

## INTRODUCTION

Hegrenæs (2014) stated that translation is transferring meaning from one language into another, establishing contact not only between different languages but also between different cultures. The translation process created new texts (target texts) which exist independently from their sources texts (ST) not only as products of the target language but also within the target culture. That means that translators does not only translate the meaning, but also consider the culture in target audience. There is need to interpret or translate different languages, so that people can understand each other with distinctly clear meaning. It allows people who speak different languages to communicate and understand each other without learning the language.

Foreign movies are one of the medias involving different cultures. Movie translation allows people to enjoy foreign movies without having language difficulties. However, to successfully deliver message in movie translations the translators must be aware of other things that could be considered sensitive to many people, such as political, culture, etc. Venuti (2000) stated that to determine standards of accuracy and correctness, the message received needs to be the same in the target language, which means that translators do not translate from source language to target language exactly word by word, but deliver the message as a whole meaning.

Mahadi and Jafari (2012) stated that culture has a direct effect on language. In fact, language and culture are closely interrelated and correlated. Language is considered as the identity of a nation. In other words, language is the symbolic

presentation of a specific community or culture, which means that language and culture are two aspects that are important and cannot be separated from each other.

Swear words are parts of a language that represent the culture of the people. The main function of swear words are to express the speaker's attitudes and feelings. People believe that swearing helps in releasing the tension when they are surprised, frustrated, annoyed, or angry. But it does not mean that swearing is socially acceptable because society in general makes a negative judgment to those who are swearing. Ljung (2011) stated that swearing is not simply the use of offensive language but its use in particular types of linguistic constructions. Swearing is the use of taboo words that are used without the literal meaning, for example, when someone says "*fuck you*" to another person, that does not mean that the person has sexual intention, but only to express his/her emotion. Swearing is considered as emotive language. Swan (1995) defined swear words as a strong language that is expressed by people to express emotion. It indicates that swear words frequently are referred to pessimistic and hostile idea. However, swear words are widely used by many people and can be found easily now, not only when the speakers are angry, not only in daily conversations but also through movies.

It cannot be denied that movie presents many swear words. Swear words are taken from taboo words but have different literal senses. In movies, swear words should be translated to the most appropriate term in order to be acceptable to the target audience. However, translating swear words in movie is challenging. The translator ought to be keen and cautious to pick the exact word from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) in order to deliver the exact message (Anggraini and Himmawati, 2017).

Sari (2018) analysed six kinds of swear words proposed by Hughes (2006). She concluded that the most swear words used in the movie was related to sex (*ass, asshole, ass-kicking, pussy, big-ass, bad-ass*). Louhenapessy (2015) also analysed the swear words in a movie and concluded that the most swear words used were related to excrement. The findings of the previous studies are intriguing and needed to be researched further, especially on the most used themes of swear words.

Ljung (2011) divided swear words into six themes and Davoodi (2009) divided swear words into four translation techniques. Twenty swear words were analyzed using theory from Ljung (2011) and Davoodi (2009) because it is considered to be more comprehensive in revealing all themes and techniques of swear words translation.

Ljung's (2011) swear words themes are elaborated as follows:

**a. Religious/supernatural**

This theme of swear word is commonly used in daily conversation in many languages across the world. Religious or supernatural theme of swear words is varied, depending on the culture and religion. Religious or supernatural theme of swear words in Christian for examples are *God, Jesus/Christ, hell, the Devil the Holy Ghost* and in Muslim are *Allah, the Prophet*. This theme of swear word is considered as a mild type of swearing in today's standards.

**b. Scatological**

This theme of swear word is the most prominent. The most commonly used scatological swear words are *ass, asshole, fart, crap, piss, shit*, etc. Other scatological words that are common among children

and categorized as mild swearing are *poo*, *poopoo*, etc. One of the most used scatological swear word is *shit* which is commonly used in expletive interjection *Shit!* As expletive epithet in utterances can be seen in the sentence *He is a piece of shit* and *I don't give a shit*. In American English, it is often used in a combined multiple words like *shitass*, *dumbass*, etc.

**c. Sex organ**

This theme of swear word involves terms for the sex organs. The most commonly used English exponents of this theme are of course *prick* and *cunt*. The words for the sex organs are also useful to describe people who the speaker dislikes, for example, *He's a stupid prick!* *You're a real cunt!*

**d. Sexual activities**

Another theme of swear word that is one of the most frequently used in swearing constructions is the taboo words for sexual intercourse. One of the most used sexual activities swear word is *fuck*. The swear word *fuck* has developed varied number of uses, such as the curse *Fuck you!*, the exclamation *Fuck!*, the extremely versatile form, *fucking* that is able to express emphatic and/or derogatory adjective and as insulting epithets *fuck*, *fucker*, *motherfucker* and also idiomatic expressions like *I don't give a fuck*, *fuck up*, etc.

**e. Mother (family)**

This theme of swear word is widely spread in many languages across the world. In many languages, this theme is also exploited in name-calling, for example when somebody is referred to as a *motherfucker* or

*son of a bitch*, both of the two words manage to cast swearing on either son and mother.

**f. Minor**

Other than the swearing themes described above that is extremely widespread, there are also five other less widespread themes:

1) Ancestors

Swearing theme that refers to the ancestors is usually connected with the death theme. This theme of swear word has important role in some cultures, for example the swear words found among the Australian aborigines' culture.

2) Animals

This theme of swear word is frequently found in various expressions. In several languages, animal theme is used in name-calling, for example, *silly cow* phrase to refer disparagingly to a woman.

3) Death

Death theme of swear word is considered powerful and taboo in most language. There are impressive numbers of euphemistic terms for dying and death, for example *meet one's maker*, *kick the bucket*, *push up the daisies*, *pop one's clogs*, etc. The most frequently used death theme of swear word is probably the sequence . . . *and die*, for example is *Eat shit and die!* in today's English

#### 4) Disease

Another common swearing theme in the history of swearing involves the use of denoting diseases words, like the cholera, plague, smallpox and syphilis. All of them represented something evil that may befall people. There was an expression *A pox on . . .!* that was used as for swearing, for example in Shakespeare's *A pox on both your houses!* from *Romeo and Juliet*. *Pox* refers to the original word *pocks*, which is identical with that in *pock-marked* word.

#### 5) Prostitution

One of the most commonly used word in this theme is *whore* in expletive interjections. When the word is used literally about people as *whores* 'They provide sexual services for money', it is not counted as a usage of swear word. Generally, *whore* is qualified as swearing if it is used to figuratively mean 'somebody who compromises their integrity for money'.

Davoodi (2009) stated that there are four techniques of translating swear words. They can be elaborated as follows:

##### a. Censorship

Davoodi (2009) described the censorship technique as the simplest technique in translation. In this technique, the translator ignores the swear words and censors it. However, this technique is not a proper and acceptable way. The reason is in some occasions, the swear word is a key term in the source text and the omission of the word will distort the meaning of the

text.” The example of the censorship technique is translating “Put your **goddamn** gun down” into “*Turunkan senjatamu*”.

b. Substitution

This translation technique was described by Davoodi (2009) as a way to translate a swear word by substituting the word from source language with another word in target language, which often distorts the meaning of the text. The example of censorship technique is translating “You look like **shit**” into “*Kau terlihat kacau.*”

c. Taboo for taboo

Taboo for taboo technique was described by Davoodi (2009) as a way to translate a swear word by translating the word from source language into taboo word in target language even though the translator may know that the swear word is not acceptable to the target audience. The purpose of this technique is to get a more readable and acceptable translation. Davoodi also described that applying this method is an easy way, but it is often embarrassing to the target audience. The example of taboo for taboo technique is translating “**fuck** you” into “*keparat kau*”.

d. Euphemism

In this technique, the translator substitutes an inoffensive or agreeable expression to replace one that suggests something unpleasant or offensive to the target audience. The example of euphemism technique is translating “Jesus Christ!” into “Ya Tuhan”.

Blenkinsopp (2010) claimed that some words are untranslatable. There are two problems that make some words untranslatable. The first problem occurs when the word in source language does not have direct equivalent in target language. The second problem occurs when the word is readily translated but the equivalent in target language fails to bring the important cultural connotations of the word in source language.

There are some difficulties in translating swear words from the source language into the target language. Thus, the main purpose of this study is to focus on themes and techniques of swear words in movie translation. As a part of language used in communities, swear words need to be studied further so that the translator can translate it properly. Recognizing the most used translation themes and techniques will make translation done easier and faster.

## **METHOD**

The research method employed in this study is descriptive qualitative method. The data are taken from the movie entitled “Fast and Furious 6”. The film was released in Indonesia on July 28<sup>th</sup>, 2010. The film was chosen because it contains many swear words. Twenty swear words were analyzed due to time constraint of the writer. The data were analyzed using theory from Ljung (2011) and Davoodi (2009).