

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation refers to an activity of transferring message from source language (SL) to the audience target language (TL). At its core, translation is done to bridge between different languages. According to Peter Newmark, translation is a way of rendering a text meaning into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988). Another theory of translation comes from Nida and Taber (2003), who said that translation consists of reproducing the closest natural equivalence of the SL messages to the TL, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In this definition, not only the message has to be transferred, but also linguistic style of SL, such as rhyme or idioms, should also be replicated by translator in TL. Thus, translator from a source language to target language must be able to comprehend the context and culture of the SL so that people perceiving in TL can understand the social reality of the SL.

Translation can be found in many forms of literary works including movies, and one of them is a subtitle. Subtitle is commonly found in film, especially foreign, and intended to help understanding the dialogue spoken by characters in film. Oxford Online Dictionary defined subtitle as words that help us to understand what is happening in the film through the translation of dialogues and situations in the movie from SL to TL (Oxford, 2020). Szarkowska (2005) believes that subtitle allows audience to experience the actual feel of the SL, such as voice, tone, and intonation. This is different from another type of movie translation Szarkowska proposed as dubbing. Different from subtitle, dubbing allows audience to experience the feeling of listening to actors speaking in TL. This is done by putting translated audio lines spoken by TL actor within the movie.

Movies can use different types of language such as informal or formal form. The variety of language creates range of difficulties in translation, such as translating the aspects of linguistic, socio-cultural, and morality implicitly stated in the literary works (Newmark, 1988). Translating formal language, which uses the correct grammar structure and words with precise meaning can be simple. However, translating informal language can be challenging, because we need to understand the context and the culture of SL to adjust it into TL. Informal language such as swearing, is considered as impolite or even abusive to some extent. Swearing has negative connotation and cannot be used without general consideration since it can lead to improper delivery of meaning to listener (Jay & Janschewitz, 2008).

According to Andersson and Trudgill (1991), swearing is a vulgar language in which the expression has characteristics as follows: (1) Swear word refers to something taboo and/or stigmatized in the culture; (2) Swear word should not be interpreted literally (3) Swear words can be used to express strong emotion and attitudes. Swearing is often used in movies subtitles to express emotion of the speaker or indicates the relationship between the speakers in conversation. According to Steven Pinker (2007), swearing is divided into five types such as:

1. **Abusive:** intended to offend, intimidate or otherwise cause emotional, or psychological harm. Words that are often used in this context are bitch, bastard, piece of shit, etc.
2. **Cathartic:** used in response to pain or misfortune. In English, shit and fuck are most commonly used to express this.

3. **Dysphemistic:** used to convey that the speaker thinks negatively of the subject matter, and to make the listener do the same. Fuck and damn in context of “I don’t give a fuck/damn” are commonly used for this.
4. **Emphatic:** intended to draw additional attention to what is considered to be worth paying attention to. Any expression to draw attention can be used, and to make it swear word, expression like “Look at this thing”, can be replaced with “Look at this shit”.
5. **Idiomatic:** used for no other particular purpose, but as a sign that the conversation and relationship between speaker and listener are informal. Colloquial use of many swear word such as “fuck” or “bitch” can be used.

To determine the types, one must able to determine the context of swear words occurrence, since it cannot always be translated as it is. The work of translation in swear words cannot be as simple as translating words in formal language. Thus, in translating swear words, a translator may need a lot more effort to transfer the meaning and subtlety, especially in an untranslatability part where there is no equivalence in lexical, or substitution in syntactical nature in TL for an SL item (Bassnett, 2002).

To appropriately reproduce meaning of text from SL to TL, translator should be aware to the proper translation procedure. There are 19 procedures stated by Newmark (1988). They are literal translation, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation shift or transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, other procedures, couplets, notes. The explanation of Newmark's regarding each of the procedures will be explained below.

1. **Literal Translation**

Literal translation transfers SL grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of all the SL words, into the translation. It ranges from word-to-word, group-to-group, collocation-to-collocation, clause-to-clause, up to sentence-to-sentence. Newmark proposed that literal translation should not be avoided, if it secures the referential and pragmatic equivalence to the original text. For example:

SL: Fried Rice

TL: *Nasi Goreng*

It can be seen that literal translation was applied in the SL noun phrase because it is translated literally word by word to TL (Fried = Goreng; Nasi = Rice). Then, the words are constructed to fit the grammatical rules in TL.

2. **Transference**

Transference refers to procedure of converting SL to TL as it is. This procedure also includes transliteration or transcription. Transference also commonly called loan words. In transference, there is no change in the spelling of the words that have been translated.

SL: Download

TL: *Download*

3. **Naturalization**

Naturalization procedure changes the SL word pronunciation to the TL morphology (the original form). Naturalization may also add new affixes or modify it to the foreign terms.

SL: Activity

TL: *Aktifitas*

It can be seen that the term above is translated morphologically, with added suffix (English -ity into Indonesian -itas) to fit the TL grammatical rules.

4. **Cultural Equivalent**

Cultural equivalent is an accurate cultural words substitution of SL to the TL. The cultural word which is relevant to the SL, is translated into the contextually matching cultural word in the TL. The translation is only the approximate. Their translation uses are limited, since they are not fully accurate.

SL: Night watch

TL: *Ronda malam*

It can be seen that the term above is translated to suitable cultural equivalent in TL Indonesian.

5. **Functional Equivalent**

Functional equivalent translates a cultural word with more neutral words. A translator may come up with a new specific term. This procedure neutralize or generalize the translated SL word, and sometimes add a particular to the translation.

SL: Pickpocket

TL: *Pencuri*

6. **Descriptive Equivalent**

Descriptive equivalent is a translation procedure where the meaning of a word is explained in few words. They can be embedded within the text, or presented in footnotes as additional translation notes.

SL: Gladiator

TL: *Petarung arena*

7. **Synonymy**

The word synonymy refers to the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality.

SL: A cute boy

TL: *Anak lucu*

In above example, it can be seen that SL cute is not a precise equivalent of *lucu*

8. **Through-Translation**

The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds, and perhaps phrases, is known as Calque or Loan Translation too.

SL: United Nations

TL: *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa*

9. **Shift / Transpositions**

Newmark divides shift or transpositions into 4 types.

a. The first type is the changing from singular to plural or in the position of the adjective. For example in Newmark (1988, p.85):

SL: furniture

TL: *des meubles*

In above example, the plural form in English is changed into singular form in French

Another example:

SL: *la maison blanche*

TL: white house

In this example, the position of the adjective in French is changed in English.

b. The second type is the changing required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, for example (Newmark, 1988, p.85):

SL: *l'interessant, e'estque; das Inieressanteist, dafi, Viniernessanteeche*"

TL: what is interesting is that

c. The third type is the change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. For example (Newmark, 1988, p.86):

SL: *est aust prises*

TL: involves in

In here, the SL is a verb group and then it is changed into verb in the TL.

d. The last type of shift or transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. For example (Newmark, 1988, p.87):

SL: *il atteint le total*

TL: it totals

10. Modulation

Modulation procedure is done when the original text message is reproduced in the TL by the translator with the norms of the TL.

Modulation procedure considers the source language and the target language which is contradictive in perspective. This procedure deals with larger units of translation and a change of viewpoints. The point of view shift does not alter the message of SL and does not generate a sense of strangeness in the TL.

SL: The dog bites the kid

TL: Anak itu digigit anjing

In the example above, the active form of SL is translated into passive form in TL.

11. **Recognized Translation**

Translator normally uses the procedure of recognized translation when there is an official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term. This procedure is best used “to translate terms whose translation is already recognized” (Newmark, 1988, p. 89).

SL: X-ray

TL: *Rontgen*

X-ray, according to Dorland’s Medical Dictionary, is a form of electromagnetic radiation. It is translated into Rontgen in Indonesian, referring to the inventor of X-ray, Wilhelm Rontgen. Rontgen is the colloquial term used by most people in Indonesia when referring to X-ray.

12. **Translation Label**

Translation label is a provisional translation, usually a new institutional term, which should be made by inverted commas and can be discreetly withdrawn later.

13. **Compensation**

Compensation procedure is occurred when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

14. **Componential Analysis**

This procedure splits up a lexical unit into its sense components, often one-to-two, -three or four translations.

15. **Reduction and Expansion**

Reduction and Expansion are imprecise translation procedures, which has to be practiced intuitively in some cases, and Ad Hoc in others.

In reduction or omission of information, there will be omitted details.

SL: *Science linguistique*

TL: Linguistics

In expansion, information may be added to add clarity

SL: *cheveux igaux*

TL: evenly cut hair

16. **Paraphrase**

This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in a text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.

17. **Other Procedures**

In Newmark's Translation Procedure, other procedures are listed as Equivalence and Adaptation. Both procedures actually adapted from Vinay and Darbelnet.

For Equivalence, from Vinay and Darbelnet's examples, they are simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms - in other words, different ways of rendering the cliches and standard aspects of language s.a To be continued is translated to *Bersambung*

For Adaptation, use of a recognized equivalent between two situations.

This is a matter of cultural equivalence, such as 'Dear Sir and Madam' translated as '*Tuan dan Nyonya*'.

18. **Couplets**

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets refers to the combination of two, three or four of the above-mentioned procedures respectively to deal with a single unit of translation. It is not a particular procedure, but rather a combination of procedures.

19. **Notes, Additions, Glosses**

The additional information translators may add to their version is usually cultural, technical or linguistic in nature. This procedure may take various forms, such as addition within the text, notes at bottom of the page, at the end of chapter, and in form of glossary at the end of the book.

Consequently, translating movie subtitles are also tricky, especially when it comes to movies that employs informal language and contain swear words. The cultural gap creates problems because the context of English language is Western culture and Indonesian language is Eastern culture. Therefore, in order to find the best way to translate the swear words movie subtitle is tricky and it needs further study to fill the hole with a better understanding. Therefore, this research attempted to shed some light on how swear words are translated from English to Indonesian. This research analyzes the data using Pinker's (2007) types of swear words, and Newmark's (1998) theory of translation procedure. This research is conducted to help translators in the hope of finding another option that opens new possibilities in translating swear words contained in the movie subtitle so that the translation can achieve the closest meaning which can be understood by TL audience.

II. METHOD

This research employs a qualitative method. Qualitative research is a type of research that does not include any calculation and enumeration and descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing them, and writing the result (Cresswell, 1994). This means that the emphasis of this research lies on explaining the analysis of the data found, rather than the numerical statistics.

The researcher analyzes the data using Pinker's (2007) types of swear words, and Newmark's (1998) theory of translation procedures. The researcher also used SL and TL dictionaries to find the words' meaning, such as Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary version (2010), and KBBI version 4 issued in 2008 (Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Indonesia, 2008).

This study was conducted in several steps. First, 40 sentences with swear words in the subtitle were collected. Then, 20 were randomly selected and presented in separated table with the SL and TL put side by side to make them easy to be analyzed. Second, the swear word context was presented and the meaning of the key words were examined in dictionaries. Third, the data were analyzed based on Pinker's type of swear word and Newmark's theory of translation procedures. The result of the study was discussed and the conclusion was presented.

This study analyzed the type of swear words and its translation procedures from SL to TL found in subtitles of Furious 7. Furious 7 story is about Dominic Toretto (Vin Diesel), Brian O'Conner (Paul Walker), and the rest of their team facing off against Deckard Shaw (Jason Statham), a British special forces assassin looking to avenge his comatose younger brother.