

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents introduction, including background of research, problem statement, objective of the research, problem limitation, benefit research, and key term.

A. Research Background

People use language to express their feelings, ideas, and intentions, or in other word it is used to communicate to the others. People also often use language to express their emotion, for example using swearing words to express emotive feeling, anger, and other strong emotion. Edward Sapir in Bassnett and McGuire claims that “Language is a guide to social reality.” (1991: 13).

Basically, swearing words are words regarded as dirty, vulgar, rude and offensive. According to Andersson and Trudgill, swearing word is a bad language, which is used to be taboo to be said. “One of the most obvious forms of ‘bad’ language is, of course, bad language – in other words, swearing.’ (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990:14). Andersson and Trudgill define swearing as “a type of language use in which the expression: (a) refers to something that is taboo and/or stigmatized in the culture; (b) should not be interpreted literally; (c) can be used to express strong emotion and attitudes,” (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990:53).

To explain more about the definition of swearing above, Andersson and Trudgill give an example, that is the word *shit*. The word *shit* literally refers to a tabooed item, namely excrement. However, when it is used as swearing, it cannot

be literally defined as excrement, but it is defined as the expression of emotive feeling.

The existence of swearing words can be different in different societies. It depends on the culture, value and social background of the speakers. Time also brings influence for the change of swearing words. Several words which are used to be taboo to be said, after some periods, are not taboo anymore. Besides, gender and age also influence the use of swearing words.

A typical swearing in English and most other European languages involves *blasphemic* utterances – that is, words which refer to (Christian) religion in a disrespectful way. The native speakers swear by heaven and hell and their inhabitants. “Other swear-words, such as *piss off*, *cunt* and *sod*, come from two other areas from which many swear-words in many languages are taken- bodily functions and sex.” (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990).

According to Anderson and Trudgill (1992: 55) the form of swearing involves *blasphemy* and *obscenity*. Blasphemy refers to words which refer to Christian religion in a disrespectful way. It consists of heaven, hell, and their inhabitants. For instance: *Jesus, Christ, God damn you, Hell, Go to hell*, etc. Whereas, obscenity refers to words that refer to sexual organs and acts and also various body elimination processes and excretory substances. For instance: *fuck, shit, fart, asshole* etc.

The differences of values, norms, and cultures make translating swearing word more problematic. Usually, if swearing words occur in American films

broadcast in Indonesian television, they are not translated, as can be seen in the following example:

1. ST: Fuck you Quentin.

TT: Brengsek kau Quentin.

The context of situation is Jack is very angry and disappointed to Quentin. The translator translates ‘fuck you’ into *brengsek*. The word *brengsek* as determined by KBBI (2007: 92) means 1 *kacau sekali; tidak beres; tidak becus; 2 rewel; bandel*. The expression *brengsek kau* is considered abusive in Indonesian language and is usually used to express anger or strong dislike of the speaker toward others.

2. ST: You killed my brother, you bastard!

TT: Kau membunuh saudaraku, dasar bajingan!

Contextually, the dialogue above performs the speaker’s emotion, and Quentin kills Jack. According Collins English Dictionary (2001: 130), ‘bastard’ refers to a person born of unmarried parents; an illegitimate baby, child or adult. While Hornby (2005: 66) determine that the word ‘bastard’ also can be used to refer to ruthless insensitive person (used as a term of abuse). Therefore, it can be seen that his word regarded offensive, commonly used by the speaker to insult or to express anger or annoyance toward an obnoxious or despicable person.

While based on KBBI, *bajingan* means 1 *n penjahat; pencopet; 2 a kas kurang ajar (kata makian)* (2007: 92). Fajri and Senja (1992) states *bajingan* means *penjahat* ‘a criminal’ or ‘an evil person’ is a word used to insult or swear. There is a label *kas* or *kasar* which can be meant that the word *bajingan* in

Indonesian language considered very offensive and rude and usually used to express strong emotion.

It can be concluded that the word ‘bastard’ and *bajingan* as its translation is used as abusive word since they used to express the speaker’s emotion directly toward other. Besides, they share similar expressive meaning, that is used to show anger, annoyance, and strong dislike.

The aim of the research is to get a better understanding of swearing words by examining them. It does not mean that swearing is permitted, but as a part of language swearing words need to be studied and analyzed. The researcher takes the movie entitled “13/13/13” as the source of data because this film contains many swearing words and this movie not contains pornography. Besides, the story is interesting. This movie directed by James Cullen Bressack and production by Company The Asylum. The movie was released in the United States on October, 1, 2013.

In this thesis, the researcher would like to discuss about translation techniques used by the translator in translating the swearing words in the movie entitled 13/13/13. The researcher also would like to discuss about the accuracy.

B. Problem Statements

Based on the background of the study above, it would be better to identify the problem covering this research. The researcher identifies the problem such as follow:

1. What are the techniques used in translating swearing word in the movie “13/13/13”?

2. How is the accuracy of the translations of the English swearing words in the movie “13/13/13”.

C. The Objectives of The Research

There are two objectives of the study of this research paper, they are:

1. To find out what techniques used by the translation in translating the swearing word in the movie “13/13/13”
2. To know the accuracy of the translation of swearing words in the movie “13/13/13”

D. Problem of Limitation

The research is limited on the analysis of the swearing words in the movie 13/13/13 and their translation. The researcher will focus the analysis on the techniques of translation applied by translator in translating the swearing words and the accuracy of the translation of swearing words in the movie 13/13/13. This movie directed by James Cullen Bressack and production by Company The Asylum. The movie was released in the United States on October, 1, 2013 and the movie subtitles has translated by Ogi taken from website www.subscene.com.

E. The benefit of Research

The researcher hopes this research will be useful and beneficial for:

- a. Theoretical

The study is expected to give some addition perspective points of view and the result of can be used as a reference by the other researcher in the similar topic and contribution to collect the level of literature in English Letters Department.

b. Practical

1. Subtitler / Film Translator

This research expects to give benefit for translator in translating swearing word in the movie.

2. Students of English Letters

This research is expected to be useful for the student to give more knowledge about the technique in translating swearing words.

3. Other Researcher

This research aims to be useful for other researcher to have further research dealing with the translation of swearing words.

F. The Definition of Key Term

1. Translation

There are many experts in translation, and each of them has his/her own definition of translation. Generally, translation is defined as a process of transferring the message from source language into the target language. Catford defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (1974:20). The definition of translation above does not pay attention to the difference of structure of each language. The difference of language structures makes a translator cannot replace the message from source language into target language directly.

Newmark (1988:7) states, “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”.

2. Subtitling

Subtitling is a process of information transfer from the source language (TL) and information reconstruction in the TL, following TL writing conventions. It has to be adjusting to the space of the screen and time when the speakers utter the sentence. (Chen,2004:115). Especially for swearwords, in some countries the swearwords should be toned down, because nobody knows who is going to watch the movie. These swearwords usually are omitted or translated euphemistically. However, when the movie is geared to the adult audience, the subtitles should be faithfully translated, in order to reflect the nuance or emotion of the movie, or in other words to reflect the tone of the movie.

3. Swearing word

According to Andersson and Trudgil, swearing word is a bad language, which is used to be taboo to be said. “One of the most obvious forms of ‘bad’ language is, of course, bad language – in other words, swearing.” (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990:14). Whereas in The American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language, swear can be meant “to use profane oaths; blaspheme; to curse”, and swear-word means “a word used in an obscene, insulting, or blasphemous way.” (1981: 1298).

4. Accuracy

It cannot be denied that accuracy is one of the main features that have to be checked in scoring for each unit of translation. Translation should convey the

information from the source language into the target language properly and accurately. According to <http://www.jostrans.org/issue11/artfiedererobrein.pdf> , accuracy refers to the extent to which the translated text contains the “sama” information as the original.

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Shuttleworth and Cowie state as follows:

Accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. While it usually refers to preservation of the information content of ST in TT, with an accurate translation being generally literal rather than free, its actual meaning in the content of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence (1997: 3).

5. 13/13/13 Movie

13/13/13 released by Company The Asylum on October 1, 2013. The movie tells for a thousand years man has been adding a day to the calendar every four years and in doing so violated many kinds interpretation of Mayan Calendar’s prediction the world would end in 2012. On the 13th day of the 13th month of the new millennium, survivors confront a world of demons. On 13/13/13 the entire human race (expectation of those born on a leap year) goes insane. Those who were born on a leap year are stuck to batter the demons.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

Literature review contains theories from the books or expert which are closely to research. The theory is needed to help and support the researcher during analyzing the data.

A. The Definition of Translation

Generally, translation is defined as a process of transferring the message from source language into the target language. Nida and Taber states, a translator also have to consider the style besides focusing to the transfer of idea or message. Bell states that translation is the expression in target language of what has been expressed in source language, preserving two aspects, which are semantic and stylistic equivalences (1997:5). In other words, a translator also has to produce translation of which style is similar to that of the source text.

Another opinion is stated by Bell. He defines that “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.”(1991: 5). In this definition, the equivalences of meaning and style are very important. A translator should maintain the message and also the style of the Source Language. It means that translation should give to the reader the same effect of what have been stated by source language.

The most important thing in translating a text from source language into target language is that the translation must be faithful to the message of the source text. As stated by Newmark (1988:7), “Translation is a craft consisting in the

attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”.

From those statements, we can conclude that translation is the process of transferring ideas, thought, and message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), in the written or spoken form by considering the accuracy of the transferring message, the acceptability, the form and also the style of the language.

B. Previous Related Studies

Previous related studies consist of the same research that different researcher. The first researcher entitled *An Analysis of the translation of swearing words in the movie entitled Bad Santa* by Arum Kusumayani (2010). She analyzed about the techniques of the swearing word translation based on Molina and Albirs theories. The total data in movie were 227 data.

The analysis on the translation techniques shows that there are five techniques. Translation by using swearing word having similar expressive meaning covers 55 data, translation by using swearing word having less expressive meaning covers 14 data, translation by using neutral words covers 32 data, translation by using interjection covers 26 data, and translation by omission covers 100 data. Translation by omission is the most frequent technique used to translate swearing words in the film entitled “Bad Santa”. This translation technique often makes the expressive meaning lost although it does not make the translation loose of meaning. From 227 data, 87 data (38. 33%) were accurate, 104 data (45. 81%) were less accurate, and 36 data (15. 86%) were inaccurate.

Thus, from the research above have similarities with this thesis that is to analyze the techniques of swearing words translation in a movie, but the different in this thesis only focus in term accuracy.

The second research entitled *An analysis of swearing words translation in Sidney Sheldon's a Stranger in the Mirror into Indonesian Sosok Asing Dalam Cermin* by Hidayat Saleh. The researcher Marya Mujayani (2006). She analyzed about the techniques of the swearing word translation based on Molina and Albirs theories. The total data in movie were 74 data. The analysis on the translation techniques shows that there are five techniques. Translation by using swearing word having similar expressive meaning covers 22 data, translation by using swearing word having less expressive meaning covers 20 data, translation by using neutral words covers 10 data, translation by using interjection covers 11 data, and translation by omission covers 11 data. Translation by omission is the most frequent technique used to translate swearing words in the film entitled "An analysis of swearing words translation in Sidney Sheldon's a Stranger in the Mirror into Indonesian Sosok Asing Dalam Cermin by Hidayat Saleh". This translation technique often makes the expressive meaning lost although it does not make the translation loose of meaning. From 74 data, 22 data (34.9%) were accurate, 41 data (42.6%) were less accurate, and 11 data (16.0%) were inaccurate.

From the second research above have similarities with this thesis that is to analyze the techniques of swearing words translation in a movie, but the different in this thesis only focus in term accuracy.

C. The Process of Translation

Process of translation is steps a translator takes when translating a text. Nida offers three steps of translation process which can be taken by a translator: they are 1) analysis, 2) transferring, 3) restructuring (1975:80), as can be seen on the scale of the following:

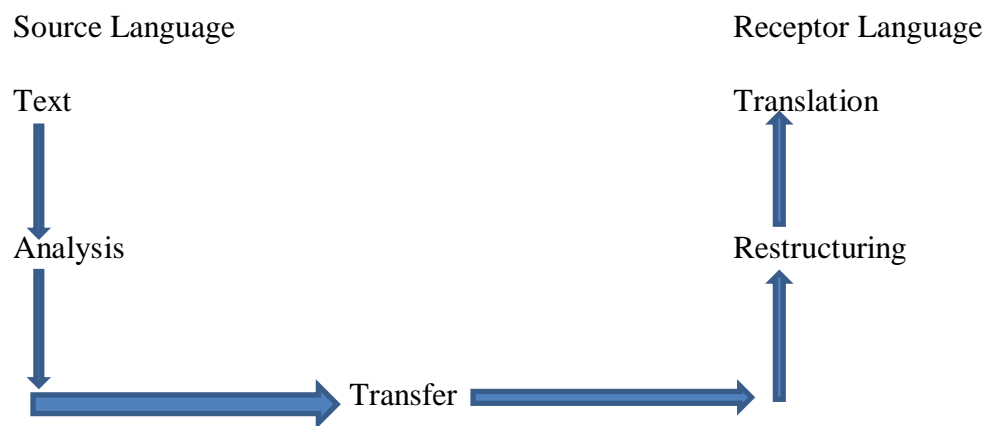


Figure 2.1 Process of Translation

The explanation of the scheme is as follows:

1. Analysis

In this phase, the translator should analyze the text from the linguistic aspects, such as grammatical and meaning analysis, including textual, contextual and also social culture meaning. Here, the translator has to understand the whole message of the source text completely.

2. Transfer

The translator transfers the text in source language into the text in target language. In this phase, the analysis result is transferred from the source language to the target language with the least possible change in meaning and with the same reaction as felt in the source text. The transfer process takes place in the

translator's mind, as stated by Nida and Taber, "...transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B" (1974:33).

3. Restructuring

Restructuring is the final step. In this phase the translator restructures some kinds of figurative language, style and technique which can be used in the translation. The translator should restructure the text in the source language, adjusting the translation with the grammar in the target language so that the translation will sound natural and easy to understand. Nida and Taber states, "restructuring in the transferred material is restructured in order to make final message is fully acceptable in the receptor language" (1974:33).

D. Subtitle

Subtitle means that a text is shown together with visual material, such as film usually consist of written version of the lines in two rows near the bottom of the picture, the language can either be the same or different one (Jonas Borel,2000). Thus, subtitle is text at the bottom of screen in a movie within foreign language for help the viewer's understand the correct message in target language.

E. Translation Technique

Molina and Albir also state that there is some disagreement amongst translator scholars about translation techniques. This disagreement is not only terminological but also conceptual. There is even a lack of consensus to what name to give to call the categories, different labels are used (procedures, techniques, strategies) and sometimes they are confused with the concepts.

Furthermore, different classifications have been proposed and the terms often overlap.

Below are some translation techniques introduced by Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) :

1. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique that replaces a cultural term in source text with one cultural term in target language. For example:

ST : Her skin is white as snow.

TT : Kulitnya seputih kapas.

2. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that used to introduce details that are not formulated in source text: information, explicative paraphrasing. For example:

ST : Ibuku sedang membaca Al-Quran.

TT : My mother is reading AL-Quran, the Muslims holly book.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing technique is used to take a word or expression straight from another language, it can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit spelling rules in the target language). For example:

ST : Can't I put this document on the folder?

TT : Bolehkah aku menaruh ini di folder?

4. Calque

Calque is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase. It can be lexical or structural. For example:

ST : General Manager

TT : Jendral Meneger

5. Compensation

Compensation is used to introduce a source text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source text. For example:

ST : Couple of days

TT : Beberapa hari

6. Description

Description is a technique that is used to place a term or expression with a description of its form or function.

ST : Panetton

TT : Kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan saat tahun baru

7. Discursive creation

Discursive creation is technique used to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. It is usually used in translation of the title of books or movies.

ST : Rumble Fish

TT : La ley de la calle (Spanish)

8. Establish equivalent

A technique that is applied by using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use), as an equivalent in target language.

ST : Ambiguity

TT : Ambigu

9. Generalization

Generalization is a technique that use more general more general or neutral term in the target language, in other to make it easy to understand and acceptable in the target language. For example:

ST : Chemise, skirt

TT : Kemeja

10. Linguistic Amplification

This technique is a technique is a technique to add linguistic elements; this is often used in dubbing.

ST : No way

TT : De ninguna de las maneras (Spanish)

11. Linguistic compression

Linguistic compression is used to synthesize linguistic element in the target text. It use often used in subtitling.

ST : Yes, so what?

TT : Y? (Spanish)

12. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a technique that is used to translate a word or an expression word for word. For example:

ST : She is reading

TT : Dia sedang membaca

13. Modulation

Modulation is technique that is used to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to source text; it can be lexical or structural. For example:

ST : Youre going to be a father

TT : Kau akan mempunyai anak.

14. Particularization

Particularization is a technique that uses a more precise or concrete term in target language. For example:

ST : Road transportation

TT : Mobil

15. Reduction

Reduction is to suppress a source text information item in the target text. For example:

ST : The mont of fasting

TT : Ramadhan

16. Substitution

Substitution is used to change linguistic elements paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g translate the Arab gesture of Put your hand on your heart as Thank you. It is used above all in interpreting.

17. Transposition

Transposition is used to change a grammatical category. For example:

ST : Soon (adv)

TT : Cepat (adj)

18. Variation

Variation is a technique used to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect aspect of linguistic variation: change of textual tone, style, social dialect and geographical dialect.

ST : it's oke, never mind

TT : Gapapa kok

F. Swearing Word

a. Swearing words – Taboo words

According to Trudgill (1995: 17)., “Taboo can be characterized as being concerned with behavior which is believed to be supernaturally forbidden, or regarded as immoral or improper; it deals with behavior which is prohibited or inhibited in an apparently irrational manner. In language, taboo is associated with things which are *not* said, and in particular with words and expressions which are not used.”

From the explanation, it can be concluded that there are two kinds of taboo, taboo that deals with behavior and taboo related to language called taboo words.

In the English-speaking countries, taboo words associated with sex, excrement, homosexuality, incest, increasingly bigotry and prejudice. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Profanity>), it is similar to Trudgill (1995: 18) opinion, “In the English-speaking world, the most severe taboos are now associated with words connected with sex, closely followed by those connected with excretion and the Christian religion.”

Trudgill (1995: 18). The taboo-words that are related to sex, like *fuck*, *cunt*, several years ago cannot be widely used and even strictly prohibited to be used. “Not so long ago, the use in print of words such as *fuck* and *cunt* could lead to prosecution and even imprisonment, and they are still not widely used in newspapers”. These words are now used in daily speech, especially in certain community, for example Black-American community. “Although their use was, and may be still be, technically illegal in some cases, they occur very frequently in

the speech of some sections of the community. This is largely because taboo-words are frequently used as swear-words, which is in turn because they are *powerful.*” (Trudgill, 1995: 18). The judgment ‘breaking the rule’ when people uttered swearing-word are now meaningless, at least in certain situation. Many swear-words are now considered harmless, for example taboo-word ‘*bloody*’. The word is now used as daily speech, to complete the sentence they say.

b. The Definition of Swearing words

As the definition given by Anderson and Trudgill, it can be seen that swearing word has a relation with taboo word because swearing word relate to something taboo to be said since it is considered vulgar. Taboo according Anderson and Trudgill is something relating to sex, religion, bodily functions, ethnic groups, food, dirt, and death (1990: 55). Asher (2003: 4512) adds “object, actions, and phenomena which are considered taboo in many societies are words that refer to processes and states of human biological existence; birth; death; pregnancy; various illnesses and diseases, menstruation, sexual and excretory activities, feces, urine, blood and semen; deceased person; animals considered to have special powers, ancestors, and benevolent and malevolent supernatural, being and their activities”. While “Swearing words are considered to be offensive, rude, insulting, and inappropriate or even ‘bad language’. The reason is that these words refer to things that are not to be delivered in public (usually unmentionable bodily functions and sex); they are taboo.” (<http://accurapid.com/journal/37swear.htm>). From the statement above, it can be seen that taboo word have broader meaning because it does not always carry a strong emotion as swearing word does.

According to Andersson and Trudgil (1990:14), swearing word is a bad language, which is used to be taboo to be said. “One of the most obvious forms of ‘bad’ language is, of course, bad language – in other words, swearing.” Whereas in The American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language, swear can be meant “to use profane oaths; blaspheme; to curse”, and swear-word means “a word used in a obscene, insulting, or blasphemous way.” (1981: 1298). Swear can have meaning “to use words that are rude or offensive as a way of emphasizing what you mean or as a way of insulting someone or something. (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/define.asp>).

To explain more about the definition of swearing above, Andersson and Trudgill give an example, that is the word *shit*. The word *shit* literally refers to a tabooed item, namely excrement. However, when it is used as swearing, it cannot be literally defined as excrement, but it is defined as the expression of emotive feeling. By freeing the term, so to speak, from its referential duties, we can use it to express emotion and attitudes.

Every language in the world has its own swearing words. Even, for some community it becomes daily language used to communicate to others, for example in black community in US. They use swearing words to end or only to complete their sentences when they communicate to their friends to show their close relationship.

c. The Function of Swearing Words

Swearing words associate with strong emotion. Andersson and Trudgill state “It is obvious that swearing can be used to show strong emotion” (1990: 53). They give an example when people’s favorite football team misses a penalty kick

in the last minute of the game, there is no limit to strength, volume, and intensity of their ‘Damn it!’ or whatever alternative expression they use. The speaker of these words uses them to express strong feelings and to shock the listener which a feeling such as a freedom from social conventions and constraints. It is used as a protest against what the speaker consider antiquated values regarding speech because using these words will make the listener uncomfortable.

Swearing word is considered as a verbal aggression because it will force those who avoid these words. Andersson and Trudgill add “However, swearing does not have to be ‘emotional’. When swearing occurs with this kind of frequency, it is used as a ‘style-giver’” (1990: 53-54). They give an example as follows; there are nine uses of the word ‘bloody’. If these were pronounced with the same force as ‘Damn it!’ above, it would be difficult to deliver the lines or to listen to them. In some contexts the use of swearing words may show affection, admiration, enthusiasm, endearment, and so on. For example, close friend usually use swearing words when they are joking to show endearment. For instance the phrase: *You bloody old bastard* which is used as a greeting a friend.

However, Andersson and Trudgill (1990: 61) in further add that the use of swearing in relation to its function can be categorized into four types: two major types as expletive and abusive, and two secondary types of swearing that are humorous and auxiliary.

1. Expletive

It is uttered to express emotions; not directed toward others.

Examples: *Fuck!* , *Shit!* , *Goddamn it!* , *Damn!* , *Hell!*

2. Abusive

It is directed towards others; derogatory; includes name-calling and different types of curses.

Examples: *You bitch!* , *Fuck you!* , *You bastard!* , *Motherfucker!* , *Go to hell!*

3. Humorous

It is said directly towards others but it is not derogatory. It often takes the form of abusive swearing but it has opposite function; it is playful instead of offensive.

Examples: *Get your ass in gear!*

4. Auxiliary

Here, swearing is as a way of speaking (“lazy swearing”); it is not said directly towards a person or situation. It is often or always non-emphatic. Examples: *The fucking x*, *motherfucking y*, *bloody z*.

Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that swearing words is not only used to show strong emotion or to express strong feelings which potentially arouse strong reactions to shock their listener, but also to show affection, admiration, enthusiasm, endearment, and so on.

G. The Quality Assessment of Translation

Assessment is an important element of translation research intended to find out the quality of a translation, to identify whether a subtitler can produce a translation, which is accurate, acceptable, and easy to be read and not sound as a translation product. In order to achieve the goal of quality assessment covers among others three points, they are: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. According to Pedersen (2017:86), interlingua subtitling quality assessment is

focused on three main things: the functional equivalence of expressing message into target language, the acceptability of transferring message, and the readability of the language naturalness. In other words it can be said interlingual subtitling quality of a translation is the degree of functional equivalence, acceptability, and readability.

The researcher asks three raters to assess the quality of the subtitle based on the determinations of the FAR model. FAR model is used to assess the quality of subtitle in some areas by finding errors and classifying the severity of them as intersubjectively as possible will be laid out here, and a penalty point system will be proposed as well. This enables the raters to assess each subtitled text from these three different perspectives. The penalty point systems makes it possible to say in which area a subtitle's text has a problem and it can therefore be used to provide constructive feedback to the subtitler.

The examined areas are functional equivalence which consists of semantic errors, and stylistic errors, acceptability where there are grammar errors, spelling errors, and idiomatic errors to find, and readability comprises segmentation and spotting, and punctuation and graphics. The error labels and scores for each area are minor, standard and serious. Error of each area then is calculated. Penalty points in functional equivalence are higher than in other areas, due to arguably affecting the viewer's comprehension and ability to follow the plot. In the second, the acceptability rate is calculated by adding up the penalty points for grammar, spelling and idiomatic errors. The last, the readability is calculated by summarizing the errors of spotting and segmentation, punctuation and reading

speed and line length. The next step is to divide the penalty score by the number of subtitles.

On this research, the researcher only analyzes the accuracy of the swearing word translation. Accuracy means that the idea of the source text is transferred correctly into the target text, so that the translation can be understood easily by the target readers. Accuracy is related to the correctness in choosing the words. It will affect in revealing the idea into the target language cannot be revealed into target language.

Baker (1992: 52) states that, accuracy is no doubt an important aim in translation but it is also important to bear in mind that the use of common target language patterns which are familiar to the target readers play an important role in keeping the communication channels open. It means that pay attention to the accuracy of translation, the translator also has to pay attention to the use of common target language patterns which are familiar to the target readers in order to make the translation sound natural, easily understood and acceptable for the target readers.

H. The Summary of Movie 13/13/13

This movie is written & directed by James Cullen Bressack, edited by Robbert Stuvland. In this movie tells about the accident that happens at leap year. Something strange happens since in the morning. Jack look at his watch and the time is 13:13, it looks strange because it is still in the morning. When Jack come to his ex-wife house, he find his ex-wife Mercy was hurt her hand and they go to hospital. The situation in the hospital so busy and Mercy get the room number

13 also. When Jack try to speak with Mercy suddenly Mercy run at Jack and try to hit him, and she jump to the window.

After his wife jump to the window and die, Jack meet one of the doctor name Candice and they are conscious that so many weird situation was happens. At that day every number change to be 131313, people was became crazy that infected one to another and they are kills one to another. Jack and Candice are saving from crazy infection because they was born on leap year. They are try to get out from the hospital and try to save their self from infected people that try to against and kill them. When they could get out from the hospital they try to go to the Jack's friend home, but his friend was became crazy, they try to kill him and he got bodily harm. In the end of this movies Jack is death when Candice try to bring him to get someone help to save him.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology, including type of research, data and data source, sample and sampling technique, method of data collecting, techniques of data analysis, and research procedure.

A. The Type of Research

This research employs qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the way in which swearing is translated and to know the accuracy of the translation in the movie “13/13/13”. According to Sutopo, the data identified as qualitative since the data are in the form of words, sentences, or pictures rather than numbers” (2002: 35). (Wolcott (in Cresswell, 1994: 182) determined qualitative research as follows:

Qualitative research is fundamentally interpretive. This means that the researcher make an interpretation of the data. This includes developing a description of an individual or setting, analyzing data for themes or categories, and finally making an interpretation or drawing conclusions about its meaning personally and theoretically, starting the lessons learned, and offering further questions to be asked.

In addition, Cresswell states “The idea behind qualitative research is to purposefully select participants or sites (or documents or visual material) that will help the researcher understand the problem and the research question”. While Hadi (1983:3) states that in descriptive method, the researcher tries to collect data, to analyze data, and to draw conclusion without formulating a hypothesis. In line with it, Bogdan and Biklen (in Cresswell, 1994:171) also states “Descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing them, and writing the result”.

The research data are the swearing words translation taken from a movie entitled 13/13/13. The data includes 80 swearing words. The data based on the sentence. The data are observed to find out the techniques used by translator. Moreover, the research is also aimed at identifying the accuracy aspect of the translation.

B. Data and Source of Data

Sutopo (2002), states that source of the data in the research is an object where the researcher obtains the data. The data source of the research is all swearing words in the movie entitled 13/13/13 and its Indonesian translation. The source text data are taken from to script of the movie. This film is produced by Company The Asylum. While the target text data are taken from the subtitle of the movie from the website www.subscene.com. The researcher choose translation by Ogi because the subtitle writing appropriate with the rules in making subtitle. The data taken based on the sentence of the swearing words.

The researcher made questionnaire to support this analysis. The questionnaire consist of table contained all collected the data. The questionnaire is given to the raters to assess the quality of the translation in term accuracy.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The researcher employed two kinds of method in collecting the data of this research that was primary and secondary data. The primary data were analyzed and classified based on the technique used in translating the swearing words. While the secondary data which provide data in relation to the accuracy of the translation of swearing words, were analyzed based on the result of the questionnaire given by the ratters. It was distributed to the three raters who were asked to evaluate and score each datum dealing with the accuracy. The scale of the score then was used to determine the level of the accuracy of the translation.

This scale was reformulated from the basic theory from Jan Pedersen, 2008.

The scale is as follows:

Table 1: Semantic Error

Score	Description
0,5	Minor: It thus a minor error, which gets an error score 0,5. Minor functional equivalence errors are basically lexical error, including terminology errors which do not affect the plot of the film.
1	Standard: The definition of a standart semantic equivalence error would be a subtitle that contains error, but still has bearing on the actual meaning and does not seriously hamper the viewers progress beyond that single subtitle. Standart semantic error would also be cases where utterances that are important to the plot are left unsubtited.
2	Serious: A serious semantic equivalence error score 2 penalty points and is defined as a subtitle that is so erroneos that it makes the viewers understanding of the subtitle nil and would hamper the viewers progress beyond that subtitle, either by leading to plot misundersatndings or by being so serious as to disturb the contract of illusion for more than just one subtitle.

Table 2: Stylistic Error

Score	Description
0,25	Minor / Grammar errors: Grammar error makes the subtitle hard to read and or comprehend.
0,5	Standard / Spelling error: Spelling error could be judged according to gravity in the following way: a minor error is any spelling error, standart error change the meaning of the word and serious errors would make a word impossible read.
1	Serious / Idiomaticity errors: Idiomaticity is not meant to signify only the use idioms, but the natural use of language. The main cause of these error is source text interference, so that the result is translationese, but there may be other causes as well.

Table 1.2 Scale and Translation Quality of Accuracy

D. Research of the Instruments

Moleong states that “dalam penelitian kualitatif, peneliti sendiri atau dengan bantuan orang lain merupakan alat pengumpul data utama” (1990,p.4). It clarifies that the researcher himself or with other’s help is the main instrument of the research.

In this research, the researcher uses questionnaire as the instrument of research. The questionnaires are distributed to three people who have both competency in English and Indonesian and have adequate competency in translation. The researcher takes one professional translators and two English Literature’s lecturer as her respondent. Their educational background is English Literature, so that they have competency in English and Indonesian. Besides, those three respondents also work as a translator so that they have adequate competency in translation. They will be given a questionnaire in order to determine

whether the translation of Swearing Words in the movie 13/13/13 accurately transferred into the Target Language.

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of analyzing data was carried out as follows:

1. The researcher collected the data from the movie dialogue and its translation.
2. The researcher analyzed the translation techniques used by the translator in translating swearing words in the movie 13/13/13 based on Molina and Albir theory that consist of eighteen techniques in order to find out what techniques that are used by the translator to translate swearing word in the movie 13/13/13.
3. The researcher analyzed the accuracy of swearing words in the movie 13/13/13 from the score of accuracy of raters.
5. The result of the analysis and the result of the questionnaire were used to draw the conclusion.

G. The Research Procedure

Research procedure is a series of activity that a researcher does in stages in implementing his investigation. The research procedure that is applied by the researcher is as follows:

- 1) Watching the movie

The researcher watching the movie

- 2) Collecting the data.

The researcher took the data which consist of all the swearing words and the translation found in the film entitled “13/13/13”.

- 3) Distributing a questionnaire

The researcher made a questionnaire and asked the three raters to rate the accuracy of swearing word in the movie 13/13/13.

4) Analyzing the data

The researcher analyzed translation technique that is used by the translator in translating swearing words based on Molina & Albirs theory. The researcher also calculated and analyzed the collected data of judgment scores given by raters. The ways to calculate the data finding in percentages:

Notes:

f : the frequency

n : total of data

5. Drawing the conclusion and suggestion

Based on the data analysis and the research finding, the researcher drew some conclusion and provided some suggestion.

F. Data Validation

The word validation means that the researcher has to make sure the data which are relevant to the subject matter of the researcher. Data validation is needed to check the validity of the data. According to Nasution (2003), triangulation can be done using different techniques were interview, observation and documents. Triangulation is used to check the correctness of the data is done to enrich data. One type of triangulation is a triangulation method. Triangulation methods do if the data or information obtained apocryphal. Thus, if the data is clear, for example in the form of text or a script or transcript of movies, novels etc. triangulation is not necessary.

In this case, the data which will be analyzed by the researcher are the swearing words translation in the movie entitled 13/13/13. The data are retrieved from the title of movie that has chosen by the researcher. The data are taken from each sentence.

Besides analyzing swearing words by examining every sentence, the researcher involved three raters. There are several criteria for the raters: 1. Mastering English and

Indonesian language, 2. Having good understanding in translation theory, 3. Having competency and experience as translator.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter will present the answer of Problem statement from chapter 1. Those questions are about the techniques applied in translating swearing words in the film entitled “13/13/13” by James Culle Bressack and how the techniques are used by the translator in translating swearing words influence the accuracy of the translation. The analysis used theories from Jan Pedersen (2008). The answers of those questions are given and described below.

A. The translation techniques employed in the translating swearing words by James Culle Bressack’s 13/13/13

The discussion on the translation techniques is presented based on the swearing words. The analysis used theory from Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511). According to Molina and Albir, there are eighteen translation techniques: Adaption, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Establish equivalence, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, Variation. The following is the detail explanation of the teamline used in the subtitling process:

a. Literal Translation

Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) state literal translation is a technique that is used to translate a word or an expression word for word.

66/313 /Jesus!/Literal translation

ST: *Jesus!*

TT: *Astaga!*

In the datum 66, the translator translate the words “*Jesus!*” into “*Astaga!*”. It is clear that every single word in the ST is translated the words one by one. As determined by Encarta

dictionary (Microsoft Encarta: 2008) the word ‘Jesus’ or ‘Jesus Christ’ is used as an offensive term expressing frustration or dismay. Hornby (2005: 261) states that exclamation ‘Christ’, ‘Jesus’, or ‘Jesus Christ’ is considered offensive and can be used to express anger, surprise, or annoyance. According to Anderson and Trudgill (1992: 55), this word belongs to blasphemy which refers to words which refer to Christian religion in a disrespectful way. It consists of heaven, hell, and their inhabitants, for instance ‘Jesus’, ‘Christ’, ‘God damn you’, ‘Hell’, ‘Go to hell’, etc.

78/313/ You killed my brother, you bastard!/ Literal translation

ST: You killed my brother, *you bastard!*

TT: Kau membunuh saudaraku, *dasar bajingan!*

Datum 78 is translated using literal translation in translating “*You killed my brother, you bastard!*” into “*Kau membunuh saudaraku, dasar bajingan!*”. The translator applies literal translation and do not find any difficulties to translate the line. According Collins English Dictionary (2001: 130), ‘bastard’ refers to a person born of unmarried parents, an illegitimate baby, child or adult. While Hornby (2005: 66) determine that the word ‘bastard’ also can be used to refer to ruthless insensitive person (used as a term of abuse). Therefore, it can be seen that his word regarded offensive, commonly used by the speaker to insult or to express anger or annoyance toward an obnoxious or despicable person.

While based on KBBI, *bajingan* means *penjahat, pencopet, kurang ajar (kata makian)* (2007: 92). Fajri and Senja (1992) states *bajingan* means *penjahat* ‘a criminal’ or ‘an evil person’ is a word used to insult or swear. There is a label *kas* or *kasar* which can be meant that the word *bajingan* in Indonesian language considered very offensive and rude and usually used to express strong emotion.

It can be concluded that the word ‘bastard’ and *bajingan* as its translation is used as abusive word since they used to express the speaker’s emotion directly toward other. Besides,

they share similar expressive meaning, that is used to show anger, annoyance, and strong dislike.

It can be concluded that the word ‘bastard’ and *bajingan* as its translation is used as abusive word since they used to express the speaker’s emotion directly toward other. Besides, they share similar expressive meaning, that is used to show anger, annoyance, and strong dislike.

80/313/Fuck you Quentin/Literal translation

ST: *Fuck you* Quentin.

TT: *Brengsek kau* Quentin.

Datum 80, is using literal translation. The ST “*Fuck you Quentin*” translated into “*Brengsek kau Quentin*”. From the translation, the translator delivers the message well. The translator translates ‘fuck you’ into *brengsek*. The word *brengsek* as determined by KBBI (2007: 92) means *kacau sekali; tidak beres; tidak becus, rewel, bandel*. The expression *brengsek kau* is considered abusive in Indonesian language and is usually used to express anger or strong dislike of the speaker toward others.

For example in datum 7, ST is “*She's in room fucking 13*” into “*Dia di kamar 13*”. The datum 14, “*Shit, who's watching Kendra?*” into “*Sial, siapa yang melihat Kendra?*”. 15, “*Me thinks you're an asshole*” into “*Aku berpikir kau brengsek*”. 20, “*He said you were a fucking pervert!*” into “*Dia bilang kau cabul!*”. The next datum 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 are translated literally also. The expression *brengsek kau* is considered abusive in Indonesian language and is usually used to express anger or strong dislike of the speaker toward others.

b. Reduction

Reduction is to suppress a source text information item in the target text. Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511)

6/313/ Go see your goddamn wife/Reduction

ST: Go see your *goddamn* wife

TT: Pergi, lihat istrimu.

In datum 6, is translated using reduction. The ST “*Go see your goddamn wife*” and translated into “*Pergi, lihat istrimu*” whereas the information “*goddamn*” is reduced. As determined by Encarta dictionary (Microsoft Encarta: 2008), the word ‘goddamn’ as interjection used as offensive term used to express anger, frustration, or some other strong emotion. According to Collins English Dictionary (2001: 672) this word also could cause offense.

The expletive ‘damn!’, ‘damn it!’, and ‘goddamit!’ are easily found in American films which is used to express frustration or anger of the speaker. ‘God damn’ based on Collins English Dictionary (2001: 661) is used as an oath expressing anger, surprise, etc.

2/313/Fuck yeah, we will./Reduction

ST: *Fuck* yeah, we will.

TT: Ya, kami mau.

Datum 2 “*Fuck yeah, we will*” into “*Ya, kami mau*”, the translator also does not translated the word “*fuck*” that means “*Bajingan or bercinta*”. It is clear that the translator is translated using reduction techniques.

The translator translates ‘fuck you’ into *brengsek*. The word *brengsek* as determined by KBBI (2007: 92) means *kacau sekali; tidak beres; tidak becus, rewel, bandel*. The expression *brengsek kau* is considered abusive in Indonesian language and is usually used to express anger or strong dislike of the speaker toward others. The word “fucking” are separate utterances which are considered as expletive since they are used to express the speaker emotion indirectly toward other.

For example in datum 3, “*Well fuck you very much.*” into “*Terima kasih banyak.*” 25, “*Joe! Get this bitch off of me!*” into “*Joe! Lepaskan dia dariku!*” 29, “*Cause we're going fucking hunting dammit.*” into “*Karena kita akan berburu*”. The next datum 48, 52 are translated reduction also.

c. Established Equivalence

A technique that is applied by using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use), as an equivalent in target language.

17/313/None of your fucking business!/Established Equivalence

ST : None of your fucking business!

TT : Ini bukan urusanmu!

The datum 17, the translator translates the words “*None of your fucking business!*” into “*Ini bukan urusanmu!*”. The translator does not translate literally which “*business*” into “*bisnis*”. However, the translator translated into “*urusanmu*” because the words “*business*” commonly used in everyday.

The word “fucking” are separate utterances which are considered as expletive since they are used to express the speaker emotion indirectly toward other. Both of them are used to show anger and annoyance to unpleasant thing.

75/313/Holyshit!/Established Equivalence

ST: Holyshit!

TT : Brengsek!

Datum 75, is translated using established equivalence. The word “*Holyshit!*” means “*Sial!*”, but the translator translated into “*Brengsek!*” because it is familiar in Indonesia. The expletive “*Holyshit!*” are easily found in American film which is used to express frustration or anger of the speaker.

d. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that used to introduce details that are not formulated in source text: information, explicative paraphrasing.

28/313/Fucking get them then/Amplification

ST : Fucking get them then

TT : Kita harus mendapatkannya

In the datum 28, ST “*Fucking get them then*” translated into “*Kita harus mendapatkannya*” by applying amplification technique. It is clear that the translator add the word “*mendapatkannya*”. The ST is supposed to be “*Fucking get them then*” when the word “*mendapatkannya*” in the TT.

The word “*fucking*” are separate utterances which are considered as expletive since they are used to express the speaker emotion indirectly toward other. Both of them are used to show anger and annoyance to unpleasant thing.

From the data above, here is the percentage of the technique applied in the movie translation entitled 13/13/13.

Table 3: Percentage of Data Finding

No	Techniques	Datum	Number of appearance	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	1, 4, 5, 7, 8 , 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59,60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 , 76, 77, 78, 79, 80	69	86.25%
2.	Reduction	2, 3, 6, 25, 29, 48, 52	7	8.75%
3.	Established Equivalence	17, 66, 75	3	3.75%
4.	Amplification	28	1	1.25%

The table above that the percentages of the techniques of translation from 80 data in this case consist of 4 translation techniques. There are 69 data (86.25%) of literal translation. 7 data (8.75%) of reduction, 3 data (3.75%) of established equivalent, 1 data (1.25%) of amplification.

Besides the data above, clearly that the dominant type of translation techniques is literal translation which 69 data (86.25%). The second is reduction 7 data (8.75%). The third is established equivalence 3 data (3.75%). The last 1 data (1.25%) of amplification. So, the dominant technique is Literal translation.

B. The translation quality assesment in term accuracy in the movie entitled 13/ 13/ 13

In analyzing the data, the researcher need to distribute questionnaire to three raters. The questionnaire contains the data for the research which raters should score on it. This is way to measure the level of accuracy of the translation in the movie entitled 13/ 13/ 13. As the result, there are some classifications found:

1. Semantic Errors

Score	Description
0,5	Minor: It thus a minor error, which gets an error score 0,5. Minor functional equivalence errors are basicly lexical error, including terminology errors which do not affect the plot of the film.
1	Standard: The definition of a standart semantic equivalence error would be a subtitle that contains error, but still has bearing on the actual meaning and does not seriously hamper the viewers progress beyond that single subtitle. Standard semantic error would also be cases where utterances that are important to the plot are left subtitled.
2	Serious: A serious semantic equivalence error score 2 penalty points and is defined as a subtitle that is so erroneous that it makes the viewers understanding of the subtitle nil and would hamper the viewers progress beyond that subtitle, either by leading to plot miss understanding or by being so serious as to disturb the contract of illusion for more than just one subtitle.

2. Stylistic Errors

Score	Description
0,25	Minor / Grammar errors: Grammar error makes the subtitle hard to read and or comprehend.
0,5	Standard / Spelling error: Spelling error could be judged according to gravity in the following way: a minor error is any spelling error, standart error change the meaning of the word and serious errors would make a word impossible read.
1	Serious / Idiomaticity errors: Idiomaticity is not meant to signify only the use idioms, but the natural use of language. The main cause of these error is source text interference, so that the result is translationese, but there may be other causes as well.

(Adapted from Jan Pedersen, 2008)

The scale are used to measure the raters assessment toward the questioners given. The results were gained as a mean (average) of the accumulated point of the raters.

Table 4 : Rater's Assessment

Datum	R1		R2		R3	
	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E
1	X	X	X	X	1	X
2	1	X	X	X	1	X
3	1	X	X	X	1	X
4	1	X	2	X	0,5	X
5	X	X	X	X	X	0,5
6	1	X	X	0,25	1	X
7	1	X	X	0,25	1	X
8	1	X	X	0,25	1	X
9	1	X	X	0,25	X	0,5
10	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,5
11	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
12	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
13	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,5
14	X	X	1	X	0,5	0,5
15	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,5

Datum	R1		R2		R3	
	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E
16	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
17	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,5
18	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
19	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,5
20	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
21	X	X	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
22	X	X	X	0,5	0,5	0,5
23	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
24	X	X	X	0,5	0,5	0,5
25	1	X	X	1	1	0,25
26	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
27	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
28	1	X	X	1	0,5	0,5
29	1	X	X	1	1	0,25
30	1	X	2	1	0,5	0,25
31	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
32	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
33	2	X	X	X	1	0,5

Datum	R1		R2		R3	
	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E
34	2	X	X	X	1	0,5
35	1	X	1	X	0,5	0,25
36	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,5
37	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
38	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
39	1	X	X	0,5	0,5	0,25
40	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
41	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
42	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
43	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
44	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
45	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,5
46	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
47	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
48	1	X	X	0,25	1	0,5
49	X	0,5	X	X	1	0,5
50	1	X	1	0,25	0,5	0,25
51	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25

Datum	R1		R2		R3	
	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E
52	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
53	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
54	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
55	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,25
56	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
57	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,25
58	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
59	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
60	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,25
61	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
62	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
63	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,25
64	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	X
65	X	X	2	X	0,5	0,25
66	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
67	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,25
68	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
69	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25

Datum	R1		R2		R3	
	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E	S. E	St. E
70	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
71	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
72	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
73	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
74	2	0,5	X	X	0,5	0,25
75	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
76	1	X	1	X	0,5	0,25
77	1	X	X	0,25	0,5	0,25
78	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
79	1	X	X	X	0,5	0,25
80	X	X	X	X	0,5	0,25

The data explanations of the classification analysis are long the lines:

A. Semantic Errors

Table 5: The Percentage of the Semantic Errors

Datum	Amount of data	Percentage of all data
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80	80	0.4%

Example 1:

30/ ST : Dont tell me what to *fucking* do!

30/TT : Jangan bilang kau akan melakukannya!

According to this datum, all the raters agreed to give score 1 to semantic error. Score 1 for semantic error is standart. The rater gives scored 1, because the contains of the subtitles is error. But, the meaning still has real. The word ‘fucking’ are separate utterances which are considered as expletive since they are used to express the speaker emotion indirectly toward other.

Example 2:

21/ ST : He meant you like to *fuck* litte kids!

21/ TT : Berarti anda ingin bercinta dengan anak-anak kecil!

In datum above is considered as being semantic error. The rater 1 and 2 gives score 0,5 because the functional equivalence error are the basicaly lexical error, including terminology error which do not affect the plot of the film. The word ‘fuck’ are separate utterances which are considered as expletive since they are used to express the speaker emotion indirectly toward other.

B. Stylistic Errors

Table 6: The Percentage of the Stylistic Errors

Datum	Amount of data	Percentage of all data
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80	80	0.147%

Example 1:

49/ ST : Shut your *fucking* mouth!

49/ TT : Tutup mulutmu sialan!

In the example above, the message in both ST and TT is different. The rater 1 and 3 gives score 0,5. Rater 1 and 3 gives score 0,5 because the words “*shut your fucking mouth!*” translate to “*tutup mulut sialanmu!*”. Score 0,5 is standart error (spelling error) from stylistic, because the meaning of the word serrious error. The word ‘fucking’ are separate utterances which are considered as expletive since they are used to express the speaker emotion indirectly toward other.

Example 2:

74/ ST : I’m only shooting home intruders *bitch!*

74/ TT : Aku hanya menembak penyusup di rumah jalang!

From the example above, Spelling error could be judged according to gravity in the following way: a minor error is any spelling error, standart error change the meaning of the

word and serious errors would make a word impossible read. The expression bitch is considered abusive in Indonesian language and is usually used to express anger or strong dislike of the speaker toward others.

Table 7: Percentage of Data Finding

No	Accuracy	Datum	Number of appearance	Percentage
1.	Semantic Error	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80	80	0.4%
2.	Stylistic Error	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80	80	0.147%

The table above that the percentages of the accuracy of translation from 80 data in this case consist of 2 accuracy. There are 80 data (0.4%) of semantic error. 80 data (0.147%) of reduction stylistic error.

Besides the data above, clearly that the dominant type of translation accuracy is stylistic error which 80 data (0.147%). The second is semantic error 80 data (0.4%). So, the dominant accuracy is stylistic error.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is conclusion gained through the analysis and discussion as the answers toward two problem statement in the previous chapter. The second part is suggestion.

A. Conclusion

Translation is a process of transferring meaning and the message from the one language into another language. There are techniques translations applied by the translator. In this case, the techniques applied the swearing words translation in the movie entitled 13/13/13 from Molina and Albir's theory (2002). In this research, the techniques that are used by the translator are literal translation, reduction, established equivalence and amplification.

The most dominant type of techniques is literal translation 69 data (86.25%). The second is reduction 7 data (8.75%). The third is established equivalence 3 data (3.75%). The last is amplification 1 data (1.25%).

The analysis on accuracy by the raters show that 80 data (0,4%) considered semantic errors. The 80 data (0,147) are considered stylistic errors. Besides the data above, clearly that the dominant type of translation accuracy is stylistic error which 80 data (0.147%). The second is semantic error 80 data (0.4%). So, the dominant accuracy is stylistic error.

Finally, the dominant type of technique translation in movie 13/13/13 is literal translation with 67 (83.75%) data. The movies consist of swearing words. The movie and its translation use literal translation to make the target viewers easier understand. Thus, this movie is more suitable for adults as the target viewers.

A. Suggestions

1. Suggestion for the other researcher

This research only focuses on the techniques used in translating swearing words in the film entitled “13/13/13” and the influence of the translation technique used by the translator toward the accuracy level of the translation. Other researchers can use this research as a start to have much developed and advantageous research. Besides, other researchers are recommended to crosscheck the result of the questionnaire to the raters first before analyze the data to avoid the confusion.

2. Suggestion for the translator

The translator should be aware in translating the swearing words. Besides, the translator should be able to choose and match the word to use in translating swearing. The result of the translation is very necessary in translating swearing because the way in choosing word is important.

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