

**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG EXPRESSIONS USED
IN BROOKLYN NINE-NINE AMERICAN TV SERIES**

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ABSTRACT

Slang is part of a non-standard language that many people use in daily conversations. However, slang is not only used as a language to communicate and interact but also a part of cultural influence that spreads worldwide, like TV series. The subtitle in TV series is assumed as a primary element in this study as it enables the writer to identify the slang expressions featured in the TV series. In this case, this study focuses on analyses of the types of slang based on combination theories by Allan & Burridge and Yule and the adaptation of idiom translation strategies by Baker used in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series. This study used a summative content analysis research method with a qualitative approach. The result showed 50 slang expressions found with five types of slang and two translation strategies affected by those slang expressions. The most dominant type of slang is fresh and creative, followed by clipping, imitative, suffixation, and compounding. The slang translation strategy that appears the most is a translation by paraphrase, followed by translation by omission as the least used one.

Keywords: *Slang Expressions, Types of Slang, Translation Strategies*

INTRODUCTION

Slang is one of the non-standard languages that has become today's generation's phenomenal language because it has been a part of communication behavior among people. According to Clair (1990, as cited in Ayu et al., 2022), slang is used in a non-formal situation where people can speak and express their feelings comfortably with others. Hence, most people commonly use slang for communication. It means slang is means of expression to show social bonds with other people. Slang is not only used as a variation language to communicate and interact, but it is also a part of the cultural influence that spread worldwide.

Media entertainment has become the preeminent medium in distributing slang as a cultural influence because it can affect audiences worldwide. TV series is one of the media formats that has effectively reached many viewers. It contains many informal conversations used between characters while they interact with each other. Slang is an essential element in the TV series to design real conversation that is more casual and natural. However, people who watch TV series from other countries need subtitles because of the language barrier between countries. It helps them understand the meaning of the message the character wants to tell in the TV series because of the language barrier between countries.

TV series aimed at a global audience requires subtitles. In general, subtitling is part of the translation. Machali (2009) stated that translation is an attempt to replace source language (SL) text, message, or statement equivalently in the target language (TL). Subtitling is converting the original language into text form and displaying it on the screen while the character speaks, similar to translation. Subtitling is done by translating the dialogues of the character in order

to help the viewer understand the meaning of the text based on the situation context presented in the story (Hastuti, 2015).

The subtitle in Brooklyn Nine-Nine is assumed as a primary element in this study as it enables the writer to analyze the slang expressions featured in the TV series. It emphasizes that slang in the TV series is essential to maintain the naturalness and realism of conversation, making the characters and situations relatable to the audience. For this purpose, the writer uses official subtitles from Netflix Indonesia by Eric Wicaksono (the Indonesian translator for Brooklyn Nine-Nine) as the reference.

In this case, the writer determines to identify the types of slang and categorizes the translation strategies used in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series. This TV series is a comedy series that shows the stories of detectives working in the New York City Police Department (NYPD). This series is used a police theme with intimacy and closeness among characters that interest the writer to analyze the slang used in that TV series. Therefore, the writer intends to conduct *An Analysis of Slang Expressions Used in Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series from English to Indonesian*.

The Problems of this study are:

1. What are the types of English slang expressions used in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series?
2. What are the translation strategies used to translate slang expressions in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series?
3. What are the most frequently type of slang and slang translation strategy used in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series?

This study focuses on analyzing the slang expressions in Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series based on types of slang expressions and translation strategies.

The purposes of this study are:

1. To identify the types of English slang expressions used in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series.
2. To identify the translation strategies used in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series.
3. To find out the most frequently used types of slang and translation strategies in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series.

The writer hoped this study could be used as a reference for the next writer that conducts a similar topic. Besides, this study is also expected can develop knowledge about slang expressions, both in types of slang dan translation strategies analyzed in the study. Also, this study is expected to give appropriate information to the translator for a better understanding of slang expressions and translation strategies used in TV series. If the translator takes on a new project in the future, they can enhance their translation strategy for more significant effectiveness.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are some related studies connected to this study. The first article is *The Translation of Slang Words in to All the Boys I've Loved Before Movie* by Harahap & Lubis (2021). This article focuses on finding out slang words by using the combination theory by Patridge (2004) and Bloomfield (1993) and also eight translation strategies by Baker (1992). The second article is by Istiqomah et al. (2019) entitled *Slang Language Subtitle Strategy in the Movie Entitled The Social Network*. This article analyzes eight of Baker's translation strategies. Lastly, the third article related to this study is entitled *Slang Word Analysis in The Ralph Breaks the Internet Movie* by Sulaiman & Syafitri (2022). This article only focuses on analyses of types of slang by Allan & Burrige (2006). The writer discovered both similarities and differences when comparing these articles. All three writers have similar goals of analyzing slang and using

a qualitative method to interpret the data. However, those articles have different objects of the topic and theories, which resulted in varying outcomes.

Even though this study is similar to the others, it is not a replica study. The update of this study lies in the grand theories and the source of the study. The writer has combined theories of slang types from Allan & Burrige (2006) and Yule (2006), which include fresh and creative slang, imitative slang, flippant slang, clipping, abbreviation, suffixation, and compounding. Additionally, the writer has adapted translation strategies from Baker (1992), such as using slang with similar meanings and types, using slang with similar meanings but dissimilar types of slang, paraphrasing, and omitting. The writer also analyzed an unexplored source beyond the movie by using the TV series as the primary source for this study. Because those previous studies are related to the study conducted by the writer, this reinforces that this study is essential. The writer decided to present this topic to examine and develop previous studies.

Along with slang types and translation strategies, the writer also reinforces the fundamental theories from numerous experts to define slang. Firstly, according to Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.), slang is a very informal language usually spoken rather than written and mainly used by a particular group. Besides that, Mulyana (2008, as cited in Suleman & Islamiyah, 2018) also emphasizes that slang is some of the words or terms there have special, unique, and contrary to the standard meaning and are used by only specific subcultures community. Third, based on Allan & Burrige (2006), slang is a colloquial and contemporary type of language whose level is below the standard of formal language. Lastly, Khabib (2021) claimed that slang is a language consisting of words or phrases considered informal, deviating from the standard meanings. Those definitions of slang by experts have different interpretations of slang. Therefore, defining specific slang becomes complex due to the circumstances of this case.

Beside slang, it is essential to note that this study is not exclusively focused on slang. This study has linked slang to translation. Translation is a widely-discussed topic among linguist experts. Many experts have proposed the definition of translation. Newmark (1981, as cited by Ardi, 2015) asserted that translation is a way to change the message or written statement that is the same in one language to a different language. Siregar (2017) also stated that translation is a process or activity that diverts meaning, ideas, or messages in a text that involves the source language and target language that concerns the integrity of the translation product. Therefore, translation is important to deliver the meaning of content equivalently arranged booth in the source and target languages. All the information received by the reader or listeners in the target language must obtain equivalent value as well the audiences from the source language. Equivalent translation refers to the closest natural meaning and language style (Nida and Taber, 1974, as cited in Van, 2006). So, the primary purpose of using an equivalent is to restructure sentences while retaining their real meaning, avoid sentence gaps, and ensure the language style used across different countries is close to equating.

One of the language variations from cultural influence included in the translation content is slang. The translator needs to understand the cultural value of the language, to avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding. To prevent that, slang translation needs to use similar words and meaning in both the source and the target languages (Permana, 2022).

METHODOLOGY

This study used a summative content analysis research method with a qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2007), there are three types of approaches in research: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed. The study that the writer chooses is a qualitative approach. It refers to an approach to whole study activities designed to examine in-depth indicators from problem study. Besides, the qualitative approach does not contain the number and other statistical

variables. However, it focuses on exploring a natural form like written information or pictures, which this study qualifies as a qualitative approach.

Summative content analysis research is a method to identify specific content of the text to understand the contextual use of the content (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). It means the study used to discover and interpret the latent meaning of the content and indicators of the research. In this study, the writer uses slang expressions data from Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV series subtitles as text content. The content needs to be categorized and studied in-depth by the writer to find inferences and better understand the slang expression usage in translation.

This study does take any specific places to do this study because the writer only watches the series through Netflix streaming platform. The process of making this study started in February 2023 to July 2023. The object of the study is slang expressions found in season one of the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV series. In order to analyses the data, the writer needs primary source data by using English and Indonesian subtitles from that TV series with collect them by note-taking slang expressions that appear. For secondary data, the writer collected additional information related to this topic by using websites and a slang dictionary by Dalzell (2018).

The data collected is observed through validation and reliability with the supervisor. The data discussed with the supervisor is analyzed with the summative content analysis research technique by Hsieh & Shannon (2005). This study's data analysis summative framework techniques include identifying, categorizing, counting, interpreting, and concluding.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

The writer analyses slang expressions from one of the famous American TV series named Brooklyn Nine-Nine. The writer decided to use TV series instead of movies because most studies with slang themes use movies as the primary source of slang data. Therefore, the writer tried to do something unexplored by appointing TV series as the source that needs analysis.

The writer describes the analysis result based on combination types of slang theories by Allan & Burrige (2006) and Yule (2006) and also adaptation of idiom translation strategies by Baker (1992). The writer uses mixed theories because the theory needs to be adapted to the primary source. That means not all theories can be matched to the provided data, and the writer has to modify the theories.

The analysis showed that 50 slang expressions were found in Season One of Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series. Those slang expressions have been verified with the slang dictionary by Dalzell (2018). The following is the calculation result of the analysis.

Table 1. Types of Slang Table Calculation Result

| Types of Slang Expressions | Frequency |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Fresh and Creative | 13 |
| Imitative | 10 |
| Clipping | 10 |
| Suffixation | 10 |
| Compounding | 7 |
| Acronym | - |
| Total | 50 |

Source: Processed data, 2023

In Table 1, the writer discovers five slang expressions in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series. These are fresh and creative types with 13 data, imitative types with 10 data, clipping types with 10 data, suffixation types with 10 data, compounding types with 7 data, and acronym types without any data.

Besides types of slang, the writer also analyzes translation strategies used in Brooklyn Nine-Nine with the adaptation of the idiom translation strategies theory by Baker (1992). From the four translation strategies that the writer arranges, the writer found two of them. The two other strategies include using slang of similar meaning and types of slang and slang of similar meaning but dissimilar types of slang considered unidentified.

Table 2. Slang Translation Strategies Table Calculation Result

| Slang Translation Strategies | Frequency |
|--|-----------|
| Using a Slang of Similar Meaning and Types of Slang | - |
| Using a Slang of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Types of Slang | - |
| Translation by Paraphrase | 43 |
| Translation by Omission | 7 |
| Total | 50 |

Source: Processed data, 2023

Based on Table 2, the writer examines two translation strategies used in Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series. Those are translation by paraphrase with 43 data and translation by omission with 7 data.

A. Synopsis

Brooklyn Nine-Nine is an American Comedy TV Series that narrates the story of Brooklyn's 99th Precinct detectives. As captain, Raymond is responsible as head of NYPD's 99th Precinct department and supervises six unique detectives. Those detectives include Jake Peralta (a talented detective but childish), Amy Santiago (ambitious and competitive), Rosa Diaz (a rugged loner), Charles Boyle (eccentric and optimistic), Sergeant Terry Jeffords (risk avoider), and Gina Linetti (the sarcastic administrator).

This TV series invites the audience to see the chaos in the 99th precinct department. Besides, it also highlights the personal life of those detectives. It is not solely showing criminal cases in the police but also their closeness as co-workers through conversation and interaction. The informal conversation in that TV series contains many informal speeches, some of which include slang expressions. Slang expressions used by the characters have functions to express and describe their thoughts and feelings to other people. Besides, the slang expressions used in their conversation is addressed to show intimacy between character. Even though slang expressions do not always appear in this TV series, the presence of slang in conversation simplifies the character portrayal to make them more natural and alive.

B. Types of Slang

There are six types of slang based on combination theories between Allan & Burrige (2006) and Yule (2006), including fresh and creative, imitative, clipping, suffixation, and compounding. The following describes these types of slang in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series with examples from the subtitle given code. The code guided to the episode of the slang and the sequence of when the slang appears in the episode concerned. For example, 'file 1.2' shows the first episode and second sequence.

1. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and creative slang contains an entirely new vocabulary or comes from familiar or outdated words and is popularized again as up-to-date slang (Allan & Burrige, 2006, as cited in Putra & Winarta, 2022). In this case, the writer only found a fresh and creative type that is a variation of an existing word formed into up-to-date slang.

a. File 2.2

SL: Okay, counteroffer: I give you 50 **bucks** and you let me do whatever I want.

TL: *Oke. Tawaran lain. Aku beri kau 50 dolar, dan kau memperbolehkan aku melakukan apapun.*

According to Kenton (2023), the word ‘buck’ has been used since 1748 in the American colonial trading period when deerskins were traded for goods. ‘Buck’ has become a slang term for dollar currency, which people use in daily conversation. ‘Buck’ is part of fresh and creative slang because it is a familiar word from the 17th century that reappeared in the mid-19th century as a slang term for dollar (Hiskey, 2014). As connected with the dialogue above, ‘buck’ in that dialogue refers to the 50 dollars offered by Detective Jake in a joking context towards Captain Holt when they are talking about Detective Jake being unprofessional in working and needing to be babysat by the senior staff.

b. File 9.1

SL: All fire marshals are **doofuses**, but Boone is king **doofus** of **doofus** island

TL: *Semua marsekal pemadam kebakaran bodoh, tetapi Boone adalah raja pulau bodoh.*

‘Doofus’ in slang terms means a dolt or a fool. That slang was initially 1960s used for US student slang. Other theories speculated that the word originates from the Scottish word ‘doof’ or ‘dolt’ (Vocabulary.com, n.d.). Oxford Dictionary and Merriam-Webster Dictionary also confirm the same history of the ‘doofus’ word. ‘Doofus’ is not a new vocabulary because US students have popularized it. Nevertheless, it is a familiar word that only some people in the region know about it. It becomes more prevalent after appear in TV series like Brooklyn Nine-Nine as slang. So, ‘doofus’ is categorized fresh and creative slang type. In that TV series, Detective Jake used the ‘doofus’ word to give a nickname for fire marshals called Boone. Detective Jake argues that Boone cannot lead the criminal investigation because the way he does an investigation does not suitable for Detective Jake’s investigation criminal style.

2. Imitative

Imitative slang blends two different words to create a new word and also can imitate common English words available by changing the word with a different meaning in slang expressions (Allan & Burrige, 2006, as cited in Putra & Winarta, 2022). However, the writer only found imitative slang based on words with many meanings that can be imitated into slang.

a. File 7.2

SL: I can’t believe you live nearby and you won’t let anyone **crash** at your place.

TL: *Aku tak percaya kau tinggal dekat sini dan kau tak memperbolehkan siapapun menginap.*

‘Crash’ in literal definition has meant breaking into pieces (Merriam-Webster, n.d.). However, ‘crash’ in slang has a different meaning: to sleep somewhere. The difference in definition between literal and slang shows that the ‘crash’ word is part of the imitative type because it can be used in many ways. ‘Crash’ here is imitated to be a slang expression. The ‘crash’ word in the dialogue refers to Detective Jake’s comment on Detective Rosa’s decision because she does not allow their team to stay at her house just because it is the nearest to their workplace. Detective Jake finds it bothersome because they all have only 48 hours to find crime evidence after an emergency arrest without a warrant.

b. File 13.2

SL: You look like every girl at every bat mitzvah I ever had a **crush** on.

TL: *Kau terlihat seperti semua gadis yang kusuka di setiap bat mitzvah.*

According to Merriam-Webster (n.d.), ‘crush’ means destroying, crushing, or colliding. However, crush in slang refers to romantic terms that are an infatuation or obsessive feeling of love for someone. ‘Crush’ is a part of the imitative type because it has many meanings by adjusting the context and purpose of the message that wants

to be conveyed. As a slang term, 'crush' is imitated into slang to describe individual romantic feelings. Specifically, it is more likely a strong and intense emotion. In the dialogue, 'crush' refers to Detective Amy because she looks like every girl that Detective Jake had loved before in Bat Mitzvah. Detective Amy looks like them by wearing the dress recommended by Detective Jake when they had a bet for a date together.

3. Clipping

According to Allan & Burridge (2006, as cited in Putra & Winarta, 2022), process of reduction or shortening word without changing the whole word and the meaning called as clipping. The word with many syllables is shortened with the simple word form.

a. File 1.5

SL: Looks like the **perp** stole a computer, a watch, and a jamon iberico ham, valued at-what!

TL: *Sepertinya **pelaku** mencuri komputer, jam tangan, dan daging jamon iberico berharga... apa?!*

Perp is a clip of the perpetrator. The meaning of perp or perpetrator is a criminal suspect commonly used for police slang (Dees, 2021). The police and detectives usually use this slang word to say that people commit criminal acts. The writer found out that all detectives in that TV series often used 'perp' instead of 'suspect.' Perp in the dialog directs to a suspect doing robbery with homicide. One of the detectives investigating the case at the crime scene conveys that the 'perp' stole some luxurious stuff from the victim's apartment.

b. File 5.6

SL: **Chug** 'em, boys.

TL: ***Minum**, kawan-kawan.*

The 'chug' is shortened form of chugalug. Chug is commonly used when people drink beer together. In slang, chug or chugalug means to swallow a drink in a single draught. The dialog is taken when the detective team is drinking beer at a bar while talking about a revenge plan for their annoying colleagues they do not like. When they decide what plan to make, Detective Jake orders his team to drink the beer in one shot and leave the bar.

4. Suffixation

Based on Yule (2006), suffixation form is a process of adding an affix at the end of the word (e.g., i.e., -ness, -y, -er, -al). Suffixation in slang can transform the meaning, word type, or word function. However, there are not all vocabulary with suffixes called slang. A word with a suffix may be part of slang with minor modifications.

a. File 1.1

SL: Hey! What are you doing, **weirdo**?

TL: *Hey! Apa yang kau lakukan, **aneh**?*

The combination of the 'weirdo' slang comes from the word 'weird,' and the suffix (-o) means a weird person. It means a weirdo is a derived term from weird (root word). The difference between weird and weirdo is located in the class of words. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, weird is strange (adjective), while weirdo refers to someone who acts strange (noun). The writer discovered the 'weirdo' word used several times in the TV series, and one of them is in the dialogue above. So, in the dialogue, Detective Jake is chatting alone with a TV cam, and Detective Amy calls him a weirdo.

b. File 10.1

SL: It's a **sucky** holiday.

TL: *Hari raya yang **payah**.*

The 'sucky' word comes from 'suck,' and the suffix (-y) means awful. Based of Merriam-Webster (n.d.), 'sucky' was first introduced in 1984. 'Suck' and 'sucky' are part of slang. However, there is a subtle difference definition of those words. According to the Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.), 'suck' has varying definitions. The 'suck' word can be used as a verb to absorb something. In addition, 'suck' has different meanings in slang, which expresses a person or thing as bad or unpleasant (intransitive verb). Similarly, 'sucky' in slang means awful (adjective). Thus, 'sucky' is a derivative of 'suck' (root word). Based on the dialogue above, 'sucky' stated Detective Jake's answer when he was asked by Captain Holt the reason why he does not like to celebrate Thanksgiving. 'Sucky' is Detective Jake's disappointed expression because he could not celebrate Thanksgiving in childhood.

5. Compounding

Compounding means merging two words to produce a single form with a new meaning. Compounding can be formed by many kinds of vocabulary, for example, the compound words between nouns, adjectives, and even adjectives plus nouns (Yule, 2006).

a. File 5.2

SL: So, I'll keep it **low-key**.

TL: *Jadi akan kurahasiakan.*

Low-key is one of the compound slang types. It forms from word fragments 'low' (adj) and 'key' (noun). These words have different meanings for each word and can stand independently. Through the compounding process, 'low-key' slang is created. However, 'low-key' was first used as a music term in the 1800s to express a tone of softness or mellowness, and after a decade, the word then appeared as slang (Kevin, 2021). 'Low-key' as slang means secret and hidden. In the dialogue, Captain Holt invites Sergeant Terry to repeat the shooting test to get fieldwork certification and permits for the use of weapons. Captain Holt wants to keep it low-key so the sergeant feels no pressure because he has a trauma with gun.

b. File 7.1

SL: **Dreamboat**.

TL: *Pria impian.*

Dreamboat is a compound slang from a dream (noun) and boat (noun). In a literal way, the two words have different meanings. Combining these words creates a slang 'dreamboat,' which means just the kind of lover one has always dreamed of. According to Artsy (2016), Italian-Canadian musician Guy Lombardo popularized the 'dreamboat' word. In decades, this word changed the subject of affection from woman to man. 'Dreamboat' appears in that series when Detective Jake talks with Detective Amy about the man she wants to date. Detective Jake said 'dreamboat' because Detective Amy's crush is pleasant and attractive.

C. Slang Translation Strategies

Besides types of slang, the writer also analysis the translation strategies with adaptation from idiom translation strategies by Mona Baker (1992). Two strategies are found in Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series from the four translation strategies: translation by paraphrase and translation by omission. The following is the explanation of those strategies with examples from the subtitle given code. The code guided to the episode of the slang and the sequence of when the slang appears in the episode concerned. For example, 'file 1.2' shows the first episode and second sequence.

1. Translation by Paraphrase

The translation strategy by paraphrasing is an alternative way of translating slang when there are no slang expressions that match the source language and target language because of different stylistic preferences (Baker, 1992). It means the language culture between SL

and TL cannot create the same slang expressions. This strategy is done by finding a word with a similar meaning and close to the source language.

a. File 2.4

SL: **Baby**, I've got some bad news.

TL: **Sayang**, *aku ada kabar buruk*.

'Baby' in slang is connected with the romantic term that means sweetheart. It is the same as in Indonesia in terms of romance. People calling for loved ones are called '*sayang*' when they are in a special relationship. However, '*sayang*' is not Indonesian slang. Young people have their creative languages to call each other. Nowadays, there are many affectionate call signs for couples in Indonesian slang. However, most use English words like 'by,' 'babe,' 'dear,' and others (Octoria, 2023). Those words do not match dialogues since the translator must translate them into Indonesia to keep the idea of the content. Instead of using the literal translation to transfer the slang, the translator chooses another option by using paraphrase to change the slang with a word that has a similar meaning to the source language. In this case, '*sayang*' is the best option because it refers to the person loved in Indonesian cultural context. The other reason is that the speaker employing 'baby' is Sergeant Terry. It makes '*sayang*' appear more genuine and appropriate within the given scenario.

b. File 3.1

SL: Me and Holt are **homies**!

TL: *Aku dan Holt bersahabat!*

The 'homie' in slang means a close male friend. Based on the scenario, the word is translated to '*bersahabat*' in Indonesia. 'Homie' appears in the dialogue used by Detective Jake to call Captain Holt because he pranks him. Detective Jake, who has a clown personality, thinks that Captain Holt is the same as him, so he calls Captain Holt his 'homie.' The translator paraphrases that word into Indonesian with '*bersahabat*,' which is more general and natural in its expressions. If the translator wants to use the slang used by Indonesian teenagers, then '*bersahabat*' changes into 'bestie' (Megasari, 2022). However, 'bestie' and 'homie' in English have different meanings. Besides, it is noteworthy that 'bestie' is not a term in the Indonesian language. So, it makes the word '*bersahabat*' remains unalterable in this content. The translator wants the translation content to express the idea naturally by utilizing words that resemble the slang found in the source language.

2. Translation by Omission

The translation by omission by Mona Baker (1992) has a function to remove slang expressions because the part is felt unnecessary or not essential to translate into the target language. The removed slang expressions in translation by the translator are used to make the translation content more concise and natural without changing the meaning and messages that want to be delivered by the translator.

a. File 1.3

SL: Sorry, **dude**, but this new guy's gonna be another washed-up pencil pusher.

TL: *Maaf, tetapi orang baru ini adalah pendorong pensil yang tua.*

'Dude' is a slang term used as a term of address. Looking at its definition, Indonesia has words identical to 'dude,' namely 'bro' and '*sob*.' These words are part of Indonesian slang and are often used by Indonesian people when greeting close friends or peers (Permatasari, 2013). They create a friendly atmosphere during informal conversations. However, cultural preferences make these slang words unsuitable for this content translation. As a result, the translator chooses to maintain the formal tone by omitting the slang. That word does not affect the meaning or message conveyed in the subtitle. Besides, the visual context adequately indicates the person being referred

to by the character. It makes the word 'dude' unnecessary for the audience's comprehension. 'Dude' in the dialogue refers to Detective Amy when she talks with Detective Jake. He calls her as 'dude' when they talk about the new captain to be assigned to their department in NYPD, where they work together.

b. File 11.1

SL: Freeze, **sicko!**

TL: *Jangan gerak!*

'Sicko' means an emotionally or psycho-sexually disturbed person. Based on the definition, the 'sicko' resembles 'orgil' or 'orang gila' in Indonesian. Nevertheless, the use of 'orgil' in sentences raises a sensitive issue due to its negative connotations, rendering it an inappropriate term to employ in conversations (Iskandar, 2021). So, the assumption is that the translator omits 'sicko' from the dialogue to avoid cultural inappropriateness and misinterpretation among the audience. The translator has excluded it in the dialogue, indicating that translation of the word is unnecessary since it pertains to a specific person's characteristic that can be imagined without any written representation from the dialogue. In the TV series, the dialogue tells when Detective Jake and Captain Holt are on a hiding mission in the hotel, and someone is pressing the bell door. Detective Jake thinks of the suspect that send threatening messages to Captain Holt and spontaneously shouts 'sicko,' but it turns out it was Detective Charles called by Captain Holt to come to the hotel.

2. Discussions

This study focuses on solving the research problems; these are types of slang and translation strategies in season one of Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series. Some of the theories used in this study include combination types of slang theories by Allan & Burridge (2006) and Yule (2006) and also the adaptation of translation strategies by Baker (1992). Based on those theories, the writer examines them in a data analysis sheet. Through in-depth analysis and repetition check, the writer found 50 slang expressions in Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series, verified with a slang dictionary by Dalzell (2018).

Based on the findings above, five types of slang appear in the Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series. Of those types, the most dominant type is fresh and creative, followed by clipping, imitative, suffixation, and compounding. Thirteen data of fresh and creative types belong to the category of familiar or outdated words that only a few know are part of slang. This type of slang is indicative of the daily conversation among Americans. Brooklyn Nine-Nine shows excellence by portraying characters well-versed in modern American language and culture. That TV series frequently features informal speech incorporating innovative and creative slang. Some slang expressions of this type have evolved significantly enough to be recognized among Americans. Nevertheless, other slang has yet to become a part of the common language or is widely recognized by entire language speakers because of the language barrier and the limitation of the spread of slang. However, seeing other perceptions, the appearance of that slang type in Brooklyn Nine-Nine reflects the uniqueness of specific communities because each character has a diverse personality, personal background, and cultural influences. Their interaction and individual linguistic expressions contribute to creating a new identity within the workplace and enrich the portrayal of the closeness and brotherhood between the characters.

The use of fresh and creative slang in Brooklyn Nine-Nine TV Series is mostly used by Detective Jake Peralta, one of the main characters. In general, fresh and creative have two kinds of definitions: new words and familiar words. Within specific communities, such as the police and detective department, slang is assumed as a secret language that produces new slang to foster communication among the characters. Detective Jake plays the opposite role by giving familiar slang expressions to others by bringing up his childish personality while speaking.

This character is influenced by the social environment in which he lived before. He grew up as a man without affection from his parents, so he became immature and got inner child issues. However, there is another personality of Detective Jake that the writer notices. He is intelligent, detailed-oriented, and ambitious in arresting criminal suspects. It then changes the writer's perception of Detective Jake's personality. In essence, he needs attention from others because he is stuck in loneliness. Fresh and creative slang employed by Detective Jake in those episodes serves as means of intimacy between him and his interlocutors.

Conversely, compounding is the least dominant type of slang used in that TV series. Compounding is one of the word formations usually used for common English words. Much English vocabulary is formed by combining words with building new words with different meanings but out of slang category and indicated as a common word, for instance, 'firefighter.' It can be accepted that only a few compound words are part of slang because the comparison in the data shows that compound is the less one that appears in the TV series.

According to the data analysis sheet, those types of slang in Brooklyn Nine-Nine are translated into Indonesia Language using paraphrasing and omission strategies. There are no one slang expressions are translated into slang in Indonesia as the target language. Translation by paraphrase is the most dominant strategy, with 43 data from those strategies. It is mainly used in that TV series to make the subtitle more relatable to audiences by using acceptable words choice in the target language with equivalent or similar meanings. This strategy helps the translator to convey the message naturally by using accurate word choices to make the audience easier to understand. However, the accessibility of the translator to translate content is restricted due to the cultural differences between the source and target languages. The translator needs to adapt the content translation to the local culture of audiences from the target languages. Therefore, some changes occur regarding language style and tone in the target language subtitles. All slang expressions from English to Indonesian use non-slang expressions to soften the translation, but it makes the American-style vibes disappear from the subtitle.

Another strategy, translation by omission, automatically becomes the least used in that TV series. Some slang expressions considered non-equivalent in the target language are removed after being translated. This matter aims to minimize ambiguity and make the sentence more cohesive and effective. Some of the elements from the original subtitle are difficult to translate because the language style is opposite to the target language's culture. Translation by omission is an optional strategy to maintain the language style in general without creating misunderstanding. Another minor consideration that prompts the translator to remove slang is the duration of character dialogues. However, it is important to note that not all slang expressions have to be removed, as some play a crucial role in shaping the meaning and essence of the dialogue.

Most of the subtitles lost the American language style because of the difference in linguistic culture between America and Indonesia. The audience is focused on comprehending the translation subtitle's essence, nuances, and meaning. Even though audiences get a change of feel while using the target language subtitles, available subtitles effectively communicate the intended information and messages to the audiences with comprehensible word choices.

CONCLUSION

The result showed 50 slang expressions in Season One: Brooklyn Nine-Nine American TV Series. The slang expressions discovered affect the types of slang arranged with a combination of expert theories. However, the translation strategies are only some of them influential. The analysis sheet shows that the most dominant types of slang used are fresh and creative, and compounding is the least used. On the other hand, the translation strategy used mainly is the translation by paraphrase, followed by translation by omission, as a rarely used strategy.

Types of slang and translation strategies are two different indicators. Types of slang determine the word-formation of the slang expressions found. On the other hand, translation strategies are used to analyze the translator's strategies to translate original dialogues to the target language. Between those indicators, translation strategy is the indicator that most influences slang expressions. The reason is that translation strategy plays a major part in making proper target language text by providing various options to the translator. If the translator fails to attend to the details during the translation process, including cultural language, it may lead to audience misunderstandings. A good translation is formed based on naturalness, equivalence in meaning, and acceptance.

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