AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF EUPHEMISMS USED IN LGBT-MOVEMENT RELATED SITUATIONS FROM *MILK (2008)* MOVIE'S ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN FANSUB

THESIS

Submitted as A Partial Requirements

For the degree of *Sarjana* in English Letters

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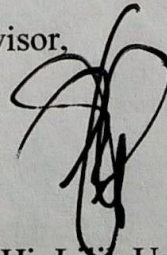
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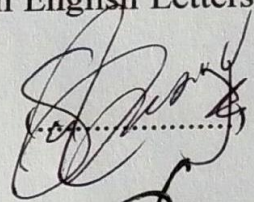Advisor,

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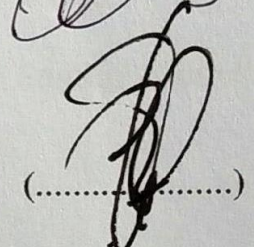
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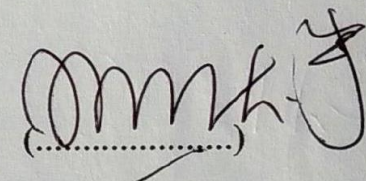
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DEDICATION

This thesis is wholeheartedly dedicated to:

1. My beloved Parents

2. My beloved Grandmother

3. My beloved Sister

4. My great lecturers, especially the lecturers of the English Letters department of IAIN Surakarta

5. My dearest friends, especially the students of the English Letters department 2015 of IAIN Surakarta

6. IAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

"If Allah helps you, none can overcome you; and if He forsakes you, who is there that can help you? And in Allah (alone) let believers put their trust"

(Surah Ali-'Imran:160)

"If you really want something, and really work hard, and take advantage, and never give up, you will find a way."

(Jane Goodall)

"Discipline is a necessary tool to help you get what you want in life. It forces you to stay on center and to move away from the things that are not necessary."

(Diana Ross)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF EUPHEMISMS USED IN LGBT-MOVEMENT RELATED SITUATIONS FROM *MILK (2008)* MOVIE'S ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN FANSUB" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, June 7th 2019

Stated by,

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The researcher has realized that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of finishing this thesis. This goes to:
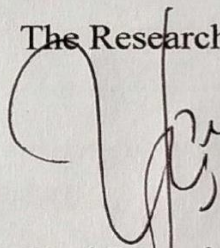
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The Researcher

Yuni Lestari

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ABSTRACT

Yuni Lestari. 2019. *An Analysis of The Translation of Euphemisms Used in LGBT-Movement Related Situations from Milk (2008) Movie's English into Indonesian Fansub*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Languages Faculty, The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta.

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Keywords : euphemism, LGBT-movement, fansub, translation technique, intended meaning

   This research examines the translation techniques and the intended meaning of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub. The aims of this research are to find out the classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub, to describe the translation techniques used by the translator to translate the euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub, and to discover the intended meaning of the euphemisms from the source into the target language.

   The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with the strategy of a single embedded case. The source data is *Milk* (2008) movie. The result shows that from the 75 data of euphemisms, the classification of euphemisms in the source language is not always translated into the same classification of euphemisms in the target language. They are: compounding into non-compounding (5,3%), derivation into non-derivation (6,7%), acronym into acronym (1,3%), phonemic replacement into non-phonemic replacement (2,7%), French into French (1,3%), French into non-French (1,3%), other languages into other languages (1,3%), other languages into non-other languages (1,3%), particularisation into particularisation (10,8%), particularisation into non-particularisation (5,3%), metaphor into metaphor (2,7%), reversal into reversal (1,3%), reversal into non-reversal (1,3%), understatement into understatement (30,7%), understatement into non-understatement (16%), and overstatement into non-overstatement (4%).

   Translation techniques applied by the translator are literal, generalization, modulation, variation, established equivalent, pure borrowing, natural borrowing, deletion, linguistic compression, and amplification. In the analysis of the intended meaning, levels of intended meaning in the source language are not always delivered into the same levels in the target language. They are: level 0 into 0, level 1 into 0, level 1 into 1, level 1 [deleted], level 2 into 0, level 2 [deleted], level 2 into 2, level 3 into 0, level 3 into 3, and level 4 into 0. Furthermore, the analysis of the translation of euphemisms shows three translation forms. They are: euphemism translated into euphemism (67%), euphemism translated into non-

euphemism (25%), and euphemism deleted in the target language (8%). It proves that the translator has dominantly translated euphemisms in the source language into euphemisms in the target language.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

It is an often self-turbulence when a speaker wants to mention certain words which are considered sensitive and can potentially cause troubles for both the speaker and the listener. Consequently, there are two alternatives should be determined by the speaker. First, whether through not mentioning those words. Second, whether through downsizing those words with other more acceptable or neutral words. The second alternative is known as euphemism. The phenomenon of euphemism itself has arisen in the last decades. Barakati (2013) states:

> "Euphemism is a rhetorical device that is used to produce various effects on the reader or listener. It is mainly used for the function of beautifying speech by employing less offensive or more politically correct words and expressions."

Euphemism is always embedded in speech activities. However, euphemistic expressions are not only linguistic tools engaged with the speaker and the reader/the listener. The euphemistic expressions are also "social tools used in every level of society to meet certain communicative needs, show respect, humility, and politeness." (Anber & Swear, 2016). Therefore, as the social tools, the euphemistic expressions cannot be separated from norms and cultures.

Aside from its functions in society, euphemism happens as the result of the existence of various sensitive, taboo, and unpleasant expressions in social life. As an example, the phenomenon of LGBT or homosexuals in the United States during the 1960-1970's era had captivated the attention of the world and even up until nowadays, this phenomenon still reaps pros and contras. It is caused by homosexuals' personal attitudes, as stated by Herek (2004) that "members of American society share the knowledge that homosexual acts and desires, as well as identities based on them, are widely considered bad, immature, sick, and inferior to heterosexuality". As the result, by the time LGBT people became publicly visible, they started to get mental and physical discriminations by

Americans as Americans stigmatized that the act of LGBT was inappropriate towards religious, social and moral views during that era. So that the phenomenon of LGBT has become the sources of various taboo, unpleasant and harsh expressions to be mentioned publicly. The discriminations, however, became the reason for LGBT people starting to fight back against the discriminations and this moment is realized as the sign of their movement.

Although there is no benchmark in which statutory confirms that the expressions used in LGBT-movement related situations are prohibited, there is still contradiction to explicitly use these expressions in public as most people arround the world have believed that the expressions used in LGBT-movement related situations are still taboo, inappropriate or sensitive to be directly mentioned in public. For instance, people prefer to say the expression '*sexual preference'* which is euphemistically used as the replacement for the negative connotation of terms such as '*sexual deviation'* and *'sexual perversion'* (Spears, 2001). In the end, when these expressions are going to be used in communication, speakers will be deliberately beautifying those expressions with other correct and acceptable expressions. Thus, considering the example above, it can be understood that the use of euphemism is far broader than just becoming a communicative tool.

Linfoot-Ham (2005) says that the need for euphemism is both social and emotional, as it allows discussion of 'touchy' or taboo subjects without enraging, outraging, or upsetting other people, and acts as a pressure valve whilst maintaining the appearance of civility. Then, the phenomenon of euphemism becomes an important part of societies because euphemism is a communicative, social and emotional tool which exists as an alternative to be used in the sensitive, inappropriate, and unpleasant discussions. Therefore, euphemism is widely studied and analyzed by many experts.

In the translation field, however, due to the fact that many people interpret translation as an activity of translating text from the source into the target language, subjects related to cultures and norms like euphemisms become the real challenge. First of all, translation has known existing since very long time ago. It

has also known that translation products increase from time to time as the result of the invention of internet and other technological developments. Hence the advance of technology has taken a great deal in affecting the development of audiovisual translation.

The audiovisual translation or also known as screen translation, as stated by El-dali (2011) is based on computers and translation software programs, and it is composed of two methods; dubbing and subtitling. As the fact, numbers of countless products, such as movies, videos, books, comics, novels, songs, etc. are being translated easily, freely, and quickly. Subtitling for instance, becomes the method that has been commonly applied to translate audiovisual products. The need to produce subtitles has frequently increased. It is because, not only for amateurs, the easier access of free high-technology tools, such as multimedia authoring and subtitling software has become the facilitator for subtitling process (Bold, 2011). Consequently, audiovisual products have been increasingly produced in the market place and the products also have succeeded drawing its viewers' attention.

However, there is a problem related to the availability of the official subtitles. As mentioned by O'Hagan (2009:100) the delay in the production and distribution of the commercial translations becomes fans' motivation and justification for engaging in fansubbing. Therefore, it can be understood that fans, especially those who really enjoy audiovisual products, are may be forced to wait for days and sometimes weeks to get the official subtitles. The delay of releasing subtitles then becomes one of the reasons for the presence of fansubs. Fansub is the short term for fan-subtitled, so that fansubbing can be defined as "creating translated and subtitled versions of a foreign films or foreign television programs by fans for fans" (Taneska, 2009).

In this case, whatever it is, whether translating audiovisual products through subtitling or fansubbing method, basically, translation cannot be understood simply as translate. Althawabeyeh (2017) says "translation plays a vital role in helping to bridge the cultural gap among different cultures, with a

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varying degree". In simply definition, translation is an activity of transferring meaning from one culture to other different cultures.

Nonetheless, concerning on the equivalence of different cultures is a difficult task for translators. Whenever translators find the words or expressions categorized as the euphemistic expressions in the source language, they must seriously consider the equivalent words or expressions in the target language for those euphemistic expressions. Thus, in regarding the translation of euphemism, Unseth (2006) suggests:

> "Good translators not only know the vocabulary and grammar of the languages they translate between, but are also familiar with each language's culture, including which subjects a particular group considers sensitive."

It is asserted that concerning on the translation of euphemism, the translators often find difficulties. In order to overcome those difficulties, "the translator needs tools to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works" (Molina & Albir, 2002:507). Therefore, the employment of strategy and technique becomes an important role to be conducted by the translators in helping them to translate euphemistic expressions. Molina and Albir define translation strategy as 'an essential element in problem soving' (2002: 507). This means, strategy has an important role in solving the translation problem. Translation techniques, however, defined as 'procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works' (2002: 509). Furthermore, "translation techniques allow us to describe the actual steps taken by the translator in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodology option chosen" (Molina & Albir, 2002:499).

Consequently, in conformity with the translation of euphemistic words or expressions through translation techniques, possibilities related to translation forms can happen, such as euphemism in the source language is translated into euphemism in the target language, euphemism in the source language is translated into non-euphemism in the target language, euphemism in the source language is

deleted in the target language, and or non-euphemism in the source language is translated into euphemism in the target language.

Due to the fact that the phenomenon of euphemistic expressions are "social tools used in every level of society" (Anber & Swear, 2016). This phenomenon is also found in movies because movies exist as the reflections of real life situations. Here some examples of the phenomenon of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations found in *Milk (2008)* movie and the translation of those euphemisms from English into Indonesian fansub:

(Example 1)

SL : You see, if homosexuals are allowed their civil rights, then so
would **prostitutes** or thieves or anyone else.

TL : Kalian tahu, jika homoseksual dibenarkan hak mereka, maka akan
ada pula hak untuk **PSK** pencuri dan lain sebagainya.

The context of the utterance is that one of anti LGBT politicians, named Anita Bryant, in the event of a political debate said that she could not agree with LGBT civil rights. To support her argument, she took criminal examples, such as the issues of prostitutes and thieves as the comparison for the issues of LGBT. In the source language, *"prostitute"* sounds more acceptable and smooth to be mentioned in public instead of *"whore"*. She avoided using unpleasant words because she was speaking in front of many audiences, besides, the event was also reported on TV which meant she would not expect her argument to be offensive towards certain people.

Moreover, the expression *'prostitute',* which is a euphemism at that time, comes from the Latin *pro* (forward) and *statuere* (to set up or to place) and happens as to cover up and disguise the act of exposing publicly or offering for sale (Rawson, 1981). The expression *"prostitutes"* falls into level 0 since *"prostitutes"* is a general expression and understood by people (LGBT and non-LGBT people). In other words, even if the expression spoken by non-LGBT people, they fully understand the meaning as well as people from the LGBT community, they also fully understand the meaning of the expression *"prostitutes"* the way non-LGBT understand it.

The translator translates the euphemistic expression *"prostitutes"* into *"PSK"* which falls into level 0 in the target language. It is because *"PSK"* is a general expression used by everybody (both LGBT and non-LGBT people). They literally understand the meaning of the expression. By means, words/expressions which fall into level 0 carring the conventional meaning of the words/expressions used by the speaker that can be also conventionally understood by the hearers.

"PSK" considered as an euphemistic expression and an equivalent euphemism to the readers in the target language due to the fact that the expression *'PSK''* is smoother than the expression *'pelacur'*. Moreover, in the target language, *"PSK"* becomes a euphemism because it is the acronym for *"pekerja seks komersial"* in which *"PSK"* sounds more indirect and blur than the full sentence *"pekerja seks komersial"*. Therefore, it can be understood that the translator has successfully translated a euphemistic expression *"prostitutes"* into a euphemistic expression *"PSK"* in the target language.

(Example 2)

SL : What do you do, **trick up** on Polk Street?/If I need the cash.

TL : Apa yang kau lakukan, **mangkal** di Polk Street?/Jika aku butuh uang.

The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk and his team walked along the Castro street to collect supports from people for voting Mr. Milk as Supervisor in the San Francisco City election, and then Mr. Milk met a group of boys identified as LGBT people. He asked them to vote him in the election, but only one of those boys stayed while the other ignored and left. Cleve Jones was the name of the boy. Mr. Milk promised some good changes for LGBT people just if Jones wanted to support and vote him. Unfortunately, Jones refused and decided to go. When Jones walked away, Mr. Milk shouted 'What do you do, trick up on Polk Street?'. The expression *"trick up"* is a euphemistic expression as to cover up other unpleasant expressions related to an activity of offering sex in order to earn money (Rawson, 1981).

The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk and his team walked along the Castro street to collect supports from people for voting Mr. Milk as Supervisor in

the San Francisco City election, and then Mr. Milk met a group of boys identified as LGBT people. He asked them to vote him in the election, but only one of those boys stayed while the other ignored and left. Cleve Jones was the name of the boy. Mr. Milk promised some good changes for LGBT people just if Jones wanted to support and vote him. Unfortunately, Jones refused and decided to go. When Jones walked away, Mr. Milk shouted 'What do you do, trick up on Polk Street?'. The expression *"trick up"* is a euphemistic expression to cover up and disguise other unpleasant expressions related to an activity of offering sex in order to earn money (Rawson, 1981).

The expression *"trick up"* falls into level 2 due to its intended meaning can only be understood by the LGBT community and the expression may not be found in any dictionary or may be found with different meanings, besides, both Mr. Milk (as the first party) and Jones (as the second party) are LGBT people, so that Jones could easily understand the expression *"trick up"* spoken by Mr. Milk because they have the same way to express their feelings through LGBT terms such as *"trick up"*. In the target language, *"trick up"* translated into *"mangkal"* which the intended meaning also falls into level 2. It is because the word *"mangkal"* also often used by certain groups/ people as their own term to cover up other unpleasant expressions related to an activity of offering sex in order to earn money (Rawson, 1981). In another dictionary *"mangkal"* defined as *"berhenti; mengambil tempat (untuk berjualan, menunggu penumpang, dsb): pedagang kaki lima seenaknya saja -- di tepi jalan"* (KBBI) which is totally different with the intended meaning of *"mangkal"* used by LGBT people.

However, the translator's choice to use variation technique in translating *"trick up"* into *"mangkal"* related to the utterance *"Apa yang kamu lakukan, mangkal di Polk Street?"* in the target language has implied negative and unpleasant connotations because *"mangkal"* related to social cultures in the target language refers to those who illegally sell products in streets. The products can be foods or services even prostitutions which are considered as low-cost products. Therefore, as the result, this causes a euphemistic expression in the source language is translated into a non-euphemistic expression in the target language.

(Example 3)

SL : Fruit was walking home with **his trick** when he got jumped.

TL : Fruit mau pulang kerumah, dan dia diserang.

The context of the utterance is there was a person got killed mysteriously in the Castro Street. At that time, Mr. Milk was there with some cops and he was interrogated by one of the cops about if Mr. Milk did recognize the victim or not. The cop explained that before had been found died, the victim walked the street with "his trick". In the source language, *"trick"* considered a euphemism due to the word covers up the use of offensive expressions related to a casual (non-paying) male homosexual partner (Spears, 1981). The intended meaning of the word *"trick"* classified into level 1 because the word is very general but it is used differently (as an LGBT term) by the first party which may be understood by the second party and the third party as what have been mentioned by Spears, 1981 "to cover up the use of offensive expressions related to a casual (non-paying) male homosexual partner" only if they have a background knowledge regarding LGBT terms. The intended meaning of the word *"trick"* may not be understood by those who have no deep understanding related to the LGBT life and terms.

In translating the source language, the euphemistic expression *"his trick"* is deleted or not translated by the translator in the target language. By deleting the euphemistic expression *"his trick"* of the source language in the target language, there happens two possibilities, firstly, the euphemistic expression causes the whole meaning of the utterance changed and secondly, the euphemistic expression does not change the whole meaning of the utterance. In this case, *"his trick"* of the utterance *"Fruit was walking home with his trick when he got jumped"* has definitely changed the whole meaning of the sentence because *"his trick"* itself which causes Fruit got killed due to anti LGBT people in the USA in the 1970's era arrested LGBT couples. Thus, the absent of the euphemistic expression *"his trick"* in the target language has automatically caused the intended meaning is not rendered or also, in other words, the intended meaning of the source language has totally changed. The attempt by deleting euphemisms of the source language in the target language done by the translator because the translator finds difficulties

on how to present the euphemisms from the source into the target language which are familiar and common to the target audiences and do not break the social cultures in the target language.

Accordingly, from the examples above and in regarding all of the premises, the researcher finds it interesting to study the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub. *Milk (2008)* is a movie based on the actual and historical life story of the first openly gay elected in the United States, San Fransisco City Supervisor, Harvey Milk. Formerly, in 1984, the documentary about Mr. Milk has ever been made, entitled The Times of Harvey Milk. Like the first version, Milk which is directed by Gus Van Sant, also tells about the fight for gay civil rights and the struggles faced by Mr. Milk as an American activist along with his fellow homosexuals in order to proclaim the equality for LGBT people through political approaches. This 1970's era is known as LGBT-movement, the time when LGBT people came out to fight for their equal rights in the USA.

Moreover, the 1970's era set in *Milk (2008)* movie is also believed as the era when the pattern of social, legal, and religiouss opposition towards LGBT people have incessantly occurred. As stated by Weststrate & McLean (2010) that a decade before the movement, more precisely in the 1960's era, homosexuality stigmatized as a diagnosable mental illness, statutes criminalising sodomy, and an abomination. These prejudices were significantly affected by, besides American majorities were highly religious, the adherence of American majorities to a conservative political ideology was also predominant. As the result, issues and situations related to LGBT acts during the 1960's-1970's era are asserted as the issues and situations consists of many taboo, inappropriate, or sensitive words/expressions which have been deliberately disguised and covered up by speakers into euphemistic words/expressions to overcome the posibilities of offending listeners and certain people even causing personal and social problems. That is why *Milk* (2008) is selected and realized by the researcher to be a rich object of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations which is needed to support this research.

Considering all of those explanations, thus, analyzing the translation of euphemisms is always interesting and challenging. However, due to other researchers usually analyze euphemisms in printed media such as newspapers, magazine, novels, and books, the researcher on this occasion has decided to do a research through one of audiovisual types, named fansub. More specifically, the researcher conducts a research entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF EUPHEMISMS USED IN LGBT-MOVEMENT RELATED SITUATIONS FROM *MILK (2008)* MOVIE'S ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN FANSUB."**

B. The Limitation of the Problem

In order to reach the expected purposes of this research, the researcher limits the analysis only on the translation of euphemisms used in the situations related to LGBT-movement. The focus of the analysis is on the euphemistic words, phrases, and sentences from *Milk (2008)* movie's English fansub and its Indonesian fansub.

C. The Problem Statements

Considering the background of this research, the researcher proposes the following research problems:

1. What is the classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub?

2. What translation techniques are used by the translator to translate the euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub?

3. How does the translator deliver the intended meaning of the euphemisms from the source into the target language?

D. The Objectives of the Research

This research of the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub has three objectives, they are:

1. To find out the classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub.
2. To describe the translation techniques used by the translator to translate the euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub.
3. To discover the intended meaning of the euphemisms from the source into the target language.

E. The Benefits of the Research

In conducting this research, the researcher expects that the research has theoretical and practical benefits, they are:

1. Theoretical Benefits

   This research is expected to give some additional information and the result of this research can be used as a reference by other researchers who want to carry out similar or further studies associated with the phenomenon of euphemism in the translation field. Another benefit is that this research is expected to be a contribution in the development of literature works in English Letters Department.

2. Practical Benefits

   It is expected that this research will help providing information in the field of translation especially when other researchers want to analyze similar topics of euphemism. Another benefit is that this research is expected to improve the ability of English Letters students in understanding the translation of euphemisms especially in terms of rendering the intended meaning from the source language into the target language. Furthermore, it is expected that movie translators, especially movie fansubbers can use the

result of this research as a reference to be aware and more sensitive when they find the euphemistic expressions in movies.

F. Key Terms

To prevent any different perspective between the researcher and the readers in understanding the terms used in this research, it is necessary to restrict what are the exact terms used in this research.

1. Translation

   Generally, translation is the process of transferring message from the source into the target language. However, functionally, translation is "a process of negotiation between texts and between cultures, a process during which all kinds of transactions take place mediated by the figure of the translator", (Bassnett, 2013:6).

2. Fubsubbing

   Fansub is the short term for fan-subtitled, so that fansubbing can be defined as "creating translated and subtitled versions of a foreign films or foreign television programs by fans for fans." (Taneska, 2009)

3. Euphemism

   In the most common sense, euphemisms are tools used to change the expressive force of the utterance, motivated by a conviction that a more direct word, phrase, or sentence can be disturbing or damaging for interlocutors, (Radulovic, 2016).

4. Euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations

   Köllen (2016) acknowledges LGBTI is often defined as the name of the target group for organizational initiatives that focus on the dimensions of "sexual orientation/identity" and "gender identity": lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons. Thus, for euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations, it can be defined as euphemistic words or expressions used by speakers as the replacement for such unpleasant, harmful, taboo, and impolite words or expressions used in the situations related to LGBT-movement.

5. *Milk (2008)* Movie

Milk is a 2008 American biographical film based on the life of gay rights activist and politician Harvey Milk, who was the first openly gay person to be elected to public office in California, as a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. Directed by Gus Van Sant and written by Dustin Lance Black, the film stars Sean Penn as Milk and Josh Brolin as Dan White, a city supervisor who assassinated Milk and Mayor George Moscone. (https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milk_(film))

CHAPTER II
REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Description

1. The Definition of Euphemism

Individuals in doing communication will never be absent dealing with sensitive, taboo, and unpleasant words. However, as the consequence, they will deliberately cover up those words with other neutral and acceptable words. It is supported by Huang (2005:46-47) who acknowledges that in communication, "the individuals often avoid taboos, odious ideas, and what are socially complicated by substituting them with polite phrases and accurate words". This one is what is generally called as euphemism. Etymologically, euphemism comes from Greek *"eu"* means *"well, pleasant, good"* and *"theme"* means *"speech, saying".* (Huabin, 2017).

Euphemism exists as one of the cultural reflections in the use of language. Ham (2005) says that "the function of euphemism is to protect the speaker/writer, hearer/reader, or all of the above from possible effrontery and offence". Similarly, euphemism is "the speakers and/ or writers' attempt to cover-up certain words or expressions prohibited in public by individuals, societies or religions" (Rabab'ah & Al-Qarni, 2012).

In the most common sense, however, "euphemisms are tools used to change the expressive force of the utterance, motivated by a conviction that a more direct word, phrase, or sentence can be disturbing or damaging for interlocutors" (Radulovic, 2016). Thus, in the end, euphemism can be defined as an attempt to make words or expressions neutral, acceptable, pleasant to be mentioned publicly.

2. The Classification of Euphemism

There are many experts have offered the classification of euphemism. Tal (2003:111-112) states that euphemisms can be categorized into two distinguishable types as follows:

1. Amplifying euphemisms embellish the euphemized person or object, making them greater and more important than they really are. For example, people resort to transform *'shop'* into *'boutique', 'emporium' or''gallery'.*

2. Minifying euphemisms, on the other hand, reduce the degree of sharpness of revulsion and disgust. They conceal the scandalous and unspeakable of either baseness or divinity, and minimize fear and shame. For example, *'crippled''*is transformed into *'handicapped'* and later into *'physically challenged'*, and further into *'mentally deranged'* or *'mentally ill'.*

Long time before Tal's euphemism categorization, Warren (1992) has claimed the model of euphemism which specifically deals with how euphemisms are formed. The model is based on the idea that "novel contextual meanings", i.e. new meanings for words in a particular context, are constantly created in language. Thus, in her theory, Warren offers classification of euphemism in four devices, they are: words formation devices, phonemic modifications, loan words, and semantic innovations. The first three devices (such as words formation devices, phonemic modifications, and loan words) are sub-categories of formal innovations. While, the last is the category of semantic innovations itself.

1. Word formation devices

    Warren gives five ways included examples in each way to form euphemism in the form of word formation devices.

a. Compounding

    It is the combining of two individually innocuous words forms a euphemism for an otherwise unacceptable term. For example, '*hand job'* which means *'masturbation'.*

b. Derivation

    It is the modification of a Latin term to form a printable modern English. For example: *'fellatio'* which means *'oral sex'* is modified from Latin *'fellare'* i.e. to suck (Ham, 2005:230).

c. Blends

Warren gives no examples of what she means by this term, or of how a blend is formed. However, as given by Lavrova (2010), the example of Blends can be *'hasbian'* which means *'has been + lesbian'*.

d. Onomatopoeia

It is the sound of 'things' hitting together during the sexual act is employed to refer to the act itself. For example, *'bonk'* which means *'sexual intercourse'* as it imitates the sound of things hitting each other.

e. Acronyms

It is a military euphemism for a possibly catastrophic event. For example: *'SNAFU'* which means *''Situation Normal All Fucked Up'* (Ham, 2005:231).

2. Phonemic modifications

"The form of an offensive word is modified or altered," (Warren, 1992:133). She gives four ways included examples in each way to form euphemism in the form of phonemic modifications.

a. Back slang

The words are reversed to avoid explicit mention. For example, *'epar'* which means *'rape'*.

b. Rhyming slang

'Bristols' which means *'breasts'*, a shortened, and further euphemised, version of *'Bristol cities'* which means *'titties'*, which becomes a "semi-concealing device," (Burchfield, 1985:19).

c. Phonemic replacement

Rawson (1981:254) defines as "a euphemistic mispronunciation," i.e. one sound of the offensive term is replaced. For example, *'shoot'* which means *'shit'*.

d. Abbreviation

As the example, *'eff'* as in *'eff off'* which means *'fuck off'*.

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3. Loan Words

Warren gives three ways included examples in each way to form euphemism in the form of loan words.

a.   French

'Mot' which means *'cunt'* (Allen and Burridge, 1991:95), *'affair(e)'* which means *'extramarital engagement'* and *'lingerie'* which means *'underwear'*, (Stern, 1931).

b. Latin:

'Faeces' which means *'excrement'* and *'anus'* which means *'ass-hole'*. Aside from typical motivations for euphemism, Latin is often favoured as the uneducated and the young cannot interpret the meanings (Allen and Burridge, ibid.:19). However, "often such substitutions are just as vulgar if one understood the meaning of the latinate," (Liszka, 1990:421).

c. Other languages

'Cojones' which means *'testicles'*, is Spanish (Nash, 1995), and *'schmuck'* which means *'penis'* in Yiddish or literally means *'pendant'* (M. Adams, 1999).

4. Semantic innovations.

In this case, a "novel sense for some established word or word combination is created" (Warren, 1992:133). She gives seven ways included examples in each way to form euphemism in the form of semantic innovations.

a. Particularisation

A general term is used, which is required to be particularised within the context to make sense, e.g. *'satisfaction'* which means '*orgasm'* and *'innocent'* which means *'virginal'*, both of which require contextually based inference by the reader/ listener to be comprehensible.

b. Implication

In this case, several steps are required to reach the intended meaning, e.g. *'loose'*, which implies *'unattached'*, which leads to the interpretation *'sexually easy/ available'*. Warren warns against possible misinterpretation of this type of euphemism, though it seems this could occur with many examples of semantic innovation.

c. Metaphor

A multitude of colourful metaphorical euphemisms surround menstruation, centring around *'red'*, e.g. *'the cavalry has come'* or *'a reference to the red coats of the British cavalry'*, *'it's a red letter day'* and *'flying the red flag'* (Allen and Burridge, 1991:82). Other metaphorical euphemisms include *'globes'*, *'brown eyes'* and *'melons'* which mean *'breasts'* (Rawson, 1981:38), and *'riding'* which means *'sex'*.

d. Metonym

Otherwise called general-for-specific, this category includes the maximally general *'it'* which means *'sex'* and the contextually dependent *'thing'* which means *'male/ female sexual organs, etc'*.

e. Reversal

Reversal or irony. Including *'blessed'* which means *'damned''* (Stern, 1931) and *'enviable disease'* which means *'syphilis'*, both of which enable reference to something bad by using opposites.

f. Understatement

Understatement or litotes. For examples, *'sleep'* which means *'die'*, *'deed'* which means *'act or murder/ rape'* and *'not very bright'* which means *'thick/ stupid'* fall into this category.

g. Overstatement

Overstatement or hyperbole. For examples, *'fight to glory'* which means *'death'* and those falling under Rawson's (1981:11) "basic rule of bureaucracies: the longer the title, the lower the rank." For another example, *'visual engineer'* which means *'window cleaner'*.

3. The Translation of Euphemism

Studies of euphemisms which are viewed on the translation field are somehow rare. There are of course many studies on the translation associated with figurative expressions, acronyms, jargon or taboos, but not on the translation of euphemisms. Therefore, it should be understood that the translation of euphemisms has become an activity which needs a special attention. The translation of euphemisms also considered difficult than other objects due to the fact that the translation of euphemisms is embedded with the context carried on both source and target languages. Althawabeyeh (2017) agrees that in translating euphemism, "the content of the delivered message is normally more important than the form in which it is delivered". By means, it is very important for translators to consider language and cultures carried on the source and the target text in order to success in translating euphemism based on its context.

More specifically, the translators of euphemism must deal with cultural gaps between the source and the target languages. The difficulty, then, occurs when transferring euphemism meanings does not work easily. For instance, as mentioned by Anber & Swear (2016) that "such challenging lies in the fact that what is considered culturally suitable in the source language might be considered as unacceptable in the target language culture".

Anber & Swear (2016) also adds that in the translation of euphemism there will be two possibilities as follows:

1. The euphemistic terms in the source language are not euphemistic terms in the target, so the translators have no problems in rendering these euphemistic expressions directly.

2. The euphemistic terms which are not euphemisms in the source language are euphemistic terms in the target and cause the translators to consider some choices.

Dealing with euphemisms, therefore, the translators should have great sense in understanding cultural aspects carried on the source and the target languages.

4. Audiovisual Translation

Serban (2004) acknowlegdes that there are two subdivisions of audiovisual translation; they are intralingual audiovisual and interlingual audiovisual translation. The difference between intralingual and interlingual audiovisual is that the source and the target language of intralingual audiovisual are same, while the source and the target language of interlingual audiovisual are different. Furthermore, intralingual audiovisual translation is divided into; 1) subtitling for the hearing impaired, 2) audio description for the blind, 3) live subtitling and surtitling for the opera and theatre. Meanwhile, interlingual audiovisual translation is devided into; 1) revoicing which consists of lip-sync dubbing, voiceovers and narration, 2) subtitling.

The type of audiovisual translation analyzed in this study is interlingual audiovisual translation, more specifically is fansubbing. Fansubbing is just same as subtitling. Both of fansubbing and subttling translate audiovisual products. The difference is only that fansubbing, the short term for fan-subtitling is the translation of movies or other audiovisual products by fans and subtitling is the translation of movies or other audiovisual products by official translators.

5. Translation Technique

Most people have been confused in interpreting translation techniques and translation strategies. Basically, they work in the same way. What makes it clearly different is that in the translation activity, translation strategies are being the part of process while translation techniques are realized as the result. As stated by Molina and Albir (2002:508):

> "Strategies open the way to finding a suitable solution for a translation unit. Therefore, strategies and techniques occupy different place in problem solving; strategies are part of process, techniques affect the result."

Regarding the statement above, it is suitable to use translation techniques to be applied in analyzing *Milk (2008)* movie from its English into Indonesian fansub in terms of its translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-

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movement related situations because it deals with the result not the process. Furthermore, the classification of translation techniques by Molina & Albir (2002:509-511) included Vázquez Ayora and Delisle's omission/ deletion technique (in Molina & Albir, 2002: 504) are described below:

1. Adaptation

   It is a translation technique by replacing the cultural element of the source language with the cultural element of the target language. This technique can be adopted only if the cultural element of the source language has the equivalent of the cultural element in the target language.

   Example:

   SL: Her skin is as white as *snow*.

   TL: Kulitnya seputih *kapas*.

2. Amplification

   It is a translation technique by introducing details which are not formulated in the source language. The details are given in the target language in order to make the message of the source language is easily understood by the target reader. This technique is the opposite of reduction technique.

   Example:

   SL: There are some *Indonesians* studying in Oxford University.

   TL: Ada beberapa *warga negara Indonesia* belajar di
       Universitas Oxford.

3. Borrowing

   "A word taken directly from another language" (Molina and Albir, 2002:510). It is a translation technique by taking straight the word from the source language. It can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to adjust the spelling rules in the target language). There are two types of borrowing, as follows:

a. Pure Borrowing

It is a translation technique of borrowing by purely taking the word from the source language without changing the word in the target language.

Example:

SL: Turn on *Bluetooth*!

TL: Nyalakan *Bluetooth*!

b. Naturalized Borrowing

It is a translation technique of borrowing by taking the word from the source language and naturalizing its adjustment of spelling rules in the target language.

Example:

SL: Everyone likes *music*.

TL: Siapapun menyukai *musik*.

4. Calque

It is a translation technique by translating the word or phrases of the source language literally, lexically, and structurally into the target language.

Example:

SL: Can I borrow your *credit card*?

TL: Bolehkah saya pinjam *kartu kredit* anda?

5. Compensation

It is a translation technique by replacing an item of information or a stylistic effect from the source language with another item because the item of information or the stylistic effect cannot be translated in the target language.

Example:

SL: *Never been Anna late entering the class.*

TL: *Anna tidak pernah terlambat masuk kelas.*

6. Description

It is a translation technique by replacing a certain term or expression from the source language with a description of that term or expression in the target language. This technique is used because there is no equivalent for the term or expression in the target language.

Example:

SL: This is *taco.*

TL: Ini adalah *taco, makanan yang berasal dari Meksiko.*

7. Discursive Creation

It is a translation technique by using a temporary equivalence in the target language that is totally unpredictable out of the original context of the source language. This technique is commonly found in the translation of the titles of literary products.

Example:

SL: *"A Walk To Remember"*

TL: *"Kankukenang Selalu"*

8. Established Equivalent

It is a translation technique by using a term or expression which has been commonly used and recognized as an equivalent in the target language.

Example:

SL: *Sincerely yours.*

TL: *Hormat kami.*

9. Generalization

It is a translation technique by using a term which is more general or neutral in the target language. This technique is the opposite of particularization technique.

Example:

SL: Where is *the limo?*

TL: Dimana *kendaraannya?*

10. Linguistic Amplification

It is a translation technique by adding linguistic elements into the target language. This technique is commonly used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

Example:

SL: *Good luck.*

TL: *Semoga beruntung dan jangan pernah menyerah.*

11. Linguistic Compression

It is a translation technique by synthesizing the linguistic elements of the source language in the target language. This technique is the opposite of linguistic amplification technique. This technique is also commonly used in subtitling.

Example:

SL: *Are you hungry?*

TL: *Lapar?*

12. Literal Translation

It is a translation technique by translating the word or expression of the source language literally word-by-word.

Example:

SL: *I will come tomorrow.*

TL: *Saya akan datang besok.*

13. Modulation

It is a translation technique by changing the focus, cognitive elements or the point of view of the source language either lexically or structurally.

Example:

SL: *Slightly hostile* audiences.

TL: Para penonton *yang kurang bersahabat.*

14. Particularization

It is a translation technique by using a more precise or concrete term in the target language. This technique is the opposite of generalization technique.

Example:

SL: Ellie likes collecting *dolls.*

TL: Ellie suka mengoleksi *boneka panda.*

15. Reduction

It is a translation technique by suppressing the information item of the source language in the target language. The suppression of the information item should not change the message which is carried on the source language. This technique is the opposite of amplification technique.

Example:

SL: He buys *a bundle of flowers.*

TL: Dia membeli *bunga.*

16. Substitution

It is a translation technique by changing linguistic elements into paralinguistic (intonations and signs) elements or vice versa.

Example:

SL: *The gesture of waving one hand.*

TL: *Goodbye.*

17. Transposition

It is a translation technique by changing the grammatical category of the source language in the target language.

Example:

SL: *Menstrual Cycle.*

TL: *Siklus Menstruasi.*

18. Variation

It is a translation technique by changing the linguistic or paralinguistic elements which effect the aspects of linguistic

variation. For example, the changing of textual tone, style, geographical dialect, and social dialect.

Example:

SL: *You look tired.*

TL: *Lo keliatan capek.*

19. Omission/ Deletion

It is a technique by omitting redundancy and repetition that is characteristic of the source language in order to avoid over-translation. Omission is also defined as the unjustifiable suppression of elements in the source text and considered to be translation error.

Example:

SL: But you can't just use the Castro *to cruise*.

TL: Tapi kau tidak bisa cuma gunakan Castro.

6. Intended Meaning

In most conversations, it is asserted that there will be some utterances spoken by two or even more parties that express meanings other than their literal ones (Stiles, 1986). In other words, utterances possibly have such multiple meanings which are not always what have been literally uttered. Stiles clearly adds that each utterance has multiple levels of intended meaning, and meanings may be different, or even contradictory, at different levels. Therefore, he proposes six conceptually distinct leves of intended meaning of utterances as follows:

1. Level 0-the speaker's literal meaning

   The speaker's literal meaning of an utterance is the conventional meaning of the words as used by the speaker.

2. Level 1-the speaker's occasion meaning

   The speaker's occasion meaning is the meaning that a speaker intends to convey by an utterance on a particular occasion. It may or may not coincide with the utterance's literal meaning. Moreover, the speaker's

occasion meaning is that which is intended to be recognized as intended to be recognized.

3. Level 2-the hint level

   The meaning that is intended to be recognized as intended but not necessarily intended to be recognized (e.g. the content of *hints*). That is, the speaker intends that disclosure of the content appear intended, but not necessarily that it be attributable.

4. Level 3- the manipulation level

   The meaning that is intended to be recognized but not necessarily intended to be recognized as intended (e.g the content of *manipulation*). That is, the speaker intends that the content be understood but not necessarily that it appear intentionally communicated.

5. Level 4-the secret or deception level

   The meaning that is intended but not necessarily intended to be recognized (e.g the *secret* or hidden meaning in deceptions). That is, the speaker is privately aware of the content but may not intend the other to become aware of it, even though it underlies the utterance.

6. Level 5-the subconscious or self-deception level

   The meaning that is present subconsciously buy may not even be intended, despite its influemce on the utterance (e.g the *subconscious* meanings in self-deceptions). In the case of deceptions and self-deceptions the hidden meanings are not expressed in the usual sense; nevertheless they underlie the utterance and in this sense they constitute part of the utterance's meaning from the speaker's viewpoint.

   By then, in the translation of euphemisms, the intended meaning carried on the source euphemistic words/expressions translated into the target euphemistic words/expressions can be observed and classified its level by using this levels of intended meaning of utterances theory proposed by Stiles 1986.

B. The Previous Related Study

There are some previous researches related to this research. Three of those previous researches are presented to prove the originality of this research. The first one is a thesis which was conducted by Mohammad Althawabeyeh (2017) entitled "The Translation of Euphemism in Political Discourse". The aim of Althawabeyeh's research is to examine a variety of strategies in order to define the proper translation strategies for translating political euphemisms from English into Arabic. The findings showed that translation strategies such as literal equivalence, functional equivalence, cultural equivalence, covert translation, and overt translation may be suitable to be used to translate political euphemisms. The differences between Althawabeyeh's research and this research are, besides, the object of Althawabeyeh's research is euphemisms in political discourse, his research is purposed to shed light the translation strategies used in translating euphemisms, while in this research, the object is euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations and is purposed to analyze the translation techniques used in translating those euphemisms.

The second research is a thesis of "The Translation Strategy of Euphemism in *Sycamore Row* By John Grisham (An English-Indonesian Novel)" conducted by Dewi Elvia Muthiariny (2017). The aim of Muthiariny's research was to identify and analyze the translation strategy used by the translator to translate understatement and overstatement euphemisms in the novel by using Unseth's theory of euphemism translation strategy. The research found 10 data of understatement euphemisms and 5 data of overstatement euphemisms. The findings showed that 6 data translated using target language euphemism, 5 data translated using literal translation and 4 data translated using plain language. The differences between Muthiariny's research and this research are, the first, on the object. Muthiariny's research focuses on the types of understatement and overstatement euphemisms in a novel, while in this research, the focus is euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations of a movie. The second, Muthiariny's research is purposed to analyze translation strategies while in this research is to analyze translation techniques.

The last previous research which is almost same with this research is a journal conducted by Meilasari, Nababan, & Djatmika (2016) entitled "Analisis Terjemahan Ungkapan Eufemisme dan Disfemisme Pada Teks Berita Online BBC". The aims of this journal are to find out how euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions are translated from English into Indonesian. The findings showed that established equivalent technique is the most dominant technique in the translation of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions on the BBC news online texts. The similarity between the journal and this research is on the use of the theory of translation techniques composed by Molina & Albir. However, there is still a difference that the journal focused on euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions on the BBC news online texts while this research focuses on euphemistic expressions used in LGBT-movement related situations found in *Milk (2008)* movie.

C. Synopsis of *Milk (2008)* Movie

Milk (2008) is an American biographical movie based on the life-era of Harvel Milk. (Gay Rights Activist, Friend, Lover, Unifier, Politician, Fighter, Icon, Inspiration, Hero). His life changed history, and his courage changed lives. In 1977, Harvey Milk was elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, becoming the first openly gay man to be voted into major public office in America. His victory was not just a victory for gay rights; he forged coalitions across the political spectrum. From senior citizens to union workers, Harvey Milk changed the very nature of what it means to be a fighter for human rights and became, before his untimely death in 1978, a hero for all Americans. Academy Award winner Sean Penn stars as Harvey Milk under the direction of Academy Award nominee Gus Van Sant in the new movie filmed on location in San Francisco from an original screenplay by Dustin Lance Black and produced by Academy Award winners Dan Jinks and Bruce Cohen.

The film charts the last eight years of Harvey Milk's life. While living in New York City, he turns 40. Looking for more purpose, Milk and his lover Scott Smith (James Franco) relocate to San Francisco, where they found a small

business, Castro Camera, in the heart of a working-class neighborhood that was soon to become a haven for gay people from around the country. With his beloved Castro neighborhood and beautiful city empowering him, Milk surprises Scott and himself by becoming an outspoken agent for change. He seeks equal rights and opportunities for all, and his great love for the city and its people brings him backing from young and old, straight and gay, alike – at a time when prejudice and violence against gays was openly accepted as the norm. With vitalizing support from Scott and new friends and volunteers, Milk plunges headfirst into the choppy waters of politics. He also mentors young street activists like Cleve Jones (Emile Hirsch).

Bolstering his public profile with humor, Milk's actions speak even louder than his gift-of-gab words. Soon, he is known all across the city and even beyond, but his persistent determination to be a part of city government drives him and Scott apart. While making his fourth run for public office, Milk takes a new lover, Jack Lira (Diego Luna). The latest campaign is a success, as Milk is elected supervisor for the newly zoned District 5. Milk serves San Francisco well while lobbying for a citywide ordinance protecting people from being fired because of their orientation – and rallying support against a proposed statewide referendum to fire gay schoolteachers and their supporters; he realizes that this fight against Proposition 6 represents a pivotal precipice for the gay rights movement. At the same time, the political agendas of Milk and those of another newly elected supervisor, Dan White (Josh Brolin), increasingly diverge and their personal destinies tragically converge. (http://www.focusfeatures.com/milk)

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This research is conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. Hadi (1989) says "descriptive method involves collecting data, analyzing data, finding the models, and drawing conclusion based on the data without taking account into general conclusion". In other words, descriptive method is a method for finding facts related to actual phenomenon through the process of collecting data, analyzing, and interpreting the data based on the analysis result.

Since the expected outcome of this research is in the form of a description, the usage of a descriptive qualitative method in this research is adequate because "the data in the qualitative research is not in the form of number but in the form of words or sentences" (Sutopo, 2002:35). By means of the descriptive-qualitative method, the research has a purpose to discover and describe the facts in the form of words, phrases, and sentences related to the object of this research.

Furthermore, this research is designed as single embedded-case research which means that this research has been focused on a particular aspect. Within embedded research, the researcher has chosen and determined the variable that becomes the major focus of the research before entering the field of study (Sutopo, 2002:111). Concerning on the statement, the researcher only focuses on analyzing the translation techniques used by the translator to translate the euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub and analyzing the effect of those applied translation techniques related to the intended meaning from the source language into the target language.

B. Data and Source of The Data

Data are the important elements of a research. "The data may appear in the form of discourse, sentence, clause, phrase, word, or even morpheme" (Arikunto, 2006:107). Thus, the main data of this research is focused on the form of words,

phrases and sentences. For the source of data, Fraenkel (2000:127) defines it as the kinds of information researchers obtain on the subjects of their research. In conducting this research, the researcher uses an American movie entitled *Milk (2008)* directed by Gus Van Sant as the source of data. More specifically, the research is focused on the euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub.

Milk (2008) is chosen by the researcher as the source of the data due to the fact that the movie carries an actual and historical life story of the first openly gay elected in the United States, San Fransisco City Supervisor, Harvey Milk who had been fighting for their rights within the United States politics. Moreover, the 1970's era set in *Milk (2008)* movie is also believed as the era when the pattern of social, legal, and religious opposition towards LGBT people have incessantly occurred. As stated by Weststrate & McLean (2010) that a decade before the movement, more precisely in the 1960's era, homosexuality stigmatized as a diagnosable mental illness, statutes criminalising sodomy, and an abomination. These prejudices were significantly affected by, besides American majorities were highly religious, the adherence of American majorities to a conservative political ideology was also predominant. As the result, issues and situations related to LGBT acts during the 1960's-1970's era are asserted as the issues and situations consists of many taboo, inappropriate, or sensitive words/expressions which have been deliberately disguised and covered up by speakers into euphemistic words/expressions to overcome the posibilities of offending listeners and certain people even causing personal and social problems. That is why the researcher assures that *Milk* (2008) becomes a rich object of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations which is needed to support this research.

C. Research Instrument

In order to identify the data of this research, some instruments are required. Those instruments enable this research to be finished easily. Moleong (2002:4) says that the researcher takes role as a designer, a data collector, a data interpreter, an analyst, and finally a reporter of the result process of the research.

Therefore, in this research, the researcher acts as the main instrument in collecting, analyzing, and describing the data of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub. Besides the main instrument above, there are also supporting instruments of this research, such as laptop, notebook, pen, papers, and some electronic dictionaries to support the analysis of this research.

D. Technique of Collecting the Data

Data collection means a series of interrelated activities aimed at gathering good information to answer emerging research question (Creswell, 1998:110). In this research, the researcher employs content analysis method to collect the data. According to Weber (in Moleong, 2000), content analysis is a research methodology that uses a number of procedures to draw valid conclusions from a book or document. Therefore, content analysis is used to help the researcher in elaborating conclusion.

In content analysis, the researcher collects the data by analyzing the content of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub. The collected data are in the form of words, phrases and sentences. Content analysis is just one of steps that must be completed by the researcher in collecting the data. In the following are some other steps which are also employed by the researcher:

1. Watching *Milk (2008)* movie

2. Replaying *Milk (2008)* movie in order to fully understand the story of the movie

3. Writing down the euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations found in *Milk (2008)* movie on a notebook

4. Coding the data

The code of each datum is done as follows:

Table 1.1 Classification of Euphemisms:

Classification of Euphemisms	
1. WFD : Word Formation Devices	a) C : Compounding b) D : Derivation c) B : Blends d) O : Onomatopoeia e) A : Acronyms
2. PM : Phonemic Modifications	a) BS : Back Slang b) RS : Rhyming Slang c) PR : Phonemic Replacement d) A : Abbreviation
3. LW : Loan Words	a) F : French b) L : Latin c) OL: Other Languages
4. SI : Semantic Innovations	a) P : Particularisation b) I : Implication c) Mr : Metaphor d) Mm: Metonym e) R : Reversal f) U : Understatement g) O : Overstatement

Table 1.2 Translation Techniques:

Translation Techniques	
1. At : Adaptation	10. LA : Linguistic Amplification
2. Af : Amplification	11. LC : Linguistic Compression
3. B : Borrowing	12. L : Literal
a) PB : Pure Borrowing	13. M : Modulation
b) NB : Naturalized Borrowing	14. P : Particularization
4. Cq : Calque	15. R : Reduction
5. Cp : Compensation	16. S : Substitution

6. Ds : Description	17. T : Transposition
7. DC : Discursive Creation	18. V : Variation
8. EE : Established Equivalent	19. Dl : Deletion
9. G : Generalization	20. Ad : Addition

Table 1.3 The Code of The Intended Meaning:

The Intended Meaning	
1. L : Level	a) 0 : The speaker's literal meaning
	b) 1 : The speaker's occasion meaning
	c) 2 : The hint level
	d) 3 : The manipulation level
	e) 4 : The secret or deception level
	f) 5 : The subconscious or self-deception level

As examples:

1. **Datum 01/ WFD-C/ At/ L2-L0** means that the datum number is 01 and classified as one of Word Formation Devices, namely Compounding which its translation technique is Adaptation and the intended meaning in the source language falls into level 3 and the intended meaning in the target language falls into level 0.

2. **Datum 62/ SI-U/ B-PB/ L3-L1** means that the datum number is 62 and classified as one of Semantic Innovations namely Understatement which its translation technique is one of Borrowing namely Pure Borrowing and the intended meaning in the source language falls into level 3 and the intended meaning in the target language falls into level 1.

E. Technique of Analyzing the Data

Patton in Moleong (2012:103) defines analyzing data as a process of arranging the data; organizing it into pattern, category and the basic analyzing unit. It is to find the answer of formulation of the problem in the research. In this research, the technique of analyzing data by Spradley (in Sutopo 2016) is employed. Based on Spradley's theory, there are four components to analysis the

data, they are: a domain analysis, a taxonomic analysis, a componential analysis and discovering cultural themes. In the following is illustrated the detail of those components:

```
┌──────────────────┐       ┌──────────────────┐       ┌──────────────────┐
│  Domain Analysis │ ◄──── │    Taxonomic     │ ────► │   Componential   │
│                  │ ────► │     Analysis     │ ◄──── │     Analysis     │
└──────────────────┘       └──────────────────┘       └──────────────────┘
            ▲                                                    ▲
             \                ┌──────────────────┐              /
              \               │ Discovering Cultural │         /
               ─────────────► │      Themes       │ ◄────────
                              └──────────────────┘
```
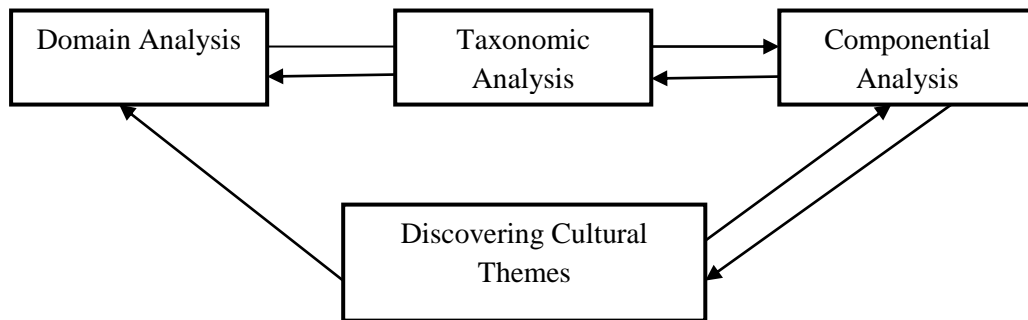
Table 2.0 Analyzing the Data (adopted from Sutopo, 2012)

1. Domain Analysis

   In this first step, all of the expected data are selected and divided carefully in order to find out which one belongs to data or non-data. In this research, the data of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations are collected from *Milk (2008)* movie. A domain analysis is used by the researcher to analyze and specify which one is the data and which one is not.

2. Taxonomic Analysis

   In this second step, the analysis is done by classifying all of the data which have been collected. All of the data are classified based on problem statements of the research. In this research, all of the data are classified based on euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milik (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub. In taxonomic analysis, the researcher conducts two process of analyzing the data. First, all of euphemism data are classified based on Warren's theory of euphemism classification. Second, each data is analyzed its translation technique based on Molina & Albir's theory of translation technique.

3. Componential Analysis

   This componential step is done by paying attention on the correlation between the classification and the phenomenon found by the researcher. By this step,

the researcher can answer the problem statements of the research, such as what translation techniques are used to translation the euphemisms and whether the certain techniques effects on rendering the intended meaning of the source language in the target language or not. Moreover, "a componential analysis includes the entire process of searching for contrasts, sorting them out, grouping some together as dimensions of contrast, and entering all this information onto a paradigm" (Spradley, 1980). Therefore, analyzing this research by using Spradley's model is realized suitable and adequate.

4. Discovering cultural themes

In this step, the researcher draws a conclusion comprehensively by examining the correlation between the findings, related theories, and previous studies.

F. Data Trustworthiness

In a research, a researcher must clarify that the analyzed data are valid. There are some ways that can be chosen by the researcher to develop the trustworthiness of the data. As mentioned by Moleong (2001:173) "trustworthiness of a research can be gained by conducting credibility, dependability, transferability, and conformability".

Credibility is concerned on the accuracy of the data. Dependability refers to the stability and tractability of the changes in data over time and condition. Conformability is the neutrality in which conclusion and explanation of the data depend on the subject and condition of inquiry rather than on the researcher. Transferability is concerned on generalizability in fittingness of findings to other social settings, populations, and contexts.

In this research, the researcher focuses on credibility and dependability to determine the validation of the data. The credibility of the data obtained by means of triangulation. The triangulation is applied by the researcher in the way of consulting with an expert. The purpose of triangulation is not to discover the truth about some phenomenon, but rather to improve the researcher's understanding of what has been gained.

Thus, the triangulation technique intended in this research is checking the data obtained from various collecting techniques. In regarding this research, the researcher has discussed the data with Mr. M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum. as an expert who becomes the proofreader and also the validator to check the correctness of the data of this research. To meet the dependability, the researcher gives the detail explanation of data collection and data analysis.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of the analysis that has been conducted by the researcher. The result of the analysis answers three objectives of this research. Those objectives are: the classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub, translation techniques used by the translator to translate the euphemisms, and the last, how the intended meaning is delivered from the source into the target language by the translator.

A. Research Findings

Research findings are presented into; the first part shows the finding of the classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub based on the theory of euphemism classification pointed out by Warren (1992). The second part shows the findings that consist of the translation techniques and the intended meaning analysis of the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub by using Molina & Albir's translation technique theory (2002) and Stiles's levels of intended meaning of utterances theory (1986).

1. The classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub

Euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations appear many times in *Milk* (2008) movie. It is due to the fact that *Milk* (2008) movie draws the era of the 1970's San Francisco gay rights movement pioneered by Harvey Milk. As stated by Weststrate & McLean (2010), a decade before the movement, homosexuality stigmatized as a diagnosable mental illness, statutes criminalising sodomy, and an abomination". These prejudices were significantly affected by, besides American majorities were highly religious, the adherence of American majorities to a conservative political ideology was

also predominant. As the result, LGBT people were being discriminated mostly by conservative majorities who were at that time prohibited LGBT to be as an immoral activity towards their religions. However, the early 1970's marked as a period of political and social liberalism, begetting a full-blown gay rights movement because LGBT people began to fight back against the discriminations. Therefore, euphemisms that appear in *Milk* (2008) movie are mostly used by the speakers in the situations related to LGBT-movement as to cover up words or expressions which may be unpleasant, taboo, and sensitive towards public.

In *Milk* (2008) movie, there have been found 75 data of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations. The 75 data are proven as euphemisms in two ways. Firstly, as to discover the conventional and the contextual referents, each of the 75 data is investigated its euphemistic meaning by using three euphemism dictionaries written by Spears (1981), Rawson (1988), and Holder (2003). This is in order to verify that the euphemistic meaning of the data has been synchronized with the context in which the euphemistic meaning is used. Secondly, after being investigated, the 75 data are checked and validated by one of translation experts. Thus, in regard to the classification of euphemisms based on Warren (1992), in the following presented the further explanation along with the examples:

Table 3.1 The Classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub

No	Euphemism Classification			Datum
		SL	**TL**	
1.	Word Formation Devices	Compounding	Compounding	Datum 40, 54, 55, 63, 72
		Compounding	Non-Compounding	Datum 14, 18, 43, 61
		Derivation	Non-Derivation	Datum 05, 10, 27, 31, 33
		Acronym	Acronym	Datum 73
2.	Phonemic Modifications	Phonemic Replacement	Non-Phonemic Replacement	Datum 38, 41
3.	Loan Words	French	French	Datum 09
		French	Non-French	Datum 08
		Other Languages	Other Languages	Datum 68
		Other Languages	Non-Other Languages	Datum 07
4.	Semantic Innovations	Particularisation	Particularisation	Datum 19, 21, 23, 42, 50, 52, 53, 71
		Particularisation	Non-Particularisation	Datum 11, 24, 28, 39
		Metaphor	Metaphor	Datum 47, 49
		Reversal	Reversal	Datum 06
		Reversal	Non-Reversal	Datum 64
		Understatement	Understatement	Datum 01, 02, 03, 04, 15, 17, 20, 22, 26, 29, 34, 35, 36, 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 57, 62, 66, 69, 74
		Understatement	Non-Understatement	Datum 12, 13, 16, 25, 30, 32, 37, 58, 59, 67, 70, 75
		Overstatement	Non-Overstatement	Datum 56, 60, 65
	TOTAL			**75**

1. Word formation devices

In this first classification, the researcher has found three devices applied to form euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations found in *Milk* (2008) movie, they are:

1. Compounding

   It is a way to form a euphemism by combining two individually harmless words for an otherwise unacceptable term. There are 9 data classified into compounding.

   Example:

   Datum 61/ WFD-C

   SL: If we're going to beat Prop 6, we tell all of them to **come out**.

   TL : Kita ingin mengalahkan Prop 6, kita beritahu mereka semua untuk **keluar**.

   The context of the utterance is that in front of many LGBT people who were assembling to fight for their equal rights, Mr. Milk as the leader of this LGBT movement gave his motivational speech that he wanted all of LGBT people to stop hiding themselves from public, by means, to show up and tell everyone else about their identity as homosexuals. However, Mr. Milk did not directly use that expression due to the expression could possibly offend LGBT people, besides, at this moment, Mr. Milk along with LGBT people were being watched by police and anti-LGBT people, therefore, he used an indirect expression *"come out"* to disguise the implied meaning behind the expression *"come out"*.

   Moreover, *"come out"* becomes a euphemism because this neutral phrase disguises any expression which carries the meaning of "homosexuals who make public their sexual preference for the first time" (Holder, 2003). This euphemistic phrase constructed from two individually harmless and neutral words *"come"* and *"out"*. Therefore, this euphemistic phrase classified as compounding. In the target language, *"come out"* translated into non-compounding *"keluar"* due to *"come out"*

has only one meaning *"keluar"* instead of *"datang kelaur"* in the target language.

2. Derivation

Originally, English words derived from many languages, such as Latin, Greek, French and German. Derivation, thus, is the modification of derivation term to form a printable modern English. There are 5 data classified into derivation.

Example:

Datum 33/ WFD-D

SL : You see, if homosexuals are allowed their civil rights, then so would **prostitutes** or thieves or anyone else.

TL : Kalian tahu, jika homoseksual dibenarkan hak mereka makan akan ada pula hak untuk **PSK**, pencuri dan lain sebagainya.

The context of the utterance is Anita Bryant as an anti LGBT politician in a news talk show said that she could not agree with LGBT civil rights. To support her argument, she took criminal examples, such as the issues of prostitutes and thieves as the comparison for the issues of LGBT people. The word *"prostitute"* is a euphemism at that time as to cover up the explicit meaning of "to expose publicly or to offer for sale and as the replacement of *whore*" (Rawson, 1988). She avoided using unpleasant words (for example: whore or bitch) because she was speaking in front of many audiences, besides, the event was reported on TV which meant she would not expect her argument to be offensive for certain people. *"Prostitute"* classified into derivation due to the word *"prostitute"* is originally derived from the Latin *pro* (forward) and *statuere* (to set up or to place) (Rawson, 1981). In the target language, *"prostitute"* translated into non-derivation *"PSK"* due to English words are not contributed/derivated from Indonesian.

So that it is imposible to translate the derivation *"prostitute"* into the same derivation type in the target language.

3. Acronyms

It is undeniable that some euphemistic words are created in the form of acronyms. In *Milk* (2008) movie, there is only 1 data classified into this device.

Example:

Datum 74/ WFD-A

SL : Same thing with **VD**, Harvey, we put out publications..
      This is campaign literature.

TL : Sama seperti **VD**, Harvey, kami melakukan publikasi. Ini
      adalah kampanye literatur.

The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk had a public debate with John Briggs, an anti-LGBT politician. At that moment, they debated about the issue of *venereal disease* which means "a disease that is spread through sexual activity with an infected person; a sexually transmitted disease" (CALD3). Therefore, the phrase considered sensitive and inappropriate to be mentioned directly in public. Mr. Briggs decided to utter *'venereal disease'* in the form of acronym *"VD"* to cover up the complete phrase. In the target language, *"VD"* translated into the same acronym *"VD"* due to in the target language the use of acronym is familiar and often used by the target audiences.

2. **Phonemic modifications**

Phonemic modification is the form of an offensive word which is modified or altered. Phonemic modification is divided into four sub divisions. However, in *Milk* (2008) movie, there is only one modification, named phonemic replacement found by the researcher.

1. Phonemic Replacement

Rawson defines phonemic replacement as a euphemistic mispronunciation or one sound of the offensive term is replaced. There are 2 data classified into this modification.

Example:

Datum 41/ PM-PR

SL : They endorsed you for being a good businessman?

    Oh, my gosh, you really are a miracle worker.

TL : Mereka mendukungmu karena jadi pengusaha yang bagus?

    Oh, astaga, kau benar-benar berbakat.

The context of the utterance is Anne Kronenberg succeeded in finding an endorsment for Mr. Milk's cancidacy. Jones expressed his impression towards Kronnenberg by uttering "Oh, my gosh" for avoiding "Oh, my God". This attempt known as a euphemistic mispronunciation. More specifically, the word *"gosh"* is probably the most common of the many euphemisms used for *"God"*. The euphemistic word *"gosh"* used as another way of swearing without actually taking the sacred name in vain (Rawson, 1988). Besides, the use of *"gosh"* instead of *"God"* becomes an attempt used by Jones as the rejection to the existence of God. In the target language *"Oh, my gosh"* translated into non-phonemic replacement *"Oh, astaga"* due to it is hardly found the English phonemic replacement to have the same phonemic replacement version in the target language.

3. **Loan Words**

Some euphemisms can be constructed from loan words. This is because the use of foreign words makes the sensitive, offensive or harm original English words covered under the foreign words. Loan words can be from Latin, French, even Spanish. In *Milk* (2008) movie, the

researcher has found the form of loan words. More specifically, there are 2 data classified into French and there are 2 data classified into other languages.

1. French

    In *Milk* (2008) movie, there are 2 data classified into loan words from French.

    Example:

    Datum 09/ LW-F

    SL : And somewhere along the line, Jim picked up **a protégé**, a cute political kid from Wisconsin, Dick Pabich.

    TL : Dan bersamaan dengan itu, Jim bertemu dengan **seorang protégé**, anak politik yang lucu dari Wisconsin, Dick Pabich.

    The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk was on his tape recording and he described all of his LGBT people who helped him to fight against the anti LGBT's discriminations. When he described Jim and Dick, he came by saying "..Jim picked up a protégé, a cute political kid". The term *"protégé"* is a euphemism since it is a loan word from French (Warren, 1992). The term *"protégé"* in English means one protected or one under the care and protections of another who is interested in his career or future (Kellerman, 1976). Mr. Milk decided to loan a French word as to cover up the meaning of *"protégé"* above which is considered sensitive to be spoken in public in which pros and cons towards LGBT topics were everywhere. Therefore, he refused to use the English version which may be offensive, sensitive and inappropriate. In the target language, the loan word *"protégé"* translated into the same loan word *"protégé"* due to the translator do not find any difficulty on recreating euphemism for the loan word *"protégé"* in the target language.

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2. Other Languages

In *Milk* (2008) movie, there are 2 data classified into loan words from other languages outside French and Latin.

Example:

Datum 07/ LW-OL

SL : Yeah, thank you for the warm welcome to the neighborhood! **Schmuck!**

TL : Yah, terima kasih atas sambutan hangatnya! **Bedebah!**

The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk and Scott moved to Castro and he asked Scott to walk him to the shop he had just rent for their new bussiness. When they chattered in front of the shop, a new neighbor came and threatened them for if they still opened the shop, no one would let that happen and the police would pull their license because they were gays. Just right after the neighbor walked away, Mr. Milk shouted "Thank you for the warm welcome" and then Scott murmured "Schmuck". *"Schmuck"* is considered as a euphemism because it is a loan word from Yiddish (Warren, 1992). Scott refused to use the English swearing word for *"schmuck"* because he realized that they just moved in Castro and as new comers they should mind their attitute towards their neighbors. In the target language, the loan word *"schmuck"* translated into non-loan word *"bedebah"* due to the translator has found an equivalence for the loan word *"schmuck"* to be *"bedebah"* in the target language.

4. **Semantic innovations**

Euphemisms which are formed by semantic innovations causing changes in the established meanings of words and expressions. In semantic innovations, there are seven types to construct euphemisms, however, in *Milk* (2008) movie, the researcher has only found five types. The explanation and example of each type is presented below.

1. Particularisation

   Particularization is a frequently used device for creating euphemisms. This type defined as the use of a general term which is in the context being particularised to make sense. There are 12 data classified into this type.

   Example:

   Datum 12/ SI-P

   SL : **Fruit** was walking home with his trick when he got jumped. Name's Robert Hillsborough. Did you know him?

   TL : **Fruit** mau pulang kerumah, dan dia diserang. Namanya Robert Hillsborough. Kau mengenalnya?

   The context of the utterance is there was a person got killed in the Castro street. Then Mr. Milk was interrogated by one of the cops and asked whether he recognized the victim. The cop called the victim "Fruit" whose name was actually not his real name. The word *"fruit"* is a general word which means "part of a plant used as a food or which contains the seeds" (Oxford Dictionary, 2008). *"Fruit"* is particularised within the context and has a meaning of "a young unattached, highly visible, and highly social homosexual male and thus, generally known as a male homosexual." (Spears, 1981; Holder, 2003).

   The cop did not directly call the victim as "a homosexual male" instead of "fruit" due to he was speaking with Mr. Milk who was also one of LGBT people and he did not want to offend Mr. Milk. Therefore, the use of the general word *"fruit"* has covered the sensitive and offensive meaning carried on "a homosexual male ". In the target language, *"fruit"* translated into non-particularisation *"fruit"*. The translator could always translate it into particularisation *"buah"* in the target language, however, there is no euphemistic meaning carried on the word

"buah" so that the choice taken by the translator is translated the particularisation *"fruit"* into non-particularisation *"fruit"* in the target language.

2. Metaphor

As a type of euphemism, metaphor can be found in almost all kinds of texts. Metaphor defined as a very flexible mean for creating euphemisms as the only limit to the amount of metaphor is human imagination. In *Milk* (2008) movie, there are 2 data classified into this type.

Example:

Datum 48 SI-Mr

SL : Anita Bryant said that it was gay people that **brought the drought to California**.

TL : Anita Bryant bilang bahwa kaum gay lah yang **membawa kemarau ke California**.

The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk finally won the election for the senator of City and Country of San Francisco. One of news reporters interviewed him and at that moment, he tried to say that winning the election had proven that there were many people voted him because those people believe in a gay politician. He also wanted people to know that gay people did not bring bad and immoral things as Anita Bryant said.

However, he came by saying "Anita Bryant said that it was gay people that brought the drought to California.". The expression *"brought the drought to California"* is a euphemistic expression classified into metaphor type. It is due to the expression *"brought the drought to California"* has disguised the implied meaning which is considered more offensive and harm to be mentioned in public by a metaphorical way. Mr. Milk used this euphemistic expression because he was speaking in front of TV-live reporting in which people from his side and

people from Bryant's side were watching. That is way he refused to use any other unpleasant or offensive expressions.

In the target language, *"brought the drought to California"* translated into metaphor *"membawa kemarau ke California"* due to the function of metaphor in English and Indonesian is much same so that there is no difficulty in translating the metaphor in the source into the metaphor in the target language.

3. Reversal (Irony)

Reversal can be often found in cases where a person expresses "something bad" by referring to it with its opposite. Reversals are euphemisms which are usually carefully planned and like many euphemisms, are extremely context dependent. There are 2 data classified into this type.

Example:

Datum 06 SI-R

SL : Yeah, thank you for **the warm welcome** to the
    neighborhood!

TL : Yah, terima kasih atas **sambutan hangatnya**!

The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk and Scott moved to Castro and he asked Scott to walk him to the shop he had just rent for their new business. When they chattered in front of the shop, a new neighbor came and threatened them for if they still opened the shop, no one would let that happen and the police would pull their license because they were gays. Just right after the neighbor walked away, Mr. Milk shouted "Thank you for the warm welcome" which actually did not even refer to the real warm welcome instead of the opposite. Mr. Milk decided to use the opposite concept because he realized that he just moved in Castro and as a new comer, he should mind his attitude towards his neighbors. The reversal *"the warm welcome"* translated into the same reversal *"sambutan*

hangatnya" in the target language due to both English and Indonesian have the same function of reversal so that there is no difficulty in translating reversal in the source into the reversal in the target language as the way to construct a euphemism.

4. Understatement (litotes)

It is a statement that describes something in a way that makes it seem less important, serious, bad than it really is. In *Milk* (2008), there are 35 data classified into this type.

Example:

1. **Datum 02/ SI-U**

SL : If I was speaking to **a slightly hostile audience** or a
     mostly straight one, I might break the tension with a joke.

TL : Jika aku bicara didepan **audien yang kurang bersahabat**
     atau katakanlah bukan Gay, aku gunakan gurauan untuk
     mengatasi ketegangan.

The context of the utterance is that as Mr. Milk made his last speech on tape recording, he talked about the time when he and the other LGBT people were being discriminated. He mentioned those people who had discriminated him by saying *"a slightly hostile audience"*. The use of this euphemistic expression classified into understatement type because *"a slightly hostile audience"* is considered less bad and negative than it really is. Mr. Milk obviously avoided to use expressions such as a rude audience, a cruel audience or even just a hostile audience for he would not mean to offend a certain group of people. In the target language, the understatement *"a slightly hostile audience"* translated into the understatement *"audien yang kurang bersahabat"* due to both English and Indonesian have the same function of understatement as one of ways to construct euphemism words/expressions. So that the translator

did not find any big problem in translating the understatement type of euphemism in the target language.

2. Datum 57/ SI-U

SL : Harvey, what does Dan White do for you? Really, politically. / He intrigues me. I think he may be **one of us**.

TL : Harvey, apa yang Dan White lakukan untukmu? Secara politik. / Dia membuatku tertarik. Kurasa dia **salah satu dari kita**.

The context of the utterance is that Mr. White had a personal talk with Mr. Milk, after that all of Mr. Milk fellows wondered what would Mr. White do this time to stop Mr. Milk from being a candidate on the election because Mr. White did not want LGBT-movement to continue their fight through politics. They asked Mr. Milk what did just happen. Mr. Milk said "He intrigues me. I think he may be one of us. The expression *"one of us"* is a euphemistic expression as to cover up the explicit meaning of a person with similar tastes and manners (Holder, 2003). Thus, in other words, Mr. Milk understated the explicit meaning of a person with similar tastes and manners into *"one of use"* which caused the expression to be less bad. In the target language, the understatement expression *"one of us"* translated into the same understatement *"salah satu dari kita"* due to both English and Indonesian have the same function of understatement as one of ways to construct euphemism words/expressions. So that the translator did not find any big problem in translating the understatement type of euphemism in the target language.

5. Overstatement (hyperbole)

In the case of overstatement, it is when someone describes or explains something in a way that makes it seem more important

or serious than it really is. In *Milk* (2008), there are 3 data classified into this type.

Example:

Datum 56/ SI-O

SL : Harvey, what does Dan White do for you? Really, politically. / He **intrigues me**. I think he may be one of us.

TL : Harvey, apa yang Dan White lakukan untukmu? Secara politik. / Dia **membuatku tertarik**. Kurasa dia salah satu dari kita.

The context of the utterance is that Mr. White had a personal talk with Mr. Milk, after that all of Mr. Milk fellows wondered what would Mr. White do this time to stop Mr. Milk from participating on the election because Mr. White did not want LGBT-movement continuing their fight through politics. They asked Mr. Milk what did just happen. Mr. Milk said "He intrigues me. I think he may be one of us. The word *"intrigue"* is a euphemism as to cover up the implied meaning of a clandestine sexual relationship (Holder, 2003). The use of *"intrigue"* classified into overstatement since Mr. White actually did not mean to trick Mr. Milk by visiting him except Mr. White came to talk politically to Mr. Milk about the election. Mr. Milk overstated his utterance by using the word *"intrigue"* in order to make this case more important and serious than it really is, so that all of his fellows could be more ready for the election time. In the target language, however, the overstatement expression *"he intrigues me"* translated into non-overstatement *"dia membuatku tertarik"* due to the translator has considered that if the overstatement in the source is translated into its overstatement version in the target language, the euphemistic expression will not be rendered. In other words, the overstatement version in the target language

may be offensive and unacceptable so that the translator has chosen to understate the expression *"he intrigues me"* into *"dia membuatku tertarik"* instead of overstate the expression into "dia menggodaku"

2. The translation techniques and the intended meaning analysis of the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk (2008)* movie's English into Indonesian fansub

From the analysis of the translation techniques and the intended meaning, the researcher has found out that there are ten techniques used by the translator to translate euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub. The techniques are literal, generalization, modulation, variation, established equivalent, pure borrowing, deletion, natural borrowing, linguistic compression, amplification. While, in the term of the intended meaning carried on euphemisms in the source translated into the target language there are some levels, they are level 0 translated into level 0, level 1 translated into level 0, level 1 translated into level 1, level 1 deleted in the target language, level 2 translated into level 0, level 2 translated into level 2, level 2 deleted in the target language, level 3 translated into level 0, level 3 translated into level 3, and level 4 translated into level 0. In the following presented the further explanation together with its examples:

Table 3.2 The translation techniques and the intended meaning analysis of the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub

No	Translation Technique	Intended meaning		Datum Number
		SL	TL	
1.	Literal	Level 1	Level 0	Datum 21, 23, 69
		Level 2	Level 0	Datum 35, 72
		Level 2	Level 2	Datum 57, 61
		Level 3	Level 0	Datum 36, 43

		Level 3	Level 3	Datum 06, 26, 44, 47, 48, 49, 58, 66
2.	Generalization	Level 1	Level 0	Datum 10, 16, 17, 19, 20, 45, 51, 63
		Level 2	Level 0	Datum 18, 27
		Level 3	Level 0	Datum 55
		Level 4	Level 0	Datum 22
3.	Modulation	Level 1	Level 0	Datum 28, 40, 50, 75
		Level 2	Level 0	Datum 39, 56
		Level 3	Level 3	Datum 02
4.	Variation	Level 0	Level 0	Datum 01
		Level 1	Level 0	Datum 59
		Level 1	Level 1	Datum 08
		Level 2	Level 2	Datum 14
		Level 3	Level 0	Datum 64
		Level 4	Level 0	Datum 25, 31
5.	Established Equivalent	Level 0	Level 0	Datum 07, 33, 37, 41
		Level 2	Level 0	Datum 52, 53
		Level 3	Level 0	Datum 71
6.	Pure Borrowing	Level 0	Level 0	Datum 03
		Level 1	Level 1	Datum 42, 62
		Level 2	Level 0	Datum 68
		Level 2	Level 2	Datum 73
		Level 3	Level 0	Datum 11
		Level 3	Level 3	Datum 09
7.	Deletion	Level 1	(deleted)	Datum 12, 24, 38
		Level 2	(deleted)	Datum 32, 60, 65
8.	Natural Borrowing	Level 0	Level 0	Datum 34
		Level 1	Level 0	Datum 67
		Level 1	Level 1	Datum 15, 54
		Level 2	Level 0	Datum 74
		Level 3	Level 3	Datum 46
9.	Linguistic Compression	Level 0	Level 0	Datum 05
		Level 1	Level 0	Datum 04
		Level 3	Level 0	Datum 30, 70
10.		Level 3	Level 3	Datum 29
11.	Amplification	Level 2	Level 0	Datum 13
Total				**75**

a. Literal

It is a translation technique by translating the word or expression of the source language literally word-by-word (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 17 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels of the 7 data from the source into the target language are level 1 translated into 0, 2 translated into 0, 2 translated into 2, 3 translated into 0 and 3 translated into 3.

Example:

1. **Datum 35/ SI-U/ L/ L2-L0**

   SL : ..it doesn't matter, you just leave. And **you are not sick**, and you are not wrong and God does not hate you.

   TL : ..tidak masalah, kau pergi saja. Dan **kau tidak sakit**, kau tidak bersalah dan tuhan tidak membencimu.

   The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk got a call from a young boy who told Mr. Milk that his parents had just known that he was a gay and they were going to send him to the hospital. Mr. Milk suggested him to leave his home and told him that he was not sick. *"Sick"* is defined as ill; likely to vomit; (of) bored with or annoyed about.. (Oxford Dictionary, 2008). This word is a euphemism since it is functioned to cover up the negative connotations such as mentally ill; pertaining to a delight in horror; sexual perversions, or the plight of the physically handicapped (Spears, 1981).

   The translator literally translates *"sick"* into *"sakit"* which is in the target language, *"sakit"* defined as *"berasa tidak nyaman di tubuh atau bagian tubuh krn menderita sesuatu (demam, sakit perut, dsb)"* (KBBI). Thus, it can be realized that the translator has successfully translated a euphemistic expression *"..you just leave. And you are not sick"* into a euphemistic expression *"..kau pergi saja. Dan kau tidak sakit"*. It is because in the euphemistic word *"sakit"*, the target audiences will find the general and neutral connotation.

The intended meaning of the word *"sick"* in the source language can be understood that the speaker, as the first party, in this occasion is a gay talking to the second party who is also a gay, the term *"sick"* then falls into *hint* (level 2) due to the second party has fully understood the euphemistic word *"sick"* as mentally ill; pertaining to a delight in horror; sexual perversions, or the plight of the physically handicapped (Spears, 1981). However, in the target language, *"sick"* translated into *"sakit"* falls into level 0 or the speaker's literal meaning due to *"sakit"* in the target language only understood as *"berasa tidak nyaman di tubuh atau bagian tubuh krn menderita sesuatu (demam, sakit perut, dsb)" (*KBBI) . Then, it may be difficult to understand the intended meaning of *"sick"* in the target language *"sakit"* without knowing the context and with having less understanding related to LGBT terms.

2. **Datum 36/ SI-U/ L/ L3-L0**

    SL : Hope for a better place to come into if **the pressures** at home are too great.

    TL : Harapan untuk tempat yang lebih baik di datangi jika **tekanan** di rumah terlalu berat.

The context of the utterance is that Mr. Milk, in the moment of protesting for gay rights, he had made speeches in front of many allies and LGBT people and assured them that they could not be quiet any longer and that there was a hope for them. He said "hope for a better place to come into if the pressures at home are too great".

The expression *"the pressures"* is a euphemism because it covers up the burden of physical or mental distress (Merriam Webster) as the implicit meaning, besides, *"pressure"* is a euphemism as the replacement for *"torture"* which sounds more harmful and sensitive for LGBT people who were at that time being tortured instead of just pressured by the anti LGBT people (Holder, 2003).

The translator literally translates the euphemistic expression *"the pressure"* into *"tekanan"* which is in the target language, *"tekanan"*

defined as *desakan yang kuat; paksaan; keadaan tidak menyenangkan yg umumnya merupakan beban batin* (KBII). Thus, it can be understood that the translator has translated the euphemistic expression *"the pressures"* in the source language into the same euphemistic expression *"tekanan"* in the target language since *"tekanan"* in the target language has euphemized *"siksaan"* which sounds more offensive and sensitive.

In the source language, *"pressure"* classified into level 3 or the manipulation level because Mr. Milk as a gay activist spoke up in front of LGBT people and non-LGBT people, he used *"pressure"* as a manipulation in order to make the third party (non-LGBT people) understand the word *"pressure"* literally but the word *"pressure"* differently functioned by Mr. Milk to be understood by the second party (LGBT people) as *"torture"* which means that LGBT people were being not only pressured but brutally arrested and tortured. However, in the target language, *"pressure"* translated into *"tekanan"* which falls into level 0 due to *"tekanan"* by the target audiences literally as the condition where a person being physically or psychologically pressured by others.

b. Generalization

It is a translation technique by using a term which is more general or neutral in the target language. This technique is the opposite of particularization technique (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 12 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels on the 12 data from the source into the target language are level 1 translated into 0, 2 translated into 0, 3 translated into 0 and 4 translated into 0.

Example:

1. **Datum 22/ SI-U/ G/ L4-L0**

    SL : David was **a rich old queen** who had brought the biggest gay magazine,..

TL : David adalah **orang tua kaya** yang membeli majalah gay terbesar,..

The context of the utterance is that as Mr. Milk made his last speech on tape recording, he rewound his memories to the time when he and Scott visited David Goodstein, one of top gays in San Francisco to ask for his support. Mr. Milk described who was David Goodstein by saying "David was a rich old queen who brought the biggest gay magazine,..".

The word *"queen"* is a euphemism to cover up the term an older man playing the female role or affecting effeminate mannerisms or dress. Nowadays, a male homosexual who plays the female part,.. (Holder, 2003; Rawson, 1981). *"Queen"* used as the euphemism version for *"an older male homosexual"* instead of other words such as *"king/princess"* because *"queen"* represents an older male homosexual whose act is more graceful like a queen. *The word "queen"* falls into level 4 in the source language due to in the context of the utterance, this intended word requires the hearers' background knowledge to be understood. More specifically, *"a rich old queen"* is the speaker's attempt in the term of euphemization functioned to cover up and disguise the real meaning of *"an old male homosexual"* which sounds more offensive.

"A rich old queen" translated into *"orang tua kaya"* which is in the target language fallen into level 0 due to the target audiences do not need to have a background knowledge regarding what is the real meaning behind the expression *"a rich old queen"*. Also due to *"queen"* which is translated into *"orang"* defined as *"manusia (dl arti khusus); individu; insan; pribadi; sosok"* (KBBI, Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia) *"orang"* becomes easily understood by the target audiences. In addition, the term *"queen"* generalized by the translator into *"orang"* because if the euphemism *"queen"* is literally translated into *"ratu"*, it will be inappropriate towards social cultures in the target language due to the word *"ratu"* cannot be used to represent *"an older male homosexual"* but *"a woman who rules a royal palace"*, that is why the euphemistic

expression *"a rich old queen"* has been leveled down by the translator into *"orang tua kaya"* by using generalization technique. As the result, it also can be understood that the translator has successfully transferred a euphemistic expression *"a rich old queen"* into a euphemistic expression *"orang tua kaya"*.

2. **Datum 45/ SI-U/ G/ L1-L0**

   SL : Does this mean, as **many straights** are concerned, maybe the gays are taking over San Francisco?

   TL : Apa ini berarti, seperti yang dikhawatirkan **banyak orang**, mungkin kaum gay mengambil alih San Francisco?

   The context of the utterance is that there was a female reporter interviewing Mr. Milk who was at that time officially selected as a supervisor by saying "Does this mean, as many straights are concerned, maybe the gays are taking over San Francisco?". The word *"straight"*, the same as *"square"* is a euphemism which means a prude; a person who follows the rules and the replacement for *"heterosexuals"* (Holder, 2003). The euphemistic word *"straight"* considered indirect which by using this word instead of *"heterosexual"* has refused to categorize a group of people based on its sexual orientation which is considered taboo and sensitive.

   The euphemistic expression *"many straights"* is translated by the translator into *"banyak orang"* which is in the target language the word *"orang"* defined as *"manusia (dl arti khusus); individu; insan; pribadi; sosok"* (KBBI, Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia). The translator has decided to generalize *"many straights"* into *"banyak orang"* because the translator does not want to present the literal versions of *"many straights"* such as *"orang-orang yang lurus"* or *"orang-orang yang normal"* due to the translator does not want to draw the target audiences' perspective about LGBT people so that there will be no judgment of who is the right and who is the wrong one. So that the translator has successfully translated the euphemistic expression *"many straights"* into the same euphemistic

expression *"banyak orang"* since *"banyak orang"* sounds neutral in the target language.

Moreover, the intended meaning carried on the expression *"many straights"* falls into level 1 due to the expression (which is categorized as a certain term used by LGBT people) actually comes from a very general word and people can easily understand the word. However after being used in the level 1, the meaning is changed and it requires the second party's knowledge regarding LGBT terms to fully understand the intended meaning of the expression. However, in the target language, the translated version *"banyak orang"* falls into level 0 due to the target audiences do not need to have any background knowledge regarding LGBT terms in understanding the expression *"banyak orang"* which already becomes general expression and carried a literal meaning.

c. Modulation

It is a translation technique by changing the focus, cognitive elements or the point of view of the source language either lexically or structurally (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 7 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels of the 7 data from the source into the target language are level 1 translated into 0, 2 translated into 0 and 3 translated into 3.

Example:

1. Datum 39/ SI-P/ M/ L2-L0

SL : How do you know she's not **a plant** for Rick Stokes?

TL : Bagaimana kau bisa tahu dia bukan **orangnya** Rick Stokes?

The context of the utterance is that soon after Scott stopped volunteering for the LGBT-movement led by Mr. Milk, a new volunteer named Anne Kronenberg was chosen by Mr. Milk. However, he was being protested by his friends because they never worked with a girl, especially a lesbian before. And then Mr. Milk convinced them by telling some positivity about Anne. When Anne started to inform important

news she just got, one of Mr. Milk's friends asked a question to Mr. Milk in a low voice, "how do you know she's not a plant for Rick Stokes?".

The expression *"a plant"* is a euphemism to cover up an item introduced editorially into a periodical for promotional or political purposes (Holder, 2003). In other words, *"plant"* can be interpreted as an item or a person sent politically to stalk its rival. *"Plant"* used by the speaker to euphemize the expressions such as *"right hand"* and *"spy"*.

The euphemistic expression *"a plant"* is translated into *"orangnya"* which can be realized that the translator has structurally changed the focus of the source language *"a plant"* which is classified into noun phrase to be personal pronoun *"orangnya"* in the target language by using modulation technique. The intended meaning of the euphemistic expression *"a plant"* falls into level 2 or the hint level because there are only the first and the second parties taking about a certain thing where the expression *"a plant"* used by the first party and the second party can be automatically understand the expression. *"A plant"* may only be understood by certain people (in this case only LGBT people) and the expression *"a plant"* may also carry different meanings if it is found in general dictionaries. In the target language, the expression translated into *"orangnya"* which falls into level 0 since *"orangnya"* literally defined as "*manusia (dl arti khusus); anak buah (bawahan)"* (KBBI). Moreover, instead of *"anak buah"*, the expression *"orangnya"* is considered more neutral to be mentioned so that there will be no one feeling offended because of the expressions such as *"anak buah, bawahan* or *mata-mata"*. Thus, it can be concluded that the translator has translated a euphemistic expression in the source language into a euphemistic expression in the target language.

2. **Datum 40/ WFD-C/ M/ L1-L0**

   SL : Plus, **she's the right price**, and she's got bigger balls than anybody else in here.

TL : Ditambah lagi, **dia sewanya murah** dan dialah yang paling bernyali diantara kita semua.

The context of the utterance is that soon after Scott stopped volunteering for the LGBT-movement led by Mr. Milk, a new volunteer named Anne Kronenberg was chosen by Mr. Milk. However, he was being protested by his friends because they never worked with a girl, especially a lesbian before. And then Mr. Milk convinced them by telling some positivity about Anne. He also added the expression "Plus, she's the right price". The expression *"right price"* is a euphemism as to cover up unpleasantly explicit expressions such as cheap, inexpensive, or low price. Besides, *"right price"* sounds less bad to be mentioned in public.

The translator translates the euphemistic expression *"she's the right price"* into *"dia sewanya murah"* which can be understood that the translator has structurally changed the focus in the target language. This change makes the euphemistic expression *"she's the right price"* to be non-euphemistic expression *"dia sewanya murah"* due to *"sewanya murah"* defined as *"sewa: pemakaian sesuatu dengan membayar uang,* and *murah: ekonomis; gampang; mudah"* (KBBI, Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia) so that instead of carring the neutral connotation, *"sewanya murah"* in the target language has negative and sensitive connotations referring to prostitutions.

The intended meaning of the expression *"the right price"* classified into level 1 due to this expression used by an LGBT person as a certain expression which will only be understood by the second party who is also an LGBT person too. In other words, even though *"the right price"* comes from general words, the expression can have a different meaning depending on who has used the expression. In the target language, the expression translated into *"sewanya murah"* which its intended meaning falls into level 0 because by hearing *"dia sewanya murah"*, the target audiences do not need to hardly think of the intended meaning of the expression. By means, the expression can be understood by not only

LGBT people but most people and to understand it, people do not need to have a background knowledge regarding LGBT terms.

d. Variation

It is a translation technique by changing the linguistic or paralinguistic elements which effect the aspects of linguistic variation. For example, the changing of textual tone, style, geographical dialect, and social dialect (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 7 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels of the 7 data from the source into the target language are level 0 translated into 0, 1 translated into 0, 1 translated into 1, 2 translated into 2, 3 translated into 0 and 4 translated into 0.

Example:

1. Datum 14/ WFD-C/ V/ L2-L2

SL : What do you do, **trick up** on Polk Street? / If I need the cash.

TL : Apa yang kau lakukan, **mangkal** di Polk Street?/ Jika aku butuh uang.

The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk and his team walked along the Castro street to collect supports from people for voting Mr. Milk as Supervisor in the San Francisco City election, and then Mr. Milk met a group of boys identified as LGBT people. He asked them to vote him in the election, but only one of those boys stayed while the other ignored and left. Cleve Jones was the name of the boy. Mr. Milk promised some good changes for LGBT people just if Jones wanted to support and vote him. Unfortunately, Jones refused and decided to go. When Jones walked away, Mr. Milk shouted 'What do you do, trick up on Polk Street?'. The expression *"trick up"* is a euphemistic expression to cover up and disguise other unpleasant expressions related to an activity of offering sex in order to earn money (Rawson, 1981).

The expression *"trick up"* falls into level 2 due to its intended meaning can only be understood by the LGBT community and the

expression may not be found in any dictionary or may be found with different meanings, besides, both Mr. Milk (as the first party) and Jones (as the second party) are LGBT people, so that Jones could easily understand the expression *"trick up"* spoken by Mr. Milk because they have the same way to express their feelings through LGBT terms such as *"trick up"*. In the target language, *"trick up"* translated into *"mangkal"* which the intended meaning also falls into level 2. It is because the word *"mangkal"* also often used by certain groups/ people as their own term to cover up other unpleasant expressions related to an activity of offering sex in order to earn money (Rawson, 1981). In another dictionary *"mangkal"* defined as *"berhenti; mengambil tempat (untuk berjualan, menunggu penumpang, dsb): pedagang kaki lima seenaknya saja -- di tepi jalan"* (KBBI) which is totally different with the intended meaning of *"mangkal"* used by LGBT people.

However, the translator's choice to use variation technique in translating *""trick up"* into *"mangkal"* related to the utterance *"Apa yang kamu lakukan, mangkal di Polk Street?"* in the target language has implied negative and unpleasant connotations because *"mangkal"* related to social cultures in the target language refers to those who illegally sell products in streets. The products can be foods or services even prostitutions which are considered as low-cost products. Therefore, as the result, this causes a euphemistic expression in the source language is translated into a non-euphemistic expression in the target language.

2. **Datum 25/ SI-U/ V/ L4-L0**

    SL : But only a few votes shy of my becoming the first big eared, cock-sucking, **queer as a three-dollar-bill-man** to be elected to public office.

    TL : Cuman beberapa suara telah membuatku malu, seperti pecundang, **homo murah**, diplih untuk kantor publik.

    The context of the utterance is when Mr. Milk made his last speech on the tape recording, he told that on his first election he failed because

of only few votes he got. He expressed his reaction to this failure by calling himself as "the first big eared cock-sucking, queer as a three-dollar-bill-man". *"Queer"* used as the replacement for homosexual and almost always of males (Rawson, 1988) and *"a three-dollar-bill-man"* implies a homosexual male (Spears, 1981). In the source language, the expression *"queer as a three-dollar-bill-man"* is euphemism because the expression sounds less sensitive and bad to be mentioned in public.

The translator translates the euphemistic expression *"queer as a three-dollar-bill-man"* into *"homo murah"*. The translator has chosen *"homo murah"* because the euphemistic expression *"queer as a three-dollar-bill-man"* has been contradictory towards the society in the target language, besides, it will be strange and unfamiliar if *"queer as a three-dollar-bill-man"* literally translated due to the social culture in the target language does not have any term related to *"three dollar bill"*.

However, the choice of *"homo"* is offensive to be mentioned because in the target language, *"homo"* is understood as undesirable towards religions and social cultures. In other words, in the target language it is hardly found the euphemism for *"queer"* since the phenomenon of LGBT itself is taboo and rejected. Then the choice of *"murah"* defined as *lebih rendah dr harga yg berlaku di pasaran, ekonomis; gampang; mudah"* (KBBI, Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia) also implies a negative connotation in the target language that a product can be easily bought in a cheap cost. That is why the connotation of *"homo murah"* becomes negative and unpleasant. In the end, it can be realized that the euphemistic expression in the source language has been translated into the non-euphemistic expression in the target language.

The intended meaning of *"queer as a three-dollar-bill-man"* falls into level 4 because Mr. Milk has used the expression as his euphemistic code to disguise the real meaning behind the expression in front of many people (whether LGBT or non-LGBT people). The third person (in this occasion is non-LGBT people) cannot directly understand

the expression without doing any research regarding the story behind the expression. In the target language, however, *"homo murah"* falls into level 0 due to the expression *"homo murah"* does not come from any euphemistic code but carries the literal meaning as what have been intended in the expression *"queer as a three-dollar-bill-man"*. By means, the target audiences do not have to do any research because they can be easily, directly and literally understand *"homo murah"*.

e. Established Equivalent

It is a translation technique by using a term or expression which has been commonly used and recognized as an equivalent in the target language (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 7 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels of the 7 data from the source into the target language are level 0 translated into 0, 2 translated into 0 and 3 translated into 0.

Example:

1. Datum 33/ WFD-D/ EE/ L0-L0

SL : You see, if homosexuals are allowed their civil rights, then so would **prostitutes** or thieves or anyone else.

TL : Kalian tahu, jika homoseksual dibenarkan hak mereka, maka akan ada pula hak untuk **PSK** pencuri dan lain sebagainya.

The context of the utterance is that one of anti LGBT politicians, named Anita Bryant, in the event of a political debate said that she could not agree with LGBT civil rights. To support her argument, she took criminal examples, such as the issues of prostitutes and thieves as the comparison for the issues of LGBT. In the source language, *"prostitute"* sounds more acceptable and smooth to be mentioned in public instead of *"whore"*. She avoided to use unpleasant words because she was speaking in front of many audiences, besides, the event was also reported on TV which meant she would not expect her argument to be offensive towards certain people.

Moreover, the expression *'prostitute',* which is a euphemism at that time, comes from the Latin *pro* (forward) and *statuere* (to set up or to place) and happens as to cover up and disguise the act of exposing publicly or offering for sale (Rawson, 1981). The expression *"prostitutes"* falls into level 0 since *"prostitutes"* is a general expression and understood by people (LGBT and non-LGBT people). In other words, even if the expression spoken by non-LGBT people, they fully understand the meaning as well as people from the LGBT community, they also fully understand the meaning of the expression *"prostitutes"* the way non-LGBT understand it.

The translator translates the euphemistic expression *"prostitutes"* into *"PSK"* which falls into level 0 in the target language. It is because *"PSK"* is a general expression used by everybody (both LGBT and non-LGBT people). They literally understand the meaning of the expression. By means, words/expressions which fall into level 0 carring the conventional meaning of the words/expressions used by the speaker that can be also conventionally understood by the hearers.

"PSK" considered as an euphemistic expression and an equivalent euphemism to the readers in the target language due to the fact that the expression *'PSK''* is smoother than the expression *'pelacur'.* Moreover, in the target language, *"PSK"* becomes a euphemism because it is the acronym for *"pekerja seks komersial"* in which *"PSK"* sounds more indirect and blur than the full sentence *"pekerja seks komersial".* Therefore, it can be understood that the translator has successfully translated a euphemistic expression *"prostitutes"* into a euphemistic expression *"PSK"* in the target language.

2. **Datum 71/ SI-P/ EE/ L3-L0**

   SL : And how do you teach homosexuality? It's like **French**?

   TL : Dan bagaimana kau mengajarkan homoseksualitas? Apa seperti **bahasa Perancis**?

The context of the utterance is that Mr. Milk was in a public debate with Mr. Briggs, his rival. They debated about pros and cons related to LGBT-movement. Speaking of the sensitive topics, they tried to debate one another without using offensive and unpleasant expressions. It was due to they were being watched publicly by reporters and audiences. As proved by Mr. Milk who preferred to say "And how do you teach homosexuality? It's like French?" to express his madness of being blamed by Mr. Briggs. *"French"* is a euphemism used by the English as to cover up anything which they consider bogus, over-rated, illegal, immoral, or otherwise undesirable (Holder, 2003). In the source language, "*French*" chosen to euphemize other expressions considered immoral, undesirable and illegal related to same sex activities.

The word *"French"* falls into level 3 due to the word is actually very general but being adopted to be functioned differently by Mr. Milk (the LGBT speaker) when he speaks to Mr. Briggs (the non-LGBT hearer). People in general understand *"French"* but they just do not realize that there is a manipulation behind the use of the word. Mr. Milk has tried to convince others that his utterance is acceptable because he has used very common and general words/expressions but the word *"French"* inside of the utterance functioned by Mr. Milk to be understood differently by Mr. Briggs as anything which is considered bogus, over-rated, illegal, immoral, or otherwise undesirable. In the target language, *"French"* translated into *"bahasa Perancis"* which falls into level 0 because the expression *"bahasa Perancis"* is understood by the target audiences conventionally. In other words, in the target language, *"bahasa Perancis"* has no such implied meanings related to anything which they consider bogus, over-rated, illegal, immoral, or otherwise undesirable.

The translator translates *"French"* into *"bahasa Perancis"*. This established equivalent technique used by the translator because in the target language, it is hardly found the euphemism for *"French"* which implies the same meaning like in the source language. That is why

"bahasa Perancis" chosen by the translator to be the translated version for *"French"*. In the target language, *"bahasa"* defined as *"perkataan-perkataan yg dipakai oleh suatu bangsa (suku bangsa, negara, daerah, dsb);"* (KBBI). Since there is no negative connotation in the expression *"bahasa Perancis"*, it can be known that the translator has translated a euphemism *"French"* into a euphemism in the target language. However, the targeted readers will not get the implied meaning of *"French"* in the expression *"bahasa Perancis"* because besides the expression *"bahasa Perancis"* in the target language does not carry the implied meaning like *"French"* in the target language, the context of utterance and *"bahasa Perancis"* in the target language is unrelated to one another.

f. Pure Borrowing

It is a translation technique of borrowing by purely taking the word from the source language without changing the word in the target language (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 7 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels of the 7 data from the source into the target language are level 0 translated into 0, 1 translated into 1, 2 translated into 0, 2 translated into 2, 3 translated into 0 and 3 translated into 3.

Example:

Datum 09/ LW-F/ B-PB/ L3-L3

SL : ..Jim picked up **a protégé,** a cute political kid from Wisconsin,..

TL : ..Jim bertemu dengan seorang **protégé,** anak politik yang lucu dari Wisconsin,.

The context of the utterance is Mr. Milk was on his tape recording and he described all of his LGBT people who helped him to fight against the anti LGBT people's discriminations. When he described Jim and Dick, he came by saying "..Jim picked up a protégé, a cute political kid..". The term *"protégé"* is a euphemism since it is loaned from French (Warren, 1992). The term means one protected or one under the care and

protections of another who is interested in his career or future (Kellerman, 1976). The attempt of loaning a French *"protégé"* to be a euphemism in the source language is because the speaker did not want to directly use the English version for *"protégé"* which may sound more sensitive and negative to be uttered.

The intended meaning of *"protégé"* classified into level 3 due to this French word is loaned to be functioned by Mr. Milk (the LGBT speaker) as a manipulation. More specifically, he has used a foreign word to express something considered sensitive to be mentioned directly in front of public (where non-LGBT even anti-LGBT are there too) in order to protect himself along with other LGBT people from being arrested and persecuted because of what they have done.

By applying pure borrowing technique, a euphemism *"protégé"* still becomes a euphemism in the target language. The translator has chosen to purely borrow the word *"protégé"* in the target language because the difficulty faced by the translator in finding the euphemistic word/expression in the target language for the word *"protégé"*. This choice has automatically made, firstly, the intended meaning in the target language also falls into level 3 because the word *"protégé"* is also foreign word in the target language, secondly, the euphemism in the source language translated into the euphemism in the target language. It is due to the translator purely borrows *"protégé"* in the target language and thus, the target audiences can always understand the intended meaning of the euphemism *"protégé"* by searching it on dictionaries.

g. Omission/ Deletion

It is a technique by omitting redundancy and repetition that is characteristic of the source language in order to avoid over-translation Ayora (in Molina & Albir, 2002: 504). Omission is also defined as the unjustifiable suppression of elements in the source text and considered to be translation error Delisle (in Molina &

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Albir, 2002: 505). There are 6 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels of the 6 data from the source into the target language are level 1 deleted in the target language and level 2 deleted in the target language.

Example:

Datum 12/ SI-U/ Dl/ L1-[Deleted]

SL : Fruit was walking home with **his trick** when he got jumped.

TL : Fruit mau pulang kerumah, dan dia diserang.

The context of the utterance is there was a person got killed mysteriously in the Castro Street. At that time, Mr. Milk was there with some cops and he was interrogated by one of the cops about if Mr. Milk did recognize the victim or not. The cop explained that before had been found died, the victim walked the street with "his trick". In the source language, *"trick"* considered a euphemism due to the word covers up the use of offensive expressions related to a casual (non-paying) male homosexual partner (Spears, 1981). The intended meaning of the word *"trick"* classified into level 1 because the word is very general but it is used differently (as an LGBT term) by the first party which may be understood by the second party and the third party as what have been mentioned by Spears, 1981 "to cover up the use of offensive expressions related to a casual (non-paying) male homosexual partner" only if they have a background knowledge regarding LGBT terms. The intended meaning of the word *"trick"* may not be understood by those who have no deep understanding related to the LGBT life and terms.

In translating the source language, the euphemistic expression *"his trick"* is deleted or not translated by the translator in the target language. By deleting the euphemistic expression *"his trick"* of the source language in the target language, there happens two possibilities, firstly, the euphemistic expression causes the whole meaning of the utterance changed and secondly, the euphemistic expression does not change the whole meaning of the utterance. In this case, *"his trick"* of the utterance

"Fruit was walking home with his trick when he got jumped" has definitely changed the whole meaning of the sentence because *"his trick"* itself which causes Fruit got killed due to anti LGBT people in the USA in the 1970's era arrested LGBT couples. Thus, the absent of the euphemistic expression *"his trick"* in the target language has automatically caused the intended meaning is not rendered or also, in other words, the intended meaning of the source language has totally changed. The attempt by deleting euphemisms of the source language in the target language done by the translator because the translator finds difficulties on how to present the euphemisms from the source into the target language which are familiar and common to the target audiences and do not break the social cultures in the target language.

h. Natural Borrowing

It is a translation technique of borrowing by taking the word from the source language and naturalizing its adjustment of spelling rules in the target language (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 6 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels of the 6 data from the source into the target language are level 0 translated into 0, 1 translated into 0, 1 translated into 1, 2 translated into 0 and 3 translated into 3.

Example:

Datum 15/ SI-U/ B-NB/ L1-L1

SL : But I'm a little bit more selective about **my clients** than you are.

TL : Tapi aku sedikit selektif soal **klienku** daripada dirimu sendiri.

The context of the utterance is Cleve Jones, the man who refused to support Mr. Milk's campaign started to go when Mr. Milk asked him about did he trick up on Polk Street, then Jones reacted by telling him he did it only if he needed the cash and he was always selective about his clients. Due to he had just met Mr. Milk and they had not been close to one another, he used the euphemistic expression *"my clients"*. The

expression *"my clients"* is used as a catchall term for covering up variety of less-speakable relationships (Rawson, 1981). Moreover, in the source language, *"my clients"* sounds more less important and less sensitive to be mentioned in public in which the euphemistic expression does not refer to inappropriate relationships instead of general and neutral relationships.

The intended meaning of the expression *"my clients"* falls into level 1 due to in the conversation, there are only Mr. Milk and Jones (they are LGBT people) where the skeaker has uttered the LGBT expression *"my clients"* which is only used for LGBT people but the expression is actually categorized as a very general expression for people in general. That why for people in general who want to fully understand the intended meaning of the expression *"my clients"* they have to find it specifically on dictionaries of LGBT terms. In the target language, *"my clients"* translated into *"klienku"* falls also into level 1 because the expression *"klienku"* also a very general expression to be used in any context of utterances but thus, the expression used as an LGBT term which can be understood only if the hearer has a backgroung knowledge and good understanding regarding the LGBT life and terms.

In translating the euphemistic expression, the translator has naturally borrowed *"my clients"* into *"klienku"* in the target language because the target audiences are already familiar with the term *"klien"*, besides, the euphemistic expression *"my clients"* has the same euphemistic meaning in the target language, so that the translator does not find any difficulty if the translator naturally borrows the euphemistic expression *"my clients"* into *"klienku"*. In other words, the translator has successfully translated a euphemistic expression in the source into a euphemistic expression in the target language. It is since the expression *"klien"* has a neutral and general connotation as *"orang yg memperoleh bantuan hukum dr seorang pengacara"* (KBBI). Moreover, *"kilenku"* realized as the

translator's optimal choice which has the same meaning with the source language *"my clients"*.

i. Linguistic Compression

It is a translation technique by synthesizing the linguistic elements of the source language in the target language. This technique is the opposite of linguistic amplification technique. This technique is also commonly used in subtitling (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 5 data translated by the translator using this technique. The intended meaning's levels of the 5 data from the source language into the target language are level 0 translated into 0, 1 translated into 0, 3 translated into 0 and 3 translated into 3.

Example:

Datum 30/ SI-U/ LC/ L3-L3

SL : Machines run on oil and grease. They're **dirty**.

TL : Mesin menggunakan minyak dan pelumas. **Kotor**.

The context of the utterance is that in 1976, Mr. Milk had a public debate in the Democratic Party with his rival, Mr. Art Agnos. In this public debate, Mr. Milk refused to directly call Mr. Agnos by his name instead of implicitly using the term 'machines' as referred to Mr. Argos and those who were working in the Democratic houses. At that moment, Mr. Milk then expressed his feeling of being discriminated and hated by saying "machines run on oil and grease. They're dirty". In the source language, the word *"dirty"* is a euphemism to pertain to anything harmful or damaging which may be the subject of a taboo (Holder, 2003).

The intended meaning of the word *"dirty"* falls into level 3 due to the use of *"dirty"* in front of public may be easily understood by people in general even though the speaker has actually put any implied meaning behind the word *"dirty"*. This attempt known as a manipulation that, besides, the speaker is trying to convince others (non-LGBT people

specifically) that the things he says are acceptable in certain manners, the speaker also is trying to convince others that talking about sex has already been *"dirty"* and why would they (non-LGBT people) set problems on LGBT people who also do the same thing (about sex). Thus, the speaker wants to manipulate the use of *"dirty"* that people in general can understand it but there is any implied meaning behind the word *"dirty"*. In the target language, *"dirty"* translated into *"kotor"* falls also into level 3 due to the word *"kotor"* besides its conventional meaning, also has an implied meaning *"melanggar kesusilaan; tidak patut"* (KBBI) so that the intended meanig of the manipulation function also works on the target language where the target audiences can understand the word *"kotor"* but there is any implied meaning behind the word which the speaker wants to say.

The translator has translated *"they are dirty"* into *"kotor"* which can be understood that the translator has used linguistic compression technique instead of literally translate the euphemistic expression into *"mereka kotor"*. The attempt by compressing *"they are dirty"* into *"kotor"* in the target language done by the translator because the translator refuses to mention directly *"they"* into *"mereka"* who refers to those anti LGBT people so that *"dirty"* which means *"kotor"* in the target language does not really offend and judge any certain group of people. Moreover, the word *"kotor"* in the target language defined as *"tidak bersih; jorok; melanggar kesusilaan; tidak patut"* (KBBI) which can be known that the euphemism *"dirty"* in the source language has the same meaning in the target language *"kotor"*. In other words, it is realized that the translator has successfully translated a euphemistic expression *"they are dirty"* into a euphemistic expression *"kotor"* in the target language.

j. Amplification

It is a translation technique by introducing details which are not formulated in the source language. The details are given in the target language in order to make the message of the source language is easily understood by the target reader. This technique is the opposite of reduction technique (Molina & Albir, 2002). There is only 1 data translated by the translator using this technique and the intended meaning's levels of the data from the source into the target language is level 2 translated into 0.

Example:

Datum 13/ SI-U/ Af/ L2-L0

SL : **My fellow degenerates,** I would like to announce my candidacy for San Francisco City Supervisor!

TL : **Teman-temanku yang bobrok sikapnya,** Aku ingin mengumumkan pencalonanku untuk dewan pengawas San Francisco City!

The context of the utterance is Scott and Mr. Milk assembled LGBT people in the street of Castro to announce Mr. Milk's candidacy for San Francisco City Supervisor by rising up the discriminated issues towards LGBT people there. Mr. Milk used the euphemistic expression "my fellow degenerates" as it is known that the word *"degenerate"* is a euphemism to replace some unpleasant and offensive expressions, such as homosexual, libertines, and sexual perverts (Spears' 1981; Holder, 2003). In the source language, the expressions such as homosexual, libertines and sexual perverts are too sensitive and considered offensive because the expressions directly refers to LGBT people, so that the euphemistic expression *"degenerates"* which sounds less bad is used by the speaker to understate other sensitive and offensive expressions.

The intended meaning of the expression *"my fellow degenerates"* falls into level 2 because in the conversation, the speaker (an LGBT

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person) speaks to only the LGBT community, so that the use of this expression can be easily understood by the hearers. More specifically, the intended meaning of the expression *"my fellow degenerates"* may only be understood by the LGBT communities and the expression may not be found or may be found in any general dictionaries in different meanings. In the target language, the expression translated into *"teman-temanku yang bobrok sikapnya"* falls into level 0 due to the target audiences do not need to have a background knowledge regarding this expression to fully understand the meaning. In other words, people in general understand *"teman-temanku yang bobrok sikapnya"* and people from LGBT communities also understand this expression correctly.

The translator translates *"my fellow degenerates"* into *"teman-temanku yang bobrok sikapnya"* which unfortunately becomes non-euphemism in the target language because the term *"bobrok"* in the target language has a negative connotation since it is defined as *"rusak sama sekali; bejat: masyarakat yg telah – akhlaknya"* (KBBI). So that, the euphemism *"degenerate"* in the source language is not euphemistic in the target language. By means, in the target language, *"bobrok"* is not a euphemism instead of an offensive word. Therefore, there is a shift from a euphemistic expression in the source language is translated into a non-euphemistic expression in the target language.

B. Discussion

In this section, based on the analysis of research findings presented previously, the researcher has discussed the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub. The discussion is subdivided into two, the first one presents summary and result of the analysis on the classification of euphemisms, and the second one presents summary and result of the translation techniques and the intended meaning analysis in order to discover the final answer on how is the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk*

(2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub. They are all summarized as
follows:

**Table 4.1 The Classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related
situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub**

No	Euphemism Classification			Σ	%
		SL	**TL**		
1.	Word Formation Devices	Compounding	Compounding	5	6,7%
		Compounding	Non-Compounding	4	5,3%
		Derivation	Non-Derivation	5	6,7%
		Acronym	Acronym	1	1,3%
2.	Phonemic Modifications	Phonemic Replacement	Non-Phonemic Replacement	2	2,7%
3.	Loan Words	French	French	1	1,3%
		French	Non-French	1	1,3%
		Other Languages	Other Languages	1	1,3%
		Other Languages	Non-Other Languages	1	1,3%
4.	Semantic Innovations	Particularisation	Particularisation	8	10,8%
		Particularisation	Non-Particularisation	4	5,3%
		Metaphor	Metaphor	2	2,7%
		Reversal	Reversal	1	1,3%
		Reversal	Non-Reversal	1	1,3%
		Understatement	Understatement	23	30,7%
		Understatement	Non-Understatement	12	16%
		Overstatement	Non-Overstatement	3	4%
TOTAL				**75**	**100%**

Table 4.1 shows that the classification of euphemisms in the source
language is not always translated into the same classification of euphemisms in
the target language. As an example, compounding in the source is not always
translated into compounding in the target language because not all of two
combined words in the source language can be two combined words in the target
language. For instance, when compounding is made of prepositional phrases in
the source language, it can be difficult to be found its equivalent compounding in
the target language because in the target language compounding mostly made of
two individual words. For example, *come out* translated into non-compounding
keluar due to in the target language *come out* only has one meaning *keluar* instead
of *datang keluar*. Different with the two individual words *sexual orientation*

which in the target language can be translated into compounding because in the target language, each unit/word has its individual meaning. The word *sexual* has an individual meaning *seksual* and *orientation* has an individual meaning *orientasi* in the target language. As the result, if compounding in the source language only has one meaning in the target language, the form will change into non-compounding. If compounding in the source language has carried two meanings of each unit/word, the form of compounding will not change in the target language.

Another example, understatement in the source language is frequently translated into understatement in the target language because both English and Indonesia have the same function of understatement as one of ways to construct euphemism words/expressions. So that it is completely possible to translate understatement from the source language into understatement in the target language. However, as presented on the table above, understatement also translated into non-understatement due to the translator has really considered the message in the source language to be transferred in the target language. That is why the translator has chosen to carry the same message even understatement in the target language being changed in the target language.

Table 4.1 also shows that the most dominant type in the classification of euphemisms is understatement. More specifically, the researcher has found that understatement dominantly used by LGBT people to construct euphemisms in the 1970's era of *Milk* (2008) movie. This is because even LGBT people began to fight for their rights, it could not be denied that the conservative Party was more powerful in the USA, besides, Christians along with those who were highly religious had seen the nation as having moved too far into immoral lifestyle since the arise of LGBT phenomenon also decided to join the conservative people to fight against the LGBT-movement. Therefore, speaking of the situations related to LGBT-movement in the 1970's era of *Milk* (2008) movie, it can be asserted that LGBT people understated their words/expressions into euphemisms in order to protect themselves as minorities in the USA. They refused to use explicit words/expressions related to the situations of LGBT-movement in front of public

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because they were being judged and discriminated by majority groups which the only way to survive and proclaim their movement was by understating issues considered sensitive and inappropriate in front of public so that majorities would listen to their voice.

Moreover, the use of understatement type which means as the attempt of "describing something in a way that makes it seem less important, serious, or bad than it really is" (CALD3) can be understood that the speakers tried to make the issues related to LGBT-movement situations to be less important, serious, or bad in front of the audiences due to the phenomenon of LGBT at that moment captivated the attention of people across the USA even throughout the world. Thus, LGBT people who started to fight for their rights chose to make the issues related to LGBT-movement situations to be something less serious or bad to be in public, so that societies would begin to accept LGBT people as the part of societies.

Aside from the classification of euphemisms, in the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations, the researcher has found that there are ten techniques applied by the translator. The techniques are literal, generalization, modulation, variation, established equivalent, pure borrowing, deletion, natural borrowing, linguistic compression, and amplification. Besides, the intended meaning analysis also shows that levels in the source language are not always same with levels in the target language, due to the intended meaning of certain terms in the source language may be different when they are being functioned in the target language because the target language has different meanings regarding those certain terms. They are: level 0 into 0, level 1 into 0, level 1 into 1, level 1 [deleted], level 2 into 0, level 2 [deleted], level 2 into 2, level 3 into 0, level 3 into 3, and level 4 into 0.

Furthermore, the analysis of the ten techniques and the intended meaning has led the researcher to find out that there are three translation forms, such as euphemism translated into euphemism, euphemism translated into non-euphemism, and euphemism (deleted) in the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into

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Indonesian fansub. These three translation forms happen as the result that the translator has really paid attention on the phenomenon of LGBT which then affects on the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from the source into the target language. The discussion, furthermore, has been summarized by the researcher as follows:

Table 4.2 The translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub

Translation Form	∑	%
Euphemism – Euphemism	50	67%
Euphemism – Non-Euphemism	19	25%
Euphemism – (Deleted)	6	8%
TOTAL	**75**	**100%**

According to table 4.2 that shows three translation forms, it can be understood that the different norms and social cultures between the source and the target language has completely affected on the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations. Then, euphemisms in the source language are not certainly euphemisms in the target language but euphemisms in the source can be non-euphemisms in the target language and euphemisms in the source can be deleted in the target language. However, based on the table above, it can also be understood that the translator who is an Indonesian has really paid attention to the phenomenon of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations found in *Milk* (2008) movie. It is due to 50 data (67%) of euphemisms in the source language are translated into euphemisms in the target language. However, there are still 19 data (25%) of euphemisms in the source language which are translated into non-euphemisms in the target language, and 6 data (8%) are not translated or deleted in the target language.

These three translation forms happen because when the translator translates euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations, he really has carried his beliefs regarding LGBT towards social, moral, and cultural

views in Indonesian. More specifically, the result shows that the dominant form is euphemism translated into euphemism and the less dominant form is euphemism deleted in the target language. In the following, the researcher can clearly discuss the result of the present research, entitled "an analysis of the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub":

1. **Euphemism – Euphemism**

   This is the translation form in which defends the euphemistic expressions of the source language in the target language. There are 50 data (67%) which are categorized into this translation form. The translation techniques applied by the translator in this form are literal, generalization, pure borrowing, natural borrowing, established equivalent, modulation, linguistic compression, and variation. The most dominant technique applied by the translation in the translation form of euphemism – euphemism is literal because that the situations related to LGBT-movement of *Milk* (2008) movie set during 1960-1970's era in the USA are not really different with the situations of LGBT phenomenon during today's era in Indonesia. LGBT stigmatized as immoral and inappropriate towards religions and social cultures. In other words, the phenomenon of LGBT prohibited during the 1960-1970's era in the USA by conservative Party as the major group at that time, whose ideology was centered on religious views have shared the same pattern of social structure with Indonesia towards the act of LGBT. As the result, the translator does not find any difficulty and also does not have to create new euphemisms in the target language. That is why the translator tends to literally translate euphemisms of the source language in the target language.

2. **Euphemism – Non-Euphemism**

   This is the translation form in which shifts the euphemistic expressions on the source language into the non-euphemistic expressions in the target language. There are 19 data (25%) which are categorized into this translation form. The translation techniques applied by the translator in this form are variation, generalization, modulation, established equivalent, linguistic

compression, literal, and amplification. The most dominant technique applied by the translation in the translation form of euphemism – non-euphemism is variation because some of euphemisms in the source language defy convention in the target language. In other words, some euphemistic words/expressions in the source language are considered taboo and sensitive to be mentioned publicly in the target language due to if even the euphemistic words/expressions translated in the target language, the result will sill break the norms as well as the social cultures, by then, the only way the translator has decided to do is by finding one from various words/expressions which is less bad and less sensitive than the others to represent the euphemisms of the source language in the target language. That is why the use of variation technique has made euphemisms in the source translated into non-euphemisms in the target language.

3. Euphemism – (Deleted)

This is the translation form in which omits the euphemistic expressions of the source language in the target language by using deletion technique. There are 6 data (8%) which are categorized into this translation form. The translator has deleted 6 data of euphemisms because the translator finds difficulties on how to present the euphemisms from the source into the target language which do not break the social cultures in the target language so that the target audiences will not be brought to something or issues considered taboo and inappropriate to be mentioned in public. In other words, the translator cannot find words/ expression which can represent the euphemisms from the source into the target language. However, there is a tendency that the use of deletion technique has automatically changed the intended meaning. It is due to the euphemisms which are deleted by the translator in the target language have effected on the present of utterances in the target language to be in possibilities such as the utterances may be ambiguous and the correlation between the context and the whole meaning of the utterances cannot be completely caught by the target audiences.

Therefore, as the conclusion, the researcher has found that the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub has been done by the translator in three ways. They are from euphemism translated into euphemism, euphemism translated into non-euphemism, and euphemism deleted in the target language. From the three ways, the translation form of euphemism translated into euphemism becomes the most dominant way conducted by the translator. It is because the norms and the ideology in the 1970's set in *Milk* (2008) movie are mostly similar with the norms and the social ideology set in the East. As stated by McLean (2010), a decade before the movement, more precisely in the 1960's era, homosexuality stigmatized as a diagnosable mental illness, statutes criminalising sodomy, and an abomination. These prejudices were significantly affected by, besides American majorities were highly religious, the adherence of American majorities to a conservative political ideology was also predominant.

Furthermore, because of the social value between the USA around the 1960's-1970's and the East in today's era is not so different in which everything ruled and viewed from religious aspects, the translator does not have to change or think hard in translating euphemisms related to the situations of LGBT-movement. More specifically, the euphemistic words/expressions in *Milk* (2008) movie related to the phenomenon of LGBT which is being prohibited are same with the situations of LGBT which is also being prohibited in Indonesia. This motivates the translator to defend euphemisms in the source language to be euphemisms in the target language. The translator does not have to remake and create new euphemisms in the target language because the source and the target languages have the same pattern of euphemisms. Therefore, the translation form of euphemism translated into euphemism frequently found.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter is the final section of the research which consists of, the first is conclusion gained from the analysis of the research findings and discussion in the fourth chapter and the second is suggestion.

A. Conclusion

According to the result of the research findings and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be drawn a conclusion that the analysis on the classification of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub has shown that there are 11 types of euphemisms in the source language. They are compounding, derivation, acronyms, phonemic replacement, French, other languages, particularisation, metaphor, reversal, understatement, and overstatement. The analysis shows that the 11 types of euphemisms in the source language are not always translated into the same types in the target language because some of types to construct euphemisms in the source language cannot be applied in the target language as the way to construct words/sentences, the grammatical structure and the class of words in the target language are not exactly same with the way to construct words/sentences, the grammatical structure and the class of words in the source language.

Furthermore, the classification of euphemisms in the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub are: compounding into compounding (6,7%), compounding into non-compounding (5,3%), derivation into non-derivation (6,7%), acronym into acronym (1,3%), phonemic replacement into non-phonemic replacement (2,7%), French into French (1,3%), French into non-French (1,3%), other languages into other languages (1,3%), other languages into

non-other languages (1,3%), particularisation into particularisation (10,8%), particularisation into non-particularisation (5,3%), metaphor into metaphor (2,7%), reversal into reversal (1,3%), reversal into non-reversal (1,3%), understatement into understatement (30,7%), understatement into non-understatement (16%), and overstatement into non-overstatement (4%).

The most dominant type used by the speakers who were mostly LGBT people to construct euphemisms in the 1970's era of *Milk* (2008) movie is understatement. It proves that even during this era LGBT people had begun to fight for their rights, the strength of the conservative Party was more powerful in the USA, besides, Christians along with people who were highly religious had seen the nation as having moved too far into immoral lifestyle since the arise of LGBT so that they joined the conservative people to defy the act of LGBT. As the result, the way LGBT people had chosen to survive in the situations where they tried to fight for their equal rights and fight against the conservative Party and other majorities who were anti LGBT people was by understating words/expressions considered taboo, sensitive and inappropriate to be mentioned publicly. So that, LGBT people's opinions through words/expressions which have been understated could be easily accepted by Americans. Moreover, understatement in the source language dominantly translated into understatement in the target language. It proves that both English and Indonesian have the same way to construct euphemistic words/expression which is by understating taboo, sensitive and inappropriate words/expressions into other more less taboo, sensitive and inappropriate words/expressions.

Speaking of the analysis on the translation technique shows there are 10 techniques applied in the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub. They are literal, generalization, modulation, variation, established equivalent, pure borrowing, natural borrowing, deletion, linguistic compression, and amplification. Moreover, the intended meaning analysis shows that levels in the source language are not always same with levels in the target language, due to the intended

meaning of certain terms in the source language may be different when they are being functioned in the target language because the target language has different meanings regarding those certain terms. They are: level 0 into 0, level 1 into 0, level 1 into 1, level 1 [deleted], level 2 into 0, level 2 [deleted], level 2 into 2, level 3 into 0, level 3 into 3, and level 4 into 0.

Furthermore, the analysis of the 10 techniques and the intended meaning shows three translation forms, such as euphemism translated into euphemism (67%), euphemism translated into non-euphemism (25%), and euphemism deleted in the target language (8%). The appearance of these three translation forms has proven that the translator has really paid attention on the phenomenon of LGBT which then affects the translation result of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from the source into the target language.

In the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub, euphemism translated into euphemism becomes the most dominant form. It proves that the translator has really paid attention on the phenomenon of LGBT carried on *Milk* (2008) movie because in Indonesia, the phenomenon of LGBT still raises pros and contras. Even up until nowadays, this phenomenon as well as living together outside marriage are prohibited and criminalized by the government. The act of LGBT is not accepted because it breaks moral, social and cultural values of Indonesia which is known as a country ruled and governed in the basis of religious aspects, also the country populated by mostly Muslims which totally defies the phenomenon of LGBT and living together outside marriage. Automatically, the translator as an Indonesian has to defend the euphemistic words/expressions of the source language in the target language.

The most dominant technique applied by the translator in the translation form of euphemism – euphemism is literal which proves that the situations related to LGBT-movement of *Milk* (2008) movie set during 1960-1970's era in the USA are not really different with the situations of LGBT phenomenon during today's era in Indonesia. LGBT stigmatized as immoral and inappropriate towards

religions and social cultures. In other words, the phenomenon of LGBT prohibited during the 1960-1970's era in the USA by conservative Party as the major group at that time, whose ideology was centered on religious views have shared the same pattern of social structure with Indonesia towards the act of LGBT. As the result, the translator does not find any difficulty and also does not have to create new euphemisms in the target language. That is why the translator tends to literally translate euphemisms of the source language in the target language.

The secondly dominant form is euphemism translated into non-euphemism. It proves that some euphemisms in the source language defy convention of the target language, so that even if those euphemisms translated in the target language, the translated versions will sill break the norms as well as the social cultures. By then, as variation becomes the most dominant technique applied in this translation form, it has proven that the translator has decided to find one from various words/expressions in the target language which are less bad and less sensitive than the others to represent the euphemisms of the source language in the target language. So that, even though the use of variation technique has made euphemisms in the source translated into non-euphemisms in the target language, it is still fortunate that at least this technique has made the translated versions to be less taboo and sensitive.

Euphemism deleted in the target language, however, becomes the less dominant form in the translation of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub. It proves that few euphemisms of the source language have been totally unaccepted in the target language because these few euphemisms really break norms and social cultures in the target language. In other words, the translator cannot find words/expressions which can represent the euphemisms from the source into the target language. That is why deletion technique chosen by the translator in order to prevent the appearance of problems regarding these euphemisms which are not appropriate to be translated in the target language. However, the use of deletion technique has automatically changed the intended meaning which proves that the euphemisms of

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the source language which are deleted by the translator in the target language have effected on the present of utterances in the target language to be in possibilities such as the utterances may be ambiguous and the correlation between the context and the whole meaning of the utterances cannot be completely caught by the target audiences.

B. Recommendation

Based on the conclusion presented above, in the following the researcher gives some suggestions. Firstly the researcher suggests to the other researchers who have any intention to conduct a further research to be more aware with the phenomenon of euphemism specifically euphemisms regarding sensitive and taboo issues. Therefore, the other researchers are able to identify challenges of euphemism related to sensitive and taboo issues in an effective way. Moreover, the other researchers are recommended to be careful in determining a person to valid and check their research. It is due to the research related to the translation of euphemisms specifically related sensitive and taboo issues requires an expert in the field of cultural translations.

Secondly, in translating euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from the movie, the translator is expected to pay more attention on how to deliver euphemistic expressions in the source language into euphemistic expressions in the target language to meet the equivalent convention between the source and the target language as well as successfully render the intended meaning carried on those expressions. Hence, competence and knowledge are completely needed to shed light what effective translation techniques to be employed. Besides that, the translator is suggested to fully understand the cultural aspects in the source and the target language so that there will be no difficulties in determining an equivalency between euphemisms in the source and the target language.

The last sugesstion is that the researcher expects that the students of English Letters Department can improve their understanding in associated with subjects related to the phenomenon of euphemism. They are also recommended to study deeper about this phenomenon since, besides as a linguistic and communication tool, the phenomenon of euphemism always relates to norms and cultures of both source and target languages. More importantly, euphemisms always embedded deeply in our society. That is why the further study on the phenomenon of euphemism is always needed.

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APPENDIX 1

THE SOURCE DATA

	Datum Number	Source Language (Euphemism)	Intended Meaning (SL)	Target Language	Intended Meaning (TL)	Translation Techniques
1.	Datum 01/ SI-U/ V/ L0-LO	This is only to be played in the event of my death by **assassination.**	Level 0	Rekaman ini hanya akan diputar pada hari kematianku karena **pembunuhan. (Euphemism)**	Level 0	Variation
2.	Datum 02/ SI-U/M/ L3-L3	If I was speaking to **a slightly hostile audience** or a mostly straight one,..	Level 3	Jika aku bicara didepan **audien yang kurang bersahabat** atau katakanlah bukan "Gay",.. **(Euphemism)**	Level 3	Modulation
3.	Datum 03/ SI-U/ B-PB/ L0-L0	..a person who stands for what I stand for, an activist, a gay activist, makes himself **the target** for someone who is insecure.	Level 0	..orang yang berpihak padaku, seorang aktifis, seorang aktifis gay, membuat dirinya menjadi **target** untuk seseorang yang merasa tidak aman. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Pure Borrowing
4.	Datum 04/ SI-U/ LC/ L1-L0	I think you need to find a new scene. And **some new friends.**	Level 1	Well, aku rasa kau harus cari sesuatu yang baru. **Teman. (Euphemism)**	Level 0	Linguistic Compression
5.	Datum 05/ WFD-D/ LC/ L0-L0	I bought **an ounce of pot.**	Level 0	Aku belikan **ganja. (Non-**	Level 0	Linguistic

No.	Code	Source Text	Level	Target Text	Level	Technique
				Euphemism)		Compression
6.	Datum 06/ SI-R/ L/ L3-L3	Yeah, thank you for **the warm welcome** to the neighborhood!	Level 3	Yah, terima kasih atas **sambutan hangatnya**!	Level 3	Literal
7.	Datum 07/ LW-OL/ EE/ L0-L0	**Schmuck!**	Level 0	Bedebah! (**Non-Euphemism**)	Level 0	Established Equivalent
8.	Datum 08/ LW-F/ V/ L1-L0	Harvey, come on. Opera is **so passé.**	Level 1	Harvey, ayolah. Opera **sangat bagus. (Euphemism)**	Level 0	Variation
9.	Datum 09/ LW-F/ B-PB/ L3-L3	..Jim picked up **a protégé,** a cute political kid from Wisconsin,..	Level 3	..Jim bertemu dengan seorang **protégé,** anak politik yang lucu dari Wisconsin,. **(Euphemism)**	Level 3	Pure Borrowing
10.	Datum 10/ WFD-D/ G/ L1-L0	We weren't just **a bunch of pansies** anymore.	Level 1	Kami bukan hanya sekedar **gay** lagi. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
11.	Datum 11/ SI-P/ B-PB/ L3-L0	**Fruit** was walking home with his trick when he got jumped.	Level 3	**Fruit** mau pulang kerumah, dan dia diserang. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Pure Borrowing
12.	Datum 12/ SI-U/ Dl/ L1-[Del]	Fruit was walking home with **his trick** when he got jumped.	Level 1	Fruit mau pulang kerumah, dan dia diserang. **(Euphemism)**	[Deleted]	Deletion
13.	Datum 13/ SI-U/ Af/ L2-L0	**My fellow degenerates,** I would like to announce my candidacy for San Francisco City Supervisor!	Level 2	**Teman-temanku yang bobrok sikapnya,** Aku ingin mengumumkan pencalonanku untuk dewan pengawas San Francisco City! **(non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Amplification

14.	Datum 14/ WFD-C/ V/ L2-L2	What do you do, **trick up** on Polk Street? / If I need the cash.	Level 2	Apa yang kau lakukan, **mangkal** di Polk Street?/ Jika aku butuh uang. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 2	Variation
15.	Datum 15/ SI-U/ B-NB/ L1-L1	But I'm a little bit more selective about **my clients** than you are	Level 1	Tapi aku sedikit selektif soal **klienku** daripada dirimu sendiri. **(Euphemism)**	Level 1	Naturalization
16.	Datum 16/ SI-U/ G/ L1-L0	What was it like to be **a little queer** in Phoenix?	Level 1	Apa rasanya jadi homo Phoenix? **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
17.	Datum 17/ SI-U/ G/ L1-L0	Did **all the jocks** beat you up in gym class?	Level 1	Apa **semua orang** memukulmu di kelas gym? **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
18.	Datum 18/ WFD-C/ G/ L2-L0	So what, what are you? Some kind of **street shrink?**	Level 2	Lalu kau apa? Sejenis **gelandangan**? **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
19.	Datum 19/ SI-P/ G/ L1-L0	I've been handing out pamphlets for seven hours. | Yeah, in **a bathhouse.**	Level 1	Aku sudah menyebarkan selebaran selama tujuh jam. | Yah, di dalam **rumah**. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
20.	Datum 20/ SI-U/ G/ L1-L0	That I go down there and **solicit** their endorsement?	Level 1	Aku pergi kesana dan **mengumpulkan** dukungan? **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
21.	Datum 21/ SI-P/ L/ L1-L0	I mean, we're down here trying to help people on **the streets.**	Level 1	Maksudku, kita di sini coba untuk menolong orang di **jalanan.** **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Literal
22.	Datum 22/ SI-U/ G/ L4-L0	David was **a rich old queen**	Level 4	David adalah **orang tua kaya** yang	Level 0	Generalization

		who had bought the biggest gay magazine,..		membeli majalah gay terbesar,.. **(Euphemism)**		
23.	Datum 23/ SI-P/ L/ L1-L0	I was sitting in **a box**, next to my lover.	Level 1	Aku duduk di **sebuah kotak**, di sebelah pacarku. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Literal
24.	Datum 24/ SI-P/ Dl/ L1-[Del]	The more **"out"** you make us, the more you incite them.	Level 1	Semakin kau meminta kami, maka semakin kau menghasut mereka.	[Deleted]	Deletion
25.	Datum 25/ SI-U/ V/ L4-L0	But only a few votes shy of my becoming the first big eared, cock-sucking, queer as **a three-dollar-bill-man** to be elected to public office.	Level 4	Cuma beberapa suara telah membuatku malu, seperti pecundang, homo **murah**, dipilih untuk kantor publik.	Level 0	Variation
26.	Datum 26/ SI-U/ L/ L3-L3	So we decided to try it again in 1975. Only this time, with **a few adjustments**.	Level 3	Lalu kami memutuskan untuk mencoba lagi pada tahun 1975. Kali ini, dengan **beberapa penyesuaian**.	Level 3	Literal
27.	Datum 27/ WFD-D/ G/ L2-L0	I'm not gonna let **those little Pacific Heights biddies** write me off anymore because of a ponytail.	Level 2	Aku tidak akan membiarkan **bajingan-bajingan itu** menghapusku lagi karena gaya rambut ekor kuda. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
28.	Datum 28/ SI-P/ M/ L1-L0	No more **bathhouses**, no more pot, for me and my little poo.	Level 1	Tidak ada lagi **sembunyi-sembunyi**, tidak ada lagi ganja, untuk aku dan kesayanganku.	Level 0	Modulation

				(Non-Euphemism)		
29.	Datum 29/ SI-U/ LC/ L3-L3	Machines run on oil and grease. They're **dirty**.	Level 3	Mesin menggunakan minyak dan pelumas. **Kotor. (Euphemism)**	Level 3	Linguistic Compression
30.	Datum 30/ SI-U/ LC/ L3-L0	Robert Hillsbourough was murdered for walking home with **his longtime partner.**	Level 3	Robert Hillsbourough dibunuh saat pulang bersama **pacarnya.** **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Linguistic Compression
31.	Datum 31/ WFD-D/ V/ L4-L0	The last words he heard were, **"Faggot, faggot, faggot."**	Level 4	Kata-kata terakhir yang dia dengar adalah, **"Homo, homo, homo".** **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Variation
32.	Datum 32/ SI-U/ Dl/ L2-[Del]	But you can't use the Castro just to **cruise**. You have to fight.	Level 2	Tapi kau tidak bisa **cuma gunakan** Castro. Kau harus melawan. **(Euphemism)**	[Deleted]	Deletion
33.	Datum 33/ WFD-D/ EE/ L0-L0	You see, if homosexuals are allowed their civil rights, then so would **prostitutes** or thieves or anyone else.	Level 0	Kalian tahu, jika homoseksual dibenarkan hak mereka, maka akan ada pula hak untuk **PSK** pencuri dan lain sebagainya. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Established Equivalent
34.	Datum 34/ SI-U/ B-NB/ L0-L0	Doesn't that necessarily follow that you believe that homosexuality ought **to be illegal**?	Level 0	Bukankah kalian percaya bahwa homoseksualitas seharusnya **ilegal**? **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Natural Borrowing
35.	Dtaum 35/ SI-U/ L/ L2-L0	..it doesn't matter, you just leave. And **you are not sick**,	Level 2	..tidak masalah, kau pergi saja. Dan **kau tidak sakit**, kau tidak bersalah	Level 0	Literal

		and you are not wrong and God does not hate you.		dan tuha tidak membencimu. **(Euphemism)**		
36.	Datum 36/ SI-U/ L/ L3-L0	Hope for a better place to come into if **the pressures** at home are too great.	Level 3	Harapan untuk tempat yang lebih baik di datangi jika **tekanan** di rumah terlalu berat.**(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Literal
37.	Datum 37/ SI-U/ EE/ L0-L0	So, little district eight, two miles south of the Castro, still very much the same. Irish Catholic, **conservative**.	Level 0	Jadi, distrik delapan, dua mil arah selatan Castr, masih saja sama. Katolik Irlandia, **kolot**. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Established Equivalent
38.	Datum 38/ PM-PR/ Dl/ L1-[Del]	Who **the heck** is that? / That's our new campaign manager.	Level 1	**Siapa itu**? / Itu manager kampanye baru kita. **(Euphemism)**	[Deleted]	Deletion
39.	Datum 39/ SI-P/ M/ L2-L2	How do you know she's not **a plant** for Rick Stokes?	Level 2	Bagaimana kau bisa tahu dia bukan **orangnya** Rick Stokes? **(Euphemism)**	Level 2	Modulation
40.	Datum 40/ WFD-C/ M/ L1-L0	Plus, **she's the right price**, and she's got bigger balls than anybody else in here.	Level 1	Ditambah lagi, **dia sewanya murah** dan dialah yang paling bernyali diantara kita semua. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Modulation
41.	Datum 41/ PM-PR/ EE/ L0-L0	**Oh, my gosh**, you really are a miracle worker.	Level 0	**Oh, astaga**, kau benar-benar berbakat. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Established Equivalent
42.	Datum 42/ SI-P/ B-PB/ L1-L1	We are going to **The Stud** right fucking now. Harvey, are you	Level 1	Kita akan ke **The Stud** sekarang. Harvey, kau mau ikut?	Level 1	Pure Borrowing

		going to come?		**(Euphemism)**		
43.	Datum 43/ WFD-C/ L/ L3-L0	**The union boys**, women, the seniors, the gays and minorities. All of the "us's" showed up.	Level 3	**Persatuan anak muda**, wanita, para senior, gay dan kaum minoritas. Kami semuanya muncul. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Literal
44.	Datum 44/ SI-U/ L/ L3-L3	We are **the movement**. Thank you so much.	Level 3	Kita adalah **pergerakan**. Terima kasih banyak. **(Euphemism)**	Level 3	Literal
45.	Datum 45/ SI-U/ G/ L1-L0	Does this mean, as **many straights** are concerned, maybe the gays are taking over San Francisco?	Level 1	Apa ini berarti, seperti yang dikhawatirkan **banyak orang,** mungkin kaum gay mengambil alih San Francisco? **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
46.	Datum 46/ SI-U/ B-NB/ L3-L3	I have to be there to open for the dialogue, for **the sensitivities** of all people and all their problems.	Level 3	Aku harus berada di sana dan bicara dengan masyarakat, untuk **kesensitifitas** dan masalah mereka. **(Euphemism)**	Level 3	Naturalization
47.	Datum 47/ SI-Mr/ L/ L3-L3	Anita Bryant said that it was **gay people that brought the drought to California.**	Level 3	Anita Bryant bilang bahwa **kaum gay lah yang membawa kemarau ke California. (Euphemism)**	Level 3	Literal
48.	Datum 48/ SI-Mr/ L/ L3-L3	Well, it looks to me as though **it's finally started raining.**	Level 3	Well, kelihatannya **sekarang sudah mulai hujan. (Euphemism)**	Level 3	Literal
49.	Datum 49/ SI-U/ L/ L3-L3	Do you think **such diversity** will cripple the board?	Level 3	Menurutku **perbedaan ini** akan melemahkan dewan? **(Euphemism)**	Level 3	Literal

No.		Source Text	Level	Target Text	Level	Technique
50.	Datum 50/ SI-P/ M/ L1-L0	So, whether you like it or not, Dan and I are **in bed together**. Politically speaking.	Level 1	Jadi, suka atau tidak, Dan dan Aku akan **satu ranjang.** Secara politik. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Modulation
51.	Datum 51/ SI-U/ G/ L1-L0	..my brochure's comments about **social deviants** referred more to junkies than to his people.	Level 1	..brosur komentarku tetang **keragaman social** lebih banyak kepada pecandu daripada ke orang-orangnya. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
52.	Datum 52/ SI-U/ EE/ L2-L0	How long were you **a fireman**, Dan?	Level 2	Sudah berapa lama kau jadi **petugas kebakaran**, Dan? **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Established Equivalent
53.	Datum 53/ SI-U/ EE/ L2-L0	But **firefighters**, they're the true heroes.	Level 2	Tapi **pemadam kebarakan**, mereka adalah sesungguhnya pahlawan. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Established Equivalent
54.	Datum 54/ WFD-C/ B-NB/ L1-L1	..that any person who already has a job cannot be fired on **the basis of sexual orientation**.	Level 1	..bahwa setiap orang yang sudah punya pekerjaan tidak bisa dipecat karena **dasar orientasi seksualnya.** **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 1	Naturalization
55.	Datum 55/ WFD-C/ G/ L3-L0	Sorry, hon, we just slipped into some **shop talk.**	Level 3	Maaf, sayang, kami **kelepasan bicaranya**. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
56.	Datum 56/ SI-O/ M/ L2-L0	He **intrigues** me. I think he may be one of us.	Level 2	Dia **membuatku tertarik**. Kurasa dia salah satu dari kita. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Modulation

57.	Datum 57/ SI-U/ L/ L2-L2	He intrigues me. I think he may be **one of us.**	Level 2	Dia membuatku tertarik. Kurasa dia salah **satu dari kita. (Euphemism)**	Level 2	Literal
58.	Datum 58/ SI-U/ L/ L3-L3	..who recruit our children to participate in **their deviant lifestyle**, including the ones who do it in our public schools.	Level 3	yang merekrut anak-anak kita untuk ikut serta dalam **gaya hidup menyimpang mereka** termasuk yang melakukannya di sekolah umum. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 3	Literal
59.	Datum 59/ SI-U/ V/ L1-L0	The time has come for us to **root** them out.	Level 1	Sudah saatnya kita **membasmi** mereka. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Variation
60.	Datum 60/ SI-O/ Dl/ L2-[Del]	This is shit and **masturbation.**	Level 2	Ini omong kosong. **(Euphemism)**	[Deleted]	Deletion
61.	Datum 61/ WFD-C/ L/ L2-L2	If we're going to beat Prop 6, we tell all of them to **come out**.	Level 2	Kita ingin mengalahkan Prop 6, kita beritahu mereka semua untuk **keluar**. **(Euphemism)**	Level 2	Literal
62.	Datum 62/ SI-U/ B-PB/ L1-L1	And you want **to be normal** like anybody.	Level 1	Dan kau ingin **jadi normal** seperti orang banyak. **(Euphemism)**	Level 1	Pure Borrowing
63.	Datum 63/ WFD-C/ G/ L1-L0	...among other things, equal rights in housing, employment and education, regardless of **sexual preference.**	Level 1	..diantara yang lain persamaan hak dalam perumahan, pekerjaan dan pendidikan, terlepas dari **isu seksual**. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Generalization
64.	Datum 64/ SI-R/ V/ L3-L0	When things start to look really bad, the city's first gay supervisor will come out and	Level 3	Ketika keadaan semakin memburuk, pengawas gay pertama akan keluar dan **memainkan**	Level 0	Variation

		play peacemaker.		**sandiwara perdamaian. (Non-Euphemism)**		
65.	Datum 65/ SI-O/ Dl/ L2-[Del]	What's the number one problem in this city? / The fucking piss smell in **the tenderloin**.	Level 2	Apa masalah nomor satu di negara ini? / **Bau kencing. (Non-Euphemism)**	[Deleted]	Deletion
66.	Datum 66/ SI-U/ L/ L3-L3	Harvey, **a society can't exist without the family.** We're not against that.	Level 3	Harvey, **suatu masyarakat tidak akan ada tanpa keluarga.** Kita tidak menentang itu kan. **(Euphemism)**	Level 3	Literal
67.	Datum 67/ SI-U/ B-NB/ L1-L0	What, can two men **reproduce?**	Level 1	Apa, bisakah dua orang laki-laki **bereproduksi**? **(*Punya anak) (Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Naturalization
68.	Datum 68/ LW-OL/ B-PB/ L2-L0	What's wrong, **taco**?	Level 2	Ada apa, **taco**? **(*Makanan Meksiko) (Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Pure Borrowing
69.	Datum 69/ SI-U/ L/ L1-L0	Dan, I have had **four relationships** in my life.	Level 1	Dan, aku punya **empat hubungan** dalam hidupku. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Literal
70.	Datum 70/ SI-U/ LC/ L3-L0	You know, Mr. Milk, we don't allow **people who practice bestiality** to teach our children,..	Level 3	Kau tahu, Tn. Milk, kau tidak memperbolehkan **orang yang menyimpang** untuk mengajar anak-anak kami... **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Linguistic Compression
71.	Datum 71/ SI-P/ EE/ L3-L0	And how do you teach	Level 3	Dan bagaimana kau mengajarkan	Level 0	Established

		homosexuality? It's like **French**?		homoseksualitas? Apa seperti **bahasa Prancis**? **(Euphemism)**		Equivalent
72.	Datum 72/ WFD-C/ L/ L2-L0	In your statements here and all these newspapers and tonight, you say that **child molestation** is not an issue.	Level 2	Dalam pernyataanmu disini dan semua surat kabar dan malam ini, kau bilang bahwa **penganiayaan anak-anak** bukanlah sebuah masalah. **(Euphemism)**	Level 0	Literal
73.	Datum 73/ WFD-A/ B-PB/ L2-L2	Same thing with **VD,** Harvey, we put out publications..	Level 2	Sama seperti **VD,** Harvey, kami melakukan publikasi.. **(Euphemism)**	Level 2	Pure Borrowing
74.	Datum 74/ SI-U/ B-NB/ L2-L0	Unlike you, the way I was raised, we believe in right and wrong. **Moral and immoral.**	Level 2	Tidak sepertimu, caraku dibesarkan, kami percaya akan benar dan salah. **Moral dan bukan moral. (Euphemism)**	Level 0	Naturalization
75.	Datum 75/ SI-U/ M/ L1-L0	Not just the gays but the blacks and the Asians and the seniors and **the disabled**.	Level 1	Bukan hanya kaum gay tapi juga kaum kulit hitam dan orang Asia para senior dan yang **cacat**. **(Non-Euphemism)**	Level 0	Modulation

APPENDIX 2

Validation of The Classification of Euphemisms

In the following, the data of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations found in *Milk* (2008) movie have been checked and validated in terms of the classification of euphemisms (based on Warren's euphemism classification, 1992) by Mr. M. Zainal Muttaqien. S.S., M.Hum on 27th November 2018.

Validator   Researcher

M. Zainal Muttaqien. S.S., M.Hum   Yuni Lestari

NIP: 19740313 200312 1 002

EUPHEMISM CLASSIFICATION (Warren's Theory, 1992)		EUPHEMISMS IN LGBT-MOVEMENT RELATED SITUATIONS IN *MILK (2008)* MOVIE	GENERAL MEANING	EUPHEMISTIC MEANING	✓
					X
Word Formation Devices	Compounding	1. Sexual Preference 63	Sexual means adj of sex or the sexes (Oxford Dictionary, 2008) Preference means liking for 'something' more than; thing that is liked better or best (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	One's "choice" of sexualt activity. A euphemism constructed to escape the (negative) connotations of terms such as "homosexual", "sexual deviation" and "sexual perversion" (Spears, 1981)	✓
		2. Sexual Orientation 54	Sexual means adj of sex or the sexes (Oxford Dictionary, 2008) Orientation means a particular purpose that is directed towards by someone (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	The phrase has been popularized by GAY activists seeking to escape the stigma attached to the other words. for instance, "homosexual orientation". (Rawson, 1988)	✓
		3. Street Shrink (18)	Street means road with houses and buildings on one or both sides (Oxford Dictionary, 2008) Shrink means become smaller; move back or away from, out of fear or disgust (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	When Street Shrink used in relation to LGBT topics, the expression becomes a negative connotation due to it implies a homosexual person who has no a proper life anf a proper future.	✓
		4. Trick up 14	Trick means something done to deceive sb or to annoy them as a joke; clever or skilful action intended to entertain people (Oxford Dictionary, 2008) Up means	To seek out a male homosexual partner (Spears, 1981)	✓
		5. Shop Talk 55	*Shop* is part of a building where goods are sold: place where things are repaired or made, esp part of a	To give information leading to arrest. Most information occurs through malice or self-protection (Holder, 2003)	✓

			factory. *Talk Shop* means talk about your work (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)		
		6. Child Molestation 72	Molest means to annoy, disturb, or persecute especially with hostile intent or injurious effect (Merrian Webster) Child means e young person especially between infancy and youth; a person not yet of age (Merriam Webster)	Molest means to assault sexually. For instance, "a child molester" is a paedophil (Holder, 2003). Molest is he American term for sexual assaults in general and rape in particular is comparable to the basic British INTERFERE WITH (Rawson, 1988). Thus, child molestation can be defined as a sexual assault on children.	✓
		7. Come Out 61	Come means to move toward something (Merriam Webster) Out means in a direction away from the inside or center (Merriam Webster)	To announce your availability as a sexual partner. The phrase is now used specifically of homosexuals who make public their sexual preference for the first time (Holder, 2003)	✓
		8. Right price 90	Right means being in accordance with what is just, good, or proper. Price means the quantity of one thing that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another (Merriam Webster)	The replacement for "cheap" or "inexpensive".	✓
		9. Union Boys 43	Union means an act or instance of uniting or joining two or more things into one. Boy means a male child from birth to adulthood (Merriam Webster)	Veberable use, making two into one, or three. Union also means an institution for the homeles poor. Boy means any grup of men engaged in a nefarious or dangerous enterprise. It may be a criminal gang, or those in their pursuit. (Holder, 2003)	✓
	Derivation	10. Lesbian ✗	Woman who is sexually attrached to other women (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	As to cover up a phrase "a female homosexual". (Spears, 1981; Holder, 2003)	✗
		11. Prostitute 33	Person who has sex for money; use your skills or abilities to earn money doing sth that others feel is unworthy of you (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	To set up or to place; to expose publicly or to offer for sale. As the replacement for "whore" (Rawson, 1988)	✓

			Literal Meaning	Euphemistic Meaning	
		12. Faggot 31	Ball of chopped meat; bundle of sticks for burning (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A homosexual male; an obsessive practitioner of non-orthogenital sexual acts (Spears, 1981)	✓
		13. Pansy 10	Small garden plant with bright flowers (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A weakling; an effeminate male; a male homosexual (Spears, 1981; Holder, 2003)	✓
		14. Pot 5	Round container; container of various kinds; amount contained in a pot (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	As the replacement for marijuana (Holder, 2003).	✓
		15. Biddy 27	A young chicken; a hired girl or cleaning woman (Merriam Webster)	A sexually complaisant woman. It meant a young prostitute. (Holder, 2003)	✓
		16. Senior ✗	Higher in rank or status than others; person who is older than someone else (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Senior is a shortened version of senior citizen which becomes the replacement for "an old person" (Holder)	✗
	Blends	-		-	
	Onomatopoeia	-		-	
	Acronyms	17. VD (the acronym of Venereal Disease) 73	The use of acronyms becomes euphemistic since it avoids the detail of any sensitive expression.		✓
Phonemic Modifications	Back Slang	-	-	-	
	Rhyming Slang	-	-	-	
	Phonemic Replacement	18. Heck 38	Exclam used to express surprise.	Heck is a euphemistic verison of Hell. (Rawson, 1988)	✓
		19. Gosh 41	Exclam used to express surprise (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	*Gosh* and *Golly* are probably the most common of the many euphemisms used for "God". They are used as other ways of swearing without actually taking the sacred name in vain (Rawson, 1988)	✓
	Abbrevation	-	-	-	
Loan Words	French	20. Passé. 8	Loan word is a euphemistic technique used to refuse the use of the English version of the loaned word which may be too harsh or inappropriate.	*Passé* in English is old-fashined; past the prime of life (Kellerman, 1976).	✓
		21. Protégé 9		*Protégé* in English is one protected. One under the care and protection of another who is interested in his/ her career or future (Kellerman, 1976).	✓
	Latin	-	-	-	

	Other Languages	22. Schmuck	Slang word for "jerk" (Merriam Webster).	(also shmuck) 1. the penis. 2. an oaf; a jerk; a dullard, [if this form comes from German *Schmuck,* "jewel" or "ornament," via Yiddish, it does so without obeying the usual German and Yiddish sound correspondences (Spears, 1981)	✓
		23. Taco	A usually fried tortilla that is folded or rolled and stuffed with a mixture (as of seasoned meat, cheese, and lettuce) (Merriam Webster)	Patteerned on Spaghetti (q.v) (Spears, 1981). In this case, taco implies a nickname used by a homosexual person to call his/ her sweet/ cute friends.	✓
Semantic Innovations	**Particularisation**	24. Street	Road with houses and buildings on one or both sides (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	As the replacement for "prostitution". The place where customers are picked up (Spears, 1981; Holder, 2003)	✓
		25. Box	Container made of wood , etc; small square on a form to be filled in; small hut used for a particular purpose (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	1. a coffin. [U.S., 1800s and probably before] 2. the female genitals, specifically the vagina, [widespread slang, 1900s] 3. the male orfemale genitals. [U.S. homosexual use, mid 1900s] 4. the male genitals, especially as made visible in revealing clothing. *Cf* BASKET(sense 3). [U.S. homosexual use, mid 1900s, Farrell] Spears, 1981)	✓
		26. Closet	Small room or space in a wall, used for storing things (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Concealing in public your homosexuality (Holder, 2003)	✗
		27. Fireman	Person whose job is to put out fires (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A person to whom unpleasant duties are delegated (Holder, 2003)	✓
		28. Firefighter	Person whose job is to put out fires (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A rarity among genderless job designations for appealing to mean as well as to women.	✓
		29. Bathhouse (2 datum)	A building equipped for bathing; a building containing dressing rooms for bathers (Merriam Webster)	A chamber for mass killing. (Holder, 2003). In this case, bathhouse represents the concealed act of being homosexual.	✓
		30. French	Adj of France, its people or their language (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	*French* used by the English of anything which they consider bogus, over-rated, illegal, immoral,	✓

				or otherwise undesirable,.. (Holder, 2003)	✓
		31. Bed 50	Piece of furniture that you sleep on; bottom of the sea or a river; piece of ground for growing plants (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Given more privacy, some *bed-hopping* might have developed (Hailey in Holder, 2003)	✓
		32. Out 24	Away from the inside of a place or thing (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Overtly homosexual; publicly to expose another's homosexuality (Holder, 2003)	✓
		33. Stud 42	Small piece of jewellery pushed through a hole in your ear, nose, etc; animal, especially a horse kept for breeding; man regarded as a good sexual partner (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	When the word used in the situation related to homosexual discussions, for example "the punning *Stud farm*", it means a place where homosexuals congregate	✓
		34. Ghetto	Area of a city where many people of the same race or background live, separately from the rest of the population (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A slum; an undesirable residental area in which people are trapped or confined because of their race and social conditions (Spears, 1981)	✗
		35. Fruit	Part of a plant used as a food; part of a plant or tree which contains the seeds (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A young, unattached, highly visible, and highly social homosexual male (Spears, 1981)	✓
	Implication	-	-	-	
	Metaphor	36. Anita Bryant said that it was gay people that **brought the drought** to 47 California.	"drought" becomes the main point of the phrase. In Oxford Dictionary, 2008 drought means long period of very dry weather.	It seems that "brought the drought" implies a negative connotation of gay people have brought negativities/ inappropriate acts to California.	✓
		37. Well, it looks to me as though it's finally **started raining**. 48	"rain" means water that falls in drops from the clouds (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	"Started raining" implies an on-going positivity. That "raining" is a sign of something good. In this case, gay people have thought that their acts are not "bad" instead of "right/ good."	✓

	Metonym	-	-	-	✓
	Reversal	38. The warm welcome 6	In this case, "the warm welcome" does not refer to the real meaning of "warm welcome" but the opposite. This is the euphemistic technique of reversal.		✓
	Understatement	39. Assassination 1	The act of an assassin (Kellerman, 1976).	Means "an upper class hit/ murder". The five-syllable "assassination" rationalizes the deed while sliding around it with sof-sounding sibilants. Thus, it is a replacement for "murder, killing, or hit" (Rawson, 1988)	✓
		40. A **slightly** hostile audience 2	If "slightly" is used together with the phrase that implies a negative connotation, the phrase will be sounded more euphemistic.		✓
		41. Target 3	Result that you try to achieve; object that people practice shooting at (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	People who refer to other people as "targets" tend to have a bombs-away attitude. Target is the replacement for an explicit expression "to be under surveillance" (Rawson, 1988)	✓
		42. Friend 4	Person you know well and like, but who is not a relative; helper or supporter (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A male or female lover (Spears, 1981)	✗
		43. Trick 12	Something done to deceive sb or to annoy them as a joke; clever or skilful action intended to entertain people (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	*Trick* implies an unpopular or disliked person; a casual (non-paying) male homosexual partner (Spears, 1981)	✓
		44. Degenerate 13	Become worse in quality or strengh, etc; having lost good moral or mental qualities (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A libertine; a lecher; a sexual pervert. Degenerate is a euphemistic word since the late 1800s (Spears, 1981)	✓
		45. Client 15	Person who receives help or advice from a professional person (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A catchall term for covering up a variety of less-speakable relationships. (Rawson,1988)	✓
		46. Queer 16	Strange or unusual (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	As the replacement for "homosexual". Queer is almost always of males. (Holder, 2003)	✓
		47. Jock 17	Athlete; a person devoted to a single pursuit or interest (Merriam Webster)	An athletic supporter; a male athlete, especially if large and stupid (Spears, 1981)	✓
		48. Solicit 20	Ask for, eg support, money, etc	To offer sexual services for money. Literally, to	✓

			(Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	request or entreat in any context. (Holder, 2003)	
		49. Queen 22	Female ruler of an independent state that has a royal family; wife of a king; woman thought to be the best in a particular group or area (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Usually, an older man playing the female role or affecting effeminate mannerisms or dress (Holder, 2003). Nowadays, a male homosexual who plays the female part,.. (Rawson, 1981)	✓
		50. Three-dollar-bill 25	-	The term implies "a homosexual male" (Spears, 1981)	✓
		51. Adjustment 26	Change or correct something to make it right; get used to a new situation (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	The cure of the mentally ill. Correcting a deviation from the norm. (Holder, 2003)	✓
		52. Dirty 29	Not clean; unpleasant or dishonest; connected with sex in an offensive way (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Pertaining to anything harmful or damaging which may be the subject of a taboo. (Holder, 2003)	✓
		53. Partner 30	Person you are married to or have a sexual relationship with; One of the people who owns a business and shares the profits; person you are doing an activity with (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A person having a regular unmarried sexual relationship with another. Usually they also cohabit. The word used of homosexulas and heterosexuals (Holder, 2003)	✓
		54. Cruise 32	Travel with a ship visiting different places; travel at a steady speed; missile that flies low and can guide itself (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	To stalk the streets in search of a homosexual or heterosexual sex partner (primarily homosexual use) (Spears, 1981).	✓
		55. Projection ✗	Estimate that is based on known facts; act of projecting an image of sth onto a surface (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	As the replacement for or the scientific version of "prediction", an extrapolation of today's situation into the future. (Holder, 2003)	✗
		56. Fix ✗	Fasten firmly; arrange or organize; repair, etc (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	In standard usage, *Fix* means to mend or adjust (Holder, 2003)	✗
		57. Sick 35	Ill; likely to vomit; (of) bored with or annoyed about.. (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Mentally ill; pertaining to a delight in horror, sexual perversions, or the plight of the physically handicapped. (Spears, 1981)	✓

		58. Pressure 36	The burden of physical or mental distress; the constraint of circumstance: the weight of social or economic imposition (Merriam Webster)	As the replacement for "torture". (Holder, 2003)	✓
		59. Conservative 37	Opposed to great or sudden change; cautious, moderate (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	As the replacement of a degeratory term "bourgeois and moderate".	✓
		60. Plant (Paraturlansation) 39	A young tree, vine, shrub, or herb planted or suitable for planting (Merriam Webster)	An item introduced editorially into a periodical for promotional or political purposes (Holder, 2003)	✓
		61. Movement 44	(Act of) moving the body or part of the body; group of people with a shared set of aims or principles (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	An act of defecation (Holder, 2003)	✓
		62. Straight 45	Not in a curve or at an angle; in a straight like; straight part of a racetrack or road (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	As the replacement for "heterosexuals". Straight is the same as square which means a prude: a person who follows the rules. (Spears, 1981)	✓
		63. Sensitivity 46	Qualityb or degree of being sensitive (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Related to secret,- frequently morally wrong and/or criminal as well (Rawson, 1981)	✓
		64. Diversity 49	Develop a wider range of products, interests, etc (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Giving preferential status to a minority group or showing expectional tolerence towards the interests of a minority (Holder, 2003)	✓
		65. Decent ✗	Of a good enough standards or quality; of people honest and fair; acceptable to people in a particular situation (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Chaste. The opposite of "indecent." (Spears, 1981)	✗
		66. One of us 57	Part of one's group thus trustworthy (Merriam Webster)	A person with similar tastes and manners. Euphemistic only in the negative when implying that someone is not your social equal. (Holder, 2003)	✓

		67. Deviant (z Dahum) (1, 51,) 58	Someone or something that deviates from a norm *especially* : a person who differs markedly (as in social adjustment or behavior) from what is considered normal or acceptable (Merriam Webster)	A truncation of "deviant sexual behavior"; occasionally used for *deviate* (A person who is markedly different from normal) (Spears, 1981)	✓
		68. Root 59	To furnish with or enable to develop <u>roots</u>; to fix or implant by or as if by roots; to remove altogether by or as if by pulling out by the roots —usually used with *out* (Merriam Webster)	As the replacement for negative connotations such as "kill" "rid off", etc	✓
		69. Boyfriend ✗	Man or boy with whom sb has a romantic and/ or sexual relationship (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	A male sexual partner. Of almost any age over puberty. Heterosexual or homosexual (Holder, 2003)	✗
		70. Normal 62	Typical, usual or ordinary; usual state of level; situation where everytning is normal or as you would expect (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Another term for straight as the replacement for "heterosexual"	✓
		71. A society can't exist without the family 66	The phrase understates the real issue of being LGBT/ homosexual is not right.		✓
		72. Can two men reproduce? 67	"Reproduce" means make a copy of a picture, piece of text, etc; produce babies or young (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	The word "reproduce" in the phrase implicitly refers to an inappropriate and sensitive connotation that LGBT/ homosexual people can't be pregnant (can't have their own baby)	✓
		73. Relationship 69	Way in which two people, countries, etc behave towards or deal with each other; loving and/ or sexual friendship between two people (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	The term usually implies illicit, hetero goings-on- what previous generations would have called an AFFAIR, AMOUR, or CONNECTION (Rawson, 1988)	✓

		74. Bestiality 70	Cruel and disgusting (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Bestial: carnal; sexually passionate; bestiality: copulation where one party is a human and the other is an animal of a different species (Spears, 1981) The word is the replacement of homosexuality.	✓
		75. Illegal 39	Against the law (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	As the replacement for "criminal". Ronald Reagan said that "illegal" is a better word than "criminal" because I think criminal has a different connotation (a too harsh word)-(Holder, 2003)	✓
		76. Immoral 74	Not moral; wrong; against usual standards of sexual behaviour (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Associated with prostitution. Literally, contrary to virtue, but confined to sexual misbehaviour in various legal jargon phrases (Holder, 2003)	✓
		77. Dissabled 75	Unable to use a part of your body completely or easily because of an illness, injury, etc; people who are dissabled (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Disability means a limiting mental or physical condition. Literally, the fact of being rendered incapable, or *disabled*, but the two words have for so long been standard English that we forget there is normally no suggestion that the condition has been wilfully brought about. Disabled see DISABILITY (Holder, 2003)	✓
	Overstatement	78. Intrigue 56	Make *sb* intrigued or curious; secretly plan with other people to harm *sb* (Oxford Dictionary, 2008)	Implied a clandestine sexual relationship (Holder, 2003)	✓
	Reversal / Irony	79. Masturbation 60	Acts related to self-sexual activities; self-abuse (Hughes, 2006)	Time-wasting; demanding too much time (Spears, 1981)	✓
		80. Peacemaker 64	Peacemaker implies a person who pretends to give the peace offering.	Peacemaker is the replacement for "traitor" or "mock", etc.	✓
		81. Tenderloin 65	A strip of tender meat consisting of a large internal muscle of the loin on each side of the vertebral column (Merriam Webster)	Associated with promiscuity and other illegality (Holder, 2003)	✓

Total Datum = 81 - 7
= 74 + 2
= 76 Datum

TOTAL DATUM : 81 - 8
: 73 + 2
: 75

Appendix 3

Validation of Translation Techniques and The Intended Meaning

VALIDATOR SHEET

In the following, the data of euphemisms used in LGBT-movement related situations from *Milk* (2008) movie's English into Indonesian fansub have been checked and validated in terms of the translation techniques (based on Molina and Albir's translation technique theory, 2002) and in terms of whether or not the intended meaning of the SL is changed in the TL by Mr. M. Zainal Muttaqien. S.S., M.Hum on 27th November 2018.
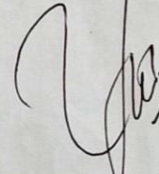
Validator

M. Zainal Muttaqien. S.S., M.Hum

NIP: 19740313 200312 1 002

Researcher

Yuni Lestari

Molina & Albir (2002) "Translation Technique" Theory.

No	Source Language (Euphemism)	Target Language	Translation Techniques	Intended Meaning	✓ X	Comment & Suggestion
1. ✓	This is only to be played in the event of my death by **assassination.** level 0	Rekaman ini hanya akan diputar pada hari kematianku karena **pembunuhan. (Euphemism)** level 0	Literal ~~✗~~	Unchanged ✓	✓	*Variation*
2.	If I was speaking to **a slightly hostile audience** or a mostly straight one,.. Level 3	Jika aku bicara didepan **audien yang kurang bersahabat** atau katakanlah bukan "Gay",.. **(Euphemism)** level 3	Modulation ✓	Changed ✓	✓	
3.	..a person who stands for what I stand for, an activist, a gay activist, makes himself **the target** for someone who is insecure. level 0	..orang yang berpihak padaku, seorang aktifis, seorang aktifis gay, membuat dirinya menjadi **target** Under untuk seseorang yang merasa tidak aman. **(Euphemism)** level 0	Calque ✗	Unchanged ✓		*Pure borrowing*
4.	I think you need to find a new level scene. And **some new friends.** 1	Well, aku rasa kau harus cari sesuatu yang baru. **Teman. (Euphemism)** level 0	Linguistic Compression ✓	Changed ✓	✓	
5. \	I bought **an ounce of pot.** level 0	Aku belikan **ganja. (Non-Euphemism)** level 0	Linguistic Compression ✓	Unchanged ✓	✓	
6. ..	Yeah, thank you for **the warm welcome** to the neighborhood! level 3	Yah, terima kasih atas **sambutan hangatnya! (Euphemism)** level 3	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓	✓	
7. .,	**Schmuck!** level 0	Bedebah! **(Non-Euphemism)** level 0	Established Equivalent ✓	Unchanged ✓	✓	
8. ,	Harvey, come on. Opera is **so passé.** ~~hit~~ level 1	Harvey, ayolah. Opera **sangat bagus. (Euphemism)** level 0	Modulation ✗	Changed ✗	✗	~~literal~~ *Variation*

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Procedure	Status	✓/✗	Notes
9.	...Jim picked up **a protégé**, a cute political kid from Wisconsin,.. *Level ~~4~~ 3*	...Jim bertemu dengan seorang **protégé**, anak politik yang lucu dari Wisconsin,. **(Euphemism)** *Level ~~4~~ 3*	Pure Borrowing	Unchanged	✓	
10.	We weren't just **a bunch of pansies** anymore. *level 1*	Kami bukan hanya sekedar **gay** lagi. **(Euphemism)** *level 0*	Generalization	Unchanged	✓	
11.	**Fruit** was walking home with his trick when he got jumped. *L3*	**Fruit** mau pulang kerumah, dan dia diserang. **(Euphemism)** *Anreh L3?*	Pure Borrowing ✓	Unchanged ✓		
(12).	Fruit was walking home with **his trick** when he got jumped. *level 1*	Fruit mau pulang kerumah, dan dia diserang. ~~(Euphemism)~~ [deleted]	Deletion ✓	Changed ✓	✓	
(13).	**My fellow degenerates,** I would like to announce my candidacy for San Francisco City Supervisor! *level 2 - hink*	**Teman-temanku yang bobrok sikapnya,** Aku ingin mengumumkan pencalonanku untuk dewan pengawas San Francisco City! ~~(Euphemism)~~ (Non-euphemism) *Level 0*	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓	✗	description/ amplification ✓
14.	I want you to know that my campaign is very interested in taking care of **seniors** in the area.	Aku ingin kau tahu bahwa kampanyeku mengutamakan untuk merawat **senior-senior** di sini. **(Euphemism)**	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓		P. Borrowing
14. 15.	What do you do, **trick up** on Polk Street? / If I need the cash. *level 2*	Apa yang kau lakukan, **mangkal** di Polk Street? **(Non-Euphemism)** *level ~~2~~*	Variation	Unchanged	✓	
15. (16)	But I'm a little bit more selective about **my clients** than you are *level 1*	Tapi aku sedikit selektif soal **klienku** daripada dirimu sendiri. **(Euphemism)** *level 1*	Calque ✗	Unchanged ✓		Naturalization

		English	Indonesian	Technique	Shift		Note
16. (17).		What was it like to be **a little queer** in Phoenix? level 1	Apa rasanya jadi **homo** Phoenix? (Non-Euphemism) level 0	Variation ✗	Changed ✗		*Generalization*
17. (18.)		Did **all the jocks** beat you up in gym class? level 1	Apa **semua orang** memukulmu di kelas gym? (Euphemism) level 0	Generalization ✓	Changed ✓		
18. 19.		So what, what are you? Some kind of **street shrink**? level 2 him	Lalu kau apa? Sejenis **gelandangan**? (Non-Euphemism) level 0	Variation ✗	Unchanged ✓		*Generalization*
19. (20.)	?	I've been handing out pamphlets for seven hours. | Yeah, in a **bathhouse**. level 1	Aku sudah menyebarkan selebaran selama tujuh jam. | Yah, di dalam **rumah**. (Euphemism) level 0	Literal ✗	Changed ✓		*Generalization*
20. (21.)		That I go down there and **solicit** their endorsement? level 1	Aku pergi kesana dan **mengumpulkan** dukungan? (Euphemism) level 0	Litaral ✗	Changed ✓		↓
(21). 22. -		I mean, we're down here trying to help people on **the streets**. level 1	Maksudku, kita di sini coba untuk menolong orang di **jalanan**. (Euphemism) level 0	Literal ✓	Changed ✗	✓	
22. (23.)		David was **a rich old queen** who had bought the biggest gay magazine,.. level 4	David adalah **orang tua kaya** yang membeli majalah gay terbesar,.. (Euphemism) level 0	Generalization ✓	Changed ✓		
23. 24.		I was sitting in **a box**, next to my lover. level 1	Aku duduk di **sebuah kotak**, di sebelah pacarku. (Euphemism) level 0	Literal ✓	Changed ✗	✓	
24. 25.		The more **"out"** you make us, the more you incite them. level 1	Semakin kau meminta kami, maka [deleted] semakin kau menghasut mereka.	Deletion ✓	Changed ✓		
25. (26.) -		But only a few votes shy of my	Cuma beberapa suara telah	Variation	Unchanged		

		English	Indonesian				
		becoming the first big eared, cock-sucking, queer as **a three-dollar-bill-man** to be elected to public office. Level 4 - Secret	membuatku malu, seperti pecundang, homo **murah**, dipilih untuk kantor publik. (Non euphemism) Level 0	✓	✓		
26	(27).	So we decided to try it again in 1975. Only this time, with **a few adjustments**. level 3	Lalu kami memutuskan untuk mencoba lagi pada tahun 1975. Kali ini, dengan **beberapa penyesuaian.** (E) level 3	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓		
27	28.	I'm not gonna let **those little Pacific Heights biddies** write me off anymore because of a ponytail. level 2 - hint	Aku tidak akan membiarkan **bajingan-bajingan itu** menghapusku lagi karena gaya rambut ekor kuda. (Non-Euphemism) level 0	Variation ✗	Changed ✓		Generalization little PH biddies (S) → bajingan (G)
28	29.	No more **bathhouses**, no more pot, for me and my little poo. level 1	Tidak ada lagi **sembunyi-sembunyi**, tidak ada lagi ganja, untuk aku dan kesayanganku. (Non-Euphemism) level 0	Variation ✗	Unchanged ✗		Modulation Noun → Verb
29	(30).	Machines run on oil and grease ovum sperma umum pagani (ada level 3 dibawah) (N). They're **dirty**.	Mesin menggunakan minyak dan pelumas. **Kotor**. (Euphemism) level 3	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✗	✗	Deletion / L.C → 'They're'
30	(31).	Robert Hillsbourough was murdered for walking home with **his longtime partner**. level 3	Robert Hillsbourough dibunuh saat pulang bersama **pacarnya**. (Euphemism) level 0	Established Equivalent ✗	Unchanged ✗		✓Linguistic Compression / Deletion 'longtime'
31	32.	The last words he heard were, **"Faggot, faggot, faggot."** level 9	Kata-kata terakhir yang dia dengar adalah, **"Homo, homo, homo"**. (Non-Euphemism) level 0	Variation ✓	Unchanged ✓		
32	(33).	But you can't use the Castro just to	Tapi kau tidak bisa **cuma gunakan**	Deletion	Changed		

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		English	Indonesian				
		cruise. You have to fight. **level 2**	Castro. Kau harus melawan. [deleted] **(Euphemism)** level 0	✓	✓		
33	34.	You see, if homosexuals are allowed their civil rights, then so would **prostitutes** or thieves or anyone else. **level 0**	Kalian tahu, jika homoseksual dibenarkan hak mereka, maka akan ada pula hak untuk **PSK** pencuri dan lain sebagainya. **(Euphemism)** level 0	Established Equivalent ✓	Unchanged ✓		
34	(35.)	Doesn't that necessarily follow that you believe that homosexuality ought **to be illegal**? **level 0**	Bukankah kalian percaya bahwa homoseksualitas seharusnya **ilegal**? **(Euphemism)** level 0	Natural Borrowing ≠ ✓	Unchanged ✓	≠	
2 ✗	36.	Virgil, is that enough for you to make **a projection**?	Virgil, cukupkah itu untuk membuat keputusan? **(Euphemism)**	Modulation ✗	Changed	Generalization	
✗	37.	My folks are gonna take me to this place tomorrow. A hospital. **To fix me**.	Orang tuaku akan mebawaku kesebuah tempat besok. Sebuah rumah sakit. **Untuk mengobatiku.** **(Euphemism)**	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓	Variation/ Particularization fix → mengobati x (G) (S)	
35.	(38)	..it doesn't matter, you just leave. And **you are not sick**, and you are not wrong and God does not hate you. **level 2**	..tidak masalah, kau pergi saja. Dan **kau tidak sakit**, kau tidak bersalah dan tuha tidak membencimu. **(Euphemism)** level 0	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓		
36.	(39)	Hope for a better place to come into if **the pressures** at home are too great. **level 3**	Harapan untuk tempat yang lebih baik di datangi jika **tekanan** di rumah terlalu berat.**(Euphemism)** level 0	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓		
37.	(40)	So, little district eight, two miles	Jadi, distrik delapan, dua mil arah	Literal	Unchanged		

		English	Indonesian				
		south of the Castro, still very much the same. Irish Catholic, **conservative**. *level 0*	selatan Castr, masih saja sama. Katolik Irlandia, **kolot**. (Non-Euphemism) *level 0*	✗	✓		*Established Equivalent*
	41. ⊗	See, I'm not going to be forced out of San Francisco by splinter groups of social radicals, **social deviants**, and incorrigibles.	Aku tidak akan menyatukan San Francisco dengan kelompok sosial radikal, **penyimpangan sosial**, dan yang tak bisa diperbaiki. (Non-Euphemism)	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓		
38.	42. ⁴¹	Who **the heck** is that? / That's our new campaign manager. *level 1*	**Siapa itu**? / Itu manager kampanye baru kita. (~~Euphemism~~) [deleted] ~~level~~	Deletion ✓	Changed ✓	≠	
	43. ✗	So you replaced Scott with **a lesbian**?	Kau menggantikan Scott dengan **seorang lesbian**? (Euphemism)	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓	≠	*Borrowing (Pure)*
39.	44. –	How do you know she's not **a plant** for Rick Stokes? *level2*	Bagaimana kau bisa tahu dia bukan **orangnya** Rick Stokes? (Euphemism) *level 0*	Generalization ✗	Unchanged ✗		*Modulation*
40	45. –	Plus, **she's the right price**, and she's got bigger balls than anybody else in here. *level 1*	Ditambah lagi, **dia sewanya murah** dan dialah yang paling bernyali diantara kita semua. (Non-Euphemism) *level 0*	Variation ✗	Changed ✗	≠	~~Free translation~~ *Modulation* right price → sewa murah
41.	46. ✓	**Oh, my gosh**, you really are a miracle worker. *level 0*	**Oh, astaga**, kau benar-benar berbakat. (Euphemism) *level 0*	Established ✓ Equivalent	Unchanged ✓	≠	
42	47. –	We are going to **The Stud** right fucking now. Harvey, are you *level 1*	Kita akan ke **The Stud** sekarang. Harvey, kau mau ikut? *level 1*	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓		*Pure borrowing ✓ Established Equivalent The Stud → (brand)*

		going to come?	**(Euphemism)**			
43	48.	**The union boys**, women, the seniors, the gays and minorities. All of the "us's" showed up. *level 3*	**Persatuan anak muda**, wanita, para senior, gay dan kaum minoritas. Kami semuanya muncul. *level 0* **(Euphemism)**	Literal ✓	Changed ✓	
44	49.	We are **the movement**. Thank you so much. *level 3*	Kita adalah **pergerakan**. Terima kasih banyak. **(Euphemism)** *level 3*	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓	
45	50.	Does this mean, as **many straights** are concerned, maybe the gays are taking over San Francisco? *level 1*	Apa ini berarti, seperti yang dikhawatirkan **banyak orang**, *level 0* mungkin kaum gay mengambil alih San Francisco? **(Euphemism)**	Generalization ✓	Unchanged ✗	*straight = normal ≠ orang*
46	51.	I have to be there to open for the dialogue, for **the sensitivities** of all people and all their problems. *level 3*	Aku harus berada di sana dan bicara dengan masyarakat, untuk **kesensitifitas** dan masalah mereka. **(Euphemism)** *level 3*	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓	*Naturalization*
47	52.	Anita Bryant said that it was **gay people that brought the drought to California.** *level 3*	Anita Bryant bilang bahwa **kaum gay lah yang membawa kemarau ke California.** **(Euphemism)** *level 3*	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓	
48	53.	Well, it looks to me as though **it's finally started raining.** *level 3*	Well, kelihatannya **sekarang sudah mulai hujan.** **(Euphemism)** *level 3*	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓	
49	54.	Do you think **such diversity** will cripple the board? *level 3*	Menurutku **perbedaan ini** akan melemahkan dewan? **(Euphemism)** *level 3*	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓	
50	55.	So, whether you like it or not, Dan	Jadi, suka atau tidak, Dan dan Aku	Reduction	Changed	

		English	Indonesian				Notes
		and I are **in bed together**. Politically speaking. *level 1*	akan **satu ranjang**. Secara politik. **(Non-Euphemism)** *level 0*	✗	✗		*Modulation*
51.	(56.)	..my brochure's comments about **social deviants** referred more to junkies than to his people. *level 1*	..brosur komentarku tetang **keragaman social** lebih banyak kepada pecandu daripada ke orang-orangnya. **(Euphemism)** *level 0*	Modulation ✗	Unchanged ✗		*Generalization*
52.	57. ~~✗~~	..and I had to make sure that this city remains **a decent place** to raise him.	..aku harus memastikan bahwa kota ini masih **baik sebagai tempatnya** tumbuh. (*Euphemism*)	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓		*Modulation N → Adj*
52.	58.	How long were you **a fireman**, Dan? *level 2-hint*	Sudah berapa lama kau jadi **petugas kebakaran**, Dan? **(Euphemism)** *level 0*	Literal ✗	Changed ✗		*Established Equivalent ↓*
53.	59.	But **firefighters**, they're the true heroes. *level 2-hint*	Tapi **pemadam kebarakan**, mereka adalah sesungguhnya pahlawan. *level 0* **(Euphemism)**	~~Literal~~ ✗	Changed ✓		
54.	60.	..that any person who already has a job cannot be fired on **the basis of sexual orientation**. *level 1*	..bahwa setiap orang yang sudah punya pekerjaan tidak bisa dipecat karena **dasar orientasi seksualnya**. (~~Non~~-Euphemism) *level 1*	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓		*+ Naturalization*
55.	61.	Sorry, hon, we just slipped into some **shop talk**. *level 3*	Maaf, sayang, kami **kelepasan bicaranya**. **(Euphemism)** *level 0*	Established ✗ Equivalent	Unchanged ✗		*Generalization*
56.	62.	He **intrigues** me. I think he may be one of us. *level 2*	Dia **membuatku tertarik**. Kurasa dia salah satu dari kita. *level 0* **(Euphemism)**	Modulation ~~✗~~ ✓	Unchanged ✓		

#	#	Source Text	Target Text			Notes
57.	63.	He intrigues me. I think he may be **one of us.** level 2	Dia membuatku tertarik. Kurasa dia level 2 salah **satu dari kita.** (Euphemism)	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓	
58.	64.	..who recruit our children to participate in **their deviant lifestyle**, including the ones who do it in our public schools. level 3	yang merekrut anak-anak kita untuk ikut serta dalam **gaya hidup menyimpang mereka** termasuk yang melakukannya di sekolah umum. (Non-Euphemism) level 3	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓	
59.	65.	The time has come for us to **root** them out. level 1	Sudah saatnya kita **membasmi** mereka. (Non-Euphemism) level 0	Variation ✓	Unchanged ✗	mencerabut ≠ membasmi
	66.	Hello, Harvey, running late? Your **boyfriend** is in the closet.	Halo, Harvey, terlambat lagi? **Pacarmu** ada di kloset. (Euphemism)	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓	Established equivalent
60.	67.	This is shit and **masturbation.** level 2	Ini omong kosong. ~~(Euphemism)~~ [deleted]	Deletion	Changed	
61.	68.	If we're going to beat Prop 6, we tell all of them to **come out**. level 2	Kita ingin mengalahkan Prop 6, kita beritahu mereka semua untuk **keluar**. (Euphemism) level 2	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓	
	69.	We have to leave **the ghetto.** We have to let all those people out there know..	Kita harus meninggalkan **gubuk.** Kita harus membuat orang-orang diluar sana tahu.. (Euphemism)	Generalization ✓	Changed ✗	
62.	70.	And you want **to be normal** like anybody. level 1	Dan kau ingin **jadi normal** seperti orang banyak. (Euphemism) level 1	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓	p. Borrowing
63.	71.	...among other things, equal rights in housing, employment and	..diantara yang lain persamaan hak dalam perumahan, pekerjaan dan	Generalization	Changed	

		English	Indonesian				Notes
		education, regardless of **sexual preference**. level 1	pendidikan, terlepas dari **isu seksual**. (Non-Euphemism) level 0	✓	✓		wrong translation preference ≠ isu
64.	72.	When things start to look really bad, the city's first gay supervisor will come out and **play peacemaker**. level 3	Ketika keadaan semakin memburuk, pengawas gay pertama akan keluar dan **memainkan sandiwara** level 0 **perdamaian**. (Non-Euphemism)	Variation ✓	Unchanged ✓		
65.	73. -	What's the number one problem in this city? / The fucking piss smell in **the tenderloin**. level 2	Apa masalah nomor satu di negara ini? / **Bau kencing**. (N̶o̶n̶-[deleted] E̶u̶p̶h̶e̶m̶i̶s̶m̶) level 0	Deletion ✓	Changed ✗		
66.	74.	Harvey, **a society can't exist without the family**. We're not against that. level 3	Harvey, **suatu masyarakat tidak akan ada tanpa keluarga**. Kita tidak menentang itu kan. (Euphemism) level 3	Literal ✓	Unchanged ✓		
67.	75.	What, can two men **reproduce?** level 1	Apa, bisakah dua orang laki-laki bereproduksi? (*Punya anak) (Non-Euphemism) level 0	Description ✗	Unchanged ✓		+ naturalization
68.	76.	What's wrong, **taco?** level 2	Ada apa, **taco?** (*Makanan Meksiko) (N̶o̶n̶-Euphemism) level 0	Description ✗	Changed ✗		+ Pure Borrowing
69.	77.	Dan, I have had **four relationships** in my life. level 1	Dan, aku punya **empat hubungan** dalam hidupku. (Euphemism) level 0	Literal ✓	Changed ✗		
70.	78.	You know, Mr. Milk, we don't allow **people who practice bestiality** to teach our children,... level 3	Kau tahu, Tn. Milk, kau tidak memperbolehkan **orang yang menyimpang** untuk mengajar anak-anak kami... (Non-Euphemism) level 0	Linguistic Compression ✓	Unchanged ✓		

#	#	English	Indonesian	Technique	Change	Notes
71.	79. .	And how do you teach homosexuality? It's like **French**? *level 3*	Dan bagaimana kau mengajarkan homoseksualitas? Apa seperti *level* bahasa **Prancis**? (Euphemism) *0*	Literal ✗	Changed ✗	Established Equivalent French = org Prancis = bhs Prancis
72.	80. .	In your statements here and all these newspapers and tonight, you say that **child molestation** is not an issue. *level 2*	Dalam pernyataanmu disini dan semua surat kabar dan malam ini, kau bilang bahwa **penganiayaan anak-anak** bukanlah sebuah *level* masalah. (Euphemism) *0*	Literal ✓	Changed ✗	
73	81.	Same thing with **VD**, Harvey, we put out publications.. *level 2*	Sama seperti **VD**, Harvey, kami *level 2* melakukan publikasi.. (Euphemism)	Pure Borrowing ✓	Unchanged ✓	
74.	82.	Unlike you, the way I was raised, we believe in right and wrong. **Moral and immoral.** *level 2*	Tidak sepertimu, caraku dibesarkan, kami percaya akan benar dan salah. **Moral dan bukan moral.** (Euphemism) *level 0*	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓	Naturalization
	83.	He gets **dragged into** this closed door meeting at Police Association.	Dia **ditarik** ke dalam pertemuan tertutup di Persatuan Polisi. (Euphemism)	Modulation ✓	Changed ✗	
75.	84.	Not just the gays but the blacks and the Asians and the seniors and **the disabled.** *level 1*	Bukan hanya kaum gay tapi juga kaum kulit hitam dan orang Asia para senior dan yang **cacat.** (Non-Euphemism) *level 0*	Literal ✗	Unchanged ✓	Modulation

Total Datum = 84 – 9
: 75 + 1
⑦⑥ → 76 Datum

Total DATUM : 84 – 9
: 75
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