TRANSLATION METHOD USED IN TRANSLATING COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS IN SUBTITLE TEXT OF *TRANSFORMERS* MOVIE

THESIS

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the completion of Strata 1 Program of the English Language specialized in Translation

By:
TRIE SANDHITIAN NOFALLI
C11.2008.00974

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2012

PAGE OF APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by Board of Examiners, Strata 1 Study Program of English Language, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University on September 18, 2012.

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Approved by:

Dean of
Faculty of Humanities

Achmad Basari, S.S., M.Pd.

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis, opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or citied with respect to ethnical standard.

Semarang, 6st September 2012

Trie Sandhitian Nofalli

MOTTO

- ✓ Nothing is impossible (Unknown)

- ✓ You only live once, but if you do it right, once is enough. (*Mae West*)

- ✓ Never give up on something that you can't go a day without thinking about.

  (Unknown)

- ✓ The greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it.

  (*William James*)

- ✓ You should pray as though everything depends on the Lord.

  Then, get up and go about as if everything depends on you. (Unknown)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated with love and gratitude to:

➢ My Almighty God of Allah SWT,

➢ My Prophet Muhammad SAW and his family,

➢ My beloved Parents who always take care of me until now,

➢ All of my family who always encourage me to finish my study,

➢ All of my friends and my beloved someone who always support me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, at the happiest moment, praises and thanks are given to Allah SWT, the Creator and the Owner of this entire universe for the blessing and keeps my body and brain keep functioning during the writing of this thesis, so that this thesis could finally be completed. This thesis would not be possible to be finished without the help of many people. Therefore, gratitude would be given to the following people:

1. Mr. Achmad Basari, S.S., M.Pd., Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University, who gave permission to me to conduct this study, and as my first advisor for his continuous and valuable guidance, advice and encouragement in completing this thesis;

2. Mr. Sunardi, S.S., M.Pd., Head of English Department of Strata 1 Program, the Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University, who gave me permission to conduct this thesis;

3. Mrs. Rahmanti Asmarani, M.Hum, thesis coordinator of English Department of Strata 1 Program, the Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University, who gave me permission to conduct this thesis. And as my second advisor for her continuous and valuable guidance, advice and encouragement in completing this thesis;

4. All lecturers at the English Department of the Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University, who have taught, motivated, and given guidance to me during my study at this university;

5. The librarians of the central library of Dian Nuswantoro University for their permission for me to use some valuable references in writing this thesis;

6. The librarians of Self Access Centre of Dian Nuswantoro University for their permission for me to use some valuable references in writing this thesis;

7. My beloved family: my mother, my father, my sister, and my brother thank you for your endless love, prayers, motivations, and supports. I'm so blessed to have you. I love you all;

8. My lovely big family for the love, prayers, motivations, and supports. I'm so blessed to have you too. I love you;

9. The Last but not least, I thank for all people who helped me during the process in writing this thesis; Mbak Prima, Aji, Dandy, Satria, Nino, Heny, Gombloh, Ijul, Mbak Dewi, Keluarga Bahagia, PSM Gita Dian Nuswa Thanks for the memories and your support for all this time, it is an honor to know all of you guys, thank you very much.

Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for the readers, especially for the students of English Department of the Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University. It can be a reference book to get the information about slang, jargon, colloquial expression and translation method.

Furthermore, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore I welcome any suggestions, comments, and criticisms.

Semarang, 31th, July 2012

Trie Sandhitian Nofalli

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix. Slang and Jargon in subtitle Text of *Transformers* Movie.

ABSTRACT

The study entitled *Translation Method Used in Translating Colloquial Expression in Subtitle Text of "Transformers" Movie* is to analyze the slang words and jargon found in *Transformers* movie. The objectives of this thesis are to identify the translation method found in the *Transformers* movie. The data of this study were collected by downloading the movie, and getting the two versions of subtitles. The last step is finding the colloquial expression in the movie subtitle.

From the analysis that has been done, the researcher found 90 words/utterances of colloquial expression in the movie subtitle. There are 11 data that were translated using exotics method (12.22%), 3 data using cultural loan (3.33%), 68 data using communicative method (75.55%), 1 data using idiomatic method (1.11%), 7 data using adaption method (7.77%), and there is no data that were translated using calque method (0%). In this study, the researcher found that the method which is used a lot more is the communicative method which gets the highest percentage of 75.55%. It dominated over the other methods of translation because this method is only focus for transferring the message to the reader so the reader will be easy to get the idea. And the method which is not used in this study is calque method with the lowest percentage of 0%. It is because this method is translates the source language idiom into the target language one, although the result is odd. However, there is no idiomatic utterances of slang and jargon which found in the subtitle. That is why calque method is not used in this study.

From the findings, it implies that the translator should know about slang, jargon and colloquial expression and also comprehend the method in translating the source language into the target language to get a good translation. As the result, the readers will understand and get the idea of the text.

Keywords: *colloquial expression, jargon, slang, subtitle, translation method.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a way to transfer the message and idea to others. By language people can communicate what their aims to do. There are many languages in the world used on spoken and written such as in books, films and many more. In this case, translator is a bridge to transfer those ideas from the source language into the target language to make the audience understand what the books or the films are about.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford 1969:20). Or in simple language translation is a process of transferring the writer's idea from the source language into target language. There are many differences of both source text and target text like the structure of the source and the target text, the culture and the style. In translating a text, the procedure to translate the text correctly should be understood. Harvey and Higgins in Hoed (2000:9) made the simple method of translation from 10 to 6 translation methods. They are *exotic method, cultural loan, calque, communicative method, idiomatic method, adaptation.* From 6 methods above, the researcher correlates those methods with his research about the translation method

used in translating colloquial expression in subtitle text of *Transformers* movie. Subtitles are textual version of the dialogue thatare usually displayed in the bottom of screen. And the researcher wanted to see how the translator dealt with slang words and jargon in its source text with a comparison between the SL version and the TL version.

The colloquial is a little bit the same as slang. However colloquial and slang are indeed different. Slangs are words or expression used in informal speech and sometimes refers to things considered taboo (Wikipedia.com retrieved on January 9, 2012). Slang are often used in colloquial expression because slang is a sub-category of colloquial expression. Whereas jargon is much like slang, but it can develop to express ideas that are frequently used or discussed among members of group and they cannot be understood by other member or group.

Translating for subtitles involves taking spoken dialogue as input and producing written text as output. In process of making subtitle text, it also relates to translation process; first, is interpreting the actors and second re-writing the result of interpreting the actor's utterance. On the other hand, the translator used the script and translated it into target language. The subtitles should be meaningful to the target language of the audience in relation to the particular scene being shown.

There are many reasons why the researcher discussesa movie. Firstly, this movie is about robot, although it is for teenager but the children might want to see

this movie. Secondly, it is a media for the researcher as a student of English department to learn more about translation method. It means that the researcher wants to know how the translator transferred the slang words and jargon in subtitles. The translator choose to discuss this movie because subtitle is one of the most important things in the movie. Without subtitle, people who may not understand the foreign language may not be able to understand its story. In subtitle, there are slang words and jargon found in the movie. It could be dangerous for the audience especially for kid that might imitate the slang word in this movie that reputed taboo in Indonesia.

In this study the researcher discusses about slang and jargon. Many people do not really know about slang and jargon in the movie subtitle. Therefore, the title of this study is *"Translation Method Used in Translating Colloquial Expression in Subtitle Text of Transformers Movie"*.And the researcher hopes that his analysis can help people to know more about slang and jargon.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher put out the statement of the problem as follow:

What methods are used to translate the colloquial expression found in the subtitle of *Transformers* movie?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this study, the object of the research is limited with analyzing the translation methods in the subtitle text. The researcher is focused on the translation methods used in subtitle text *Transformers movie.*

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study is focused on finding the colloquial expression that have been translated in the movie through subtitle then classifying them into any particular method of translation.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is hopefully able to give contribution in language learning, concerning the translation program. The information about the problem and the implication to the literary works, especially in subtitle is able to help students to identify and understand well about translation method. Besides that, it also increases the knowledge of people about slang and colloquial expression in English.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized as follows:

Chapter 1 is introduction, that describes background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study and thesis organization.

Chapter 2 is review of related literature. It describes translation, subtitle, colloquial expression, slang, jargon, translation method and translator.

Chapter 3 is research method which contains research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter 4 is data analysis. This chapter covers the analysis of translation method in slang words and colloquial expressions.

Chapter 5 is conclusion and suggestion. It is the conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theory is important thing in analysis. This thesis uses theory for basic information and it is use to analyze the data. The review related literature here are translation, subtitle, colloquial expression, slang, jargon, translation method and translator.

2.1 Translation

Translation can be defined as an act of interpretation of the meaning of a content and consequent reproduction of equivalent content. The content or the text that is required to be translated is called "Source Text" and language in which the source text to be translated is known as "Target Text". In simple language, translation is also described as a communication written in second language having the identical meaning as written in a first language. According to Catford (1969:20) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual in another language (TL). Newmark P.S said that translation rendering the meaning of text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

And the other quotation comes from Bell (1991:13), he said that translation is the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process. From the the statement above, we can conclude that

translation is a process of transfering the writer's idea from source language into target language. The language here refers to the oral or written language. In translation the text, the important aspect is the naturalness on the the source language. So the reader is unaware that they are reading a translation text.

2.2 Subtitle

Subtitles are textual versions of the dialog in films and television programs, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. They can either be form of written translation of a dialog in a foreign language, or a written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are deaf and hard-of-hearing to follow the dialog, or people who cannot understand the spoken dialogue or who have accent recognition problems.

Subtitles can be used to translate dialog from a foreign language to the native language of the audience. It is the quickest and the cheapest method of translating content, and is usually praised for the possibility to hear the original dialog and voices of the actors.

The subtitle maker has done some steps like they have been discussed before in the process of translation. Subtitle can be defined as the transcription of film or TV dialogue presented simultaneously on the screen (Baker, 2001:247).

Subtitles are displayed in the bottom of screen and in the middle position, one line is consider of 40 characters (35 characters in Europe)and the second line is shorter than the first one, including of space and punctuation. The minimum duration is 3 second and the maximum is 5 second for one line. For two line the duration is 7 second and the maximum is 8 second.

Understanding various languages becomes one of requirements that the becoming a translator in the translation process. First process, translator or we call it subtitle maker should find the appropriate translation in the context of the sentences (Newmark, 1988:19).

Then, the translator should find the referential level, the object that has to be visualized and built up, it is important especially in process of making subtitle that should need adjustment of time between the subtitle text and the movie. The next levels are used when producing the subtitle whether the subtitle has been grammatical and natural enough. It will be influential to the decision whether the subtitle agreed to be displayed or not.

The second process has three steps, they are analysis, transfer, and restructure (Nida and Taber, in Ismailia, 2011:32). Receiving the script of the movie is the first thing that the subtitle maker do. Then, they will replace their analysis into the target language, and rearrange it whether it is appropriate to be displayed into subtitle.

Subtitles exist in two forms; **open** subtitles are 'open to all' and cannot be turned off by the viewer; **closed** subtitles are designed for a certain group of viewers, and can usually be turned on/off or selected by the viewer - examples being teletext pages, DVB Bitmap subtitles, DVD/Blu-ray subtitles. Subtitles can appear in one of 3 types (Wikipedia.com retrieved on March 29, 2012) they are:

1. **Hard** (also known as **hardsubs** or **open** subtitles)we can see this subtitle in karaoke song lyrics that usually used various colors, fonts, sizes, animation (like a bouncing ball) etc. to follow the lyrics. However, these subtitles cannot be turned off.

2. **Prerendered** (also known as **closed**) we can find this subtitle on DVD. It is possible to turn them off or have multiple language subtitles and switch among them, but the player has to support such subtitles to display them.

3. **Soft** (also known as **softsubs** or **closed** subtitles)is like a captions, we can turn them on or turn them off. Softsubs are included with the video file, but sometimes the fansubbers (a fans of certain film that translated the subtitle into other language)release only the subtitle file and we have to download the video separately.

From the statements above, the researcher conclude that subtitling is translation activity in the movie as a product of audio visual translating. It is the

important thing in the movie to help the audience who are deaf in other words, the audience who don't understand the foreign language.

2.3 Colloquial Expression

Colloquial is a less formal variety of language that is commonly used in very informal situations. A colloquialism is any word or expression, which might appropriately be used in conversation among ordinary or educated people.

Colloquialisms are often used primarily within a limited geographical area, known by linguists to spread through normal conversational interaction of a language, although more often now through informal online interaction. Colloquialisms are the broad category of informal speech which includes slang. Slang is a sub-category of Colloquial expressions. Therefore, colloquial language in definition lies between informal language and slang.

A common example given is the regional term used by people when describe a carbonated soft drink. Some examples of informal colloquialisms can include words (such as "y'all" or "gonna" or "wanna"), phrases (such as "old as the hills" and "graveyard dead"), or sometimes even an entire aphorism ("There's more than one way to skin a cat"). McCrimmon (1963) describes colloquial English in this way:

1. relatively short simple sentences, often grammatically incomplete, with few rhetorical devices;

2. a generous use of contractions (I'll, we've, didn't, can't), clipped words (cab, exam, phone), and the omission of relative pronouns (who, which, that) which would be retained in a formal style;

3. a vocabulary marked by general avoidance of learned words and by inclusion of some less objectionable slang terms;

4. a simplified grammatical structure which leans heavily on idiomatic constructions and sometimes ignores the fine distinctions of formal grammar and;

5. a personal or familiar tone, which tries to create the impression of speaking intimately to the reader.

2.3.1 Slang

Slang is a sub-category of Colloquial expressions (Learn4good.com retrieved on March 29, 2012). Slang is the use of informal words and expressions. They are not considered standard in the speaker's language or dialect but they are considered more acceptable when it is used in a group or society. It is a way in which languages change and are renewed. According to Hartmann and Stork in Alwasilah (1989:56), slang is a variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changing vocabulary, used by the young or by social or professional group for 'in-group' communication and thus tending to prevent understanding by the rest of the speech

community. The word slang first made its appearance some time during the eighteenth century. Originally to refer to the patter of criminals, its etymology is uncertain . Slang is often found in areas of the lexicon that refer to things considered taboo. It is often used to identify with one's peers and, although it may be common among young people, it is used by people of all ages and social groups.

The Columbia Encyclopedia notes that slang is often "well developed in speaking vocabularies of cultured, linguistically rish languages". Slang often uses metaphor and/or ellipsis, and often manifest verbal play in which current language is employed in some special sense and denotation. Slang identifies activities, events and objects that have becomeroutine for those involved, and it has important function in creating rapportin the work or recreational environment. Another feature of slang that it can usually be replaced by standar language without loss of communicative efficiency. Slang can also show familiarity with what is being referred to, or at least famuliarity eith the group that uses this term. The Historical Dictionary of American Slang points out that many groups use slang largely because they lack political power. To describe something *awes* (='awesome') is more than saying this thing is good; it has connotations that the conventional language does not convey. Here is the sample of slang:

1. props - "respect, recognition" (example. Gotta give that girl props for her web site...)

2. off the hinges - "similar to off the hook, something is outstanding, great" (example. "Yo, that concert was off the hinges!")

3. warez - The de facto standard term for a piece of pirated software/music/movies copied from a friend or downloaded from the Internet. (example. This website has a huge abundance of warez on it!)

Some linguists make a distinction between colloquialisms and slangisms (slang words). According to linguist Ghil'adZuckermann (Wikipedia.com Retrieved on January 9, 2012) "slang refers to informal (and often transient) lexical items used by a specific social group, for instance teenagers, soldiers, prisoners, or surfers. Slang is not considered the same as colloquial (speech), which is informal, relaxed speech used on occasion by any speaker; this might include contractions such as you're, as well as colloquialisms. A colloquialism is a lexical item used in informal speech; whilst the broadest sense of the term 'colloquialism' might include slangism, its narrow sense does not. Slangisms are often used in colloquial speech but not all colloquialisms are slangisms. One method of distinguishing between a slangism and a colloquialism is to ask whether most native speakers know the word (and use it); if they do, it is a colloquialism.

2.3.2 Jargon

Jargon is terminology which is especially defined in relationship to a specific activity, profession, or group. Hartmann and Stork in Alwasilah (1989:61) state that,

jargon is a set of terms and expression used by a social or accupational group, but not used and often not understood by the speech community as a whole. The term covers the language used by people who work in a particular area or who have a common interest. Much like slang, it can develop as a kind of short-hand, to express ideas that are frequently discussed between members of a group, though it can also be developed deliberately using chosen terms. A standard term may be given a more precise or unique usage among practitioners of a field. In many cases this causes a barrier to communicate with those not familiar with the language of the field.

Jargon can be used by anyone, but to understand what you are talking about, they should also know the jargon term. It is commonly used by group that have a similar interest, like trades and/or profession. However, it can be used by people involved in sport or other casual group. According to Peter Ives, who stated that for those who use jargon, it is a language which describes the world in which we live.

Example of jargon:

Computer jargon: BTW (By The Way)

CYA (See You Around)

MOTD (Message Of The Day)

Newspaper jargon: beat, breakline, budget,byline, chaser,

circulation, cut, dateline, ears, flag, lead, stringer, strip,

teaser, and zone.

Football jargon: audible, blitz, clipping, down, end zone,

goal line, hand-off, kickoff, loose ball,

man-in-motion, offside, picked.

The example of slang and jargon:

"say, how much does that cost?"

"Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light."

A word can be both slang and jargon it is seen in the use of the word *say*. The word *say* is slang unless it is used in the beginning of a sentence as in *tell me*. Jargon in the other hand is *technical talk*. As stated earlier, it may be used as barrier to keep outsider to understanding something, but not always.

We can see the example below how close slang and jargon are used in medical terms:

Bilateral probital hematoma (Jargon)

A *black eye* or *shiner* (Slang)

From the example above, we can see that slang and jargon has a correlation. Many people might not understand about the meaning of bilateral probital hematoma (medical jargon) except a doctor or a nurse. But people might understand if they use the slang word of bilateral probital hematoma that it is known as shiner (slang). It

canbe concluded that jargon is frequently used among member or group and they cannot be understood by other member or group.

2.4 Translation Method

In the practical work, the translator chooses one of method that suitable for whom and for what that translation are made. According to Harvey and Higgins in Hoed (2000:9) translating text has divided into 6 elements that have placed between the source language culture and the target language culture. It is easier for the translators duty to choose the proper method of translation, they are:

1. Exotics method

    Exotics method is a method to give the exotic impression in the target language. This method is allowing the culture of the source language within the target language.

    Example:

    SL: May be some *bacon* and eggs?

    TL: Mau *bacon* dan telur?

    In the translation above, we can see that the word bacon is preserve in the target language. The aim of this translation is to appear the foreign culture in the target language. So, it looks exotic if the culture of the target language is preserve.

2. Cultural Loan

Cultural loan is used to translate specific technical term such as psychology, and philosophy. In this case, we are doing cultural loan because we have taken an English technical term into Indonesian adoption (target language). Catford in Hoed (2000:61) explain that, sometimes the way to adoption is done by phonological translation technique. The loan in Indonesian words, actually is cultural loan when they are through the translation process. Because those words (source language) are not used in Indonesian (target language) culture. This method is always used in scientific translation, engineering translation, cultural translation, and political translation.

Example:

SL: He wants to *download* this song.

TL: Dia mau *mendownload* lagu ini.

3. Calque method

Calque method is a method that translates the source language idiom into the target language one although the result is an odd. Calque is little a bit the same as cultural loan. But if we want to differentiate them, we can see calque as a phrase or a sentence not as word. It is the same as faithful translation by Newmark.

Example:

SL: *Two peas in a pot.*

TL: *Dua kacang polong dalam satu pot.*

4. Communicative method

Communicative method is most used in translation, or known as communicative translation. The important thing of this method is the messages are transferred to the target language. And the translation itself is natural in the target language.

Example:

SL: *It's raining cats and dogs.*

TL: *Hujan lebat sekali.*

From the example above, the phrase "it's raining cats and dogs" is translated into "hujanlebatsekali". The translator should know the right context in phrases or sentences.

5. Idiomatic method

Idiomatic method is a translation method that the idiom of the source language is to be translated into the idiom of the target language. In the subtitle movie, the word *shit!*or son *of bitch!*is translated into *sialan!.* It is idiomatic translation from the technical term by Newmark.

Example:

SL: *Two peas in a pot.*

TL: *Bagaipinang di belahdua.*

6. Adaptation method

Adaptation method means that the culture of source language is substituted with the culture of target language. It applies in long time ago in Indonesia, usually used in fable. Theme, plot and the morality is unchanged but the characters in the story is substituted with the local characters.

Example:

SL: *The fox*

TL: *Si kancil*

The other example is:

SL: *Mrs. Henry Rice*

TL: *Ibu Henry Rice*

2.5 Translator

A translator is someone who has competence of both source and target languages. Dealing with subtitles, the method of translation is usually used by the translator in analyzing the text in SL. On the other hand, a translator should be

familiar with culture, custom, and social setting of the source and target language. Translator has to requirethe emotional intelligence:

1. Emotional self awareness, it means knowing how he feels about something, and how he currently feels.

2. Emotional self control, it means transforming and channeling his emotions in positive and productive ways.

3. Emotional self-motivation, he is finding the drive within himself to accomplish professionals goals (he has to be a self starter).

4. He has a good empathy, as he is an author of a book or work that he translated.

5. He must able to handle the relationship between himself and his work.

According to Bassnett in Ismailia (2011:26), there are statements correlated to the ability that translators should have:

1. Accept the untranslatability of the SL phrase in the TL on the linguistic level

2. Accept the lack of a similar cultural convention in the TL

3. Consider the range of TL phrases available, having regard to the presentation of class, status, age, sex of the speaker, his relationship to the listeners and the context of their meeting in the SL.

4. Consider the significance of the phrase in its particular context-i.e. as a moment of high tension in the dramatic text.

5. Replace in the TL the invariant core of the SL phrase in its two referential systems of culture out of which the text has sprung.

From the statement above, translator has an important role in translating SL into the TL. According to Robinson in Ismailia (2011:26) , to be a translator he must be reliable:

1. Attention to detail

    His attention to the user's need, contextual and collocational nuances of each word and phrases he uses

2. Sensitivity to the user's need

    Listens closely to the user's special instruction, it is important to adjust with the user's need.

3. Research

    Does careful research in reference book and internet database, it includes the information about movie that he/she wants to translate.

4. Checking

    If there is any doubt, he has a translation check by an expert.

5. Versatility

    Is versatile enough to translate text outside her area of specialization (having such worked checked).

6. Promises

   Make realistic promises, in order to do his work professionally.

7. Friendliness

   Friendly and helpful on the phone in person.

8. Confidentiality

   Will not disclose confidential matters learned through the process of translation.

9. Hardware and Software

   Know how to use technology well, it is essential because the translator faces various people who also use sophisticated technology, and

   require them to use it.

   Another skills and competences that translators should have, in order to perform the task effectively are:

1. Language competence

   Translators should be competent in the source and target languages. They should know the morphological, grammatical and lexical systems of two languages. In addition, they should be aware of changing in lexical items within the source and target languages generally reflected in dictionaries or other references.

2. Textual competence

It is rarely found that translators work on isolated sentences. In general, they deal with texts of various types. Therefore, they should be familiar with how sentences are combined into paragraphs, and paragraphs into a text. Depending on the domains of discourse they are translating, translators should be proficient in how the source and target language texts are structured.

3. Subject competence

Competency in linguistic systems of the source and target languages and familiarity with the textual features of the source language text do not guarantee the production of a quality translation. Familiarity with the subject matter being translated is another important aspect. It should be noted, however, that being competent in the subject matter does not necessarily mean that translators must have highly specialist knowledge, "but they must know the ways and the means of how to access this when they need it" (Neubert, in Ismailia, 2011:26)

4. Cultural competence.

There is a misunderstanding among those outside of translation or even novice translators that cultural competence is required only in translation literary texts. If we accept the idea that the production process of the target language text, whether it is academic, technical or literary, is culturally bound, cultural competence is inevitably needed.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, it discussesabout research design, unit of analysis, source data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research method used to analyze this problem is a qualitative method that describes and qualifies slang words, jargon and translation method which are used in subtitle of *Transformers* movie.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is every utterances which are classified into slang words, jargon and translation method which found in *Transformer* movie subtitle. The Source Language is English, and the Target Language is Indonesian as the data to be analyzed.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this research are taken from *Transformers* movie and the movie transcript. The movie was directed by Michael Bay,produced by Lorenzo Di Bonaventura, Tom Desanto, Dom Murphy and Ian Bryce. It was distributed by Dream works SKG and Paramount pictures, releasedon June 28, 2007.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The data were collected by using documentation in the form of movie that is taken from the internet, and the subtitle from the movie. The researcher uses the following steps:

1. Selecting the movie

2. Downloading the movie on the internet

3. Getting the target language script

4. Finding out the source language script on the internet to find the utterances (slang and jargon) that were said by the actors and

5. Typing the Indonesian subtitle beside the source language subtitle in a note as a data

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher uses translation method and the colloquialism expression to find the problem in the subtitle. After the data were collected, the researcher used the following steps to analyze:

1. Reading the movie script

2. Listening what the actors said and reading the subtitle texts carefully

3. Classifying the colloquial expression (slang and jargon)

4. Identifying the translation method used in the movie subtitle

5. Analyzing the utterances into the translation techniques in the movie subtitle

6. Drawing conclusion

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter tells about data analysis and its result. The analysis was based on the data taken from *Transformers* movie. The results are the answer to the problem in this study.

4.1 Findings

Table 4.1 Colloquial Expression Found in Subtitle Text of Transformers Movie

No	Colloquial Expression	Data	Percentage
1	Slang	80	88.88%
2	Jargon	10	11.11%
	Total	90	100%

Table 4.1 is the findings of the colloquial expression found in subtitle text of Transformer movie. There are 1832 utterances in the movie, but only 90 utterances containing colloquial expression (slang words and jargon). From the table, it can be seen that the colloquial expression found a lot in the subtitle text is slang which get the percentage of 88.88%. It is because, there are many informal situation in this movie so the actors are prefer to used slang when they are conversing to the other.

Table 4.2 Translation Method Used in Subtitle Text of Transformers Movie

No.	Method	Data	Percentage
1	Exotics Method	11	12.22%
2	Cultural Loan	3	3.33%
3	Calque Method	0	0%
4	Communicative Method	68	75.55%
5	Idiomatic Method	1	1.11%
6	Adaptation Method	7	7.77%
	Total	**90**	**100%**

Table 4.2 is the method used in slang words, colloquial expression and jargon in *Transformers* movie. From the table above, it can be seen that translation methods used in*Transformers* movie are exotics method 10.86%, cultural loan 3.26%, communicative method 77.17%, and adaptation method 7.60%. And those followed by exotics method, adaptation method, cultural loan, idiomatic method and calque method. Communicative method shows the highest percentage because this method is only focus for transferring the message to the reader. So the reader will be easy to get the idea of the text.

4.2 The Discussion of the Findings

According to the findings, the discussion shows the slang words, colloquial expression and jargon into each translation methods and the function of the methods used.

4.2.1 Exotics method

A method to give the exotic impression in the target language and this method is allowing the culture of the source language include in the target language. They are explained in slang and jargon bellow:

4.2.1.1 Slang

Slang is the use of informal words and expressions. They are not considered standard in the speaker's language or dialect but they are considered more acceptable when it is used in a group or society. In this study, the researcher did not find the slang words that translated using the exotics method.

4.2.1.2 Jargon

Jargon is terminology which is especially defined in relationship to a specific activity, profession, or group. The analysis can be illustrated as follows:

Excerpt 1

SL   : *the <u>SOCCENT </u>Forward OperationsBase in Qatar was attacked. (utterance: 240)*

TL   : *Pusat<u>SOCCENT</u> di Qatar diserang. (utterance: 223)*

The method used in the English expression above is exotics method. The word SOCCENT in the target language above is not translated in the target language. It is because the translator wants to show the exotics impression to the reader. The word SOCCENT is a jargon because not all people know what the word SOCCENT

is. SOCCENT or Special Operations Command Central is a place for planning and conducting the army to joint in the special operation training exercise in the United Stated.

Excerpt 2

SL : *Talk to me about the virus.It's a <u>Spider-bot virus</u>. (utterance: 537)*

TL : *Bagaimana dengan virusnya?/<u>Virus Spider-bot.</u> (utterance: 491)*

The word *Spider-bot* is not translated into the target language. The translator tries to allowing the original name of virus in the target language because he/she wants to show the exotics impression to the reader. That word is also computer jargon, which only a few people know about it. The reader may not know about the *spider-bot virus* but the word virus in the utterance is automatically explained to the reader that it is a computer virus.

Excerpt 3

SL : *Maybe some kind of <u>DNA-based computer?</u> (utterance: 561)*

TL : *Mungkin <u>DNA berbasis komputer?</u> (utterance: 513*)

The source language above is translated into the target language by using exotics method. It can be seen from the word DNA that is not translated to the target language. It is a jargon, where there are only a few people know what the true DNA is. The translator may choose this method because the word DNA is not strange to the reader. DNA or Deoxyribonucleic acid is usually used in many text or conversation

on medical term. But in this context, DNA is a computer jargon and used to explain the computer network.

Excerpt 4

SL   : *FBI! Clear right! (utterance: 703)*

TL   : *FBI! Kesebelah kanan! (utterance: 638)*

The translator used exotics method to translate the English expression above. The word FBI in the source language is unchanged in the target language. The translator may choose this method because he/she wants to show the reader the exotics impression in the target language. FBI is abbreviation of Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United stated. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Indonesian is Biro Investigasi Federal, so it would be strange if FBI is translated into the target language because the abbreviation will be BIF.

Excerpt 5

SL   : *Okay, I saw it. The UFO landedright here and now it's gone. (utterance: 1032)*

TL   : *Aku melihatnya. UFO mendarat di sini dan sudah perg ilagi. (utterance: 934)*

The English expression above is translated into the target language by using exotics method. UFO in the source language is unchanged in target language because the translator wants to show the exotics impression to the reader. UFO is an abbreviation of Unidentified Flying Object and it is a jargon. Nowadays, many people

have known what UFO is. So the translator preserved that word in the target language.

Excerpt 6

SL   : *You may remember <u>NASA JPLlost the Beagle 2 Mars Rover. (</u>utterance: 1347)*

TL   : <u>*NASA JPL kehilangan Beagle Two Mars Rover.* </u>*(utterance: 1199)*

The method used in the English expression above is the exotics method. Since the word NASA JPL is not translated into the target language. The word NASA JPL is also a jargon because many people do not know NASA JPL meant. NASA JPL is an abbreviation of National Aeronautics and Space Administration Jet Propulsion Laboratory .It would take a long duration in the subtitle if the translator translated that words. That is why he/she preserves the original word to make a good subtitle and make the exotics impression is appear in the target language.

Excerpt 7

SL   : *You've all had direct contact<u>with the NBEs. (</u>utterance: 1427)*

TL   :*Kalian semua berkontak langsung <u>dengan NBE.</u> (utterance: 1277)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using exotics method. NBE is a jargon and is not translated in the source language. The translator preserved the original word in the target language. It is because the

translator wants to show the exotics impression to the reader. NBE is an abbreviation of Non-Biological Etraterretrials.

Excerpt 8

SL : *Non-Biological Extraterrestrials.Try and keep up with the acronyms. (utterance: 1429)*

TL *: Non-Biological Extraterrestrials.Terus ikuti perkembangannya. (utterance: 1278)*

The above excerpt is translated into the target language by using exotics method. The word *Non-Biological Extraterrestrial* is not changed in the target language. Actually those words are possibly to translated into *makhluk asing non-biologis* in the target language, howeverthe translator does not translate those words in order to make the exotics impression appear in the target language.

4.2.2 Cultural loan

A method used to translate specific technical term such as psychology, and philosophy. In this case, the translator is doing cultural loan because he/she has taken an English technical term into Indonesian adoption (target language). They are three utterances translated with this method. They are explained in slang and jargon below:

4.2.2.1 Slang

Slang is the use of informal words and expressions. They are not considered standard in the speaker's language or dialect but they are considered more acceptable when it is used in a group or society. The analysis can be illustrated as follows:

Excerpt 9

SL   : *I'd say a <u>solid B-.</u> (utterance: 136)*

TL   : *Menurutku <u>B minus</u>. (utterance: 129)*

The above excerpt, the translator used acultural loan to translate into the target language. The translator omitted the word *solid* in the source language, and translated it into *B minus* in the target language.The word *solid* in dictionary of slang means *good*. However the translator does not translated the word *solid* and only translated into *B minus*. *Minus* in literal meaning is *kurang*, but it is fine when the translator unchanged this word, because this word is familiar to the target language.

Excerpt 10

SL   : *The objective of the attackwas <u>to hack our military network.</u> (utterance: 242)*

TL   : *Tujuan penyerangan adalah <u>menerobos network militer</u>. (utterance: 225)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using cultural loan. The source language*to hack our military network* is translated *menerobos network militer* into the target language. The translator translated the word hack into *menerobos*. It isbecause, *hack* in dictionary of slang and colloquial

expression means*to break into a computer electronically to steal data or corrupt it or for the challenge of breaking in*.And the word *network* is un-translated because the target language has already known about that word.

Excerpt 11

SL :*What <u>level are you on,man?</u> (utterance: 677)*

TL :*Sudah <u>di level berapa kau?</u> (utterance: 614)*

The example above is using cultural loan method to translate the source language into the target language. The source language *level are you on, man?* is translated *di level berapa kau?* into the target language. The word *level* means *tingkatan*, it is un-translated because the reader has been known with this word and usually used in certain text or conversation. The translator also translated the slang word of *man* into *kau* although the real meaning is *orang laki-laki*. People know that *man* in literal meaning is *orang laki-laki*, it is also a term of address.

4.2.2.2 Jargon

Jargon is terminology which is especially defined in relationship to a specific activity, profession, or group. In this study, the researcher did not find jargon that translated using the cultural loan.

4.2.3 Calque method

Calque method is a method that translated the source language idiom into the target language although the result is odd. They are explained in slang and jargon below:

4.2.3.1 Slang

Slang is the use of informal words and expressions. They are not considered standard in the speaker's language or dialect but they are considered more acceptable when it is used in a group or society. In this study, the researcher did not find the slang words that translated using the calque method.

4.2.3.2 Jargon

Jargon is terminology which is especially defined in relationship to a specific activity, profession, or group. In this study, the researcher did not find jargon that translated using the calque method.

4.2.4 Communicative method

The important thing of this method is the messages are transferred to the target language. And the translation itself is natural in the target language. They are explained in slang and jargon below:

4.2.4.1 Slang

Slang is the use of informal words and expressions. They are not considered standard in the speaker's language or dialect but they are considered more acceptable when it is used in a group or society. The analysis can be illustrated as follows:

Excerpt 12

SL   :*Go with the Spanish.Whatever. (utterance: 26)*

TL   :*Berbicaralah dengan orang Spanyol. (utterance: 31)*

The source language above is translated to the target language by using communicative method. The source language *Go with the Spanish* is translated *Berbicaralah dengan orang Spanyol* into the target language. The word *go* is translated into *berbicaralah*. In literal meaning, the word *go* means *pergi*. However, according to Spears (2000:170) the word *go* has a meaning *to say*. That is why the translator translated the word *go* into *berbicaralah*.

Excerpt 13

SL   :*Hey, you guys remember weekends? (utterance: 27)*

TL   :*Kalian ingat akhir pekan? (utterance: 32)*

The source language above is translated to the target language by using communicative method. The words *you guys* in the source language is translated into *kalian* in the target language. It is a slang word and used in informal conversation, because in formal conversation the word *guys* is replaced by the word *you* that

actually has the same meaning. The translator tries to transfer the message to the reader by omiting the word *guys* and only translate the word *you* into the target language.

Excerpt 14

SL   :*Shut up! (utterance: 32)*

TL   :*Diam! (utterance: 36)*

The example above is translated to the target language by using communicative method. The English expresson *shut up* is translated into *diam*. It is a slang word and people cannot find it in dictionary. According to Spears (2000:369), *shut up* means*to be quiet*. It might the reason why the translator translated the English expression *Shut up!* into *diam*. That expression is familiar to the target language. But they usually do not know that the expression *shut up* is a slang word and used in informal conversation.

Excerpt 15

SL   :*Hey, any of y'all grow some balls, come see me on the court, man.(utterance: 34)*

TL   :*Bagi kalian yang punyanyali, temuiaku di lapangan. (utterance: 38)*

The source language above is translated into target language by using communicative method.The English expression *any of y'all grow some balls, come see me on the court, man* is translated into *Bagi kalian yang punyanyali, temuiaku di*

lapangan in the target language. The word *y'all* is a slang which similar as *you all*. That is why the translator translated that word into *kalian* in the target language. The translator also tries to make a good translation and transfer the message naturally. Because this expression is definitely different if the translator translate that utterance by literal meaning in every single word.

Excerpt 16

SL   :*Are you gonna help me with the gear? (utterance: 41)*

TL   :*Mau dibantu? (utterance: 45)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The expression *Are you gonna help me with the gear?* Is translated into *mau dibantu?* in the target language. The word gonna is a slang which similar as *going to* in the formal form. In this case the translator did not translate the whole of utterance but he/she has transferred the message to the reader.

Excerpt 17

SL   :*which you can get for 80 bucks. (utterance: 113)*

TL   :*Yang bisakauperolehdengan$80 (utterance: 110)*

The source language above is translated to the target language by using communicative method. The words *80bucks* in the source language is translated into *80$* in the target language. It is a slang word to call or mention *a dollar*. In literal meaning, *bucks* means *rusa jantan*. However, in this context *bucks* means *a dollar*,so

the translator is succeed transferred the message to the reader by using a symbol $. Because the reader has already known that the symbol $ is represent a *dollar* symbol.

Excerpt 18

SL   :*These are pretty cool. These are my grandfather's glasses. (utterance: 116)*

TL   :*Kaca mata kakekku yang keren. (utterance: 113)*

The source language above is translated to the target language by using communicative method. The English expression *These are pretty cool* is translated into *yang keren* in the target language. It is a slang, that *cool* in literal meaning is *dingin* however in dictionary of slang *cool* means *good* or *excellen*t. Actually, the meaning of this utterance is not only *yang keren*, it depends on the context of that utterance. The translator does not translate the word *pretty*that has meant a lot in the dictionary of slang, but here the translator success transferred the message to the reader.

Excerpt 19

SL   :*Okay. Might be a pop quiz tomorrow.Might not. (utterance: 132)*

TL   :*Oke! Mungkin akan ada kuis besok!Mungkintidak! (utterance: 126)*

The example above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The source language *pop quiz* is translated into *ada kuis* in the target language. The word *pop* is un-translated in the target language whereas in dictionary of slang, *pop* means *a time*. In this case, the translator

succeeded in transferring the message to the reader because the reader usually used the word *kuis* to say an examination.

Excerpt 20

SL   :*Okay. Pretty good, right? (utterance: 135)*

TL   :*Maaf. Bagus,kan? (utterance: 128)*

The example above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The English expression *pretty good* is translated into *bagus* in the target language. The word *pretty* in literal meaning is *cantik*, but according to Spears (2000:322) *pretty* means *very*. In this case, thetranslator only translated the word *good* which absolutely means *bagus* in the target language. And he/she does not translate the word *pretty* but the message of that utterance is transferred well to the reader.

Excerpt 21

SL   :*You were hawkingyour great-grandfather's crap (utterance: 138)*

TL   :*Kau melelang rongsokan milik kakekmu. (utterance: 131)*

The example above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The word *crap* in the source language is translated into *rongsokan* in the target language. In literal meaning, the word *crap* means *omong kosong*, and in the dictionary of slang *crap* means *shoddy merchandise*. It would be strange if the translator translated that word into *omong kosong* and might the

message will not transfer well to the reader. That is why the translator translated that word into *rongsokan*.

Excerpt 22

SL   :*He's the <u>guy</u> in the green car. (utterance: 142)*
TL   :*Yang naik mobi lhijau. (utterance: 133)*

The English expression above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. For instance, the word *guy* in the source language is un-translated in the target language. The word guy in dictionary of slang means *a man* or *boy*. But here, the translator omitted that word and translated that utterance without a subject. It is fine because the translator can transfer the idea of that utterance and it's acceptability to the target language.

Excerpt 23

SL   :*Oh, <u>come on</u>. It's just a practical joke. It's not a funny joke. (utterance: 164)*
TL   :*Aku tadi mengerjai kau./Tak lucu. (utterance: 154)*

TheEnglish expression above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The words *come on* in the source language is un-translated in the target language. The English expression *come on* is an exclamation in the dictionary of slang. But it is not a problem when the translator does not translate it, because the message or the idea of the utterance has been well transferred to the reader.

Excerpt 24

SL   :*Scaring <u>white folks.</u> (utterance: 168)*

TL   :*Dia menakuti orang <u>kulit putih</u>! (utterance: 157)*

The English expression above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The words *white folks* in the source language is translated into *kulit putih* in the target language. The translator tries to make a good translation by knowing the context of the utterance. *Folks* in a slang dictionary means one's parent. The translator translated the word white folk into kulit putih because it may proper in the context of the utterance. So the he/shehas been well transferred the idea of the utterance to the reader.

Excerpt 25

SL   :When I was your age, <u>I'd have been happy with four wheels and an engine</u>. (utterance: 172)

TL   :*Seusia kau, <u>aku sudah mendapatkan mobil</u>. (utterance: 160)*

The English expression above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The English expression *I'd have been happy with four wheels and an engine* is translated into *aku udah mendapatkan mobil* in the target language. The translator tries to get the idea and the meaning in the source language to transfer that idea or message to the target language naturally. Because this expression is definitely different if the translator translates that utterance by literal meaning in every single word. *Wheel* in dictionary of slang means *to drive*, the

translator also omits the word *engine* that actually means *mesin* in the target language but he/she does not leave the message to convey.

Excerpt 26

SL   :*Don't be like that.If I had a rock, <u>I'd bust your head, bitch.</u> (utterance: 192)*

TL   :*Jangan begitu. Jika aku memegang batu, <u>kulempar kepalamu</u>. (utterance: 178)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The English expression *I'd bust your head, bitch* is translated into *kulempar kepalamu*. *Bitch* in this utterance is un-translated in the target language, but the message is delivered to the reader. *Bitch* is a slang word used in informal conversation. The word *bitch* means *an unpleasant* or *irritating female*, and it is usually used to abuse someone. That might be the reason why the translator did not translate that word.

Excerpt 27

SL   :*I don't know, boss! I've never seen it!<u>That's loco!</u> (utterance: 202)*

TL   :*Aku belum pernah melihatnya. <u>Ini gila!</u> (utterance: 188)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The clause *that's loco* is translated into *ini gila* in the target language. *Loco* in slang dictionary means *crazy*, so the translator might know well about slang word. He/she also changes the meaning of the word *that* into *ini*, whereas

in literal meaning the word *that* means *itu*. But he/she has well transfer the idea of this utterance to the target language.

Excerpt 28

SL   :*Five grand. No, I'm not paying over four. Sorry. (utterance: 211)*

TL   :*5000 dolar./Lebihdari 4000 akutakmau. Maaf. (utterance: 197)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The phrase *five grand* is translated into *5000 dolar*. The translator tries to make the reader understand the aim of this utterance. According to Spears (2000:179) *Grand* means *one thousand dollars*in literal meaning, the word *grand* means *seribu dolar*. That is why the translator translated the words *five grand* into *5000 galon*. So the translator has well transferred the idea of the utterance to the target reader.

Excerpt 29

SL   :*Honey, Daddy's gonna be okay. (utterance: 296)*

TL   :*Ayah pasti selamat. (utterance: 275)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. For instance, the clause *Honey, Daddy's gonna* is translated into *ayah pasti* in the target language. *Gonna* is a slang of *going to* which means *akan*. In this case, the translator changed the word *akan* into *pasti*. And he/ she is

omitted the word *honey* and does not translated into the target language. It is fine because the message of the utterance has been well delivered to the reader.

Excerpt 30

SL   :*My <u>radio's fried. (utterance: 312)</u>*

TL   :<u>*Radioku rusak*</u>*. (utterance: 289)*

The above excerpt is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The phrase *radio's fried* is translated into *radioku rusak* in the target language. In fact, the word *fried* in the slang dictionary means *drug intoxicated*. However the translator translated this word *fried* into *rusak* in the target language. It is because the English expression in the utterance is proper in the context of the movie scene. And the aim or the meaning of this utterance is transferred to the reader.

Excerpt 31

SL   :<u>*Dude, are you sure*</u> *we're invited to this party? (utterance: 317)*

TL   :<u>*Kau yakin*</u> *mereka mengundang kita dalam pesta ini? (utterance: 294)*

The example above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The English expression *dude are you sure* is translated into *kau yakin* in the target language. *Dude* in the slang dictionary is *a male friend* or *a guy* and also a term of address.In this case the translator omits the meaning of *dude* in the target language but the meaning is transferred to the reader.

Excerpt 32

SL   :*Yeah? What's it about? <u>Sucking at sports?</u> (utterance: 335)*

TL   :*Soal apa ini? <u>Mengacaukan olahraga?</u>(utterance: 311)*

The English expression above is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The words *Sucking at sports?* in the source language is translated into *Mengacaukan olahraga?* in the target language. The translator tries to transferring the message to the reader by translated the word *sucking* into *mengacaukan* in the target language. In slang dictionary, the word *sucking (suck)* means *to be bad or undesirable*. That is why the translator translated it into *mengacaukan* in the target language.

Excerpt 33

SL   :*Who's <u>gonna drive you home</u>, tonight? (utterance: 354)*

TL   :*Siapa <u>yang akan mengantarmu pulang?</u> (utterance: 328)*

The above excerpt is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The English expression *gonna drive you home* is translated into *yang akan mengantarmu pulang* in the target language. *Gonna* is a slang of *going to* which means *akan.* But here, the translator translated the words *drive you home* out of the literal meaning.It is because, if the translator translated this utterance by a literal meaning in every single word, the result would be odd and the message would not transfer to the reader.

Excerpt 34

SL   :*You can <u>duck down</u> if you want.I mean, it won't hurt my feelings. (utterance: 375)*

TL   :*Kau boleh <u>merunduk.</u> Hatiku tak sakit, kok. (utterance: 349)*

The above excerpt is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The words *duck down* in the source language is translated into *merunduk* in the target language. *Duck* in the dictionary of slang means *to avoid someone*. The translator tries to transferring the message by translated that English expression out of the literal meaning. But the translator does not leave the message to convey.

Excerpt 35

SL   :<u>*You eyeballing my piece, 50 Cent?*</u> *(utterance: 579)*

TL   :<u>*Kau melihat pistolku?*</u> *(utterance: 529)*

The above excerpt is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The English expression *You eyeballing my piece, 50 Cent?*in source language is translated into *Kau melihat pistolku?* in the target language. The word *eyeball* in the dictionary of slang means *to look hard someone or something*, that is why he/she translated that word into *melihat* in the target language. The word *cent* in slang dictionary means *one dollar*, but here the translator translate the word *50 cent* into *pistol*.It is definitely different in literal meaning, but the translatorsucceeded transferred the idea to the reader.

Excerpt 36

SL   :*Cause I promise you I will bust you up. (utterance: 581)*

TL   :*Dan aku janji,aku akan menghajarmu. (utterance: 531)*

The above excerpt is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The English expression *I will bust you up*in the source language is translated into *aku akan menghajarmu* in the target language. The translator succeeded transferred the idea to the reader because in the dictionary of slang *bust* means *a raid by the police*. That is why the translator translated the words *bust you up* into *menghajarmu* in the target language.

Excerpt 37

SL   :*Hey, heads up! (utterance: 584)*

TL   :*Waspada! (utterance: 535)*

The above excerpt is using communicative method to translate the source language into the target language. The English expression *heads up* in the source language is translated into *waspada* in the target language. *Heads up according to Spears* (2000:199) *heads up* means *look up*. But here, the translator translated it into *waspada* and it is acceptable in the target language. *Look up* means *melihat*, and in this context the translator change the *meaning* of *melihat* into *waspada*. It is because that word might proper in the move scene.

Excerpt 38

SL   :*Heads up! Hey! Heads up! (utterance: 585)*

TL   :*Hati-hati! (utterance: 536)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The English expression *heads up* in the source language is translated into *hati-hati* in the target language. Whereas in the excerpt 37, the phrase *heads up* is translated into *waspada* in the target language. The translator might concern to deliver the message well into the target language and it may proper to the movie scene.That is why he/she translated the word *heads up* into *hati-hati.*

Excerpt 39

SL   :*English, dude. English.(utterance: 587)*

TL   :*Pakai bahasa Inggris, sobat. (utterance: 538)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The English expression *English, dude. English* is translated into *Pakai bahasa Inggris, soba t*in the target language. The word *dude* is translated into *sobat* in the target language. It is the same as the dictionary of slang which *dude* means *a male friend*, and it is also term of address. The translator also added the word *pakai* in the target language to get the idea of that utterance and transfer the message to the reader.

Excerpt 40

SL   :*Attack direction west!<u>You're clear and hot! </u>(utterance: 646)*

TL   :*Serang bagian barat!<u>Tanpa rintangan dan siap tembak! </u>(utterance: 583)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The English expression*You're clear and hot*in the source language is translated into *Tanpa rintangan dan siap tembak* in the target language. *Clear* in the dictionary of slang means *to earn a specific net amount of money*, and the word *hot* means *wanted by the police*. The translator tries to make a good translation by translating that utterancedifferent with the literal meaning but he/she does not leave the message to convey.

Excerpt 41

SL   :<u>*Cops! Cops! *</u>*(utterance: 702)*

TL   :<u>*Polisi! Polisi! *</u>*(utterance: 637)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The English expression *Cops! Cops!* in the source language is translated into *Polisi! Polisi!* in the target language. According to Spears (2000:89) the word *cop* means *a police officer*. The translator might know much the slang word and colloquial expression. That is why he/she translated the word *cop* into *polisi* in the target language.

Excerpt 42

SL   :_Lock it down. (utterance: 704)_

TL   :_Tangkap semuanya! (utterance: 639)_

The translator used communicative method to translate the above excerpt. For instance, the English expression _Lock it down_ in the source language is translated into _Tangkap semuanya_ in the target language. The word _lock_ in literal meaning means _kunci_, and the word down means _turun_. However, in dictionary of slang the word _down_ means _to knock someone down as in a fight_. The translator tries to make a good translation by translating that utterance different with the literal meaning but he/she does not leave the message to convey.

Excerpt 43

SL   :_I'm gonna catch up with you guys later. (utterance: 730)_

TL   :_Kutemui kau nanti. (utterance: 660)_

The translator used communicative method to translate the above excerpt. For instance, the English expression _gonna catch up_ in the source language is translated into _Kutemui_ in the target language. In literal meaning catch is _menangkap_ but in slang dictionary _catch_ is _to attend something_. That is why the translator translated the word _catch up_ into _kutemui_. The translator also omits the translation of _gonna_ in the target language, but he/she delivered the message to the target language.

Excerpt 44

SL   :*Trust me. He's a <u>kick-ass driver!</u> (utterance: 766)*

TL   :*Percayalah! Dia<u>pengemudi yang luarbiasa!</u> (utterance: 692)*

        The translator used communicative method to translate the above excerpt. The English expression *kick-ass driver!* is translated into *pengemudi yang luar biasa!* in the target language. *Kick-ass* is a slang word that has a meaning *excellent*, that may the reason why the translator translated the words *kick-ass* in the source language into *luar biasa* in the target language.

Excerpt 45

SL   :*This car's a <u>pretty good driver.</u> (utterance: 810)*

TL   :*Mobil ini punya <u>sopir yang sangat ahli.</u> (utterance: 733)*

        The translator used communicative method to translate the above excerpt. The English expression *pretty good driver* in the source language is translated into *sopir yang sangat ahli* in the target language. In literal meaning the word *pretty* means *cantik (beautiful)*, but according to Spers (2000:322) *pretty* means *very*. That is why the translator translated the word *pretty* into *sangat* in the target language.

Excerpt 46

SL   :*Glen<u>, you freak.</u> (utterance: 923)*

TL   :*Glen, <u>kaugila.</u> (utterance: 839)*

The translator used communicative method to translate the above excerpt. The English expression *you freak* in the source language is translated into *kaugila* in the target language. *Freak* in the dictionary of slang means *to lose control,* that is why the translator translated the word *freak* into *gila* (crazy) because crazy people are always lose their control. The translator also tries to get the idea of that utterance and does not leave the message to convey.

Excerpt 47

SL   :*What a knucklehead.Yeah, well, I think it's a plane. (utterance: 943)*

TL   :*Dasar bodoh./Ya, ku kira itu pesawat. (utterance:857)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The words *What a knucklehead* in the source language is translated into *Dasar bodoh* in the target language. It is a slang word that means *a stupid person*. The translator also omits the word *what* in the target language becausethis utterance is an exclamation that is whythe word *what* is replace by the word *dasar*.

Excerpt 48

SL   :*If my parents come out hereand see you, they're gonna freak out. (utterance: 1039)*

TL   :*Jika orang tuaku keluar dan melihat,mereka akan murka. (utterance: 941)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The English expression *gonna freak out* in the source language is translated into *akan murka* in the target language. The translator translated the colloquial expression *gonna* which known as going to into *akan* in the target language. And the word *freak* in the dictionary of slang means *to lose control*. That is why the translator chooses that word and tries to convey the message to the reader.

Excerpt 49

SL   :*No, Mom.Zip it, okay? (utterance: 1095)*

TL   :*Tidak, Bu!/Diam. (utterance: 991)*

The translator used communicative method to translate the above excerpt. The English expression *Zip it, okay?* In the source language is translated into *Diam* in the target language. The word *zip* in the source language is translated into *diam*, whereas according to Spears (2000:482) *zip* means *nothing*. The translator may choose the word because it is proper in the movie scene and the translator success to convey the message.

Excerpt 50

SL   :*Whoa, way out of line. (utterance: 1167)*

TL   :*Sungguh kelewatan. (utterance: 1057)*

The translator used communicative method to translate the above excerpt. The English expression *way out of line* in the source language is translated into *Sungguh kelewatan* in the target language. The translator tries to get the idea and transferred the message well to the target language. The words *way out* in the dictionary of slang means *extreme* or in the target language means *kesangatan*. And the word *line* means *argument*. That is why the translator does not translate the utterance in every single word.

Excerpt 51

SL   :*Yeah. There's something <u>a little fishy</u>about you, your son, (utterance: 1173)*

TL   :*Ada <u>yang mencurigakan </u>berkaitan dengan anakmu... (utterance: 1062)*

The translator used communicative method to translate the above excerpt. The English expression *a little fishy* in the source language is translated into *yang mencurigakan* in the target language. According to Spears (2000:139), the word *fishy* means *dubious* or *yang mencurigakan* in the target language. The translator may choose the word because it is proper in the movie scene. The translator also untranslated the words a little in the target language but he/she does not leave the message to convey.

Excerpt 52

SL   :*<u>Bingo!</u> Tag them and bag them! (utterance: 1180)*

TL   :*<u>Tepat!</u> Tangkap mereka dan geledah rumahnya! (utterance: 1069)*

The source language above is translated into the target language by using communicative method. The word *Bingo!* in the source language is translated into *Tepat!*in the target language. This word came from the game bingo, in slang dictionary bingo means *yes* or *that's right*. That may the reason why the translator translated that word into *tepat* in the target language and he/she still to convey the message to the reader.

4.2.4.2 Jargon

Jargon is terminology which is especially defined in relationship to a specific activity, profession, or group. In this study, the researcher did not find jargon that translated using the communicative method.

4.2.5.Idiomatic method

A translation method that the idiom of the source language is to be translated into the idiom of the target language. They are explained in slang and jargon below:

4.2.5.1 Slang

Slang is the use of informal words and expressions. They are not considered standard in the speaker's language or dialect but they are considered more acceptable when it is used in a group or society. The analysis can be illustrated as follows:

Excerpt 53

SL　　: *Oh, shit! Oh, shit, shit, shit!Oh, God! Oh, shit!* (utterance: 745)

TL　　: *Sialan! Sialan!*(utterance: 673)

The source language above is translated into the target language by using idiomatic method. The English expression *Oh, shit!*in the source language is translated into *sialan!* in the target language. In the dictionary of slang, the word *shit* means *a wretched person*. It is idiomatic translation from the technical term by Newmark.

4.2.5.2 Jargon

Jargon is terminology which is especially defined in relationship to a specific activity, profession, or group. In this study, the researcher did not find jargon that translated using the communicative method.

4.2.6 Adaptation method

Adaptation method means that the culture of source language is substituted with the culture of target language. They are explained in slang and jargon below:

4.2.6.1 Slang

Slang is the use of informal words and expressions. They are not considered standard in the speaker's language or dialect but they are considered more acceptable when it is used in a group or society. The analysis can be illustrated as follows:

Excerpt 54

SL   :*Good. What's up?*(utterance: 265)

TL   :*Apa kabar?*(utterance: 246)

The source language above is translated into the target language by using adaptation method. For instance, the English expression *What's up?* in source language is translated into *Apa kabar?* in the target language. The utterance *apa kabar?* in the target language is adaptation of the English expression *what's up?* which actually means *hello* in the dictionary of slang. But in this context, it is substituted with the culture of target language.

Excerpt 55

SL   :*<u>Hey, bro</u>. That car. It's nice. Hey.*(utterance: 325)

TL   :*<u>Hei, sobat</u>. Mobil itu keren.* (utterance: 300)

The source language above is translated into the target language by using adaptation method. The English expression *Hey, bro* is translated into *Hei, sobat*. According to the dictionary of slang, the word bro is shortening of brother and used typically by black American to each other. The word *bro* is a term of address in the source language, that is why the translator translated into *sobat* which also term of address in the target language.

Excerpt 56

SL   :*Why doesn't my <u>little bunny</u> just hop in the back seat?* (utterance: 350)

TL   :*Kenapa kau tak segera melompat masuk kejok belakang, <u>sayang?</u>*(utterance: 324)

The source language above is translated into the target language by using adaptation method. The English expression *little bunny* is translated into *sayang* in the target language. It is a term of address in the target language to call someone beloved. *Bunny* in the dictionary of slang means *rabbit*, so *little bunny* in literal meaning means *kelinci kecil*. But here, the translator substituted the source language culture into the target language culture by translated the words *little bunny* into *sayang* which also used to call their beloved someone.

Excerpt 57

SL   :*Whippets? Goofballs?A little wowie sauce with the boys?*(utterance: 573)

TL   :*Isap lem? Kokain?Alkohol?*(utterance: 523)

The source language above is translated into the target language by using adaptation method. The English expression *Whippets?Goofballs?A little wowie sauce with the boys?*is translated into *Isap lem? Kokain?Alkohol?*which is the technical term in the target language that the translator substituted those words with the culture of target language.

Excerpt 58

SL   :*What's cracking, little bitches?My first lieutenant.Designation, Jazz.*
        (utterance: 858)

TL   :*Apakabar, sobat?/Letnan satuku. Sebutan: Jazz.* (utterance: 774)

The source language above is translated into target language by using adaptation method. The English expression *little bitches?* is translated into *sobat?* in the target language. *Bitch* is a slang word which means *unpleasant or irritating female*. It is a term of address in the source language, that is why the translator is substituted the source language culture with the culture of target language. *Sobat* in the target language is also term of address, that is why the translator used the word *sobat* to translate the word *little bitches* which appropriate with the culture of the target language.

4.2.6.2 Jargon

Jargon is terminology which is especially defined in relationship to a specific activity, profession, or group. In this study, the researcher did not find jargon that translated using the communicative method.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data in chapter IV, the researcher made a conclusion as follow:

1. There are 92 words/utterances of slang, jargon and colloquial expression found in the movie. There are 11 data that were translated using exotics method (12.22%), 3 data using cultural loan (3.33%), 68 data using communicative method (75.55%), 1 data using idiomatic method (1.11%), 7 data using adaption method (7.77%), and there is no data that were translated using calque method (0%). From the percentage, it can be seen that the high percentage is communicative method and the lowest percentage is calque method.

2. The researcher found in the subtitle text that the method which used a lot is communicative method (75.55%). The important thing of communicative method is the messages in the source language are transferred to the target language. That is why this method is used a lot to translate SL to TL straightly, so the reader will be easy to get the idea.

5.2 Suggestion

After knowing the answer of the problem, the researcher would like to give the suggestion for:

1. The translator who wants to translate the slang word, jargon and colloquial expression in subtitle movie, they should use the languages which are familiar to the reader (target language).

2. The reader who wants to increase their knowledge about translation method in subtitle movie, it might be helpful to comprehend and know more about translation method.

3. English department student can used this thesis as a reference book to get the information about slang and jargon.

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APPENDIX

Colloquial Expression in Subtitle Text of "Transformers" Movie.

No	UTTERANCES		Translation Method	Colloquial Expression
	SL	**TL**		
1	Go with the Spanish. Whatever. (utterance: 26)	Berbicaralah dengan orang Spanyol. (utterance: 31)	Communicative Method	Slang
2	Hey, you guys remember weekends? (utterance: 27)	Kalian ingat akhir pekan? (utterance: 32)	Communicative Method	Slang
3	Shut up! (utterance: 32)	Diam! (utterance: 36)	Communicative Method	Slang
4	Hey, any of y'all grow some balls, come see me on the court, man. (utterance: 34)	Bagi kalian yang punya nyali, temui aku di lapangan. (utterance: 38)	Communicative Method	Slang
5	Are you gonna help me with the gear? (utterance: 41)	Mau dibantu? (utterance: 45)	Communicative method	Slang

6	which you can get for <u>80 bucks</u>. (utterance: 113)	yang bisa kau peroleh dengan <u>$80</u> (utterance: 110)	Communicative Method	Slang
7	<u>These are pretty cool.</u> These are my grandfather's glasses. (utterance: 116)	Kacamata kakekku <u>yang keren</u>. (utterance: 113)	Communicative Method	Slang
8	Okay. Might be a <u>pop quiz</u> tomorrow. Might not. (utterance: 132)	Oke! Mungkin akan ada <u>kuis</u> besok! Mungkin tidak! (utterance: 126)	Communicative Method	Slang
9	Okay<u>. Pretty good</u>, right? (utterance: 135)	Maaf. <u>Bagus,</u> kan? (utterance: 128)	Communicative Method	Slang
10	I'd say a solid <u>B-.</u> (utterance: 136)	Menurutku <u>B minus</u>. (utterance: 129)	Cultural Loan	Slang
11	You were hawking your great-grandfather's <u>crap</u> (utterance: 138)	Kau melelang <u>rongsokan</u> milik kakekmu. (utterance: 131)	Communicative Method	Slang
12	He's the <u>guy</u> in the green car. (utterance: 142)	Yang naik mobil hijau. (utterance: 133)	Communicative Method	Slang
13	Oh<u>, come on</u>. It's just a practical joke. It's not a funny joke.	Aku tadi mengerjai kau./Tak lucu. (utterance: 154)	Communicative Method	Slang

	(utterance: 164)			
14	Scaring <u>white folks.</u> (utterance: 168)	Dia menakuti orang <u>kulit putih</u>! (utterance: 157)	Communicative Method	Slang
15	When I was your age, <u>I'd have been</u> <u>happy with four wheels and an engine</u>. (utterance: 172)	Seusia kau, <u>aku sudah mendapatkan mobil</u>. (utterance: 160)	Communicative Method	Slang
16	Don't be like that. If I had a rock, <u>I'd bust your head, bitch.</u> (utterance: 192)	Jangan begitu. Jika aku memegang batu, <u>kulempar kepalamu</u>. (utterance: 178)	Communicative Method	Slang
17	I don't know, boss! I've never seen it! <u>That's loco!</u> (utterance: 202)	Aku belum pernah melihatnya. <u>Ini gila!</u> (utterance: 188)	Communicative Method	Slang
18	<u>Five grand.</u> No, I'm not paying over four. Sorry. (utterance: 211)	<u>5000 dolar</u>./ Lebih dari 4000 aku tak mau. Maaf. (utterance: 197)	Communicative Method	Slang
19	<u>Gee. Holy cow.</u> (utterance: 220)	<u>Ya, Tuhan</u>. (utterance: 205)	Adaptation Method	Slang
20	the <u>SOCCENT</u> Forward Operations	Pusat <u>SOCCENT</u> di Qatar diserang. (utterance: 223)	Exotics Method	Jargon

	Base in Qatar was attacked. (utterance: 240)			
21	The objective of the attack was <u>to hack our military network.</u> (utterance: 242)	Tujuan penyerangan <u>adalah menerobos network</u> militer. (utterance: 225)	Cultural Loan	Slang
22	Good. <u>What's up?</u> (utterance: 265)	<u>Apa kabar?</u> (utterance: 246)	Adaptation Method	Slang
23	That's it for today. No more. <u>Crackhead.</u> (utterance: 270)	Cukup untuk hari ini. <u>Dasar pemadat.</u> (utterance: 250)	Adaptation Method	Slang
24	<u>Honey, Daddy's gonna</u> be okay. (utterance: 296)	<u>Ayah pasti</u> selamat. (utterance: 275)	Communicative Method	Slang
25	My <u>radio's fried.</u> (utterance: 312)	<u>Radioku rusak.</u> (utterance: 289)	Communicative Method	Slang
26	<u>Dude, are you sure</u> we're invited to this party? (utterance: 317)	<u>Kau yakin</u> mereka mengundang kita dalam pesta ini? (utterance: 294)	Communicative Method	Slang
27	<u>Hey, bro</u>. That car. It's nice. Hey. (utterance: 325)	<u>Hei, sobat</u>. Mobil itu keren. (utterance: 300)	Adaptation Method	Slang
28	Yeah? What's it about? <u>Sucking</u>	Soal apa ini? <u>Mengacaukan</u>	Communicative	Slang

	at sports? (utterance: 335)	olahraga? (utterance: 311)	Method	
29	Why doesn't my little bunny just hop in the back seat? (utterance: 350)	Kenapa kau tak segera melompat masuk ke jok belakang, sayang? (utterance: 324)	Adaptation Method	Slang
30	Who's gonna drive you home, tonight? (utterance: 354)	Siapa yang akan mengantarmu pulang? (utterance: 328)	Communicative Method	Slang
31	You can duck down if you want. I mean, it won't hurt my feelings. (utterance: 375)	Kau boleh merunduk. Hatiku tak sakit, kok. (utterance: 349)	Communicative Method	Slang
32	Talk to me about the virus. It's a Spider-bot virus. (utterance: 537)	Bagaimana dengan virusnya?/ Virus Spider-bot. (utterance: 491)	Exotics Method	Jargon
33	Maybe some kind of DNA-based computer? (utterance: 561)	Mungkin DNA berbasis komputer? (utterance: 513)	Exotics Method	Jargon
34	Whippets? Goofballs? A little wowie sauce with the boys? (utterance: 573)	Isap lem? Kokain? Alkohol? (utterance: 523)	Adaptation Method	Slang
35	You eyeballing my piece, 50	Kau melihat pistolku? (utterance:	Communicative	Slang

			Method	
	Cent? (utterance: 579)	529)	Method	
36	Cause I promise you I will bust you up. (utterance: 581)	Dan aku janji, aku akan menghajarmu. (utterance: 531)	Communicative Method	Slang
37	Hey, heads up! (utterance: 584)	Waspada! (utterance: 535)	Communicative Method	Slang
38	Heads up! Hey! Heads up! (utterance: 585)	Hati-hati! (utterance: 536)	Communicative Method	Slang
39	English, dude. English. (utterance: 587)	Pakai bahasa Inggris, sobat. (utterance: 538)	Communicative Method	Slang
40	Attack direction west! You're clear and hot! (utterance: 646)	Serang bagian barat! Tanpa rintangan dan siap tembak! (utterance: 583)	Communicative Method	Slang
41	What level are you on, man? (utterance: 677)	Sudah di level berapa kau? (utterance: 614)	Cultural Loan	Slang
42	Cops! Cops! (utterance: 702)	Polisi! Polisi! (utterance: 637)	Communicative Method	Slang
43	FBI! Clear right! (utterance: 703)	FBI! Ke sebelah kanan! (utterance: 638)	Exotics Method	Jargon

44	Lock it down. (utterance: 704)	Tangkap semuanya! (utterance: 639)	Communicative Method	Slang
45	I'm gonna catch up with you guys later. (utterance: 730)	Kutemui kau nanti. (utterance: 660)	Communicative Method	Slang
46	Oh, shit! Oh, shit, shit, shit! Oh, God! Oh, shit! (utterance: 745)	Sialan! Sialan! (utterance: 673)	Idiomatic Method	Slang
47	Trust me. He's a kick-ass driver! (utterance: 766)	Percayalah! Dia pengemudi yang luar biasa! (utterance: 692)	Communicative Method	Slang
48	This car's a pretty good driver. (utterance: 810)	Mobil ini punya sopir yang sangat ahli. (utterance: 733)	Communicative Method	Slang
49	What's cracking, little bitches? My first lieutenant. Designation, Jazz. (utterance: 858)	Apa kabar, sobat?/ Letnan satuku. Sebutan: Jazz. (utterance: 774)	Adaptation Method	Slang
50	Glen, you freak. (utterance: 923)	Glen, kau gila. (utterance: 839)	Communicative Method	Slang
51	What a knucklehead. Yeah, well, I think it's a plane.	Dasar bodoh./ Ya, kukira itu pesawat.	Communicative Method	Slang

		(utterance: 943)	(utterance:857)		
52	Shut up and go hide! Just hurry. (utterance: 1002)	Diam dan sembunyi./Cepat. (utterance: 908)	Communicative Method	Slang
53	Okay, I saw it. The UFO landed right here and now it's gone. (utterance: 1032)	Aku melihatnya. UFO mendarat di sini dan sudah pergi lagi. (utterance: 934)	Exotics Method	Jargon
54	If my parents come out here and see you, they're gonna freak out. (utterance: 1039)	Jika orang tuaku keluar dan melihat, mereka akan murka. (utterance: 941)	Communicative Method	Slang
55	Judy! Judy, get under the table! Move it! Duck and cover right now! (utterance: 1057)	Judy! Ke bawah meja. Merunduk dan lindungi diri! (utterance: 955)	Communicative Method	Slang
56	No, Mom. Zip it, okay? (utterance: 1095)	Tidak, Bu!/Diam. (utterance: 991)	Communicative Method	Slang
57	Whoa, way out of line. (utterance: 1167)	Sungguh kelewatan. (utterance: 1057)	Communicative Method	Slang
58	Yeah. There's something a little fishy	Ada yang mencurigakan berkaitan dengan anakmu...	Communicative Method	Slang

	about you, your son, (utterance: 1173)	(utterance: 1062)		
59	Bingo! Tag them and bag them! (utterance: 1180)	Tepat! Tangkap mereka dan geledah rumahnya! (utterance: 1069)	Communicative method	Slang
60	It's nothing. Oh, grand theft auto, that ain't nothing? (utterance: 1212)	Tak penting./ Pencuri mobil kakap? Tak penting? (utterance: 1098)	Communicative Method	Slang
61	She's got her own juvie record to prove it! (utterance: 1218)	Dia punya catatan kejahatan! (utterance: 1102)	Communicative Method	Slang
62	She's a criminal. Criminals are hot. (utterance: 1219)	Dia penjahat. Penjahat memang seksi. (utterance: 1103)	Communicative Method	Slang
63	You A-holes are in trouble now. (utterance: 1226)	Kau dalam masalah besar. (utterance: 1107)	Communicative Method	Slang
64	Freeze! (utterance: 1230)	Jangan bergerak! (utterance:1111)	Communicative Method	Slang
65	Very nifty how you put us down without really killing us.	Menarik caramu melumpuhkan kami tanpa membunuh. (utterance: 1120)	Communicative Method	Slang

	(utterance: 1243)			
66	Big guys. <u>Big guys</u> with big guns, huh? (utterance: 1251)	<u>Robot besar</u> bersenjata. (utterance: 1127)	Communicative Method	Slang
67	All right, we've got him pinned. We've got <u>him pinned</u> in the river. (utterance: 1297)	Kita harus <u>mengurungnya</u> di sungai. (utterance: 1159)	Communicative Method	Slang
68	You may remember <u>NASA JPL lost the Beagle 2 Mars Rover.</u> (utterance: 1347)	<u>NASA JPL kehilangan Beagle Two Mars Rover.</u> (utterance: 1199)	Exotics Method	Jargon
69	This was classified above <u>top secret.</u> (utterance: 1350)	Diklasifikasikan sebagai <u>sangat rahasia.</u> (utterance: 1202)	Communicative Method	Slang
70	<u>What's going on?</u> (utterance: 1371)	<u>Ada apa?</u> (utterance: 1223)	Communicative Method	Slang
71	<u>Fire it up, Optimus.</u> (utterance: 1382)	<u>Nyalakan, Optimus.</u> (utterance: 1234)	Communicative method	Slang
72	Autobots<u>, roll out! We rolling!</u> (utterance: 1405)	Autobots, <u>berubah bentuk./ Kami berubah!</u> (utterance: 1257)	Communicative Method	Slang
73	Team attention! <u>Present arms!</u> (utterance: 1406)	Perhatian! <u>Beri hormat!</u> (utterance: 1258)	Communicative Method	Slang

74	You've all had direct contact with the NBEs. (utterance: 1427)	Kalian semua berkontak langsung dengan NBE. (utterance: 1277)	Exotics Method	Jargon
75	Non-Biological Extraterrestrials. Try and keep up with the acronyms. (utterance: 1429)	Non-Biological Extraterrestrials. Terus ikuti perkembangannya. (utterance: 1278)	Exotics Method	Jargon
76	our gravitational field screwed up his telemetry. (utterance: 1433)	medan gravitasi kita mengacaukan telemetri-nya. (utterance: 1283)	Communicative Method	Slang
77	We call him NBE One. (utterance: 1436)	Kita menyebutnya NBE-1 . (utterance: 1286)	Exotics Method	Jargon
78	You guys know where it is, don't you? (utterance: 1458)	Kau tahu keberadaannya? (utterance: 1307)	Communicative Method	Slang
79	They knew it was alien because of the matching hieroglyphics on the Cube (utterance: 1463)	Hieroglyphics di Kubus itu cocok dengan yang ada di NBE-1 . (utterance: 1315)	Exotics Method	Jargon
80	Mean little sucker, huh?	Jadi teman kecil, ya?/	Communicative	Slang

			Method	
	That thing is freaky! (utterance: 1484)	Dia menjengkelkan! (utterance: 1342)	Method	
81	Kind of like the itty-bitty Energizer Bunny from hell, huh? (utterance: 1485)	Seperti kelinci Energizer kecil dari neraka. (utterance: 1343)	Exotics method	Slang
82	Do you have an arms room? (utterance: 1493)	Kau punya ruang penyimpanan senjata? (utterance: 1350)	Communicative Method	Slang
83	They're not gonna hurt you. (utterance: 1535)	Mereka takkan melukaimu. (utterance: 1383)	Communicative Method	Slang
84	Mr. Secretary! Get our birds in the air. (utterance: 1556)	Pak, suruh jet tempur mengudara! (utterance: 1403)	Communicative Method	Slang
85	We're hot! We're live! Where are the mikes? (utterance: 1579)	Hidup! Kita mengudara!/ Mana mikrofonnya? (utterance: 1421)	Communicative Method	Slang
86	Can you hotwire this computer to transmit a tone through the radio? (utterance: 1588)	Bisakah hubungkan komputer dengan radio untuk mengirim nada? (utterance: 1428)	Communicative Method	Slang
87	What the hell was that?	Apa itu? (utterance: 1435)	Communicative	Slang

			method	
88	Barricade the door! (utterance: 1586)	Hadang di depan pintu! (utterance: 1436)	Communicative Method	Slang
89	Air Force has arrived! Pop smoke! (utterance: 1634)	Angkatan Udara tiba! Granat asap! (utterance: 1470)	Communicative Method	Slang
90	What is that? Break off! (utterance: 1776)	Apa itu?! Hentikan serangan! (utterance: 1596)	Communicative Method	Slang