

## INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the important keys in human social life to understand languages that are foreign or different for those who interact either directly or indirectly. In general, it can be said that translation is moving a text or speech from one language into another as intended by the source. This thinking is consistent with the one given by Catford (1965) who defined translation as replacing textual material in source language (SL) with equivalent textual material in target language (TL).

Another translation expert also gave a similar opinion. Newmark (1988) stated that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p.5). It means translator’s must understand the author’s thought in the text and grab the meaning conveyed in the source language(SL) when translating the text into target language (TL). There are many aspects that a translator must consider when they translate text from the SL to the TL. Newmark (1988) added that “there are other several tensions in translation such as sound and sense, emphasis on word order, grammar or naturalness, the figurative and literal, neatness and comprehensiveness, concision and accuracy ”(p.5).

Based on the experts’ descriptions above, translation can be interpreted as an effort to replace words from one language to another by looking for the equivalent words from the SL into the TL so that the text or sentence containing the message can be conveyed naturally and accurately closest to the text or sentence of the SL.

## **Translation Techniques**

According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation technique is used as a procedure to analyze and classify translation equivalents can be applied to various units of language. To be able to translate subtitle, several translation techniques are needed. There are 18 techniques to classify translation according to Molina and Albir (2002, p.509-511):

### **1. Adaptation**

The focus of this technique is to confirm that the source meaning is well transferred into the target meaning, as there is a replacement of the cultural element of the source language into the target language to be more familiar or specific to the target reader. Example :

SL : His leg felt like a stone.

TL: tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku.

### **2. Amplification**

This technique is used to introduce the details in the target language (TL) by paraphrasing. The amplification technique gives more detailed target language (TL) explicitly. Example :

SL : There are many Indonesian at the ship

TL : Banyak warga negara indonesia di kapal itu

### 3. Borrowing

A translation technique that retain the source language (SL) word in the TL, because there is no equivalent in target language (TL).

Example :

SL : I like Music

TL : Saya menyukai musik

### 4. Calque

The literal translation of common collocation, names of organizations and components of compounds by using appropriate TL. Grammatical structure.

Example:

SL : He is the new assistant manager

TL : Dia adalah asisten manajer yang baru

### 5. Compensation

It is to introduce an SL (Source Language) element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL (Target Language) because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL (Source Language).

Example:

SL : A burning desire to share The secret with the world consumed me

TL : hasrat yang menyala-nyala untuk membagikan rahasia kepada dunia membakar diri saya

## 6. Description

This technique is used to replace a term or expression from source language (SL) with a form or function description in target language (TL).

Example:

SL : I like panetton.

TL : Saya suka panneton ( kue tradisional Itali yang disajikan pada saat tahun baru).

## 7. Discursive Creation

This technique is used to establish a temporary equivalence out of the context as the translation.

Example :

TL : The Minangkabau Response to the Dutch Colonial rule in the Nineteenth Century.

SL : Asal-usul Elite Minangkabau Respon terhadap Kolonial Belanda XIX/XX. (Havid Ardi, 2010:400).

## 8. Established Equivalent

It is the use of a term or expression recognized by language in use as an equivalent in the TL (Target Language). This technique is similar to literal translation.

Example :

SL : Sincerely yours.

TL : Hormat kami.

## 9. Generalization

It is using more general or neutral terms, the source language has no same meaning as the target language . The translator must translate the source language into a general word into target language(TL).

Example :

SL : Becak

TL : Vehicle

## 10. Linguistic Amplification

It is the addition of linguistic elements in the TL. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

Example:

SL : everything is up to you!

TL : semuanya terserah anda sendiri !

## 11. Linguistic Compression

It is meant to synthesize linguistic elements in the TL (Target Language). This is often used to summarize the meaning from source language (SL) to make translation more effective.

Example:

SL : are you sleepy?

TL : ngantuk?

## 12. Literal Translation

To translate a word or an expression word for word. This translation technique is used by translating SL into TL directly by slightly adjusting to

Example :

SL : The president gave the present to Michael last week.

TL : Presiden memberi hadiah itu pada Michael minggu lalu

## 13. Modulation

A translation technique that changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in the source language text.

Example :

SL : Nobody doesn't like it.

TL : semua orang menyukainya.

## 14. Particularization

The particularization technique is a translation technique that uses more specific or concrete terms. This technique is contrary to the generalization technique. Example :

SL : she likes to collect jewelry.

TL : dia senang mengoleksi kalung emas.

## 15. Reduction

It is used to suppress text information from source language (SL) into the target language (TL) that compresses the translation results to suppress a SL.

Example :

SL : she got a car accident

TL : dia mengalami kecelakaan

#### 16. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

This technique is a translation technique that replaces the linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements (intonation, tone, or gesture).

Example:

Menganggukan kepala di Indonesia diterjemahkan “ya!”

#### 17. Transposition

This translation technique is a technique that changes grammatical categories from source language (SL) into target language (TL) and changes a word into phrase, it caused by difference in grammar between source language (SL) and target language (TL).

Example :

SL : I have no control over this condition

TL : Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini

#### 18. Variation

This technique includes a change of linguistic and paralinguistic elements and aspects. The aspects of linguistic variation such as textual tone, style, social dialect, and geographical dialect.

Example :

SL : Give it to me now!

TL : Berikan barang itu ke saya sekarang!

### **Swear Words**

Language has often been called a weapon and people should be mindful about where to aim it and when to fire. According to Pinker (2007), free speech is the bedrock of democracy and the legitimate function of government to punish people who use certain words or allow others. Many people use swear words just to express their criticisms or feelings ( p.332).

In this era, movie are a tool to convey a message or critique of something and the role of a translator is needed especially if swear words are frequently found in movies. However, translators also experience difficulties while translating swear words. The translator must find the appropriate equivalent that is suitable with the culture of the target language.

According to McEnery (2006), swear words is one example of bad languages, yet blasphemous, homophobic, racist and sexist language may also cause offence (p.2). The word swear is something negative and taboo, swear word also means the words that make offensive and insult other people.

Pinker (2007) argued that swear words can be divided according to the functions into five types:

1. Dysphemism Swearing

Dysphemism is a derogatory word right in front of someone's face.



It forces the listener to think in a negative or provocative manner. Dysphemistic swearing is used to show a disapproval thing and disparage a someone

e.g. calling "Faggot" in place of homosexual (Wulandari, 2017).

## 2. Abusive Swearing

This type of abusive swearing has been used to intimidate and insult people that is directed to someone else in a derogatory manner in an argument, rude behavior, or heated debate (Wulandari, 2007, p. 14). The example the type of swear word such as "Fuck you, asshole!".

## 3. Idiomatic Swearing

Idiomatic swearing is the one of the type swearing whose meaning cannot be figured out by individual words because it requires idioms or phrases such as "destroyed", "they fucked up". According to Pinker (2007), this gives rise to the countless idioms that incorporate taboo terms. Some examples of idioms that incorporate taboo terms are "clean out your shit", and "she pissed away her inheritance". Those words are distinctly metaphorical. It means that those words are being used to represent something else.

## 4. Emphatic Swearing

Emphatic swearing is a way to emphasize something either by describing its size, stature, or relationship to things around it. The kind of swearing to include swear words in a sentence to increase the value of the words. A person can be emphatic about a point by swearing, such as "this picture is fucking amazing", "the bos is fucking handsome".

## 5. Cathartic Swearing

Cathartic swearing is used to express negative emotion that occurs in oneself. It is utilized when something unwanted or out of control occurs. To explain to the audience that you are undergoing a negative emotion, for example “Oh damn! I was fucking wrong”. This type of swearing is generally performed in a bad condition which provokes someone to relieve his strong emotion and frustration. Cathartic swear words are specific to the occasion and specific to the language. The kind of swearing can be performed with or without any audience, for example the use of the word “fuck”, “shit”.

There are two previous research by Auliya rahmawati the title of her study is “Analysis of Translation Techniques in *Roth’s Divergent*” The purposes of her study are to describe the forms and functions of wordplay realize in *Roth’s Divergent* and to identify the translation techniques to the wordplay apply in the target language, the translation technique of her research by Molina and Albir (2002).

The total data found in Roth’s Divergent is 671 data the tehniques used borrowing out 132 data (19,7%), the literal out 119 data (17,3%), generalization out 99 data (14,5%), established equivalent out 93 data (13,86%), linguistic amplification out 6 data (11,3%), particularization out 52 data (7,75%), linguistic compression out 43 data (6,41 %), reduction out 35 data (5,22%), transposition out 12 data (1,79 %), adaptation out 4 data (0,59%), calque out 3 data (0,45%), discursive creation out 3 data (0,45 %).

Her previous study has similarities with this research. The author also uses translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002). The difference of this

previous one is that this research focuses on describing the form and functions of wordplay in Roth's *Divergent*.

The second previous research is "Analysis of Swear Words Used by The Characters in *Chips Movie*" by Febryan Wahyu Perdana. The researcher uses the theory from Magnus Ljung (2011) about typology of swear words for analyzing the type of swear words used by the characters. The researcher finds couple themes has used, such as religion, scatology, sexual activity, sex organs, and mother. the researcher finds that Agent Castillo uses religious theme words for 5 times (12%), scatological theme words for 7 times (17%), sex organ theme words for 3 times (7%), and sexual activity theme words for 8 times (20%). Then, Castillo uses only mother-in-law theme words for 1 time (2%). Furthermore, Barker uses religious theme words for 1 time (2%), scatological theme words for 3 times (7%), sexual activity theme words for 2 times 7 (5%). Moreover, Hector uses scatological theme words for 1 time (2%), sexual activity theme words for 2 times (5%) and mother theme words for 2 times (5%). Also, Hector's friend uses sex organ theme words for 1 time (2%) and sexual activity theme for 1 time (2%). Another actor, Allen, uses scatological theme words for 1 time (2%) and mother theme words for 1 time (2%). The last one, Peterson, uses scatological theme words for 2 times (5%) and mother theme words for 1 times (2%). It can be concluded that Castillo is the most popular character using taboo words in his utterance with the total of 22 times. Sexual activity theme words and scatological theme words are the most common swear words used by Castillo.

The researcher also uses the theory from Andersson and Trudgill (1990) about the function of swearing for analyzing the function of swearing in every utterance containing swear words. The research finds there are expletive swearing, abusive swearing, humorous swearing, and auxiliary swearing.

While previous study uses Magnus Ljung and Anderson Trudgill's theories to analyze the types and the function of swearing, this research uses Pinker's theory. On the other hand, the similarity which can be found in this research and previous one is the focus on swear words and the data which is taken from a movie.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The method of this research is descriptive qualitative. According to Kumar (2011), descriptive qualitative study is a research that describes a situation or phenomenon with the use of qualitative measurement scales and the analysis is done to create the variation of the situation without quantifying it. The research data are subtitles from a Netflix original movie entitled *Shaft*. The movie was released in 2019 with a duration of 1 hour 52 minutes. The movie produce by netflix and new line cinema company and this movie is about John Shaft Jr may be an FBI cyber security expert, but to uncover the truth behind his best friend's untimely death, he needs an education that only his dad can provide. Absent throughout his childhood, the legendary John Shaft agrees to help his son navigate the heroin-infested underbelly of Harlem, New York. Besides, the locked and loaded Shaft has his own scores to settle, both professional and personal. The