s up. the most.	√
2 27/M3/PH	It was in the practice room when Natalie was	SL :” What do they think	38:17	Public	Public house : told about the word that	√

	shooting Luke's video. they were talking about dancing	of your place, buddy? TL :”jadi gimana perasaan mereka tentang tempat ini, kawan? ”		house	is used by their communities and nor cynical.	
2 28/M3/SC	It was in the practice room when Natalie was shooting Luke's video. they were talking about dancing	SL :” damn , we become the victim.” TL :”sial, jadi aku dan kakakku menjadi korbannya”	38:55	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society it menas what’s up.	√
2 29/M3/SC	The slang words spoken by Moose are shown to his dance friends. the setting of the place is in a room that was once used for a playground, now it is a dance practice.	SL :” Yup , and the Samurai.” TL :”Yah the Samurai”	1:16:16	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society it menas what’s up.	√

2 30/M3/SC	The slang words spoken by Luke as a leader are shown to his dance friends. the setting of the place is in a room that was once used for a playground, now it is a dance practice.	SL :” "Work"? We gonna kick some ass. ” TL :”Berhasil? kita akan mengguncang dunia!!! ”	1:17:57	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society it means what’s up.	√
3 31/M4/PH	Set in the kitchen of a luxury hotel where Sean works. the word was spoken by Sean's boss in an angry tone when Sean asked to be invited to shake hands.	SL :”I'm your boss, not your homie ” TL :”Aku bosmu. Bukan temanmu. ”	06:46	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
3 32/M4/WK	Located in a discotheque on the beach. the word was said by one of Sean's	SL :” Look at these working stiffs.	07:44	workmen	Workmen: for slang activity of people’s working	√

	friends with a slightly joking face	TL :”Lihat para <i>pekerja keras</i> itu.”			or related to money	
3 33/M4/PH	Located in a discotheque on the beach. the word was spoken by Sean who was walking over to his coworker.	SL :” What up, big man? What's going on?” TL :”Apa kabar, <i>bung?</i> Apa yang terjadi?”	07:46	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
3 34/M4/PH	Located in a discotheque. the word the disco keeper said to Sean who was talking about his mother.	SL :” you have to dance with <i>mi madre</i> ” TL :”Kau hanya harus berjanji akan menari dengan <i>ibuku</i> ”	12:30	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
3 35/M4/SC	Located in the house to be precise in the kitchen, the slang word appears when the older sister	SL :”My little brother, the professional <i>flash mobber.</i> ”	16:00	society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√

	advises her younger brother, Sean, who doesn't want his sister to fail.	TL :”Adiku, <i>penari jalanan</i> yang profesional.”				
3 36/M4/PH	The slang word was spoken by Sean when he was talking to Natalie where they were discussing a father. when they were in the middle of the lake by boat.	SL :” Then <i>my pops</i> took off.” TL :”Lalu <i>ayahku</i> pergi.”	43:14	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
3 37/M4/SC	The slang word was spoken by Sean when he was talking to Natalie where they were discussing a father. when they were in the middle	SL :” Does that sound <i>lame?</i> ” TL :”Apa itu terdengar <i>bodoh?</i> ”	44:35	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√

	of the lake by boat.					
3 38/M4/PH	The slang word was uttered by the discotheque caretaker when they were discussing the place where Natalie's father was going to buy them.	SL :”It's not my choice, hijo. ” TL :”bukan pilihanku, nak. ”	46:46	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
3 39/M4/SC	The slang word was spoken by Sean's nephew who was watching television with his mother in the living room	SL :”Yup, he's doing the "ocean motion." ” TL :”Ya, dia melakukan “gerakan lautan” ”	56:45	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society it menas what’s up.	√
3 40/M4/SC	The slang word was spoken by a television	SL :”video by The Mob? It's huge! ”	57:38	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking	√

	station presenter who was bringing news about dancer groups.	TL :”Pernahkan kalian melihat vide The Mob? <i>Sangat keren!</i> ”			and to connect to society.	
4 41/M4/PH	This incident took place in the lobby of Natalie's father's hotel, said the slang used by the discotheque guard who was talking to Sean and his friends.	SL :” You <i>guys</i> never know when to give up, do you?” TL :”Kalian <i>berdua</i> takkan pernah tahu Kapan harus menyerah ‘kan?”	1:07:20	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
4 42/M2/SC	This incident was in front of the hotel lobby, a slang word mentioned by Sean who was talking to his friends about buying	SL :” <i>Screw them</i> . Screw you, too!” TL :” <i>Sialan mereka!</i> Sialan kau!”	1:07:46	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√

and selling land where they used to use training.

4 43/M4/SC	<p>a slang word mentioned by the discotheque guard when he was by the pool, the discotheque guard advised Sean who was having problems with his practice partner.</p>	<p>SL :”You know, this <i>Iucha</i> between you two, it's no good.”</p> <p>TL :”Kau tahu, <i>pertengkaran</i> kalian berdua, itu tidak baik.”</p>	1:13:05	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√
4 44/M4/PH	<p>This slang word was spoken when one of the dancers called his friend. It happened in the practice room.</p>	<p>SL :” I'm gonna need some <i>bangers</i> to help pull it off. What do you think?”</p> <p>TL :”Aku butuh bantuan beberapa <i>cewek</i>. Bagaimana?”</p>	1:16:21	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√

4 45/M5/SC	those words were said by Jasper when talking to Sean, the incident was in a discotheque.	SL : “You ladies play us something saucy ?” TL : “kalian mau kurang ajar sama kami?”	06:16	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√
4 46/M5/SC	Those words were said by Jasper when talking to Sean, the incident was in a discotheque.	SL : “This guy's a douche , man. And I'm not tryin' to get all sweaty in this.” TL : “Orang ini pembuat onar , man. Dan aku tidak ingin berkeringat malam ini”	06:42	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√
4 47/M5/SC	Those words were said by Jasper when talking to Sean, the incident was in a discotheque.	SL : “This guy's a dick. ” TL : “orang ini kurang ajar ”	06:52	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√

4 48/M5/SC	Those words were said by Jasper when talking to Sean, the incident was in a discotheque.	SL : “It must suck to be hot for five minutes,” TL : “Kamu harus menjadi konyol selama lima menit,”	07:00	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√
4 49/M5/SC	The word was spoken by Moose when he was at Moose's grandfather's house, their situation was repairing the lamp.	SL : “ Twerk it , miss turnbuckle.” TL : “ Gerakkan , miss turnbuckle.”	22:55	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√
4 50/M5/SC	The background of the place is in a dance practice room, precisely at Grandpa Moose's house which is used to practice dance for parents. a slang word	SL : “Yeah. So I cha-cha with cougars? ” TL : “Yeah. Jadi aku menari cha-cha dengan cougars? ” (Cougars adalah wanita	30:36	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√

	mentioned by Seaan who was talking to his friend.	dewasa seperti MILF)				
5 51/M5/SC	The background of the place is in a dance practice room, precisely at Grandpa Moose's house which is used to practice dance for parents. a slang word mentioned by Seaan who was talking to his friend.	SL : “Pays the bills. Chicks dig it. ” TL : “membayarnya. Mencumbunya. ”	30:40	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
5 52/M5/SC	The background of the place is in a dining room at Moose's grandfather's house while having dinner together. a slang word spoken by Moose's	SL : “ Foo to your vegan!” TL : “ Persetan dengan vegetarian!”	33:10	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√

grandmother

5 53/M5/SC	The setting is in a room at a hotel when Sean is gathering for an audition with his friends. the incident they were commenting on a dance from the small screen. slang words spoken by Martin.	SL : “My God, is he wearing a sparkle thong? ” TL : “Oh, my god, apakah dia mengenakan pakaian seksi? ”	1:15:21	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society it menas what’s up.	√
5 54/M5/SC	the setting is in a restaurant at the hotel when grandma is having dinner together while advising Sean. a slang word spoken by the grandmother who was	SL : “So, you guys didn't piss off with moose.” TL : “Jadi, kalian tidak marah dengan moose”	1:22:33	Society slang	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√

talking to Sean.

5 55/M5/SC	The setting is in a hotel on the ground floor, they are having a briefing to discuss auditions for the next day led by Sean. slang words appear spoken by Sean.	SL : “We gonna give 'em a taste of their own medicine.” TL : “Kita akan membiarkannya merasakan apa yang sudah kita rasakan”	1:29:15	Society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
5 56/M5/PH	Slang words appear mentioned by audition participants who are performing in the audition room facing the jury.	SL: “you must have the good genes, dawg ” TL: “kamu pasti memiliki keturunan yang bagus, kawan”	03:18	Public house	Public house : told about the word that is used by their communities and nor cynical.	√
5 57/M5/SC	The setting where Andie works, the slang word appears mentioned by	SL: “jimmy youre up ” TT:”jimmy giliranmu”	25:09	Society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to	√

	Moose.				society	
5 58/M5/SC	The setting is in an old building that was turned into a discotheque, they are talking about the building. the slang word came up with Sean.	SL: This place is off the chain TL: Tempat ini keren sekali	10:44	Society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
5 59/M5/SC	Those words were said by Jasper when talking to Sean, the incident was in a discotheque.	SL: “this guy is a dick ” TL: orang ini kurang ajar	06:52	Society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
5 60/M5/SC	Setting on a road they will go to a basketball practice which is not far from Mac's house. The slang words were spoken by Mac while carrying a	SL: Look Look weak croseover TL: “lihat lihat, operan yang lemah”	42:04	Society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society.	√

basketball who was talking to Tyler and Skinny.

€ 61/M5/SC	The setting where it happened in the midst of the audience the incident took place during an audition.	SL: "But I just gotta be me" TL: "tapi aku harus jadi aku"	1:39:31	Society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√
€ 62/M5/SC	The setting where it takes place at an audition venue or stage, a slang word spoken by an opponent in the audience's midst	SL: "I probably flunked " TL: aku mungkin kalah"	1:11:31	Society	Society slang: Used in daily speaking and to connect to society	√

No	Source Text	Target Text	Type by Mr. Dhoni	R1 by Mrs. Nuna	R2 by Mr. Dhoni	R3 by Mr. Arkin	Average	Result
1.	“Just go, this is wack. ”	“Pergilah Pesta ini gila! ”	Society					
2.	“what it is, Skinny? Let's bounce. Where's Tyler?”	“Apa itu, Skinny ? Ayo menari, dimana Tyler ?”	society					
3.	“Yeah, check him out! White boy's whoopin' on PJ!”	“Yeah, lihat itu! Si kulit putih melawan PJ! ”	society					
4.	“He's like Ellen. Except Ellen get more chicks. ”	“Dia seperti Ellen. Kecuali Ellen punya banyak pacar. ”	Society slang					
5.	“It's a rumble. Aah!”	“Ini pertarungan! ”	society					

6.	“Step, knee, step, fan, ”	“Langkah, lutut, langkah, putar kaki. ”	society					
7.	“ Sup, im here for you.”	“ hai, aku disini untukmu.”	Society slang					
8.	“Look, look buddy, weak crossover.”	“Lihat, kawan operan yang lemah,”	Public house			0,5	0,2	
9.	”Told you, dawg. Hey, I was thinkin', um...”	”Aku sudah kubilang padamu, kawan. Hey, aku berpikir tentang, mm..”	Public house					
10.	”What are you doing here? he needed a wingman. ”	”Apa yang kau lakukan disini? Miles butuh asisten. ”	Public house					
11.	What is that, Riverdancin budy'?	Apa itu Riverdancin, kawan'?	Public house					

	You gettin' down with your Irish roots now?	Sekarang kau menari dengan orang-orang asli irlandia itu?						
12.	you are Mopin ”	kamu Berbohong ”	society					
13.	Come on, man, we bouncing. ”	Ayo kawan, kita beraksi	society					
14.	Hey, yo, DJ Sand! Drop that beat, homey. ”	TL :”Hei DJ Sand! Hentikan musiknya, kawan ”.	Public house					
15.	Looks like we've got new fish in town.”	Sepertinya ktia punya mangsa baru dari kota.”	society					
16.	You're pimping me out so that your cousin...”	TL :”Kau sedang menjodohkanku agar sepupumu itu..”	society					

17.	Ooh, Miss Thing, you got <i>titties?</i> ”	Oh nona Thing. Ternyaa kau punya <i>payudara?</i> ”	society					
18.	Besides, that stupid move that y'all guys pulled at the Dragon”	TL :”Selain itu, gaya bodoh kalian sudah kami permalukan saat di Dragon..”	Public house			0,5	0,2	
19.	This place is <i>off the chain.</i> ”	Tempat ini <i>keren sekali</i> ”	society					
20.	Hey! Kristin, <i>in your face.</i> ”	Hei, kristin! <i>Kasian dech loe!</i> ”	society					
21.	And my mornings are way too quiet without you guys ”	Pagiku sepi sekali tanpa suara kalian.”	Public house			0,5	0,2	
22.	<i>Hold that thought</i> ”	<i>Jangan pesimis dulu</i> ”	society					

23.	We got <i>a floor master...</i> Monster.”	Ahli dance lantai, monser”	Public house			0,5	0,2	
24.	Nobody ever smoked Kid Darkness and got it on tape.”	Belum pernah ada yang mempecundangi Kid Darkness dan merekamnya”	Society slang					
25.	The most cutthroat house in the city.”	Dancer paling terkenal disini”	Society slang			0,5	0,2	
26.	What do they think of your place, buddy ?	jadi gimana perasaan mereka tentang tempat ini, kawan? ”	Public house					
27.	damn , we become the victim.”	sial , jadi aku dan kakakku menjadi korbannya”	Society slang					
28.	Yup , and the Samurai.”	Yah the Samurai”	Society slang			1	0,3	

29.	Work"? We gonna kick some ass."	Berhasil? kita akan mengguncang dunia!!!"	Society slang					
30.	I'm your boss, not your homie"	Aku bosmu. Bukan temanmu."	Public house					
31.	Look at these working stiffs.	Lihat para pekerja keras itu."	workmen					
32.	What up, big man? What's going on?"	Apa kabar, bung? Apa yang terjadi?"	Public house					
33.	you have to dance with mi madre"	Kau hanya harus berjanji akan menari dengan ibuku"	Public house					
34.	My little brother, the professional flash mobber."	Adiku, penari jalanan yang profesional."	society					

35.	Then <i>my pops</i> took off.”	Lalu <i>ayahku</i> pergi.”	Public house					
36.	Does that sound <i>lame?</i> ”	Apa itu terdengar <i>bodoh?</i> ”	Society slang					
37.	It's not my choice, <i>hijo.</i> ”	bukan pilihanku, <i>nak.</i> ”	Public house					
38.	Yup, he's doing the " <i>ocean motion.</i> "	Ya, dia melakukan " <i>gerakan lautan</i> "	Society slang			0,5	0,2	
39.	video by The Mob? <i>It's huge!</i> ”	Pernahkan kalian melihat vide The Mob? <i>Sangat keren!</i> ”	Society slang					
40.	You <i>guys</i> never know when to give up, do you?”	Kalian <i>berdua</i> takkan pernah tahu Kapan harus menyerah ‘kan?”	Public house					
41.	<i>Screw them.</i> Screw you, too!	<i>Sialan mereka!</i> Sialan kau!”	Society slang					

42.	You know, this <i>lucha</i> between you two, it's no good."	Kau tahu, <i>pertengkaran</i> kalian berdua, itu tidak baik."	Society slang					
43.	I'm gonna need some <i>bangers</i> to help pull it off. What do you think?"	Aku butuh bantuan beberapa <i>cewek</i> . Bagaimana?"	Public house					
44.	You ladies play us something <i>saucy</i> ?"	kalian mau <i>kurang ajar</i> sama kami?"	Society slang					
45.	This guy's a <i>douche</i> , man. And I'm not tryin' to get all sweaty in this."	Orang ini pembuat <i>onar</i> , man. Dan aku tidak ingin berkeringat malam ini"	Society slang					
46.	This guy's a <i>dick</i> ."	orang ini <i>kurang ajar</i> "	Society slang					

47.	It must suck to be hot for five minutes,”	Kamu harus menjadi konyol selama lima menit,”	Society slang	2	2	0,5	1,5	standard
48.	Twerk it , miss turnbuckle.”	Gerakkan , miss turnbuckle.”	Society slang					
49.	Yeah. So I cha-cha with cougars? ”	Yeah. Jadi aku menari cha-cha dengan cougars? ” (Cougars adalah wanita dewasa seperti MILF)	Society slang	1	1		0,6	standard
50.	Pays the bills. Chicks dig it. ”	membayarnya. Mencumbunya. ”	Society slang	2	2		1,3	standard
51.	Foo to your vegan!”	Persetan dengan vegetarian!”	Society slang					

52.	My God, is he wearing a sparkle thong? ”	Oh, my god, apakah dia mengenakan pakaian seksi? ”	Society slang					
53.	So, you guys didn't piss off with moose.”	Jadi, kalian tidak marah dengan moose”	Society slang					
54.	We gonna give 'em a taste of their own medicine.”	Kita akan membiarkannya merasakan apa yang sudah kita rasakan”	Society					
55.	“you must have the good genes, dawg ”	kamu pasti memiliki keturunan yang bagus, kawan”	Public house					
56.	jimmy youre up ”	jimmy giliranmu”	Society					
57.	This place is off the chsin	Tempat ini keren sekali	Society					

58.	this guy is a dick ”	orang ini kurang ajar	Society					
59.	Look Look weak croseover ”	lihat lihat, operan yang lemah ”	Society					
60.	But I just gotta be me”	“tapi aku harus jadi aku”	Society					
61.	I probably flunked ”	aku mungkin kalah ”	Society					