

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Translation has become an essential aspect of communication in today's interconnected world. As interactions increasingly occur across different languages and cultures, translation serves as a bridge that facilitates understanding, cooperation, and the exchange of information among people from diverse linguistic backgrounds. The process of translation extends beyond the simple replacement of words from one language with their equivalents in another. Instead, it involves transferring meanings, intentions, and messages while maintaining their relevance and clarity for the target audience. As a field of study, translation studies encompasses a wide range of theories, approaches, and analytical frameworks that seek to explain how meaning can be effectively conveyed between languages. One of the major challenges faced by translators is dealing with culturally bound expressions, including slang. Since slang is often shaped by social environments, cultural trends, and specific communities, translating it requires more than linguistic competence. Translators must also understand the cultural context in which the expressions are used to ensure that the intended meaning is accurately communicated.

The growing importance of translation is closely linked to developments in technology and global communication. The widespread use of the internet and social media has transformed the

way people interact, creating new forms of language that evolve rapidly. Abbreviations, slang expressions, and internet memes have become common features of digital communication, reflecting the fast-moving nature of modern society. At the same time, technological innovations such as artificial intelligence, virtual assistants, chatbots, and voice-recognition systems have further changed how humans use language to communicate with digital platforms. Consequently, language today functions not only as a medium for expressing thoughts and ideas but also as a crucial instrument for participating in an increasingly digital and globally connected environment.

Over the years, many scholars have proposed different definitions and interpretations of translation, contributing to the development of translation studies as a multidisciplinary field. Their various perspectives have broadened the understanding of how meaning can be transferred effectively between languages and cultures. Among the prominent scholars in this area is Newmark, whose ideas have significantly influenced translation theory.

According to Newmark (1988), translation can be regarded as a skill or craft that involves reproducing a written message from a source language into a target language. This definition highlights that the primary objective of translation is not simply to replace individual words with their equivalents, but rather to convey the same meaning and intention expressed in the original text. In other words, translators are required to preserve the message, context, and communicative

purpose of the source text while adapting it to the linguistic system of the target language. Newmark's view emphasizes the complexity of translation as a process that demands both linguistic knowledge and cultural understanding. Translators must carefully consider how ideas, expressions, and meanings can be communicated naturally and accurately to the target audience. Therefore, translation is often seen as more than a mechanical activity; it is a sophisticated process of meaning transfer that seeks to maintain the essence of the original message despite differences between languages.

The challenge of translation becomes even greater when translators encounter slang expressions. Unlike standard vocabulary, slang is closely connected to social and cultural contexts, making it more difficult to transfer accurately into another language. Its meaning often depends on the speakers, the situation in which it is used, and the community that creates and develops it. Eble (1996) defines slang as a continuously evolving collection of informal words and expressions used by speakers to create, maintain, or strengthen social relationships and group identity. This definition suggests that slang is more than just unconventional language; it serves important social functions within a community. Through slang, individuals can express a sense of belonging and demonstrate their connection to particular social groups, trends, or cultural movements.

The use of slang also reflects personal and collective identities. Speakers often adopt certain slang terms to represent their

experiences, interests, and social backgrounds. As a result, slang becomes a marker that distinguishes one group from another and allows individuals to express themselves in unique ways. Furthermore, the shared use of slang contributes to stronger social bonds among group members. When people understand and use the same expressions, they develop a sense of familiarity and solidarity that enhances communication within the group. Because slang is strongly influenced by social dynamics and cultural developments, its forms and meanings frequently change over time. This characteristic makes slang a particularly interesting subject in translation studies, as translators must consider not only linguistic meaning but also the social and cultural values embedded within the expressions. Therefore, translating slang requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures to ensure that the intended message is conveyed effectively.

.The process of translating slang often requires translators to go beyond literal meanings and consider cultural as well as contextual factors. This can be seen in the translation of the English expression *"It's raining cats and dogs."* Although the phrase literally mentions animals, its intended meaning is that rain is falling very heavily. Rather than translating each word directly, translators typically focus on conveying the message behind the expression. Therefore, the phrase can be translated into Indonesian as *"Hujannya lebat sekali."* While this version successfully communicates the idea of intense

rainfall, it does not retain the imaginative imagery found in the original expression. The technique applied in this example is modulation, a translation strategy that changes the point of view or linguistic structure of the source text while preserving its meaning. Through modulation, the message remains natural and understandable for the target audience.

Another example can be found in the expression "*Break a leg*," which is commonly used to wish someone good luck before a performance. Despite its literal meaning, the phrase functions as a traditional expression rooted in theatrical culture and superstition. Since this cultural concept is not widely recognized in Indonesian, a direct translation would likely confuse readers. For that reason, the expression is often rendered as "*Semoga sukses*." This translation conveys the intended encouragement and positive wishes, even though the original cultural reference is omitted. In this case, the translator employs adaptation, a technique that replaces a culture-specific expression from the source language with an equivalent expression that is more familiar to the target audience. As a result, the translated message achieves a similar communicative effect while remaining culturally appropriate and easy to understand.

One of the distinctive characteristics of slang is its ability to change and develop over time. As language evolves alongside social and cultural developments, new slang expressions frequently emerge while older ones may shift in meaning or disappear altogether.

Because of this constant transformation, translating slang presents a unique challenge. An expression that is familiar and meaningful in one community may be unfamiliar or interpreted differently in another cultural setting. Consequently, translators must pay close attention not only to the linguistic meaning of slang but also to the social and cultural contexts in which it is used.

To address these challenges, various translation techniques are employed to ensure that the intended meaning of slang expressions can be effectively conveyed in the target language. Depending on the context, translators may apply techniques such as equivalence, adaptation, modulation, or other strategies that allow the message to remain clear and natural for the target audience. In some situations, translators may even create alternative expressions that better represent the function and connotation of the original slang. The use of these techniques helps preserve the communicative purpose of the source text while maintaining readability and cultural relevance.

This study examines the application of translation techniques in rendering slang expressions found in the television series *Top Boy*. The series was selected because it contains a substantial number of slang terms that reflect the cultural background and social environment of its characters. Through an analysis of these translated expressions, the study aims to explore how culture-bound language is transferred from the source language into the target language. Furthermore, it seeks to reveal how translators negotiate cultural

differences and how the resulting translations contribute to intercultural understanding between speakers of different linguistic and cultural communities.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

As the problem in this research:

1. What are the type of slangs found in subtitle of *Top Boy* TV series?
2. What are the translation techniques used in translating the slangs found in subtitle of *Top Boy* TV series?

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research are:

1. To find out the type of slangs found in *Top Boy* TV series's subtitle.
2. To find out the types of translation techniques used in translating the slangs found in *Top Boy* TV series's subtitle.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The translation of slang presents a unique challenge because slang is closely associated with particular social, cultural, and regional contexts. Unlike standard language, slang carries meanings that are often understood only by members of specific communities or groups. As a result, translating slang requires more than linguistic competence; it also demands an understanding of the cultural values and social circumstances that shape its use. This study explores these challenges by examining how slang expressions are translated in subtitles and how their meanings are conveyed to audiences from different linguistic backgrounds.

One of the defining features of slang is its informal nature. Slang is commonly used in everyday conversations and is typically associated with certain social circles, age groups, or communities. Because of its highly contextual character, slang is generally unsuitable for formal situations such as academic writing, official correspondence, or professional speeches. Its interpretation often depends on shared cultural knowledge, making it difficult for individuals outside the relevant social group to fully understand its intended meaning.

The context-dependent nature of slang also increases the risk of misunderstanding. When slang expressions are translated without considering their cultural and social significance, the resulting translation may fail to communicate the intended message accurately. In some cases, it can create confusion, alter the original meaning, or even lead to unintended interpretations. Therefore, the translation of slang must be approached carefully and strategically to ensure that both meaning and communicative function are preserved.

Through this study, attention is drawn to the importance of context-sensitive translation practices. The findings are expected to highlight the need for translators to understand the nuances embedded in slang expressions and to apply appropriate translation techniques that can convey their intended meaning while retaining the distinctive linguistic flavor that makes slang an important part of everyday communication.

1.5. Methodology of the Study

This study employs a qualitative research approach to investigate the translation of slang expressions found in the television series *Top Boy*. Qualitative research is considered appropriate because it focuses on understanding phenomena from the perspective of the

participants and interpreting meanings within their social and cultural contexts. This approach allows researchers to examine language use in depth and to gain a comprehensive understanding of how particular linguistic features function within specific settings. As stated by Sugiyono (2012), research methodology refers to the systematic procedures and guidelines used by researchers to conduct a study. Through a well-defined methodology, researchers are able to organize, implement, and evaluate their investigations in a structured manner.

The data analyzed in this study consist of slang expressions appearing in the subtitles of *Top Boy*. According to Arikunto (2002), data are observable facts that serve as the basis for obtaining information in research. These facts may take various forms, including words, numbers, images, or other meaningful elements that can be interpreted and analyzed. For the purpose of this research, the data were collected exclusively from the first season of *Top Boy*, specifically from ten selected episodes. Through careful observation and documentation, a total of 65 slang expressions were identified and recorded for further analysis.

The selection of *Top Boy* as the data source was based on its extensive use of slang and its representation of contemporary urban culture. The series follows the life of Ra'Nell, a teenager living in the Summerhouse estate, who faces numerous challenges after his mother, Lisa, is admitted to a mental health facility. During this period, he

receives support from Leon, a longtime family friend. At the same time, other characters become involved in issues related to drug trafficking, crime, and social pressures within the estate. The storyline also centers on the activities of Dushane and Sully, influential figures in the local drug trade, whose authority is threatened when a rival dealer steals a significant portion of their supply. These narratives provide a rich linguistic environment in which various slang expressions naturally occur, making the series a valuable source for translation analysis.

The analysis of qualitative data requires a systematic process to ensure that meaningful findings can be generated from the collected information. According to McMillan and Schumacher (2001), qualitative data analysis involves organizing, interpreting, and examining textual data in order to identify significant patterns and draw conclusions. The process begins with coding, in which researchers assign labels to specific pieces of data to facilitate classification and interpretation. After coding, similar data are grouped into categories based on shared characteristics or meanings. These categories are then examined to identify recurring themes that reveal important patterns within the data.

Once the themes have been established, the researcher proceeds to the interpretation stage. At this stage, the identified themes are analyzed in relation to the research objectives and used to construct a comprehensive explanation of the phenomenon under

investigation. Through this process, broader meanings and implications can be derived from the data. The final stage consists of drawing conclusions, where the researcher synthesizes the findings and presents answers to the research questions in a coherent manner.

To obtain the data required for the study, appropriate data collection techniques were employed. Ridwan (2010) states that data collection techniques are systematic methods used to gather information needed for research purposes. In this study, the researcher utilized observation as the primary method of data collection. This method involved carefully examining the research object and identifying relevant data without directly influencing the observed phenomenon. In addition, a note-taking technique was applied to record important findings during the observation process. By documenting the collected data in a detailed and organized manner, the researcher was able to ensure accuracy and facilitate subsequent analysis. The combination of observation and note-taking techniques contributed to the reliability and comprehensiveness of the research findings.

To conduct the analysis, the researcher followed several systematic stages designed to ensure a comprehensive examination of the data. The process began with viewing the television series *Top Boy*, which served as the primary source of data for this study. During this stage, the researcher carefully observed the dialogues and subtitle translations in order to identify relevant linguistic elements related to

the research objectives.

After completing the observation process, the researcher recorded the collected data through a note-taking technique. Important information, particularly slang expressions and their corresponding translations, was documented and organized for further examination. This step was essential in ensuring that all relevant data were accurately captured and could be easily accessed during the analysis stage.

The next stage involved analyzing the identified slang expressions and the translation techniques used to render them into the target language. The researcher classified the slang terms according to the selected theoretical framework and examined the translation strategies applied in the subtitles. Through this analysis, it was possible to determine how the meanings of slang expressions were transferred and adapted for the target audience.

The final stage of the research consisted of drawing conclusions based on the findings obtained from the previous steps. At this point, the researcher synthesized the results of the analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of the types of slang found in the series and the translation techniques employed. These conclusions were then used to answer the research questions and achieve the objectives of the study.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to analyze the slang expressions found in the television series *Top Boy* and classify them according to the categories proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006). By applying this theoretical framework, the study aims to identify the characteristics and types of slang used by the characters throughout the series.

In addition to examining slang usage, this research also investigates the translation techniques applied in the subtitles. The analysis is conducted using the translation theory developed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), which provides a framework for understanding the strategies employed in transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. Through this approach, the study seeks to determine how slang expressions are translated and adapted while preserving their intended meaning and communicative function.

To enrich the analysis, a comparative perspective is incorporated by examining subtitle translations across different languages when relevant. This comparison enables the researcher to explore similarities and differences in the translation procedures adopted in various linguistic and cultural settings. As a result, the study offers a broader understanding of how translators handle culture-bound expressions such as slang and how translation techniques contribute to maintaining meaning and cultural relevance in the target language.

This research is limited to the analysis of slang expressions appearing in the television series *Top Boy* and their translations in the subtitle version. The study specifically investigates how these informal linguistic forms are transferred from the source language into the target language and examines the potential impact of the translation choices on audience comprehension and interpretation.

To classify the slang expressions, the study adopts the framework proposed by Allan and Burridge. Through this framework, the researcher identifies and categorizes the various types of slang used in the original English dialogues, allowing for a deeper understanding of their functions and meanings within the context of the series. The classification process also helps reveal how slang contributes to character portrayal and the representation of social and cultural identities.

Furthermore, the research analyzes the translation strategies applied to these slang expressions by utilizing the theory developed by Vinay and Darbelnet. The analysis focuses on identifying the techniques employed by translators, including borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. By examining the use of these techniques, the study seeks to explain how translators overcome linguistic and cultural differences when translating slang.

Ultimately, this scope of analysis is intended to provide insight into the relationship between slang and translation. It also aims to

evaluate how translation decisions influence the preservation of meaning, cultural references, and the overall viewing experience of audiences from different linguistic backgrounds.

Despite providing a comprehensive examination of slang expressions and their translation in the subtitles of *Top Boy*, this study is subject to several limitations. One of the primary constraints lies in the inability to directly access the translators' perspectives regarding the decisions made during the translation process. Since translation involves a considerable degree of subjectivity, the reasons underlying specific translation choices cannot always be fully identified or verified without direct communication with the translators.

Another limitation concerns the scope of the data analyzed. The study relies exclusively on the subtitle versions available for the selected episodes of *Top Boy*. As a result, the findings are based solely on the linguistic features present in those subtitle texts and may not represent all possible translation variations that could emerge in different subtitle versions or language editions.

Furthermore, the interpretation of translation techniques is conducted from the researcher's analytical perspective using the selected theoretical frameworks. Although the analysis follows established theories and systematic procedures, alternative interpretations may still be possible. Different researchers might classify certain slang expressions or translation techniques differently depending on their analytical approach and understanding of the

context.

Therefore, the findings of this study should be understood within the boundaries of the selected data, theories, and research procedures. While the research offers valuable insights into the translation of slang in *Top Boy*, it does not claim to provide a definitive explanation of every translation decision or represent all possible linguistic and cultural interpretations of the subtitle translations.

1.7 Status of the Study

One of the previous studies relevant to this research was conducted by Tias Cecilika (2021) under the title "*An Analysis of Slang Word in Rush Hour Movie.*" The study focused on identifying the types and functions of slang expressions used in the film *Rush Hour*. To achieve this objective, the researcher analyzed the dialogues of the movie characters using the theoretical frameworks proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006) and Matiello (2008). Since the data were collected through observation and documentation of the film's dialogues, the research adopted a descriptive qualitative approach. The findings revealed a total of 31 slang expressions distributed across several categories. These consisted of 4 examples of fresh and creative slang, 4 examples of flippant slang, 12 examples of imitative slang, 2 examples of acronyms, and 9 examples of clipping. In addition to identifying the types of slang, the study also examined their functions. A total of 16 instances of slang functions were identified, including 4 cases of group and subject restriction, 4 cases of informality and

intimacy, 1 case of playfulness and humor, 6 cases of freshness and novelty, and 1 case related to the desire to impress and faddishness. Although both studies investigate slang expressions in audiovisual media, there are notable differences between them. Cecilika's research was conducted from a sociolinguistic perspective, emphasizing the classification and functions of slang in character interactions. In contrast, the present study focuses on translation studies, particularly on the techniques used to translate slang expressions in subtitle texts. Nevertheless, the two studies share several similarities. Both aim to identify and analyze slang expressions appearing in audiovisual content, employ observation as the primary data collection method, and use character dialogues as the source of data. Furthermore, imitative slang emerged as one of the most frequently occurring categories in both studies, highlighting its prominence in contemporary spoken language.

Another study related to the present research was conducted by David Prasetyo (2016) and entitled "*An Analysis of Translation of Slang Words in The Subtitle of Captain America.*" The research focused on the translation of slang expressions appearing in the film *Captain America: The Winter Soldier*. The study was based on the idea that films are frequently used as learning resources for understanding informal language, including slang. However, because slang often contains cultural and contextual meanings, translating it requires the application of appropriate translation strategies. Using a

qualitative research approach, Prasetyo analyzed slang expressions found in both the English and Indonesian subtitles of the film. The study employed Baker's (1992) translation strategies, which were modified and expanded into seven categories specifically designed for the analysis of slang translation. Through the analysis, the researcher identified 115 slang expressions used by the characters throughout the film. The findings indicated that all of the proposed translation strategies were utilized in translating the slang terms. Furthermore, the results showed that only a small number of English slang expressions were translated into Indonesian slang, while the majority were rendered using alternative translation strategies. There are both similarities and differences between Prasetyo's research and the present study. The main difference lies in the theoretical framework applied to analyze the translation process. Prasetyo's study relied on Baker's translation strategies, whereas the present research employs the translation techniques proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. Despite this distinction, both studies share a common focus on the translation of slang expressions in audiovisual media. In addition, both studies collect data by observing dialogues and identifying slang terms that appear in subtitle translations. They also seek to understand how slang is transferred from English into Indonesian while maintaining meaning and comprehensibility for the target audience.

A related study was conducted by Dio Resta (2022) under the title "*An Analysis of Slang Expression Translation in Movie.*" The

research investigated the translation of slang expressions in films and explored how informal language is conveyed from the source language into the target language. Slang was viewed as a linguistic feature that commonly appears in everyday communication and often reflects a close relationship between speakers. Therefore, the study aimed to examine the presence of slang and the ways in which translators render these expressions for target audiences. The research adopted a qualitative descriptive method and utilized content analysis as the primary technique for examining the data. This approach enabled the researcher to describe the findings in detail and present the results in an explanatory manner. Through the analysis, it was found that translators frequently employed equivalent expressions in the target language that carried meanings similar to those found in the source language. The use of equivalent terms helped maintain clarity and allowed viewers to understand the intended meaning of slang expressions more easily. Another important finding revealed that translators often replaced harsh, vulgar, or offensive slang expressions with softer alternatives in the target text. This strategy was used to make the translation more acceptable to the audience while preserving the overall message. Nevertheless, the study also identified several translation inaccuracies, which were attributed to insufficient understanding of the cultural background and contextual meaning of certain slang expressions. The researcher suggested that translators should pay closer attention to cultural context and select target-

language expressions that accurately reflect the meaning of the original slang. Compared to Dio Resta's study, the present research differs in its primary focus. While Resta's research emphasizes the use of equivalent expressions in translating slang, the current study specifically investigates the translation techniques applied to slang expressions using a particular theoretical framework. Despite this difference, both studies share several similarities, including the use of a qualitative approach, the analysis of slang translation in audiovisual media, and the application of content analysis to examine the collected data.

Another relevant study was conducted by Rizka Wilya (2022) under the title "*An Analysis of Translation Technique of Slang Language in Film Suicide Squad.*" The research focused on examining the types of slang expressions found in the film *Suicide Squad* as well as investigating the reasons behind the translator's choice of translation strategies. To achieve these objectives, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative method, which allowed for a detailed exploration of both the linguistic features and the translation process. The findings revealed that the film contained 62 translated slang expressions. Based on the classification used in the study, five categories of slang were identified. These included 3 instances (4.9%) of Cockney slang, 13 instances (20.9%) of public house slang, 2 instances (3.2%) of workmen's slang, 43 instances (69.3%) of society slang, and 1 instance (1.7%) of theater slang.

Among these categories, society slang appeared most frequently, indicating that this type of slang played a significant role in the dialogue of the film. The dominance of society slang suggests that the translator sought to create translations that sounded natural and familiar to the target audience, thereby improving readability and comprehension. In addition to identifying the types of slang, the study also explored the factors influencing the translator's selection of translation strategies. The results indicated that the translator's primary objective was to help readers or viewers understand the source text more effectively while maintaining the communicative purpose of the original dialogue. Through these translation choices, the translator attempted to reduce linguistic and cultural barriers, allowing the target audience to experience the film in a way that closely resembles the original version. There are both similarities and differences between Wilya's research and the present study. The major difference lies in the theoretical framework used to classify slang. Wilya adopted Partridge's classification of slang, whereas the present study utilizes the theory proposed by Allan and Burridge. Despite this distinction, both studies share common objectives, namely identifying slang expressions in audiovisual media and examining the techniques used to translate them into Indonesian. Furthermore, both studies collect data through observation of dialogues and documentation of slang terms appearing in subtitle translations.

A more recent study related to the present research was conducted by Michael Van Christ Aditya (2024) under the title “*An Analysis of Slang Translation Strategies Found in Forrest Gump Movie Script.*” The study examined slang expressions appearing in the script of the movie *Forrest Gump*, including slang words, phrases, and complete sentences. The research was designed to explore how these slang expressions were translated into Indonesian and to identify the strategies used by translators in the translation process. To achieve these objectives, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative approach. This method enabled a detailed analysis of the linguistic features of slang and the translation choices made in the target language. The study utilized Elisa Mattiello’s theory to classify the types of slang found in the movie script, while the analysis of translation strategies was guided by the framework proposed by Karolina Butkuvienė and Lolita Petrulionė. These theoretical perspectives provided the foundation for examining both the linguistic characteristics of the slang expressions and the methods used to transfer their meanings into Indonesian. The findings of the study contributed to a better understanding of how slang can be translated while preserving its intended meaning and communicative function. By focusing on the translation process, the research highlighted the challenges translators face when dealing with informal and culturally bound expressions. The study also demonstrated the importance of selecting appropriate translation strategies to ensure that slang remains

understandable and relevant for the target audience. Although both studies investigate the translation of slang from English into Indonesian, they differ in their analytical focus. Aditya's research concentrates on translation strategies, whereas the present study examines translation techniques based on a different theoretical framework. Nevertheless, the two studies share several similarities. Both aim to identify slang expressions and analyze the methods used to translate them, and both employ qualitative research methods to investigate the data in depth.

1.8 Organization of the Study

1. Introduction

The introductory chapter plays an important role in establishing the foundation of the research. It is designed to provide readers with the necessary background information that supports a clear understanding of the study and its objectives. Through this section, readers are introduced to the main topic of the research, its relevance, and the context in which the investigation is conducted.

One of the primary purposes of the introduction is to present the historical and theoretical background related to the subject under study. By discussing previous developments and relevant issues, the section helps explain how the research topic has evolved over time and why it remains significant in contemporary studies. This background information enables readers to better understand the factors that have shaped current perspectives and practices in the field

of translation and linguistics. In addition, the introduction outlines the broader context and significance of the research. It explains the relationship between the study and existing academic discussions, particularly those concerning translation theory and the translation of culture-bound language. Through this explanation, the study is positioned within a wider scholarly framework, demonstrating its relevance and potential contribution to the field.

Providing such contextual information is essential because it prepares readers for the detailed analysis presented in the subsequent chapters. With a solid understanding of the research background, readers are better able to follow the discussion of translation techniques used in rendering slang expressions found in the series subtitles. Consequently, the introductory section functions as a bridge between the general topic and the specific focus of the study, facilitating a deeper appreciation of the research findings and their academic implications. In addition to presenting the background of the study, the introduction also outlines the research objectives and questions that guide the entire investigation. These elements serve as the foundation of the study by defining the issues to be explored and clarifying the direction of the analysis. The research focuses on the translation of slang expressions in subtitle texts, a topic that presents unique challenges due to the informal, dynamic, and culturally specific nature of slang.

As a linguistic phenomenon, slang continuously evolves and often reflects the values, identities, and social practices of particular communities. Because of these characteristics, translating slang requires more than simply transferring lexical meaning from one language to another. Translators must also consider cultural references, contextual meanings, and audience expectations to ensure that the intended message is conveyed effectively. Therefore, this study examines the translation techniques used in subtitle translation, including strategies such as adaptation, equivalence, modulation, and literal translation, to determine how slang expressions are rendered in the target language.

The significance of this research extends beyond the identification of translation techniques. The study seeks to demonstrate the importance of preserving both meaning and cultural nuance when translating slang in audiovisual media. Effective subtitle translation can help viewers understand the original dialogue while maintaining the authenticity of the source culture. Conversely, inappropriate translation choices may lead to misunderstandings or the loss of important cultural elements.

Through its analysis, this research contributes to the development of translation studies by providing insights into the complexities of translating culturally bound language. In addition, the findings may offer practical benefits for translators and subtitle creators by enhancing their understanding of the challenges associated

with slang translation and supporting the application of more effective translation techniques in audiovisual contexts.

2. Review of Related Literature

This section presents a review of the theories and previous studies that form the foundation of the research. The discussion focuses on several key concepts related to translation, including translation techniques, slang expressions, and subtitling. By examining these theoretical perspectives, the section provides the necessary framework for understanding how slang is translated in audiovisual media and how translation choices influence the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language.

Particular attention is given to the translation of slang, as this type of language presents distinctive linguistic and cultural challenges. Various approaches and techniques proposed by translation scholars are discussed to illustrate the different ways translators handle slang expressions in subtitle translations. These techniques may include adaptation, equivalence, paraphrasing, expansion, and other procedures designed to preserve meaning while ensuring that the translated text remains natural and comprehensible for the target audience.

In addition to discussing translation techniques, this section also examines the concept and development of subtitling as a form of audiovisual translation. The review outlines the historical evolution of subtitling and explains its growing importance in facilitating cross-

cultural communication through films and television series. Furthermore, it highlights several challenges commonly encountered by subtitle translators, such as linguistic constraints, cultural references, limited screen space, and the need to maintain synchronization with audiovisual content.

Through the examination of these theoretical and practical aspects, this literature review provides a comprehensive understanding of the issues surrounding slang translation in subtitles. It also establishes the conceptual basis for the analysis conducted in the study and demonstrates the relevance of translation theories to the interpretation of slang expressions in audiovisual texts.

3. Findings and Discussion

This study seeks to examine the translation techniques applied to slang expressions in the subtitles of the television series *Top Boy*. In addition to analyzing the translation process, the research also aims to identify the types of slang that appear throughout the series and determine which translation techniques are most frequently and effectively used in conveying their meanings to the target audience.

To support the analysis, examples taken from the subtitle data are presented and discussed in detail. These examples serve to demonstrate how particular slang expressions are translated and how different translation techniques are employed in specific contexts. The findings are organized and presented systematically to ensure that readers can easily follow and understand the results of the study.

Furthermore, the discussion section connects the research findings with the theories and previous studies presented in the literature review. Through this comparison, the study evaluates the effectiveness of the translation techniques identified in the data and examines their role in maintaining meaning, cultural relevance, and audience comprehension. Particular attention is given to the factors that influence translators' decisions when selecting specific techniques, as well as the linguistic and cultural challenges encountered during the translation process.

The study also addresses its own limitations and acknowledges aspects that may not have been fully explored. Based on these limitations, suggestions for future research are provided to encourage further investigation into the translation of slang and other culture-bound expressions in audiovisual media. Ultimately, this research aims to contribute to the field of translation studies by offering a comprehensive understanding of slang translation in subtitles and by providing useful insights for translators and researchers involved in audiovisual translation.

4. Conclusion

The concluding section presents a summary of the main findings obtained throughout the research and revisits the objectives and research questions that guided the study. By synthesizing the results of the analysis, this section provides an overall understanding of the types of slang identified in *Top Boy* and the translation

techniques employed to render those expressions in the subtitle version. In addition to summarizing the findings, the conclusion discusses the broader implications of the research for audiovisual translation, particularly in the field of subtitling. The study emphasizes the importance of selecting appropriate translation techniques when dealing with slang expressions, as these linguistic elements often carry cultural meanings and contextual nuances that are not easily transferred into another language. Effective translation choices can help preserve the intended message while ensuring that subtitles remain natural, accurate, and understandable for the target audience.

Furthermore, this section offers recommendations for future studies that wish to explore similar topics. Future researchers may investigate slang translation in different audiovisual media, compare subtitle translations across multiple languages, or examine the effectiveness of other translation frameworks in handling culture-specific expressions. Such studies could expand the understanding of slang translation and provide additional perspectives on subtitle translation practices.

Overall, this research is expected to contribute to the development of translation studies, particularly in the area of audiovisual translation. By analyzing the translation techniques used for slang expressions in *Top Boy*, the study provides valuable insights into the challenges of translating informal language and identifies

translation techniques that can effectively convey meaning while maintaining cultural relevance in subtitle translations.

