

**AN ANALYSIS OF TABOO WORD TRANSLATION IN
REGARD TO CENSORSHIP AND OFFENSIVE WORD
LEVEL IN *LOOKISM* WEBTOON**

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Requirement
For the Degree of *Sarjana* in English Letters



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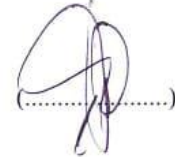
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved father and mother
2. My beloved brother
3. My beloved friends
4. English Letters 2015
5. English Letters Department
6. My Almamater IAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

“Surely with difficulty is ease”
(QS. Al-Insyiroh, 5)

“Dadio menungso sing padang tanpo lampu, wangi tanpo kembang”
(Gus Muhammad Ali Shodiqin)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled “An Analysis of Taboo Word Translation in Regard to Censorship and Offensive Word Level in *LOOKISM* Webtoon” 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 my academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, February 4th 2020

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express his deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested him during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

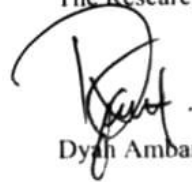
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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta,

The Researcher



Dyah Ambarwati P.

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ABSTRACT

Dyah Ambarwati P., 2020. *An Analysis of Taboo Word Translation in Regard to Censorship and Offensive Word Level in LOOKISM Webtoon*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Languages Faculty.

Advisor : Dr. SF. Luthfie Arguby Purnomo, SS., M.Hum.

Keywords : Censorship, Types of Taboo Words, Translation Strategies, Censorship Manners, *LOOKISM* Webtoon.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the censor words in *LOOKISM* Webtoon. The purpose of this study is to classify and explain the types of taboo words, the translation strategies of comic, the censorship manner, and the offensive level shift are found in the Webtoon *LOOKISM*.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research are webtoon scene from the English and Indonesian version of *LOOKISM*. The form of the data were uttered from the first episode until the 22th, while the contexts of data were dialogues uttered by all the characters in the webtoon. The data were collected by collecting dialogues are contained taboo words or censor symbol.

The results of this, the research are stated as follows. Firstly, six types of taboo words appear in the characters utteranced in *LOOKISM* Webtoon. They are obscenity, vulgarity, epithet, slang, insult & slur, scatology. From 90 data found in the webtoon, obscenity has the highest frequency of appearance. Obscenity is the most appearing type in this webtoon because it is considered to be the most effective way to insult someone. The lowest frequency of taboo words type is scatology. Secondly, five strategies in translating comic are used in this webtoon, there are: repetition, detraction, substitution, transmutation, and deletion. The most occured strategies is repetition because the writer want to keep the meaning of utterance with an equivalent term. The last occured is detraction strategies. Thirdly, censorship manner were appeared in this webtoon is acronym or slashing manner. This manner used to keep safety when reading *LOOKISM* Webtoon and reduce the offensive expression. Fourthly, there are twelve level shift of offensive wods were occured in this webtoon. They are milder – milder, milder – strongest, medium – milder, medium – strong, medium – strongest, strong – milder, strong – medium, strong – strong, strong – stongest, strongest – milder, strongest – medium, and strongest – strongest. The biggest frequency were found in this webtoon is strongest – milder level shift of offensive words. Then the smallest frequency is milder – strongest, medium – strong, medium – strongest, and strong – strong. It indiates that the writer want to reduce the level of offensive were used in source language into target language without changing the meaning.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

People in this world is social, they need language to communicate, interaction and convey expressions of their feeling and thoughts. According to Camp & Satterwhite (2002), stated that there are three types of communication are using in this world, they are oral, written and non-verbal communication. When someone meets people from different countries, they will have difficulties understand because they do not know well another language. Therefore, people need help from a translator to get easier in communication, interaction and convey an expression to other people from a different country. The translator does a process transferring words from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) it called translating. Based on Newmark (1998: 5), he stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. In the translating process, the translator need rules to deliver the meaning of the message correctly.

The translator has to deal with different languages expressed in the forms of words, signs or symbols in the sentences. Dealing with the difficulties, sometimes the translator has to identify the translation strategies from each word or sentence to understand the literal meaning from the source text. As stated by Kaindl (1999: 275), there are six translation strategies used translate comic. The translation strategies are repetition, adiection, detracton,

transmutation, substitution, deletion. In translating from the source language, the translator must be careful in identity to the target language. They must realize the different culture, society, and many things between the source language and target language. Consequently, the translator has to find the equivalent words in the target language that is suitable and has the same sense in the source language. In finding the equivalent to the target language there is some problem faced by the translator in translating process, in eventually can cause inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable translation.

In this modern era technology are mostly used to communicate, from an adult, teenager, child even our grandmother or grandfather they already know and used it. The internet is one of the most popular technology, people using the internet to communicate, interaction in society or just to have fun. The internet has brought opportunities for any person to communicate instantly with a huge international audience (Cohen, 2001: 9). Children and teenager who still cannot be able to understand what they watched and read it will be more dangerous because it reflected their identity. As Christopher, Chiang and Ming (2012: 53) stated that, the initial requirement for the Internet was to design a distributed system that was secure and would be less susceptible to failure and damage from a single point of failure. Therefore, people need censorship for separating the good and bad things for children under age. Censorship used that to lead the censor of the internet that has to focuses on a wide range of topics, including pornography, hate speech, and bomb-making

instruction (Depken, 2006). This can be helping the parent to keep save their children from negative aspect from the internet.

There are various reasons for censorship; sometimes information is censored because of political, social, economic, religious, philosophical, moral, ideological, military, corporate, and educational reasons, where people feel material offers an attack on themselves and their personal values (Oboler, 1980). Many kinds of censor forms in the sentence, and taboo is one of them. As Wardhaugh (2006: 239) said that taboo is the prohibition or avoidance in any society of behavior believed to be harmful to its members in that it would cause them anxiety, embarrassment or shame. Pinker (2007) also stated that swearing refers to the use of profane words, taboo words or word that make reference to animal, religion, scatology, sex, sexual, reproductive organs, diseases, bodily functions and moral decadence in expressing anger, shock, frustration, surprise, pain or disappointment. In expressing their feelings people usually used taboo words when getting anger, sad or sometimes in jokes.

Censorship can be founded on many platforms, such as written books, video or movie and also in social media. Many kinds of social media are used by people nowadays, Webtoon also the part of social media that commonly used by people. Webtoon is one of online comic which is launched in 2005 by Naver Corporation in Korea. People usually used to read some comic, give an advice or even they write and draw comic. In Webtoon, the readers can found

many genres story of virtual comic, romance, drama, comedy, thriller, sci-fi, horror and many more.

Currently, in Webtoon the readers found kind of taboo words. The readers that consist of adult, the teenager even children who could access Webtoon freely. Ullman (1962: 45) stated that there are two manners to soften swear words. First, using an acronym or slashing, for example:

“God!” become “G__d!” or “G__!”

Second manner, omitting the parts that are considered taboo, example:

“God’s blood” become “by blood” or “God’s arm” become “by arm”

The two manners above usually used in written form, such as textbook, printed text, comic, movie text or etc. According to on Jay (1992: 2-9), there are nine types of taboo words. The types are obscenity, profanity, vulgarity, epithets, blasphemy, cursing, slang, insult and slur, and scatology.

In Webtoon entitled LOOKISM the writer found a lot of taboo words, especially in the conversation between the characters. For example:

Example 1:



Figure 1.1

SL: Stop it, you *crazy a\$\$!*

TL: Hentikan, *orang gila!*

Source Language: “Stop it, you *crazy a\$\$!*”

Target Language: “Hentikan, *orang gila!*”

From the figure 1.1 the words *crazy a\$\$!* From source language (SL) and translated into target language (TL) become *orang gila!*, the translation strategies are used is detraction according to Kaindl's theory and the type of taboo words based on Jay (1992: 2-9), is classification into vulgarity.

Example 2:



Figure 1.2

SL: Are you *s#itting* me? Do the pikachu now?
 TL: *Berhenti. Sekarang pikachu*

Source Language: "Are you *s#itting* me? Do the pikachu now?"
 Target Language: "*Berhenti. Sekarang pikachu*"

From the figure 1.2, the words *s#itting* From source language (SL) and translated into target language (TL) become *Berhenti*. The translation strategies are used is deletion by Kaindl's theory and the type of taboo words is classification into scatology.

LOOKISM (Hangul: 외모지상주의) Webtoon is one of the most popular Webtoons in South Korea are written and illustrated by Tae Joon Park. The translation can be translated by fans all over the world but they must going through filtering. The comic strip, which has been published online weekly since November 20th, 2014, is about a high school student he named is Daniel Park who can switch between two bodies-one fat and ugly, and the other athletic and handsome. Based on *Kumparan.com*, in Indonesia *LOOKISM* Webtoon gets a great rating until today (5/3), Tae Joon Park's work get 9.80 in

Line Webtoon and 9.90 in NAVER Korea Webtoon. In *Goodreads.com*, *LOOKISM* Webtoon gets 4.43 from 5 stars also. This Webtoon successfully catches all readers, especially from teenager and adult in Indonesia and abroad. In the beginning of the page of webtoon, there is an age restriction warning.

The researcher is interested to analyze about the types of taboo words are censored and the translation strategies are used in the censored expression in *LOOKISM* Webtoon. The researcher chooses the translation strategies in censoring words to analyzing it because the translation strategies related to the translation result in choosing words in the target text of the translator used in translating Webtoon.

B. Limitation of the Problem

Due to the complexity of the problems which are found the limitation of the time, all the problems cannot be observed and solved one by one. Furthermore, the researcher limits the data of censored expressions in the form of words, sentences, and phrases. More specifically the researcher only focus on the taboo, swearing and censoring words by all of the character in dialogue are founded from first episode until twenty two episodes in *LOOKISM* Webtoon. The researcher uses data from English and Indonesian version of *LOOKISM* Webtoon. This research conducted to find out the types of taboo words, the translation strategies, censorship manner, and an offensive level shift are used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon.

C. Problem Statement of the Study

This study consists with statement:

1. What types of taboo words are censored in the *LOOKISM* Webtoon?
2. What translation strategies are applied to translate the censored expression in comic?
3. What censorship manners are used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon?
4. How does the taboo word translation contribute to the offensive level shift of English version into Indonesian version in *LOOKISM* Webtoon?

D. Objective of Research

The researcher focuses on the objective of the study in:

1. To find out the types of taboo words which are censored in the *LOOKISM* Webtoon.
2. To describe the translation strategies applied in the translation of censored words in *LOOKISM* Webtoon in regard to the translation strategies.
3. To find out censorship manners are used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon.
4. To find out the contribute of offensive level shift in translation from English version into Indonesian version of *LOOKISM* Webtoon.

E. Research Benefit

The researcher expects from this study can give some benefits not only to the researcher herself but also for the readers and additional knowledge for the next study. The benefits are as follow:

1. Theoretical benefits

Theoretically, this research is to:

- a. Investigate the types of taboo words in *LOOKISM* Webtoon English and Indonesian version.
 - b. Investigate the translation strategies that used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon English to Indonesian version.
 - c. Investigate the censorship manners are used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon.
 - d. Investigate an offensive level shift of English version into Indonesian translation in *LOOKISM* Webtoon.
2. Practical benefits

Practically, this research hopefully has useful findings:

- a. To the researcher, the result of this research gives deeper understanding about types of taboo words, translation strategies censorship manners are used in translating, and an offensive level shift are especially used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon.
- b. To the reader, it is hoped that this study will be useful to enrich their knowledge in types of taboo word are related the cultural differences from source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Also, can give as an additional reference to translation studies in large scope.

F. Key Terms

1. **Censorship** is for separating the good and bad things for children under the age. Censorship use that to lead the censor of the internet that have to focus on a wide range of topics, including pornography, hate speech, and bomb-making instruction (Depken, 2006).

- 2. Translation Strategies** is rules to dealing with the difficulties, translator has to identifying the translation strategies from each words or sentences to understand the literal meaning from source text. As stated by Baker's (1992: 26-42) there are eight translation strategies used to translate text. The translation strategies are translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, translation by omission, and translation by illustration.
- 3. Offensive Level Shift** is various mitigating actions taken by translator helped manage expectations, moderated the level of offence, and reduced the likelihood of harm; for example, by helping parents better manage the language and gestures their children come across. However, these mitigating actions did not make excessive use of offensive language acceptable before the watershed.
- 4. LOOKISM Webtoon** is one of the popular webtoon are created by Park Tae Joon published in 2014. Based on *Kumparan.com*, in Indonesia *LOOKISM* Webtoon get a great rating until today (5/3), Park Tae Joon's work get 9.80 in Line Webtoon and 9.90 in NAVER Webtoon.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher tries to explain the definition taboo words in translation, censorship, comic in translation, translation strategies in comic, Webtoon, and previous study. The theory is needed to help and support the researcher during analyzing the data.

A. Taboo Words and Censorship

1. Definition of Taboo Words

Taboo is specific to a culture and a language but they often overlap, especially in western cultures. Words can also shed their taboos over time or acquire taboo status due to new usage. It is, for example, perfectly acceptable to call a dandelion pissabed and a windhoverwind fucker until part of the word gained a taboo dimension (Hughes, 1991: 03). Karjalainen states that taboo words or words that refer to taboo are swearwords, although all swearwords are taboo, not all taboo words are swear words (2002: 18).

According to Lindahl's (2008: 1), she said that taboo words are words that are not supposed to be said or used, often because they are regarded as improper or immoral, or believed to be supernaturally forbidden. According to Wardhaugh (2006: 239), taboo is the prohibition or avoidance in any society of behavior believed to be harmful to its members in that it would cause them anxiety, embarrassment, or shame.

As a Wardaugh statement that, tabooed subjects can be widely: sex terms; death terms; excretion; bodily; functions; religious matters; and politics. Tabooed subjects that must be avoided or used carefully can include your mother-in-law, certain game animals, and use of your left hand (the origin of *sinister*) (2005:239). Based on the explanation above, taboo can be classification into part of media are should be censored especially in the comic translation.

2. Types of Taboo Words

Gao (2013: 2312) suggest that in daily life, taboo language usually used to express such emotions as hatred, frustration and surprise. The most common speech comprised single words or short phrases, conveying different levels of intensity and attracting different degrees of social approval. There are types of taboo words as stated by some expert. Based on Jay (1992: 2-9), there are nine types of taboo words. The types are obscenity, profanity, vulgarity, epithets, blasphemy, cursing, slang, insult and slur, and scatology. The detail about each types are explanation below:

1. Obscenity

Obscenity as used here is a legal term. The function of obscenity laws is to protect listeners. To call a word obscene means that it cannot be used freely; it is subject to restriction; and to use such speech is to risk sanctioning from the courts. (Jay,1992: 2)

Example: *fuck, motherfucker, cocksucker, cunt, or tits.*

2. Profanity

Profanity is based on a religious distinction. To be profane means to be secular or behaving outside the customs of religious belief. To be profane means to be ignorant or intolerant of the guidelines of a particular religious order. It is outside of the doctrines of the church. An example of profanity would be a word or phrase which are not to denigrate God, religion or holy affairs. (Jay,1992: 2)

Example: *Jesus Christ, I'm hungry! Or For the love of Christ, get off the phone!*

3. Vulgarities

Vulgarity means the language of the common person, which is the unsophisticated, unsocialized, or under-educated. Vulgarities do not serve any particular need or function beyond the normal communication demands of the common human. Vulgarisms are not necessarily obscene or taboo, they just reflect the crudeness of street language (Jay,1992: 3).

Example: *snot, bloody, up yours, booger, slut, piss, crap, kiss my ass, snatch, on the rag, puke.*

4. Epithets

Epithets are brief but forceful bursts of emotional language. They are powerful in presentation (loudness or duration). The epithet is usually uttered from frustration. Epithet is uttered serving non-corrective purpose (as with the targeted use) but mainly serving to reduce the anger level of the speaker. (Jay,1992: 4)

Example: *shit, damn, hell, son of a bitch, goddamn it, up yours, fuck you, fuck off, piss off, Jesus Christ.*

5. Blasphemy

A blasphemy is an attack on religion or religious doctrine. Blasphemy aims directly at the church. Blasphemy obtains scorn via the power of the church, such that the greater the power of the institution of religion. (Jay, 1992: 5)

Example: *Screw the Pope!, Shit on what it says in the Bible!*

6. Cursing

The curse words obtain power to cause harm through physical and psychological punishments from the group consensus. Cursing takes attention from the speaker to the target of the curse and in past time one had to be careful in selecting the target of the curse and of who heard the cursing. There are two types of cursing, religious course and non-religious but still wish harm to the target person. (Jay, 1992: 6)

Example:

- *Damn you, goddamn you, damn your hide, or to hell with you.*
(religious curse)
- *Eat shit and die; I hope you break your neck.* (non-religious)

7. Slang

Slang is a developing vocabulary in certain sub-groups (teenagers, musicians, soldiers, drug users, or athletes) for ease of communication. (Jay, 1992: 7)

Example: *pimp, cherry, dweeb, bennies, cupcakes, jelly roll, jock,*
etc.

8. Insult and Slur

Insults and slurs are verbal attacks on other people. These words are spoken to harm the other person by the word alone. Slurs may be racial, ethnic, or social in nature and may indicate the stereotyping or prejudice of the speaker. Insults may denote the physical, mental, or psychological qualities of the target and are commonly heard on the school playground. (Jay, 1992: 8)

Example:

- *pig, dog, bitch, son of a bitch, jackass, sow.* (animal imagery)
- *whore, slut, bastard, homo, fag, queer.* (based on social deviations)
- *fatty, bubble butt, booger nose, four eyes, spaz, brain, dumb, weirdo.* (abnormal physical, psychological, or social characteristics)
- *honkey, dago, spic, nigger, wop, kike, chink, frog, taco, wet back, gook, slope, mick, grease ball, Pollack.* (ethnic and racial slurs)

9. Scatology

Scatology refers to words related to feces and elimination. Scatological references are offensive due to their association with

disgusting items. Different cultures pay attention to different types of taboo (Jay,1992: 9).

Example: *Poo-poo, ka-ka, poop, turd, crap, shit, shit ass, shit for brains, piss, piss pot, piss off, far.*

3. Censorship in Translation

Based on Jansen in Ulrich (2013: 8) defines that, Censorship is encompasses all socially structured proscriptions or prescriptions which inhibit or prohibit dissemination of ideas, information, images, and other messages through a society's channels of communication whether these obstructions are secured by political, economic, religious, or other systems of authority. It includes both overt and covert proscription and prescriptions. Another definition stated by Cohen in Yuliasri (2017:107), censorship is the exclusion of some discourse as the result of a judgment by an authoritative agent based on some ideological predispositions.

In each country, have their own standard of censorship. It means censorship is things to be hidden from the public. That is to say that censorship needs office to classifying the censor thing. As Helen Freshwater in Ulrich (2013: 9) says, Censorship authorities are careful to describe themselves as licensing authorities or classificatory bodies. The Label of 'censor' is applied, it is never claimed. Thus, the invisibility of censorship is aided by the official discourse which usually tries to hide the censor thing from the public.

Francesca Billiani (2007: 3) points out, invisibility is something that censorship and translation actually have in common, but their purposes are opposite, since translators usually try to make themselves invisible to be able to convey a message from the source culture to the target culture, thereby facilitating communication. On the other hand, censors use this invisibility to be able to hamper the conveying of certain messages. As Stefan Kisielewski said, to convince the recipients of these messages that they were actually not censored at all and that what they were reading was, indeed, what the authors really wanted to say (Bates in Ulrich, 2013: 9).

Fawcett (1995: 177) refers to power plays in translation where the original is manipulated for many reasons including the desire to follow perceived norms. In this case, the translator sometimes need to consider the meaning in translating the text or language.

In translating swear words there are manners to be smoother in target language. Ullman (1962: 45) stated that there are two manners to soften swear words. They are:

1. Using an acronym or slashing

For example:

“God!” become “G__d!” or “G__!”

2. Omitting the parts that are considered taboo

For example:

“God’s blood” become “by blood” or “God’s arm” become “by arm”

The two manners above usually used in written form, such as textbook, printed text, comic, movie text or etc.

4. Relationship Taboo Words and Censorship

Allan and Burrige in their book's *Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language*, stated that from earliest times, themes such as private parts, bodily functions, sex, lust, anger, notions of social status, hate, dishonesty, drunkenness, madness, disease, death, dangerous animals, fear and God have inspired taboos and inhibitions, such that there has been considerable impact from censoring discussion of them (2006: 239). Christopher, Chiang and Ming (2012: 5) who claims that censorship and anti-censorship also happened in internet and the taxonomy. Another major factor that makes online information especially difficult to control has to do with the fundamental design and objective of the Internet.

Censorship is happened in many platforms such as video, speech, social media or textbook in printed or online. In this globalization era, many people are prefer to access in online with an internet to get easier in reading or watching videos. Based on Twenge in her journal *Psychology of Popular Media Culture* (2018) says that, in recent years, less than 20 percent of U.S teens report reading a book, magazine or newspaper daily for pleasure, while more than 80 percent say they use social media every day, according to research published by the American Psychological Association. Based on Nielsen Consumer & Media View (CMV) survey's, the second kuartal 2016 done in 11 city in Indonesia there is only 9 percent

from Z generation that currently reading newspaper, magazine or tabloid in printed form. On the other hand, most of people prefer to get information from television and internet (detik.com, 13 February 2019).

Currently, in internet there are many censor words and not only adult but also kids and teenager who access internet to get information. The kids and teenager are usually received information without filtering bad or good information, it means we need to censored bad information to help smoother the bad and censor information. As a result, Internet censorship, which is defined as the control or suppression of the publishing or accessing of information on the Internet (Christopher, Chiang and Ming, 2012: 53).

Social media is one of the internet platforms who can be access freely by anyone. Many kind of social media in this era that usually teenager used, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, Webtoon and many more. Webtoon is mostly used by teenager to communicate, share knowledge or just to entertainment and education. Recently, webtoon can be access in computer and smartphone. Based on explanation above, it can be conclusion that the existence of censorship is to smother the cursing words or eupimism, but still considering the meaning in the target text or language.

In addition, Ofcom (2016: 43) proposes the rank kinds of offensive words into four groups, they are:

1. Milder words

Milder words usually contain of little concern. Example: *Arse, Bloody, Bugger, Cow, Crap, Damn, Ginger, Git, God, Goddam, Jesus Christ, Minger, Sod-off*, etc.(Ofcom ,2016: 43)

2. Medium words

Medium words potentially contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed. Example: *Arsehole, Balls, Bint, Bitch, Bollocks, Bullshit, Feck, Munter, Pissed/Pissed off, Shit, Son of a bitch, Tits*, etc. (Ofcom ,2016: 43)

3. Strong words

In strong words generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but mostly acceptable post-watershed. Example: *Bastard,Beaver, Beef curtains, Bellend, Bloodclaat, Clunge, Cock, Dick, Dickhead, Fanny, Flaps, Gash, Knob, Minge, Prick, Punani, Pussy, Snatch, Twat*, etc. (Ofcom ,2016: 43)

4. Strongest words

The strongest words usually contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed. Example: *Cunt, Fuck, Motherfucker*, etc. (Ofcom ,2016: 43)

B. Comics in Translation

1. Definition of Comics

According to Hornby (1987: 168) states that comic is books or magazines containing stories etc. in the form of drawing. McCloud states in his book *Understanding Comics* (1994: 9), comics are juxtaposed

pictorial and other images 12 in deliberate sequence, intended to convey information and/or to produce an aesthetic response in the viewer. Nana Sudjana (2002: 64) defines comics as a kind of cartoon form expressing character and playing a story in sequences of closely related drawing 13 and designed to give fun to the readers. It contains several continued stories. The stories are brief and interesting, complete with action. Comics also appear in newspaper and book. Nashir says that comic, is generally pictorial story in magazines, newspaper, or books that is usually easy to understand and funny (2002: 22).

Different from Macková (2012: 6), she stated that Comics is a literary and artistic form which is based on the interaction of two semiotic systems – pictures and writings. William Eisner in Macová considers comics a form of “a sequential art” which he sees as “means of creative expression, a distinct discipline, an art and literary form that deal with the arrangement of pictures or images and words to narrate a story or dramatic idea” (2000:5). Comics are also called comic magazine or simply comic, is a publication, first popularized in the United States. It consists of comics’ art in the form of sequential juxtaposed panels that represent individual scenes (Longman Dictionary, 2008:193).

Comic were firstly published in USA in the end of the nineteenth-century or around 1894. The comics are printed in full color and contain dialogues within balloons in the picture (Zanettin, 2014: 1). According to Natalith Teglan (2009) Comic has been spread out widely as the medium to

entertain. The colored illustration, simple theme and plot, and the characterization will attract the person who read it. In Indonesia, the first comics were published in 1974. From 1974 to 2008 the comics were printed on 20.5 x 27.5 cm sized paper, but from 2008 to the present they have been printed on 18 x 15.5 cm sized paper (Yuliasri, 2017: 105). Most of them are printed in color and some of them printed in black and white.

From the various definitions above, it can be concluded that comic is continued stories are written dialogues in balloons and illustrated in a color or black and white picture, usually printed in a book, magazine or newspaper.

C. Translation Strategies in Comics

In translating text or language, it cannot translate directly but a translator used some strategies to analyse from source language to target language. The strategies allow people to study the way of translation works, and it related to how the text, context and process occur.

Translation study has several strategies in translating comic from the source text into target text. Based on Kaindl (1999: 275), he divided into six categories of translation strategies, there are:

a. Repetition

The source language, typography or picture elements are taken over in their identical form. Among the linguistic components it is most often the onomatopoeic expressions and the inscriptions that are taken over in the original form or literally.

Example:



Figure 2.1 Source Language and Target Language in *LOOKISM* Webtoon are translating literally or in the original form

b. Adiection

This translation strategies used operation in linguistic/pictorial material which was not there in the original is added in the translation to replace or supplement the source material. In several film, the comic translation is left in the original and parts of the text or isolated words are given in translation underneath, to increase comprehensibility for the reader.

Example:



Figure 2.2 Subtitles in comics (Kaindl, 1999: 279)

c. Detraction

The parts of linguistic/pictorial/typographic elements are cut in the translation. On the pictorial level, both spatial signs and action signs can be removed, usually by retouching the pictures. Such procedures often involve weapons, knives or other objects associated with violence. The reasons for such pictorial/words cuts can often be found in censorship regulations.

Example:



Figure 2.3 *LOOKISM* Webtoon in Target Language do removal meaning of an offensive words

d. Transmutation

Transmutation means a change in the order of source language or source pictorial elements. In another words, transmutation is strategies in translating comic are changing the source language into target language by considering the difficulties words to understand by the readers or target language. Sometimes the words/language translating in familiar words/language in target language.

Example:



Figure 2.4 An example of the replacement of words into target language in familiar words

e. Substitution

The translation procedures in which the original linguistic/typographic/pictorial material is replaced by more or less equivalent material to be smoother.

Example:



Figure 2.5 The substitution of source language become smoother in target language.

f. Deletion

Deletion refers to the removal of text or pictures.

Example:



Figure 2.6 Example of removal the offensive words from source text into target text

D. Webtoon

1. Definition of Line Webtoon

Webtoon is an animated cartoon or series of comic strips published online (Oxford Dictionary). Based on F. Lacassin (1998:4) comic-strip page demonstrably corresponds to the film sequence, or to the act of the play, expect that the background tends to change more often. The daily comic strip of three or four images is comparable to the cine-matic scene.

A cartoon animation or a series of comic strip page it can be found in Webtoon and published via online. Similar with Charles he said that, the Webtoon is digital comics run the gamut from comedies to dramas, from

thrillers to romances and elaborate fantasies. It can be enjoyed anywhere, anytime, online and on mobile devices. A digital comic is consist of different genre such as comedy, thriller, romance, fantasy or a drama.

Webtoons (Hangul: 웹툰) are South Korean webcomics or manhwa that are published online. The Korean web portal Daum created a webtoon service in 2003, as did Naver in 2004. These services regularly release webtoons that are available for free. According to David Welsh of Bloomberg, comics account for a quarter of all book sales in South Korea, while more than 3 million Korean users paid to access online manhwa and 10 million users read free webcomics. In a simple words webtoon can be describe as an comic strip published online usually consist of three or four image in a page and can be access in computer or smartphone freely.

As of July 2014, Naver had published 520 webtoons while Daum had published 434. Since the early 2010s, services such as Tapastic, Spottoon, TappyToon, Lezhin Comics and Line Webtoon have begun to officially translate webtoons into English. Examples of popular webtoons that have been translated into English are Lookism, Untouchable, Yumi's Cells, Noblesse, and Tower of God. In recent years, these webtoons have been gaining popularity in Western markets, rivalling Japanese manga.

2. *LOOKISM* Webtoon

LOOKISM (Hangul:외모지상주의) Webtoon is one of the most popular Webtoon in South Korea are written and illustrated by Tae Joon Park. The comic strip, which has been published online weekly since

November 20th 2014, is about a high school student the named is Daniel Park who can switch between two bodies-one fat and ugly, and the other athletic and handsome. *LOOKISM* is a Korean fighting, gag, psychological horror, work, romantic comedy, webtoon series, that started in 2014 and is drawn and written by Tae Joon Park.

3. Synopsis

In a society where looks mean everything, Daniel Park (Park Hyung Suk in the original version), short, overweight and unattractive, is viciously bullied and abused on a daily basis, but never tells his overworked mother about it. One day, when his mother witnesses this abuse, she sends him to a better school. But unfortunately, he finds that this new school is just as cruel as the other.

One night, he wakes up to discover that he is suddenly tall, fit, and incredibly handsome. He returns to the bedroom to find his other unattractive body sleeping. He now has one mind, and two bodies. Whenever one falls asleep, the other is awakened, and whenever one is woken up, the other falls asleep. Afraid to show up at school for fear of being bullied again, he decides to use his new body for school.

E. Previous Studies

The first previous study is *A Taxonomy of Censors and Anti-Censors: Part I—Impacts of Internet Censorship* by Leberknight, Chiang and Fai Wong (2012). The result of the research shows that the interplay between social, political, and technological factors is presented to highlight the challenges in anti-

censorship. The data was comparing an historical account of censorship through the lens of news coverage in the past decade, and presents a taxonomy of the principles, techniques, and technologies of Internet censorship.

The second previous study is taken from Vojtěch Ulrich (2013), in his Master's Diploma Thesis entitled *Censorship in Translation*. This research set out to explore the nature of censorship in translation especially taboo words in the communist Czechoslovakia and Czech literature. The data was comparing the years up to the late 1960s and after the late 1960s based on characterization of Czech literature.

The third previous study is taken from Issy Yuliasri (2017), titled *Translators' Censorship in English-Indonesian Translation of Donald Duck Comics*. In her research, Yuliasri try to finding out censorship through the translation techniques used by the translators in translating the English humorous texts in the Walt Disney's *Donald Duck* comics into Indonesian and the reasons underlying the translators' choice of the translation techniques. Also analyzing whether or not the choice of the translation techniques affects the rendering of meaning, maintenance of humor, and acceptability of the translation. This research uses qualitative method are employed with content in analyzed technique and reader response analysis.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research methodology is arranged based on the problem that analyzed. The researcher used research design, source of data, technique of collecting data, technique of analysis data and data trustworthiness.

A. Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative method that is designed to find and analyze using words not numerical form. According to Punch (2006: 3), he explains that qualitative research are not form of numbers (mostly words), but the research used questions and method are more general for the beginning and become focused as the study progresses.

From the definition above, it can be conclude that the qualitative method mostly use words then form of numbers. Therefore, the researcher used qualitative method in classifying and analyzing the types of taboo words are censored and the translation strategies are applied in *LOOKISM* Webtoon.

The researcher counted the frequency of translation strategies and types of taboo words that mostly occurred in *LOOKISM* Webtoon. The researcher describes kinds of taboo words and tries to describe the types that found in *LOOKISM* Webtoon.

B. Data and Source of Data

According to Bousfield (2008: 15), qualitative research can be conducted by employing verbal and non verbal data. Verbal data can be found in

utterances spoken by speakers, while non verbal data can be seen through gestures, facial expression, tone and physical contact between speakers. The data in this research was taken from dialogue are written in balloon by the characters in Line Webtoon entitled *LOOKISM* are illustrated by Park Tae Joon and realized in November 20th 2014. The context of the data was dialogues containing taboo words are forms of words, sentences, and phrases. The Webtoon chosen because the language are mostly used is offensive word and some of them become taboo words.

The *LOOKISM* Webtoon is story about a student in Senior High School are setting in Korea and translating into several language, English, Indonesian, Chinese, Thai and Korean. The researcher only focused and used an English and Indonesian version.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected used documentation or evidence list in each episode of *LOOKISM* Webtoon. This documentation that used based on the text, dialogue, books, journal, internet and other references are related to the study. In collecting the data researcher using a table to classifying the dialogue are containing taboo words with formwords, sentences, or phrases. The researcher also classifying and analyzing the translation strategies are founded in the data of *LOOKISM* Webtoon.

The technique of collecting data are following by steps:

1. Searching the data from the internet especially in Line Webtoon English version and Indonesian version.
2. Choosing the comic entitled *LOOKISM* as the data source and data target.
3. Reading the comic in English and Indonesian version.
4. Marking, analyzing and classifying the data was formed dialogues are containing censor symbols.
5. Giving codes to each data.

In the data analysis process, the researcher used coding system. It used to make easier for the researcher in selecting and classifying the data. The coding are:

1/LOOKISM/EP1/Scat/Acro/Del/Med-Mild

Note:

1	: number of datum
LOOKISM	: title of the data
EP1	: episode of datum
Scat	: classification of types of taboo
Del	: kinds of translation strategies
Acro	: kinds of translation manners
Med-Mild	: classification of offensive level shift

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing data, the researcher used qualitative data method because the data were taken from comic online or Webtoon and also used the following steps based on Spradley's theory (1980). To analyze the data, there are four steps are:

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis is a process where the data are separated from other components which do not belong to data (Santosa, 2012: 53). In this steps researcher used the data to determine which one is the data, which one is not the data. Also used to define the source of the data. In this research the data is all the utterances, phrases or words are categorized into taboo and censored.

2. Taxonomy Analysis

In taxonomy analysis the data are classified based on category (Santosa, 2012: 53). The data in this research are classified into types of taboo words are used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon based on Jay's theory, kind of censorship manner are used

according to Ullman's theory and translation strategies of comics based on Kaindl's theory and Ofcom's theory.

3. Componential Analysis

This step the relation between each component are analyzed. In this research, researcher used components to analyzed the data, there are types of taboo words, kind of censorship manner and the relationship in translation strategies of comics are found after classified the data based on Kaindl's theory and Ofcom's theory.

4. Componential Analysis

In the last step, the researcher explain the patterns from componential analysis and other supporting theories are used. In this research, the researcher explaining the types of taboo words, censorship manner, translation strategies and the offensive level shift of comics are used based on Kaindl's theory and Ofcom's theory.

The data was recorded in the data sheet and analyzing based on all of the character was presented in Table 3. Below:

Coding	Data		Types of Taboo	TS	CM	Offensive Level Shift
	SL	TL				

Note:

SL: Source Language

TM: Censorship Manner

TL: Target Language

TS: Translation Strategies

E. Data Trustworthiness

After the data was analyzing, the researcher must obtain data are valid. The researcher used triangulation technique to get trustworthiness of the data, because triangulation technique is a combination of data source the result to get trust evidence. As Moleong (2001: 173) stated that data trustworthiness could be achieved after dependability,

conformability, transferability and credibility are checked and proven. In this research, the researcher only used conformability and credibility in triangulating the data.

The researcher collected from several sources in the form of research books, journals, and written sources are published or unpublished and also from the internet are related to this research. The researcher also asked opinions and suggestions from thesis advisors.

The researcher asked the expert to check validity of the data. The expert is Mr. M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S.,M.Hum, he is one of the lecturer of English Letters IAIN Surakarta. The criteria of the validator are; Experts of English and Indonesian language, Expert in the translation or having ability as a translator, have knowledge on social media and translation strategies research. The expert select true or false in the table of data validation are given by the researcher, so the validation can select the correct data or error data. The researcher asked him to check the data whether it is true or false to types of taboo words, censorship manners, translation strategies for comic and the offensive level shift. There were 90 utterances from 22 episode of LOOKISM Webtoon.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Research Findings

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data analysis to answer the problem of this research. There are four problem statement in this study. First, the researcher focuses on the type of taboo words are censored based on Jay's theory. Second, the researcher focused on translation strategies that are applied according to Kaindl's theory. Third, the researcher focuses on censorship manners are used based on Ullman's theory and the last is how the offensive level shift from the English version into the Indonesian version in *LOOKISM* Webtoon used Ofcom's theory.

The data finding was taken utterance from all of the character in *LOOKISM* Webtoon English and Indonesian version from the first episode until episode 22. The researcher found there were 90 utterances are contain censored words. The result of the data analysis are presented below:

Table 4.1
Componential by Spradley

	Types of Taboo				Translation Strategies				C M	Offensive Level Shift														
	Obsce	Vulg	Epit	Slang	Insult	Scato	Rep	Detr		Subs	Trans	Del	Acro	Mild-Mild	Mild-Strongest	Med - Mild	Med-Strong	Med-Strongest	Strong-Mild	Strong-Med	Strong-Strong	Strong - Strongest	Strongest - Mild	Strongest-Med
Number	37	11	15	16	8	3	27	6	18	19	20	90	16	1	11	1	1	12	3	1	3	28	2	11
Sum	90				90				90	90														

Based on the table above, types of taboo word mostly used by the character in the comic entitled *LOOKISM* Webtoon is obscenity, then followed by slang, epithets, vulgarity, insult & slur, then the least was scatology type. According to table above, translation strategies in comic was most commonly used in the comic *LOOKISM* Webtoon is repetition, the second are deletion, transmutation, substitution, and detraction strategies. The censorship manners in translating word are mostly used was acronym or slashing manner. The offensive level shift are mostly used in this research was strongest to milder, the second position was milder to milder, the third position was strong to milder, the next position was medium to milder and strongest to strongest which has same quantity, then followed by strong to medium and strongest to medium, then strong to medium and strong to strongest, and the least was milder to strongest, medium to strongest, medium

to strong, and strong to strong which has same quantity. The detail of the explanation can be seen as follows:

1. Types of Censored Taboo Words

The research uses Jay's (1992: 2-9) classification types of taboo into nine types, there are obscenity, profanity, vulgarity, epithets, blasphemy, cursing, slang, insult and slur, and scatology. From the classification of each type of taboo words performed from the data in comic entitled *LOOKISM* Webtoon English version-Indonesian version. Thus 90 data are contain types of taboo words, then the researchers illustrated the data description can be seen in table 4.1 as follows:

Table 4.2
Types of Taboo Words

No.	Types of Taboo Words	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Obscenity	37	41.11%
2.	Profanity	-	-
3.	Vulgarity	11	12.22%
4.	Epithets	15	16.67%
5.	Blasphemy	-	-
6.	Cursing	-	-
7.	Slang	16	17.78%
8.	Insult And Slur	8	8.89%
9.	Scatology	3	3.33%
Total		90	100%

a. Obscenity

Obscenity cannot be used freely; it is subject to restriction; and to use such speech is to risk sanctioning from the courts. The function of obscenity is to expressions that are prohibited from public use since they involve repulsion to the sense, abhorrent, impolite and detestable to morality. There are 37 utterances or 41.11% are founded in *LOOKISM* Webtoon are contain types of taboo obscenity:

Table 4.2.1
List Data of Taboo Words

4/LOOKISM/EP1/Obsce//Del/Acro/Strongest-Mil	51/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild
6/LOOKISM/EP1/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mil	52/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
13/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strongest	53/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Med
14/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mil	54/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Acro/Trans/Strongest
16/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	55/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
17/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	59/LOOKISM/EP12/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
18/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	60/LOOKISM/EP12/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild
24/LOOKISM/EP5/Obsce/Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild	63/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild
27/LOOKISM/EP5/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-Mild	64/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
33/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Milder	65/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild
34/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild	68/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Rep/A

	cro/Strongest-Mild
35/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Trans/ Acro/Strong-Strongest	70/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Subs/ Acro/Strong-Mild
38/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/Subs/ Acro/Strong-Mild	71/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Subs/ Acro/Strongest-Mild
40/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/Subs/ Acro/Strong-Mild	72/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Subs/ Acro/Strongest-Mild
41/LOOKISM/EP8/Obsce/Rep/A cro/Strongest-Mild	74/LOOKISM/EP16/Obsce/Del/A cro/Strongest-Mild
42/LOOKISM/EP10/Obsce/Rep/ Acro/Strongest-Mild	77/LOOKISM/EP16/Obsce/Del/A cro/Strongest-Mild
43/LOOKISM/EP10/Obsce/Rep/ Acro/Strongest	84/LOOKISM/EP20/Obsce/Del/A cro/Strongest-Mild
44/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/ Acro/Strongest	89/LOOKISM/EP21/Obsce/Subs/ Acro/Strongest-Mild
46/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Rep/ Acro/Strongest	90/LOOKISM/EP22/Obsce/Trans/ Acro/Strongest-Mild

The researcher takes 2 samples from 37 data randomly, below are the explanation of the sample:

SL: His nose is **f**king huge!**

TL: Hidung **besar!**

(4/LOOKISM/EP1/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild)

(Datum no. 4)



Figure 4.1.1

Source Language: His nose is **f**king huge!**

Target Language: Hidung **besar!**

SL: Look at this **f###k face..**

TL: Lihat **orang ini.**

(6/LOOKISM/EP1/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild)

(Datum no. 6)



Figure 4.1.2

Source Language: Look at this **f##k face..**Target Language: Lihat **orang ini.**

In the datum number 4, the conversation took place in the schoolyard. A student the named is Daniel Park (Park Hyung Suk in the original version), he always being bullied by all of his friends in school. Someday, when he is doing a physical exercise one of the soccer teamsbullied him and want to kick the ball to Daniel Park. Then, one of the students in Daniel Park class uttering taboo words **f**king** to the character who has a huge nose from the soccer team. However, the word **f**king** does not actually mean “to have sexual intercourse” but it is used to intensify the word **huge**.

In the second example, the utterances are uttering by Logan Lee a gangster who always bullied Daniel Park in his old school. It uttering when Daniel Park said something to Logan Lee that makes him angry and said **f##k face** to Daniel Park. The function is to express the anatomy of body function but it uttered in a rough manner.

b. Vulgarity

Vulgarity means the language of the common person, which is the unsophisticated, unsocialized, or under-educated. Vulgarity refers to

words or expressions that contain sexual anatomy and excretory function in a rough manner. There are 11 utterances (12.22%) that containing vulgarity type of taboo are found in LOOKISM Webtoon:

Table 4.2.2
List Data of Taboo Words

2/LOOKISM/EP1/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med	39/LOOKISM/EP7/Vulg/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strongest
25/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	62/LOOKISM/EP12/Vulg/Del/Acro/Strong-Mild
26/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	66/LOOKISM/EP13/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Mild
28/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Trans/Acro/Med-Strongest	67/LOOKISM/EP15/Vulg/Del/Acro/Strong-Mild
29/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med	69/LOOKISM/EP15/Vulg/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strong
30/LOOKISM/EP6/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med	

An example of this type in the utterance can be seen in the following data below. The researcher takes two example randomly from 11 data are categorizing as vulgarity:

SL: Stop it, you **crazy a\$\$!**

TL: Hentikan, **orang gila!**

(2/LOOKISM/EP1/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med)

(Datum no. 2)



Figure 4.1.3

Source Language: Stop it, you **crazy a\$\$**!

Target Language: Hentikan, **orang gila!**

SL: Right..maybe he's **p!ssed** cuz of the new guy.

TL: Iya. Gara-gara si anak pindahan itu, ya?

(25/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Del/Acro/Med-Mild)

(Datum no. 25)



Figure 4.1.4

Source Language: Right..maybe he's **p!ssed** cuz of the new guy.

Target Language: Iya. Gara-gara si anak pindahan itu, ya?

On the data number 2, happened in toilet school when Logan Lee and his girlfriend skipped class. Logan Lee called Daniel Park to bullied him in the toilet, then Logan's girlfriend said **crazy a\$\$** to stop it. The word **a\$\$** is used to humiliate or bring down Logan Lee so he can stop to bullied Daniel Park in the toilet.

From datum number 25, it took place in the market where Daniel Park (fat version) work part timer in there. It uttered by Zack's friends, Zack is Daniel Park (handsome version) classmate in his new school. Daniel Park becomes Zack's rival because Daniel Park is more handsome than him. He uttered the word **p!ssed** to draw Zack expression after meeting Daniel Park, but it means the word that contains excretory function in a rough manner.

c. Epithets

Epithets are brief but forceful bursts of emotional language. They are powerful in presentation (loudness or duration). The epithet is usually uttered from frustration and sometimes connected to race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, one's appearance, and disabilities. In this research, the researcher found 14 utterances (16.67%) are contains epithet types, the distribution of the data are below:

Table 4.2.3
List Data of Taboo Words

3/LOOKISM/EP1/Epit/Rep/Acro/Med-Mild	36/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild
7/LOOKISM/EP2/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Strongest	45/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest
8/LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	47/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest
9/LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	48/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Med
15/LOOKISM/EP4/Epit/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	49/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Subs/Acro/Milder
31/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Milder	75/LOOKISM/EP16/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Mild
32/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest	78/LOOKISM/EP16/Epit/Trans/Acro/Med-Mild

The researcher chose 2 example randomly from 14 datum are contains an epithet types from comic titled *LOOKISM* Webtoon. The explanation can be see below:

SL: **S#!t!!**

TL: **siaal!!**

(3/LOOKISM/EP1/Epit/Rep/Acro/Med-Mild)

(Datum no. 3)



Figure 4.1.5

Source Language: **S#t!!**Target Language: **siaal!!**SL: You're **f##king** embarrassing me!TL: Malu-maluin, tahu! **B*****t!!**

(7/LOOKISM/EP2/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest)

(Datum no. 7)



Figure 4.1.6

Source Language: You're **f##king** embarrassing me!Target Language: Malu-maluin, tahu! **B*****t!!**

In the first example, it uttered by Daniel Park and took place in his room. He used taboo word **S#t!!** as an expression of anger and frustration because he always bullied by his friends in his old school and he can't express it in front of his classmate.

From data number 7, it happened in schoolyard and uttered by Daniel Park to his mother when she tried to defend him from his classmate who bullied Daniel Park. But Daniel Park was angry and said **f##king** to his mother, it short word but a strong blast of passionate language.

d. Slang

Slang is a developing vocabulary in certain sub-groups (teenagers, musicians, soldiers, drug users, or athletes) for ease of communication. The researcher found 16 datum (17.78%) are contains an utterances used slang type from the webtoon entitled *LOOKISM*. There are the datum that contain the type:

Table 4.2.4
List Data of Taboo Words

19/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	79/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
20/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	80/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
21/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Trans/Acro/Milder	81/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Mild
22/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Trans/Acro/Milder	82/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
23/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	83/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Del/Acro/Milder
37/LOOKISM/EP7/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	86/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Del/Acro/Milder
73/LOOKISM/EP16/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	87/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
76/LOOKISM/EP16/Slang/Trans/Acro/Mild-Strongest	88/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder

In this example, the researcher chose two example randomly from 16 datum are contain slang type. Here is the examples of slang types in the data:

SL: **C#mel.**

TL: **Camel**

(19/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder)

(Datum no. 19)



Figure 4.1.7

Source Language: **C#mel.**Target Language: **Camel**SL: Give me four packs of **m#rlboro** lights.TL: **Marlboro** light-nya empat-
(23/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder)

(Datum no. 23)



Figure 4.1.8

Source Language: Give me four packs of **m#rlboro** lights.Target Language: **Marlboro** light-nya empat-

From the example above, it happened in the minimarket which Daniel Park (ugly body) was working. In the first example, Daniel Park tries to memorize the name of cigarette and from datum number 23, it uttered by a customer to Daniel Park who wants to buy a cigarette. In this research, the researcher found almost all of the types of taboo word slang are used to mention a name of product, such as cigarettes, clothes, shoes, bags, and etc.

e. Insult and Slur

Insults and slurs are verbal attacks on other people. Slurs may be racial, ethnic, or social in nature and may indicate the stereotyping or prejudice

of the speaker. Insults may denote the physical, mental, or psychological qualities of the target and are commonly heard on the school playground which refer to sexuality term. In this study, the researcher found 8 data (8.89%) are contains an insult & slur from the webtoon entitled *LOOKISM*. The data was presented below:

Table 4.2.5
List Data of Taboo Words

5/LOOKISM/EP1/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Mild	50/LOOKISM/EP11/Ins/Del/Acro/Med-Mild
10/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strong-Mild	56/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild
11/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strong-Mild	57/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild
12/LOOKISM/EP4/Ins/Trans/Acro/Med-Mild	58/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild

The researcher takes two example of insult & slur is shown in the following datum:

SL: Shut up **b!tches!**

TL: Diam, **cewek-cewek!**

(5/LOOKISM/EP1/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Mild)

(Datum no. 5)



Figure 4.1.9

Source Language: Shut up **b!tches!**

Target Language: Diam, **cewek-cewek!**

SL: Wait, that **B!tch!!**

TL: **Dia. Ma... masasih !!**
 (10/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strong-Mild)

(Datum no. 10)



Figure 4.1.10

Source Language: Wait, that **B!tch!!**

Target Language: **Dia. Ma... masasih !!**

From datum number 5, it uttered by a member of the soccer team in Daniel Park's old school. He wants to kick the ball to Daniel Park's face, then the female student suddenly becomes his cheerleaders and he said **b!tches** to them because they talking too much. The function is to prejudice the female student used sexuality term in a rough manner.

On the second example, it happened in the class when a girl tries to tease Daniel Park (handsome version). The taboo word was uttered by the girl student from Daniel Park class. The word **B!tch** originally means a female dog but it has a different meaning when it is used as a word to insult another person.

f. Scatology

Scatology refers to words related to feces and elimination. Scatological references are offensive due to their association with disgusting items. Some words referring to the elimination of bodily wastes (what one does in the lavatory) and the associated parts of the body are also

regarded as dirty or shocking. The last type taboo words are found in this research is scatology which only found 3 utterances (3.33%) in the webtoon *LOOKISM*. The following datum below are the scatology type:

Table 4.2.6
List Data of Taboo Words

1/LOOKISM/EP1/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild
61/LOOKISM/EP12/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild
85/LOOKISM/EP20/Scat/Rep/Acro/Med-Strong

The following examples is chosen by the researcher randomly from 3 data are contain scatology. Here are the explanation from the example:

SL: Are you **s#iting** me? Do the pikachu now?

TL: Berhenti. Sekarang pikachu.

(1/LOOKISM/EP1/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild)

(Datum no. 1)



Figure 4.1.11

Source Language: Are you **s#iting** me? Do the pikachu now?

Target Language: Berhenti. Sekarang pikachu.

SL: He's **p!ssed!**

TL: Dia marah besar!!

(61/LOOKISM/EP12/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild)

(Datum no. 61)



Figure 4.1.12

Source Language: He's **p!ssed!**

Target Language: Dia marah besar!!

In the first example, the taboo word **#iting** utter when Logan Lee absent from class with his girlfriend, he bullied Daniel Park in the toilet. The taboo word **#iting** is another form of the word **#iti** is one of the dirty words dealing with sex and excretion in disgusting items.

In the data 61 indicates the types of taboo as scatology because it uttered expression of the character, but uttered in a rough manner and referring to the elimination of bodily wastes. The word **p!ssed** are uttered by Daniel Park classmate when they in the club and disturbed by the gangster. Daniel Park (handsome version) was drunk and he can't control his emotion, then his friend said *He's p!ssed!*.

2. Translation Strategies in Comics

Translation strategies in comics is a theoretical framework for studying the translation strategies of comics. The production and reception of texts are dependent on their position and relative value in a given society. Comics are analyzed as a social phenomenon with the help of Kaindl's (1999: 275) theory that is classifying into six translation strategies in comics there are, repetition, adiection, detraction, transmutation, substitution, deletion.

According to the distribution of each translation strategies in comic are performed from the data *LOOKISM* Webtoon English version-Indonesian version, in this research the researchers illustrated the dominantly used. From the 90 data are founded by the researcher, the dominant of translation strategies in comics are used are representative in table 4.3 as follows:

Table 4.3
Translation Strategies in Comics

No.	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Repetition	27	30%
2.	Adiection	-	-
3.	Detraction	6	6.67%
4.	Transmutation	18	20%
5.	Substitution	19	21.11%
6.	Deletion	20	22.22%
Total		90	100%

a. Repetition

This form of translation strategies from source language, typography or picture elements are taken over in their identical form or literally. This strategies has high amount from the others, it is 27 utterances (30%) which are contained repetition strategies in this research. The following datum below are the repetition strategies are found in the *LOOKISM* Webtoon:

Table 4.3.1
List Data of Translation Strategies

3/LOOKISM/EP1/Epit/Rep/Acro/Med-Mild	47/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest
7/LOOKISM/EP2/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Strongest	48/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Med
16/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	63/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild
17/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	65/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild
18/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	68/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild
19/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	73/LOOKISM/EP16/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
20/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	79/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
23/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	80/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
33/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Milder	81/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
37/LOOKISM/EP7/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	82/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
41/LOOKISM/EP8/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild	83/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
42/LOOKISM/EP10/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild	85/LOOKISM/EP20/Scat/Rep/Acro/Med-Strong
43/LOOKISM/EP10/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	87/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
46/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	

The researcher takes two example of repetition from 27 data are found in LOOKISM Webtoon. The examples can be seen as follows:

SL: Oh come on! **F**k f**k f**k...**

TL: Ah cepat! **B*****t b*****t b*****t**
 (16/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest)

(Datum no. 16)



Figure 4.2.1

Source Language: Oh come on! **F**k f**k f**k...**

Target Language: Ah cepat! **B*****t b*****t b*****t**

SL: Give me your **d!gimon** cards!

TL: Berikan **digimonnya!**

(37/LOOKISM/EP7/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder)

(Datum no. 37)



Figure 4.2.2

Source Language: Give me your **d!gimon** cards!

Target Language: Berikan **digimonnya!**

In the first example, the taboo word **F**k** means interjection taboo word is used when you are very annoyed about something (Longman Dictionary English). The word **F**k** is translated into **B*****t** which means *skutu busuk, orang yang bertabiat jahat terutama yang suka mencuri, mencopet, dan sebagainya* (KBBI). Meanwhile according to the context in this comic, there is a boy named Daniel Park who gets bullied by his classmate in his old school, then he moved to new

school but in his new school he suddenly has two bodies (ugly and handsome body), when his handsome body goes to school he sleep in the class then his ugly body wake up and it is difficult to change back to his handsome body. In this case, the researcher classifies the translation strategies in comics are used is repetition.

The context of situation in second example is telling the Jay's childhood when he was elementary school. When he was child he become one of the strong kid, he can win the fight with his childhood friends. The *d!gimon card* is the name of digital card battle based on the video game Digimon Collectible Card game for the PlayStation, the players must have a deck of 30 cards to win the game. Jay tried to get digimon's friend and fought for the card. Both in SL and TL it has same meaning and used, but in SL the writer of the comic censor the word in *d!gimon card* to cover the brand. From the explanation between the SL and TL, it can be defined that in this datum used translation strategies repetition.

b. Detraction

The parts of linguistic/pictorial/typographic elements are cut or removed in the translation. The reasons for such pictorial/words cuts can often be found in censorship regulations. In this research, the researcher found 6 datum (6.67%) are contains detraction strategies. Here are the following data which found in the comic entitled LOOKISM Webtoon:

Table 4.3.2
List Data of Translation Strategies

2/LOOKISM/EP1/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med	30/LOOKISM/EP6/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med
24/LOOKISM/EP5/Obsce/Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild	34/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild
29/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med	66/LOOKISM/EP13/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Mild

The researcher chose two examples randomly from 6 datum above.

Here is the explanation that contains detraction strategies:

SL: Stop it, **you a\$\$!**

TL: Stop **orang gila!**

(29/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med)

(Datum no. 29)



Figure 4.2.3

Source Language: Stop it, **you a\$\$!**

Target Language: Stop **orang gila!**

SL: What the **f**k** is he?

TL: Apa-apaan orang ini!

(34/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild)

(Datum no. 34)



Figure 4.2.4

Source Language: What the **f**k** is he?

Target Language: Apa-apaan orang ini!

The first citation above, happened when Zack went to Daniel Park (ugly body) minimarket with his friends and suddenly he hitt Daniel Park (ugly body), then Zack's friend said to Zack *Stop it, you a\$\$!* to stop him. Based on Oxford Dictionary (2010), the taboo word **a\$\$** is defined as a stupid person. The word **a\$\$** translated into **orang gila** which means *sakit ingatan (kurang beres ingatannya), sakit jiwa*. The word **orang gila** in TL did not included to swearing or taboo words, and this word are commonly used by people. Therefore, by referring to Kaindl's theory of translation strategies in comic, it seems that the translation is considered as detraction strategies.

The second citation happened when the gangster from another department tried to fight with Daniel Park and see him in his class, they uttered a taboo word to insult Daniel Park but suddenly Jay got up and fought them one by one. The word *What the f**k is he?* was uttered by the gangster to Jay which was hitting them. The taboo word **f**k** used when you are very annoyed about something (Longman Dictionary English), and it translated into *Apa-apaan orang ini!* which in target language is cut or removed to be more safety words. According to the statement, the researcher concludes the translation strategies of comic are used is detraction.

c. Transmutation

Transmutation means a change in the order of source language or source pictorial elements. Sometimes the words/language translating in familiar words/language in target language. There are 18 utterances (20%) are founded by the researcher which contains transmutation strategies in webtoon entitled *LOOKISM*. The following data below is the transmutation strategies:

Table 4.3.3
List Data of Translation Strategies

5/LOOKISM/EP1/Ins/Trans/ Acro/Strongest-Mild	35/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Trans/ Acro/Strong-Strongest
10/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/ Acro/Strong-Mild	39/LOOKISM/EP7/Vulg/Trans/ Acro/Strong-Strongest
11/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/ Acro/Strong-Mild	45/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Trans/ Acro/Strongest
13/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Tra ns/Acro/Strong-Strongest	54/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Tran s/Acro/Strongest
21/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Tra ns/Acro/Milder	69/LOOKISM/EP15/Vulg/Trans/ Acro/Strong-Strong
22/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Tra ns/Acro/Milder	75/LOOKISM/EP16/Epit/Trans/ Acro/Strongest-Mild
27/LOOKISM/EP5/Obsce/Tra ns/Acro/Strong-Mild	76/LOOKISM/EP16/Slang/Trans /Acro/Mild-Strongest
28/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Tran s/Acro/Med-Strongest	78/LOOKISM/EP16/Epit/Trans/ Acro/Med-Mild
32/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Trans /Acro/Strongest	90/LOOKISM/EP22/Obsce/Tran s/Acro/Strongest-Mild

An example below shows transmutation strategies which takes randomly from 18 data above, it can be seen as follows:

SL: I hate the transfer **d!ck** !!

TL: Anak baru **brengsek** !!

(13/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strongest)

(Datum no. 13)



Figure 4.2.5

Source Language: I hate the transfer **d!ck** !!

Target Language: Anak baru **brengsek** !!

SL: You wanna get **f\$%king** messed up?

TL: Kamu mau dihajar sampai **mampus**, ya?

(90/LOOKISM/EP22/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Mild)

(Datum no. 90)



Figure 4.2.6

Source Language: You wanna get **f\$%king** messed up?

Target Language: Kamu mau dihajar sampai **mampus**, ya?

From the data above, the taboo word **d!ck** means offensive word for a stupid annoying person, especially for a man (Longman Dictionary English). Based on KBBI **brengsek** means *kacau sekali, tidak beres, tidak becus*. Meanwhile, according to the context in this comic, the word *I hate the transfer d!ck !!* was uttered by Zack. The word was intended to Daniel Park (handsome body) when he transferred into the new school, Daniel Park becomes Zack rival because Daniel Park was too handsome. According to the statement,

the researcher it considered as a transmutation strategies in translating comic.

The context situation from second example is uttered by Vin Jin, he is a student in the vocal department of J High School. Vin Jin said the word to Zack Lee, he is a student in Daniel Park's class or fashion department. It uttered when Vin Jin tried to bully Zack Lee in canteen, but Zack Lee was reject it. Based on Longman Dictionary English the taboo word **f\$%king** used to emphasize that you are angry or annoyed, but in KBBI the word **mampus** means *mati*. The word *You wanna get f\$%king messed up?* was translated into *Kamu mau dihajar sampai mampus, ya?*, in addition to this the translation strategies of comic was used is transmutation.

d. Substitution

The translation procedures in which the original linguistic/typographic/pictorial material is replaced by more or less equivalent material to be smoother. In this strategies, the researcher found 19 datum (21.11%) are contains substitution strategies from webtoon entitled *LOOKISM*. The following data below is substitution strategies in the research:

Table 4.3.4
List Data of Translation Strategies

6/LOOKISM/EP1/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	51/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild
8/LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	53/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Med

9/LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	56/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild
14/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	57/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild
26/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	58/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild
31/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	60/LOOKISM/EP12/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild
36/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	70/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild
38/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	71/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild
40/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	72/LOOKISM/EP16/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild
49/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Subs/Acro/Milder	

The example of substitution are takes from 19 data above, the researcher chosen two example and it can be seen in following data:

SL: You **sl#t**.

TL: Dasar **cewek murahan!**

(56/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild)

(Datum no. 56)



Figure 4.2.7

Source Language: You **sl#t**.

Target Language: Dasar **cewek murahan!**

SL: Let's get that **d!ck**.

TL: Ayo taklukkan **anak** itu

(40/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild)

(Datum no. 40)



Figure 4.2.8

Source Language: Let's get that **d!ck**.

Target Language: Ayo taklukkan **anak** itu

From the example above, the taboo word **sl#t** is defined as a taboo informal a very offensive word for a woman who has sex with a lot of different people (Longman Dictionary English). According to KBBI the word **cewek murahan** means *perempauan yang tidak punya harga diri, wanita tuna susila*. On the other hand, according to the comic, it uttered by a gangster in the club to Daniel Park classmate who hangout with him in the club. Because she is the only girl who hangout with the male student included Daniel Park. In addition to this, the translation strategies are used is substitution.

Based on Longman Dictionary English, the taboo word **d!ck** means an offensive word for a stupid, annoying person, especially for a man. The word **d!ck** translated into **anak itu**, based on KBBI **anak itu** means *manusia yang masih kecil*. Meanwhile, according to the comic it happened when the gangster from Daniel Park's school plans to get Daniel Park and beat-up him. But their plan was heard by Jay, he is a blonde student in Daniel Park's class. The gangster said *Let's get that d!ck*. and it translated into *Ayo taklukkan anak itu*. By referring to

Kaindl's theory of translation strategies of comic, it seems that the translation is considered as a substitution.

e. Deletion

According to Kaindl (1999: 275), deletion can be refers to the removal of text or pictures. The last strategies are found in this research is deletion. The researcher found 20 utterances (22.22%) are contains deletion strategies from the webtoon entitled *LOOKISM*. The following data below are deletion strategies:

Table 4.3.5
List Data of Translation Strategies

1/LOOKISM/EP1/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	61/LOOKISM/EP12/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild
4/LOOKISM/EP1/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	62/LOOKISM/EP12/Vulg/Del/Acro/Strong-Mild
12/LOOKISM/EP4/Ins/Trans/Acro/Med-Mild	64/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
15/LOOKISM/EP4/Epit/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	67/LOOKISM/EP15/Vulg/Del/Acro/Strong-Mild
25/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	74/LOOKISM/EP16/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
44/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest	77/LOOKISM/EP16/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
50/LOOKISM/EP11/Ins/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	84/LOOKISM/EP20/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
52/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	86/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Del/Acro/Milder
55/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	88/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Del/Acro/Milder
59/LOOKISM/EP12/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	89/LOOKISM/EP21/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild

The researcher chosen two example that shows deletion from 20 data above, it can be seen in the following data:

SL: Oh **sh!t** !!

TL: Jadibegini!!!

(LOOKISM/EP4/Epit/Del/Acro/Med-Mil)

(Datum no. 15)



Figure 4.2.9

Source Language: Oh **sh!t** !!

Target Language: Jadibegini!!!

SL: It's the **b@lmain!**

TL: Ke..kerah lebar..!!

(86/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Del/Acro/Milder)

(Datum no. 86)

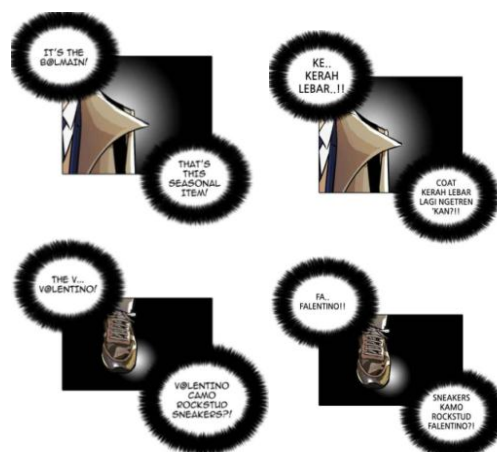


Figure 4.2.10

Source Language: It's the **b@lmain!**

Target Language: Ke..kerah lebar..!!

On datum 15, it uttered by Daniel Park (ugly body). Daniel Park realized the work of their two bodies, between the ugly and handsome

body. Then he woke up with an ugly body and said *Oh sh!t !!*. According to Longman Dictionary English, the word **sh!t** used to express anger, annoyance, fear or disappointment. Meanwhile, in the target language the taboo word was translate into *begini*, based on KBBI the word *begini* which means *seperti ini, sesuatu seperti ini*. In addition to the concept of translation strategies, translation strategies are used is deletion.

The second example happened when Money Twins (they are from fashion department) which obsessed to fashion especially expensive fashion and brands tried to identify what brand are used by Daniel Park's. One of the brands name is **b@lmain**, it is the name of clothes brand. Therefore, in SL the brand name was censored but in the TL it deleted and translated into **kerah lebar** which did not have relationship with the SL. The researcher categorized the strategies are used is deletion strategies.

3. Censorship Manners

The researcher found 1 type of censorship manners are dominantly used from two types, acronym or slashing and omitting based on Ullman's (1962: 45) theory. The kind of censorship manners is acronym or slashing.

Table 4.4
Censorship Manners

No.	Censorship Manners	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Acronym or Slashing	90	100%

2.	Omitting	-	-
Total		90	100%

The forms of expressive an acronym or slashing explained as the following:

a. Acronym or Slashing

Acronym is a form of the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of compound term, usually insert and used a slash or symbol to cutting a criticize words. From the classification of censorship manners in translating are performed in the data *LOOKISM* Webtoon English version-Indonesian version, the researchers illustrated this manners are dominantly used from 90 datum of the research. The data description can be seen in table 4.2 as follows:

Table 4.4.1
List Data of Censorship Manner

1/LOOKISM/EP1/Scat/ Del/Acro/Med-Mild	31/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Su bs/Acro/Strongest-Milder	61/LOOKISM/EP12/Scat /Del/Acro/Med-Mild
2/LOOKISM/EP1/Vulg /Detr/Acro/Strong- Med	32/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Tr ans/Acro/Strongest	62/LOOKISM/EP12/Vul g/Del/Acro/Strong-Mild
3/LOOKISM/EP1/Epit/ Rep/Acro/Med-Mil	33/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/ Rep/Acro/Strongest-Milder	63/LOOKISM/EP13/Obs ce/Rep/Acro/Strongest- Mild
4/LOOKISM/EP1/Obs ce/Del/Acro/Strongest- Mild	34/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/ Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild	64/LOOKISM/EP13/Obs ce/Del/Acro/Strongest- Mild
5/LOOKISM/EP1/Ins/ Trans/Acro/Strongest- Mil	35/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/ Trans/Acro/Strong- Strongest	65/LOOKISM/EP13/Obs ce/Rep/Acro/Strongest- Mild
6/LOOKISM/EP1/Obs ce/Subs/Acro/Strongest -Mild	36/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Su bs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	66/LOOKISM/EP13/Vul g/Detr/Acro/Strong-Mild
7/LOOKISM/EP2/Epit/ Trans/Acro/Strongest	37/LOOKISM/EP7/Slang/ Rep/Acro/Milder	67/LOOKISM/EP15/Vul g/Del/Acro/Strong-Mild
8/LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/ Subs/Acro/Strongest- Mild	38/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/ Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	68/LOOKISM/EP15/Obs ce/Rep/Acro/Strongest- Mild
9/LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/ Subs/Acro/Strongest- Mild	39/LOOKISM/EP7/Vulg/T rans/Acro/Strong-Strongest	69/LOOKISM/EP15/Vul g/Trans/Acro/Strong- Strong
10/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/ Trans/Acro/Strong-Mil	40/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/ Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	70/LOOKISM/EP15/Obs ce/Subs/Acro/Strong- Mild
11/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/ Trans/Acro/Strong-Mil	41/LOOKISM/EP8/Obsce/ Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild	71/LOOKISM/EP15/Obs ce/Subs/Acro/Strongest- Mild
12/LOOKISM/EP4/Ins/ Trans/Acro/Med-Mild	42/LOOKISM/EP10/Obsce /Acro/Rep/Acro/Strongest- Mild	72/LOOKISM/EP16/Obs ce/Subs/Acro/Strongest- Mild

13/LOOKISM/EP4/Ob sce/Trans/Acro/Strong- Strongest	43/LOOKISM/EP10/Obsce /Rep/Acro/Strongest	73/LOOKISM/EP16/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder
14/LOOKISM/EP4/Ob sce/Subs/Acro/Strong- Mild	44/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce /Del/Acro/Strongest	74/LOOKISM/EP16/Obs ce/Del/Acro/Strongest- Mild
15/LOOKISM/EP4/Epi t/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	45/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/ Trans/Acro/Strongest	75/LOOKISM/EP16/Epit /Trans/Acro/Strongest- Mild
16/LOOKISM/EP4/Ob sce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	46/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce /Rep/Acro/Strongest	76/LOOKISM/EP16/Slan g/Trans/Acro/Mild- Strongest
17/LOOKISM/EP4/Ob sce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	47/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/ Rep/Acro/Strongest	77/LOOKISM/EP16/Obs ce/Del/Acro/Strongest- Mild
18/LOOKISM/EP4/Ob sce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	48/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/ Rep/Acro/Strongest-Med	78/LOOKISM/EP16/Epit /Trans/Acro/Med-Mild
19/LOOKISM/EP5/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder	49/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/S ubs/Acro/Milder	79/LOOKISM/EP19/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder
20/LOOKISM/EP5/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder	50/LOOKISM/EP11/Ins/A cro/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	80/LOOKISM/EP19/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder
21/LOOKISM/EP5/Slan g/Trans/Acro/Milder	51/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce /Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	81/LOOKISM/EP19/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder
22/LOOKISM/EP5/Slan g/Trans/Acro/Milder	52/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce /Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	82/LOOKISM/EP19/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder
23/LOOKISM/EP5/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder	53/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce /Subs/Acro/Strongest-Med	83/LOOKISM/EP19/Slan g/Del/Acro/Milder
24/LOOKISM/EP5/Ob sce/Detr/Acro/Stronges t-Mild	54/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce /Trans/Acro/Strongest	84/LOOKISM/EP20/Obs ce/Del/Acro/Strongest- Mild
25/LOOKISM/EP5/Vul g/Del/Acro/Med-Mil	55/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce /Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	85/LOOKISM/EP20/Scat /Rep/Acro/Med-Strong
26/LOOKISM/EP5/Vul g/Subs/Acro/Strong- Mild	56/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/S ubs/Acro/Med-Mild	86/LOOKISM/EP20/Slan g/Del/Acro/Milder

27/LOOKISM/EP5/Ob sce/Trans/Acro/Strong- Mild	57/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/S ubs/Acro/Med-Mild	87/LOOKISM/EP20/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder
28/LOOKISM/EP5/Vul g/Trans/Acro/Med- Strongest	58/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/S ubs/Acro/Med-Mild	88/LOOKISM/EP20/Slan g/Rep/Acro/Milder
29/LOOKISM/EP5/Vul g/Detr/Acro/Strong- Med	59/LOOKISM/EP12/Ob sce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	89/LOOKISM/EP21/Ob sce/Subs/Acro/Strongest- Mild
30/LOOKISM/EP6/Vul g/Detr/Acro/Strong- Med	60/LOOKISM/EP12/Ob sce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	90/LOOKISM/EP22/Ob sc/Trans/Acro/Strongest- Mil

The two example of this manners can be seen in the following data which takes from 90 utterances:

SL: Get up you **f**king worm**.

TL: Coba bangun kau, **b*****t**.

(32/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest)

(Datum no. 32)



Figure 4.3.1

Source Language: Get up you **f**king worm**.

Target Language: Coba bangun kau, **b*****t**.

SL: Hehe **holy f*ck @JF\$W@q**

TL: Haha **b*****t XXXXXX...**

(46/LOOKISM/EP11/Ob
sce/Rep/Acro/Strongest)

(Datum no. 46)



Figure 4.3.2

Source Language: Hehe **holy f*ck @JF\$W@q**

Target Language: Haha **b*****t XXXXXX...**

The word **f**king** is the strongest one of taboo words, it can be uttered commonly by an adult but that word was unacceptable when it uttered in front of children. In TL the word **b*****t** it also the strongest kind of taboo, the taboo words cannot be uttered freely in front of children. Then, both of the TL and SL are used manner in translating the taboo words by an acronym or slashing. The context situation of this is happened when Daniel Park's first day in his new school, but suddenly Zack come near to Daniel Park then tried to fight with him and said "get up you **f**king worm**".

The second example, it uttered by the gang from Daniel Park's class. They hangout with Daniel Park in the club, which for Daniel Park it is his first time hangout with friend in the club. The gang sometimes gossipedtheir friends with a rough word. In SL the datum *Hehe holy f*ck @JF\$W@q* is one of the very rough word then the writer censor used acronym and slashing so that can be covered the taboo word. In TL it translated into *Haha b*****t XXXXXX...* which also used acronym and slashing to cover the taboo word and be more safety to read by children or teenager.

Meanwhile, according to the context of comic, almost all of the taboo words were censored because the story of the comic is about a student, school, and society in school thus can be related that the target

reader is for teenager and it possible the target reader also adult. Therefore, the taboo word in this comic is censored using the acronym form.

3. Offensive Level Shift

The offensive level shift is a set of offensive words to manage in delivering the offensive language it is clear in the divide between the emotional impact of discriminatory and racist words compared from source language and target language (Ofcom, 2016). Based on Ofcom's theory, the researcher found the dominant of the offensive level shift is used in this research. The forms of them are explained one by one followed by some examples below:

According to the distribution of each offensive level shift or words are performed from the data *LOOKISM* Webtoon English version-Indonesian version, in this research the researchers illustrated are dominantly used. The data description can be seen in table 4.5as follows:

Table 4.5
Offensive Level Shift

No.	Offensive Level Shift	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Milder – Milder	16	17,78%
2.	Milder – Medium	-	-
3.	Milder – Strong	-	-
4.	Milder – Strongest	1	1,11%
5.	Medium – Milder	11	12,22%

6.	Medium – Medium	-	-
7.	Medium – Strong	1	1,11%
8.	Medium – Strongest	1	1,11%
9.	Strong – Milder	12	13,33%
10.	Strong – Medium	3	3,33%
11.	Strong – Strong	1	1,11%
12.	Strong – Strongest	3	3,33%
13.	Strongest – Milder	28	31,11%
14.	Strongest – Medium	2	2,22%
15.	Strongest – Strong	-	-
16.	Strongest – Strongest	11	12,22%
Total		90	100%

a. Milder – Milder

In this forms, milder words usually contain of little concern. Based on Ofcom's theory, the milder words contain a common use words, including in front of children, therefore mostly acceptable before the watershed and were often used in humorous ways. Both of the source language and target language which classified into milder level is found 16 datum from 90 datum in this research. The data description is tabulated as follows:

Table 4.5.1
List Data of Offensive Level Shift

19/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/ Acro/Milder	79/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Re p/Acro/Milder
20/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/	80/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Re

Acro/Milder	p/Acro/Milder
21/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Trans/Acro/Milder	81/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
22/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Trans/Acro/Milder	82/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
23/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang//Rep/Acro/Milder	83/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Del/Acro/Milder
37/LOOKISM/EP7/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	86/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Del/Acro/Milder
49/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Subs/Acro/Milder	87/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder
73/LOOKISM/EP16/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder	88/LOOKISM/EP20/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder

The explanation below is the two example of milder to milder offensive level shift:

SL: Give me four packs of **m#rlboro** lights.

TL: **Marlboro** light-nya empat-
(23/LOOKISM/EP5/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder)

(Datum no. 23)

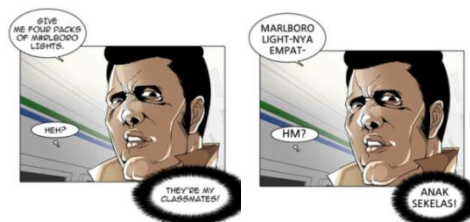


Figure 4.4.1

Source Language: Give me four packs of **m#rlboro** lights.

Target Language: **Marlboro** light-nya empat-

SL: **Chrome h#arts**

TL: **chromert**
(79/LOOKISM/EP19/Slang/Rep/Acro/Milder)

(Datum no. 79)



Figure 4.4.2
 Source Language: **Chrome h#arts**
 Target Language: **chromert**

From the example above, the word **m#rlboro** was the name of the cigarette merk, in SL that word was censor to cover the cigarette name but in TL translated into *Marlboro light* which means there is no censor in TL. The word **Marlboro** does not contain taboo or offensive words and it can be uttered commonly by other people including in front of children. Thus can be categorized the translation level from milder to milder level.

In the second sample, the word **Chrome h#arts** is a brand of high end silver jewelry which made in the USA, then **chromert** is the brand name of ring made by silver and it popular in Korean. In SL **Chrome h#arts** was censor to cover the brand name, in TL translated into **chromert**. Both of them are the name of ring brand, they did not contain a taboo word and can be uttered freely in front of people. From the explanation above, it can be classification that the translation level from SL is milder and the TL is milder too.

b. Milder – Strongest

Based on Ofcom's (2016: 43) theory, the milder words contain a common use words, including in front of children, therefore mostly

acceptable before the watershed and were often used in humorous ways. Meanwhile, the strongest words usually to express very strong emotions, or to be rude and aggressive insults, they were less acceptable to use in front of children. The researcher takes a sample from 1 data of milder – strongest offensive level shift as follows:

SL: Okay?

TL: **B*****t!**

(76/LOOKISM/EP16/Slang/Trans/Acro/Mild-Strongest)

(Datum no. 76)



Figure 4.4.3

Source Language: Okay?
Target Language: **B*****t!**

From the example above, the SL *Okay?* are a common use words, it used freely in front of children, teenager and adult which not contain a taboo word. Thus can be classified into milder word. Meanwhile, in TL the word *Okay?* was translated into **B*****t!** which one of taboo words, this word were less acceptable to use in front of children. Thus word classified into strongest level. From the explanation above, it can be classified that the SL used milder level of translation but the in TL is strongest level.

c. Medium – Milder

In this form medium words was potentially contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed. Medium words were contain more often employed as stronger insults, as well as some words considered more distasteful depending on how they were used. They were regarded to be potentially unacceptable before the watershed (Ofcom, 2016). Meanwhile, milder words usually contain of little concern and almost there is did not find taboo words in that level. In LOOKISM Webtoon, translation of offensive level shift from medium level into milder level founds 11 data and 2 of them are presented below as an example:

Table 4.5.2
List Data of Offensive Level Shift

1/LOOKISM/EP1/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	56/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild
3/LOOKISM/EP1/Epit/Rep/Acro/Med-Mild	57/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild
12/LOOKISM/EP4/Ins/Trans/Acro/Med-Mild	58/LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Subs/Acro/Med-Mild
15/LOOKISM/EP4/Epit/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	61/LOOKISM/EP12/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild
25/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	78/LOOKISM/EP16/Epit/Trans/Acro/Med-Mild
50/LOOKISM/EP11/Ins/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	

Here is the example that contains medium to milder offensive level shift:

SL: Are you **s#iting** me? Do the pikachu now?

TL: Berhenti. Sekarang pikachu.

(1/LOOKISM/EP1/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild)

(Datum no. 1)



Figure 4.4.4

Source Language: Are you **s#iting** me? Do the pikachu now?

Target Language: Berhenti. Sekarang pikachu.

SL: Right..maybe he's **p!ssed** cuz of the new guy.

TL: Iya. Gara-gara si anak pindahan itu, ya?

(25/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Del/Acro/Med-Mild)

(Datum no. 25)



Figure 4.4.5

Source Language: Right..maybe he's **p!ssed** cuz of the new guy.

Target Language: Iya. Gara-gara si anak pindahan itu, ya?

In the first data above, the word **s#iting** in SL means swear word used to show that you are angry (Oxford Dictionary, 2010). Based on the context of comic, it is happened when Logan Lee angry to Daniel Park because he won't lie to the teacher if Logan Lee and his girlfriend skip the class, the Logan Lee said it to Daniel Park. This word were potentially distasteful stronger insults depending on how they were used, thus can be classified into medium level. The word *Are you s#iting me? Do the pikachu now?* translated into *Berhenti.*

Sekarang pikachu. which in TL did not contain taboo words, thus can be classified into milder level.

The word **p!ssed** means a person was extremely drunk (Longman English Dictionary). According to the context of comic, this word was uttered by Zack's friends because he was annoyed with Daniel Park as a transferred student in his class. The word **p!ssed** in this context is the speaker express his emotion by cursing someone, but using lower level of cursing. In TL it translated into Iya. *Gara-gara si anak pindahan itu, ya?* which did not contain a taboo or cursing words, thus can be classification into milder level of offensive words. From both explanation above, the researcher found out that the translation level shift are used is medium into milder level.

d. Medium – Strong

This forms were contain more often employed as stronger insults, as well as some words considered more distasteful depending on how they were used. Meanwhile, strong words were contain more graphic, vulgar, or rude words, the words were deemed generally unacceptable before the watershed thus potentially more problematic to others (Ofcom, 2016: 43). In LOOKISM Webtoon, the translation offensive level shift from medium into strong was found only one datum, then the researcher takes it to be sample as follows:

SL: To beat the **s#!t** out of that newbie?

TL: 4 orang yang mau menghajar si **brengek** dari kelas fashion itu?

(85/LOOKISM/EP20/Scat/Rep/Acro/Med-Strong)

(Datum no. 85)



Figure 4.4.6

Source Language: To beat the **s#!t** out of that newbie?TL: 4 orang yang mau menghajar si **brengsek** dari kelas fashion itu?

From the data above, the word **s#!t** used to express an anger, annoyance, fear or disappointment (Longman English Dictionary). Based on the context, those word uttered by gang from architecture department in J High School which want to beat Daniel Park. Then they used **s#!t** to mention Daniel Park's name, thus word can be classified into medium level because it employed as stronger insults to other people. Meanwhile in TL it translated into **brengsek** which is in the TL is one of taboo word and potentially make more problematic to others people, it commonly acceptable but generally unacceptable. Thus can be classified into strong level. From the explanation, the researcher found out that the translation level shift are used is medium into strong level.

e. Medium – Strongest

In this forms medium words was potentially contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed (Ofcom, 2016: 43).

Meanwhile, the strongest words usually contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed. They were considered unacceptable before the watershed. There are 1 data or 1.11% of the overall data of offensive level shift using medium to strongest level, the data as follows:

SL: I'm **pi\$\$ed!**

TL: Aaah **brengsek!**

(28/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Trans/Acro/Med-Strongest)

(Datum no. 28)



Figure 4.4.7

Source Language: I'm **pi\$\$ed!**

Target Language: Aaah **brengsek!**

The word **pi\$\$ed!** which means a person was extremely drunk (Longman English Dictionary). This word was uttered by Zack, used to express his anger. In SL some people using this word to express their emotion such as annoyed, anger, disappointed and etc, because this word were part of cursing word but still acceptable in use. Based on KBBI **brengsek** means *bandel, kacau sekali, tidak beres, tidak becus*. In TL the word **brengsek** was contain more graphic, vulgar, or rude, and the words were deemed generally unacceptable when it used in front of children. Thus explanation above, can be concluded

that this data using medium level of offensive and translated into strong level of offensive words.

f. Strong – Milder

This forms, strong words generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but mostly acceptable post-watershed. Strong word were contain more graphic, vulgar, or rude words, the words were deemed generally unacceptable before the watershed thus potentially more problematic to others (Ofcom, 2016). Then, the milder words contain a common use words, including in front of children, therefore mostly acceptable before the watershed and were often used in humorous ways. In *LOOKISM* Webtoon, translation of offensive level shift from strong level into milder level founds 12 datum and 2 of them are presented below as an example:

Table 4.5.2
List Data of Offensive Level Shift

10/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/ Acro/Strong-Mild	40/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/Subs/ /Acro/Strong-Mild
11/LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/ Acro/Strong-Mild	51/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Subs/ /Acro/Strong-Mild
14/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Subs/ /Acro/Strong-Mild	62/LOOKISM/EP12/Vulg/Del/ Acro/Strong-Mild
26/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Subs/ Acro/Strong-Mild	66/LOOKISM/EP13/Vulg/Detr/ Acro/Strong-Mild
27/LOOKISM/EP5/Obsce/Trans/ /Acro/Strong-Mild	67/LOOKISM/EP15/Vulg/Del/ Acro/Strong-Mild
38/LOOKISM/EP7/Obsce/Subs/ /Acro/Strong-Mild	70/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Subs/ /Acro/Strong-Mild

Here is the two examples of offensive level shift from strong to milder level words in the data:

SL: Those... **a\$\$holes!**

TL: Ng..nggak dia, nggak **orang itu..**

(26/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild)

(Datum no. 26)



Figure 4.4.8

Source Language: Those... **a\$\$holes!**

Target Language: Ng..nggak dia, nggak **orang itu..**

SL: This... **d!ck!**

TL: **o..orang ini!!**

(38/LOOKISM/EP7/Obse/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild)

(Datum no. 38)



Figure 4.4.9

Source Language: This... **d!ck!**

Target Language: **o..orang ini!!**

In the first example, the word **a\$\$holes** mean that someone which is stupid and annoying person (Longman English Dictionary). This word classified into strong level of offensive words, because those word were containmore graphic, vulgar, or rude words, those

words were generally unacceptable and potentially more problematic to others especially if it used in front of children. In the second example, the taboo word **d!ck** means an offensive word for called astupid and annoying person, especially for a man (Longman Dictionary English). This word also classified into strong level of offensive words, because this word sometimes used to insulting, cursing or maybe swearing another people especially for man. Both TL in first and second example translated into **orang ini** based on KBBI means *manusia lain; bukan diri sendiri, manusia ini*. This word can be used freely, because it classified into milder level of offensive words which contain a common use words, including in front of children, therefore mostly acceptable. Based on explanation above, the researcher can be considered that both of the datum used strong level of offensive word and translated into milder level.

g. Strong – Medium

The strong words were contain more graphic, vulgar, or rude words, the words were deemed generally unacceptable before the watershed thus potentially more problematic to others (Ofcom, 2016). Then, medium words were contain more often employed as stronger insults, as well as some words considered more distasteful depending on how they were used. They were regarded to be potentially unacceptable before the watershed. There are 3 data or 3.33% of the overall data of offensive level shift are used strong to medium level, they are as follow:

Table 4.5.
List Data of Offensive Level Shift

2/LOOKISM/EP1/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med
29/LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med
30/LOOKISM/EP6/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med

The researcher takes two sample from three data of this strong – medium offensive level shift as follows:

SL: Stop it, you **crazy a\$\$!**

TL: Hentikan, **orang gila!**

(2/LOOKISM/EP1/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med)

(Datum no. 2)



Figure 4.4.10

Source Language: Stop it, you **crazy a\$\$!**

Target Language: Hentikan, **orang gila!**

SL: Haha. **Crazy a\$\$.**

TL: **Dasar gila** hahaha

(30/LOOKISM/EP6/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med)

(Datum no. 30)



Figure 4.4.11

Source Language: Haha. **Crazy a\$\$.**

Target Language: **Dasar gila** hahaha

In the example above, the word **crazy a\$\$** which means the stupid and annoying person (Longman English Dictionary). This word contains more vulgar, rude words, and that word was deemed generally unacceptable if it was used in front of children. The first example it translated into **orang gila** means *orang yang tidak biasa, berbuat yang tidak masuk akal* (KBBI). The second example was translated into **dasar gila**, according to KBBI it means *tidak biasa, berbuat yang tidak masuk akal*. Both of the TL **orang gila** and **dasar gila** can be acceptable if it is used to call a person who has a mental illness, but it is potentially unacceptable if used to call a person who does not have a mental illness. Thus two examples were classified into a form of strong level and translated medium level of offensive words on Ofcom's theory.

h. Strong – Strong

This form, strong words generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but mostly acceptable post-watershed. Strong words contain more graphic, vulgar, or rude words, the words were deemed generally unacceptable before the watershed thus potentially more problematic to others (Ofcom, 2016). Both in the SL and TL was used the same level of offensive word. In LOOKISM Webtoon the researcher found 1 data are used this shift and also takes it into sample as follows:

SL: Hello, **a\$\$hole**.
 TL: Halo, **brengsek**.

(69/LOOKISM/EP15/Vulg/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strong)

(Datum no. 69)

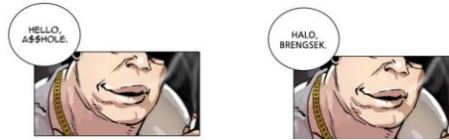


Figure 4.4.12

Source Language: Hello, **a\$\$hole**.

Target Language: Halo, **brengsek**.

On datum 69, the word **a\$\$hole** which means mean that someone which is stupid and annoying (Longman English Dictionary) translated into **brengsek**, in TL means *bandel, kacau sekali, tidak beres, tidak becus* (KBBI). Both words contain vulgar and rude, if uttered in front of the children especially, it also potentially more problematic and unacceptable before it watershed. Therefore can be classified into a strong form of taboo words, both in source language and target language.

i. Strong – Strongest

This forms, strong words generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but mostly acceptable post-watershed. Strong word were contain more graphic, vulgar, or rude words, the words were deemed generally unacceptable before the watershed thus potentially more problematic to others. Meanwhile, the strongest words usually to express very strong emotions, or to be rude and aggressive insults. The cultural norms around these words meant they were less acceptable to use in front of children. They were considered unacceptable before the watershed (Ofcom, 2016). In *LOOKISM* Webtoon the researcher found

3 utterances or 3.33% are used shift from strong into strongest level of offensive words, two of them were takes to be example as follows:

Table 4.5
List Data of Offensive Level Shift

13/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strongest
35/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strongest
39/LOOKISM/EP7/Vulg/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strongest

The researcher takes a sample from 3 data of strong – strongest offensive level shift as follows:

SL: I hate the transfer **d!ck** !!

TL: Anak baru **brenge**sek !!

(13/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strongest)

(Datum no. 13)



Figure 4.4.13

Source Language: I hate the transfer **d!ck** !!

Target Language: Anak baru **brenge**sek !!

SL: Let go! You **d!ck**!

TL: Lepaskan! **Brenge**sek!

(35/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-Strongest)

(Datum no. 35)



Figure 4.4.14

Source Language: Let go! You **d!ck!**
 TL: Lepaskan! **Brengsek!**

The first and second example of this level shift are used same words in SL and TL. The taboo word **d!ck** means an offensive word for called a stupid and annoying person, especially for a man (Longman Dictionary English). In SL that word were contain more vulgar, rude and offensive than medium level. Thus, potentially more problematic to others and generally unacceptable when it used in society especially used by children. Meanwhile, based on KBBI **brengsek** means *kacau sekali, tidak beres, tidak becus*. In the TL this word has strongest meaning if it used to express an emotion of anger, annoyance or sometimes used to insulting person. Therefore, this word were less acceptable to use in front of children and generally unacceptable in the TL. From the explanation above, the researcher classification that in those datum used strong level of offensive word and translated into strongest level.

j. Strongest – Milder

The strongest words usually contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed. This form is to express very strong emotions, or to be rude and aggressive insults. The cultural norms around these words meant they were less acceptable to use in front of children. They were considered unacceptable before the watershed (Ofcom, 2016). Meanwhile, the milder words contain a common use words, including in front of children, therefore mostly

acceptable before the watershed and were often used in humorous ways. The researcher found 28 utterances are contain translation from strongest level of offensive words into milder level. Below the detail of the data:

Table 4.5.2
List Data of Offensive Level Shift

4/LOOKISM/EP1/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	59/LOOKISM/EP12/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
5/LOOKISM/EP1/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Mild	60/LOOKISM/EP12/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild
6/LOOKISM/EP1/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	63/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild
8/LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	64/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
9/LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	65/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild
24/LOOKISM/EP5/Obsce/Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild	68/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild
31/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	71/LOOKISM/EP15/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild
33/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild	72/LOOKISM/EP16/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild
34/LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild	74/LOOKISM/EP16/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
36/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	75/LOOKISM/EP16/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Mild
41/LOOKISM/EP8/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild	77/LOOKISM/EP16/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
42/LOOKISM/EP10/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Mild	84/LOOKISM/EP20/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild
52/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	89/LOOKISM/EP21/Obsce/Acro/Subs/Strongest-Mild

55/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/De l/Acro/Strongest-Mild	90/LOOKISM/EP22/Obsce/Tra ns/Acro/Strongest-Mil
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The two example that shows strongest level of offensive into milder shift can be seen in the data:

SL: Shut up **b!tches!**

TL: Diam, **cewek-cewek!**

(5/LOOKISM/EP1/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strongest-Mild)

(Datum no. 5)



Figure 4.4.15

Source Language: Shut up **b!tches!**

Target Language: Diam, **cewek-cewek!**

SL: Ah **f#ck**, come on!

TL: Oi! Mau mati, ya?

(64/LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild)

(Datum no. 64)



Figure 4.4.16

Source Language: Ah **f#ck**, come on!

Target Language: Oi! Mau mati, ya?

From the sample above, the word **b!tches** means an unpleasant woman (Oxford Dictionary, 2010). That word was originally means a

female dog but it has a different meaning when it is used as a word to insult another person. When it used to insult person, it becomes a strongest level of offensive words. In cultural norms around these words meant they were less acceptable to use in front of children, and teenager. But in TL it translated into **cewek-cewek**, according to KBBI it means *perempuan yang masih muda(gadis)* which is there is did not contain an offensive word in those words and commonly use words, including in front of children.

In the datum 64, the word **f#ck** used to emphasize that you are angry or annoyed with other person. This word was one of the strongest and most controversial taboo words, because this word very strong or to be rude and aggressive when used to insults another people. But, the word **mati** which means *sudah hilang nyawanya, tidak hidup lagi* (KBBI), that did not contain an offensive words. This word is commonly used and most acceptable in society including in front of children. Both of those examples can be classified into a strongest level of offensive words and translated into milder forms of taboo words.

k. Strongest – Medium

This form, usually contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed. The strongest level is to express very strong emotions, or to be rude and aggressive insults. Meanwhile, medium level of offensive words was potentially contain an

unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed. Medium words were contain more often employed as stronger insults, as well as some words considered more distasteful depending on how they were used (Ofcom, 2016). The researcher takes two sample from 2 data of strongest – medium offensive level shift as follows:

SL: So **f#cking** noisy

TL: Berisik sekali **brenge**sek-

(48/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest-Med)

(Datum no. 48)



Figure 4.4.17

Source Language: So **f#cking** noisy

Target Language: Berisik sekali **brenge**sek-

SL: LOL, **F##K**.

TL: Hahaha **bodoh**

(53/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Med)

(Datum no. 53)



Figure 4.4.18

Source Language: LOL, **F##K**.

Target Language: Hahaha **bodoh**

In the example above, the word **f##k** and **f#cking** has same meaning, both of them used to called person which are stupid and

annoying. But in TL of first example it translated into **brengsek**, based on KBBI **brengsek** means *kacau sekali, tidak beres, tidak becus* which has a strongest level of offensive in TL. Meanwhile, in second example it translated into **bodoh**, according to KBBI it means *tidak memiliki pengetahuan atau pendidikan*. In TL this word categorized into milder level of offensive words when it used in lower intonation, but sometimes people used the word **bodoh** in high intonation to insulting, cursing or maybe swearing into another people, then it becomes part of medium level of offensive words. From the explanation both of the example, the translation of offensive level shift are occur is from strongest level into medium level of offensive words.

1. Strongest – Strongest

The strongest words usually contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed. This form is to express very strong emotions, or to be rude and aggressive insults. The cultural norms around these words meant they were less acceptable to use in front of children. They were considered unacceptable before the watershed (Ofcom, 2016). The researcher found there are 11 utterances or 12.22% are contain translation from strongest level of offensive words into strongest level. Below the detail of the data:

Table 4.5.2
List Data of Offensive Level Shift

7/LOOKISM/EP2/Epit/Trans/Ac	44/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/A
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

ro/Strongest	cro/Strongest
16/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	45/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest
17/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	46/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest
18/LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	47/LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest
32/LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Trans/Acro/Strongest	54/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strongest
43/LOOKISM/EP10/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Strongest	

The researcher takes two sample from 11 data of strongest – strongestlevel of offensive shift as follows:

SL: So I said to this **f*cker**

TL: Makanya aku **XXXX** dia

(44/LOOKISM/EP11/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest)

(Datum no. 44)



Figure 4.4.19

Source Language: So I said to this **f*cker**

Target Language: Makanya aku **XXXX** dia

SL: You're **f##king** embarrassing me!

TL: Malu-maluin, tahu! **B*****t!!**

(7/LOOKISM/EP2/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest)

(Datum no. 7)



Figure 4.4.20

Source Language: You're **f#king** embarrassing me!

Target Language: Malu-maluin, tahu! **B*****t!!**

In the first example, the word **f*cker** used to called person which are stupid and annoying. This word was uttered by the Daniel Park's classmate when they hang out in the club. But, it translated into **XXXX** which in TL this word was strongest level of offensive, then the writer translated into censor words to make safety when it read by children or teenager.

On data 7, the word **f#king** used to express anger, annoyance or frustration from what mother's Daniel doing to Daniel Park. Then, it translated into **B*****t** which means *orang yang bertabiat jahat* (KBBI). In SL and TL, both of the examples are express very strong emotions, rude, aggressive insults, less acceptable to use in front of children and unacceptable before the watershed. The translation offensive level shift are used is from strongest into strongest level form of offensive words.

B. Research Discussions

In this section, the researcher would like to present a discussion of the research findings previously. There are four problem statements proposed in this research. The researcher focuses on the types of taboo words, translation

strategies, censorship manner and offensive level shift are used on the data thesis from *LOOKISM* Webtoon. The finding is discussed below:

1. The Result Types of Taboo Word in *LOOKISM* Webtoon

The first problem in this research is “What types of taboo words are censored in the *LOOKISM* Webtoon?” Based on the data analysis and according to Jay’s theory about types of taboo words, i.e obscenity, profanity, vulgarity, epithets, blasphemy, cursing, slang, insult and slur, and scatology. The researcher found six types from nine types of the taboo word are used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon. Below the detail of the data:

Table 4.6
Frequently of Types of Taboo Words

No.	Types of Taboo Words	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Obscenity	37	41.11%
2.	Vulgarity	11	12.22%
3.	Epithets	15	16.67%
4.	Slang	16	17.78%
5.	Insult And Slur	8	8.89%
6.	Scatology	3	3.33%
Total		90	100%

Based on the table 4.6, the finding of types of taboo words from all of the data utterances and word with total 90 belong to obscenity with 37 data (41,11%) which has the highest frequency appears in the *LOOKISM* Webtoon, the second highest frequency is belong to slang which has 16 data (17.78%), the next position which has 15 data (16.67%) is belong to

epithets, 11 data (12.22%) which appears belong to vulgarity, 8 data (8.89%) belong to insult and slur and the least 3 data (3.33%) appears belong to scatology.

The type of taboo words that are dominantly used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon is an obscenity. Obscenity hugely number of frequency from other types, it becomes the most frequent type are used by the characters because it is considered to be the most effective way to show disrespect toward the addressee. When the speakers want to insult or show their disrespect toward others, they use obscenity type because it considered to be more effective in hurting other people's pride with their severe and filthy words. Moreover, the *LOOKISM* Webtoon is a webtoon with the background of story took place in the school and student society. They are teenager who still findings their identity, cannot controlled their emotion then commonly used an offensive word to express their feeling and emotion.

The researcher also found the type of taboo words which is included in Jay's theory but has other meaning in this comic. Based on Jay's theory, slang is one of the types of taboo words that has meaning to ease the communication in certain sub-groups (teenagers, musicians, drug users, and etc). In this research, the researcher found that slang has a function to mention the name of merk cigarettes, bags, shoes, drinks, and names of games. Thus can be said that in this comic slang type used to advertising a brands such as "c#mel", d@nhill", "m#rlboro", "d!gimon", "c@kes",

“h#rmes”, “h#blot”, “c@onverse”, “v@lentino”, and “g#venchy”, thus is the name of brand are appears in the comic.

2. The Result of Translation Strategies Comics in LOOKISM Webtoon

The second question in this research is “What translation strategies are applied to translate the censored expression in comic?” according to the Kaindl’s theory on The Chapter II stated that the translation strategies in comic categorized into six strategies, but in this research the researcher only found five translation strategies in comic are commonly used, such as: repetition, detraction, transmutation, substitution, and deletion. The translation strategies adiection are not found in this research because there is no utterance which is fit with that strategies.

Table 4.7
Frequently of Translation Strategies in Comics

No.	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Repetition	27	30%
2.	Detraction	6	6.67%
3.	Transmutation	18	20%
4.	Substitution	19	21.11%
5.	Deletion	20	22.22%
Total		90	100%

According to the Table 4.7, the most dominant translation strategies in comic are used according to Kaindl’s theory in *LOOKISM* Webtoon is repetition. There are 27 datum or 30% used repetition, the second strategies are commonly used is deletion it has 20 data or 22.22%, the third is substitution which found 19 utterances or 21.11%, the next

strategies is transmutation which found 18 data or 20%, and the last appears in this research is detraction which has 6 utterances. Based on the result above, it means that in *LOOKISM* Webtoon the writer used repetition strategies not only to deliver the message, feeling and anger but also the similar emotion to the reader to keep the meaning with an equivalent term. Due to maintain the expressive meaning of the translation itself, usually sounds rude in the target language. Nevertheless, the offensive words accepted as linguistic and culture because the translation commonly used in the target language to express the strong emotion without break the social norms out.

3. The Result of Censorship Manners in LOOKISM Webtoon

The third problem which has to answer is “What censorship manners are used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon?”. According to the analysis before, censorship manner has two kinds of manner in translating the words, (Ullman, 1962: 45) it is an acronym or slashing and omitting. In this research, the researcher found that the censorship manner an acronym or slashing is dominantly used by all of the 90 data (100%) from *LOOKISM* Webtoon. Thus can be seen from the data that used an acronym or slashing to censoring the offensive words such as “s#iting”, “crazy a\$\$”, “s#!t”, “b!tches”, “d!ck”, “f**king”, “pi\$\$ed” and etc. In this research censorship manners omitting was not found in the data, because there is no utterances which is fit with the censorship manners. It means that the writer want to keep the reader safety when reading *LOOKISM* Webtoon, because both of

the source text and target text cannot really convey the same offensive words as the original word does. In short, the used of censorship manners acronym or slashing can reduce the offensive expression are uttered by the character.

4. The Result of Offensive Level Shift in LOOKISM Webtoon

The last question is “How offensive level shift of English version into Indonesian version in *LOOKISM* Webtoon?” According to The Chapter II in this research, an offensive level by Ofcom’s theory has four level, such as: milder, medium, strong and strongest. Based on four level it can be classified the level shift into 16 shift, but in this research the researcher only found out 12 level shift.

Table 4.8
Frequently of Offensive Level Shift

No.	Offensive Level Shift	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Milder – Milder	16	17.78%
2.	Milder – Strongest	1	1.11%
3.	Medium – Milder	11	12.22%
4.	Medium – Strong	1	1.11%
5.	Medium – Strongest	1	1.11%
6.	Strong – Milder	12	13.33%
7.	Strong – Medium	3	3.33%
8.	Strong – Strong	1	1.11%
9.	Strong – Strongest	3	3.33%
10.	Strongest – Milder	28	31.11%
11.	Strongest – Medium	2	2.22%

12.	Strongest – Strongest	11	12.22%
Total		90	100%

Based on the table 4.8, it is found out that the highest frequency of level shift is strongest to milder level with 28 times or 31.11%, the second is milder into milder level with the result 16 data or 17.78%, third is strong into milder level has 12 datum or 13.33%, the next frequency is medium into milder level and strongest into strongest level which both of them has 11 data or 12.22%, the next is belong to the strong to medium level and strong into strongest level which has 3 data or 3.33%, the next is strongest into medium level shift which appears 2 times or 2.22%, and the least is milder to strongest, medium to strong, medium to strongest and strong to strong level shift which appears only 1 time in each level shift or 1.11% from all of 90 data in this research.

As the consequence, in this research strongest into milder of offensive level shift is mostly used. It means that the writer translated the offensive words from the strongest level into milder level of offensive words. The strongest emotion might rude to the reader but in the target text it gentler than the original words. However, it does not reduce the meaning of the translation because the essence of the message has been transferred to the target text without neglecting the situation context, grammar, and culture from the source text.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter conveys two different sections there are conclusions and suggestions. In conclusions, there are four points are concluded from the results based on the objectives of this research. In suggestions, some suggestions are given to some parties related to the results.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing and discussion the data in Chapter IV, the researcher drawn conclusions based on the result to answer the problem statements. Some conclusions can be formulated as follows:

1. The first problem of this research is to find out the types of taboo words which are censored in the *LOOKISM* Webtoon. All the six from nine types of taboo words that consist of obscenity, vulgarity, epithet, slang, insult & slur, and scatology appear in this webtoon. The highest frequency of the types of taboo words is obscenity. Obscenity found 38 data (41.11%) out of 90 total of the data and the lowest frequency is obtained by scatology with 3 data or 3.33%.

Obscenity becomes the most frequently used taboo words because it is considered as the most effective way to insult someone. Moreover, obscenity type is frequently used by the characters when they want to show their disrespect toward the addressee. By using obscenity that contains disgusting sense, is repulsive, indecent and lack of morality, the

speaker can easily debase other people's pride and their goal to hurts other people's feeling will be easily accomplished.

2. The second objective of this research is to describe the translation strategies applied in the translation of censored words in *LOOKISM* Webtoon in regard to the translation strategies. There are five strategies are found in this research, it is repetition, detraction, transmutation, substitution and deletion. The translation strategies repetition was the highest frequently with 27 data or 30% out of 90 total data, and the lowest frequently is obtained by detraction strategies are appears 6 times or 6.67%.

Repetition found as the most frequently strategies in this research, because the writer want to keep the meaning of the message and emotion from the source language to the reader especially in target language. Then, detraction was become the least strategies are found in this research, because this strategies mostly produces different effect on the target readers in the target text since they are not able to capture the emotional elements are found in the source text.

3. The third objective of this research is to find out censorship manners are used in *LOOKISM* Webtoon. There is one manner from two kinds of manners in writing an offensive word, it is acronym or slashing manner. The finding of the research proved that this manner was used by 90 data or 100% total data. Based on the finding, the writer want to keep the reader safety when reading *LOOKISM* Webtoon, because both of the source text

and target text cannot really convey the same offensive words as the original word does. In short, the used of censorship manner acronym or slashing can reduce the offensive expression are uttered by the character.

4. The last objective in this research is to find out offensive level shift of English version into Indonesian version in *LOOKISM* Webtoon. All of the level of offensive words that consist of milder, medium, strong and strongest are found in this webtoon. In this research the researcher find out 12 shift of offensive words are appears, with the highest appears 28 times (31.11%) belongs to strongest into milder shift. Meanwhile, the fewest shift are strong into strong, medium into strongest, medium to strongest, and milder to strongest with 1 data or 1.11% of this research.

The manner strongest into milder shift of offensive words was the highest frequency from all of the shift level. It is because the strongest emotion might rude to the reader, therefore in the target text it translated into milder level which is gentler than the original words. However, it does not reduce the meaning of the translation because the essence of the message has been transferred to the target text without neglecting the situation context, grammar, and culture from the source text.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion that have been explained above, some suggestions can be stated as follows:

1. To students

The researcher suggests that this research can be reference in learning, exploring and analyzing more about censor words. By understanding it, the student will be more pay attention to the taboo words are censor which do not always mean that the speaker want to hurt other people's feeling. It can be also see the language from the cultural and context aspects in target or source language.

2. To other researchers

The researcher expects that other researchers would like to conduct a further research and analyzing more about taboo words. This research focuses on identifying and describing the types of taboo words, identifying the translation strategies, the censorship manners and explaining the translation shift of the offensive words based on the *LOOKISM* Webtoon. There are many problems which are did not analyzed in this research, hopefully the other researchers can observe it in the future. And also, the researcher hopes this research will be useful for other in future, especially in improving the English language.

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APPENDIXS

No.	Coding	Data		Types of taboo	TS	Manners	Offensive Level Shift	T/F	Note
		SL	TL						
1.	LOOKISM/ EP1/Scat/De l/Acro/Me d-Mild	<p>Are you s#iting me? Do the pikachu now?</p> 	<p>Berhenti. Sekarang pikachu.</p> 	Scatology	Deletion	Acronym	Medium-Milder		The type of taboo is scatology based on Jay's theory, because it uttering words related to feces and distinguish items. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because in TL the censor word was deleted. The offensive level shift is descend level from medium to milder, because in SL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
2.	LOOKISM/ EP1/Vulg/D etr/Acro/Str ong-Med	<p>Stop it, you crazy a\$\$!</p> 	<p>Hentikan, orang gila!</p> 	Vulgarity	Detraction	Acronym	Strong-Medium		Based on Jay's theory the types of taboo belongs to vulgarity, because the utterance contain sexual anatomy. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS based on Kaindl's theory is detraction, because the linguistic elements are cut in the translation. The offensive level shift is descend from SL strong into milder,

									because in SL it generally contains an unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
3.	LOOKISM/ EP1/Epit/Rep/Acro/Med -Mild	S#!t!! 	siaa!! 	Ephitets	Substitution	Acronym	Medium-Milder		The type of taboo is ephitets, because it uttered anger from the character. Translation manners based on Ullman's theory are using acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating by replacing into more equivalent words to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend from medium to milder, because in SL it potentially contains an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
4.	LOOKISM/ EP1/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	His nose is f**king huge! 	Hidung besar! 	Obscenity	Deletion	Acronym	Strongest-Milder		Types of taboo isobscenity, because it utter sexual act. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because in TL the censor word was deleted. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL contain

								a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL it contain of little concern.
5.	LOOKISM/ EP1/Ins/Tra ns/Acro/Str ongest-Mild	Shut up b!tches! 	Diam, cewek-cewek! 	Insult & Slur	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	Types of taboo is insult & slur, because it prejudging with animal imagery. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because the translator translating into familiar words. The offensive level shift is strongest to milder, because in SL contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL it contain of little concern.
6.	LOOKISM/ EP1/Obsce/ Subs/Acro/ Strongest- Mild	Look at this f##k face.. 	Lihat orang ini. 	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The speaker uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity types of taboo. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating by replacing into more equivalent words to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL it

									contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
7.	LOOKISM/ EP2/Epit/Rep/Acro/Strongest	You're f***king barrasing me! 	Malu-maluin, tahu! B*****t!! 	Epithets	Repetition	Acronym	Strongest-Strongest		The speaker uttered anger from frustration, so it classified into epithets types. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translating into literally form. The offensive level shift is same level in SL and TL, from strongest to strongest, because both of them contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed.
8.	LOOKISM/ EP3/Epit/Subs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	He's f***king gorgeous!!!!	Ganteng banget!!!!	Epithets	Substitution	Acronym	Strongest-Milder		The speaker uttering anger from frustration with censor word, so it classified into epithet. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating by replacing into more equivalent words to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend from







								strongest to milder, because in SL it contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
9.	LOOKISM/EP3/Epit/Su bs/Acro/Strongest-Mild	<p>He's f**king handsome.</p>	<p>Sial cakep juga.</p>	Epithets	Substitution	Acronym	Strongest-Milder	The speaker uttering anger from frustration with censor word, so it classified into epithet. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating by replacing into more equivalent words to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL it contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
10.	LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strong-Milder	<p>Wait, that B!tch!!</p>	<p>Dia. Ma... masasih !!</p>	Insult & Slur	Transmutation	Acronym	Strong-Milder	The speaker uttering the prejudging with animal imagery, so it classified into insult & slur. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS



	ong-Mild							is transmutation, because the translator translating into familiar words. The offensive level shift is descend from medium to milder, because in SL it generally contains an unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
11.	LOOKISM/EP3/Ins/Trans/Acro/Strong-Mild		Lagi-lagi cewek ini!!!	Insult & Slur	Transmutation	Acronym	Strong-Milder	The speaker uttering the prejudging with animal imagery, so it classified into insult & slur. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because the translator translating into familiar words. The offensive level shift is descend from medium to milder, because in SL it generally contains an unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
12.	LOOKISM/EP4/Ins/Delete/Acro/Medium-Mild	Stop doing that, b!tch!	Ck! Menjijikkan tahu!	Insult & Slur	Deletion	Acronym	Medium-Milder	The speaker uttering the prejudging with animal imagery, so it classified into insult & slur. TM used acronym, because in SL

	Mild							used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because in TL translator deleting the censor words. The offensive level shift is descend from medium to milder, because in SL it potentially contains an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
13.	LOOKISM/ EP4/Obsce/ Trans/Acro/ Strong- Strongest	<p>I hate the transfer d!ck !!</p>	<p>Anak baru brensek !!</p>	Obsceni ty	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Strong- Strongest	The character uttering sexual act to the target, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator translating the censor word into familiar words. The offensive level shift is ascent level from strong to strongest, because from generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed ascent into contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed.
14.	LOOKISM/ EP4/Obsce/ Subs/Acro/	This d!ck!	di.. dia!	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strong- Milder	The character uttering sexual act to the target, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used

	Strong-Mild								symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because translator replaced the censor word into more equivalent words to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend level from strong to milder, because from generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed ascent into contain a little concern.
15.	LOOKISM/EP4/Epit/Delet/Acro/Mild	Oh sh!t !! 	Jadi begini!!! 	Epithets	Deletion	Acronym	Medium-Milder		The character uttering anger from their frustration to the target, so it classified into epithets. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because translator deleting the censor words. The offensive level shift is descend level from medium to milder, because from potentially contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed ascent into contain a little concern.
16.	LOOKISM/EP4/Obsce/Rep/Acro/St	Oh come on! F**k f**k f**k...	Ah cepat! B*****t b*****t b*****t	Obscenity	Repetition	Acronym	Strongest-Strongest		The character uttering sexual act to the target, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used



	rongest								symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally forms. The offensive level shift is same level from strongest to strongest, because both of them contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
17.	LOOKISM/ EP4/Obsce// Rep/Acro/St rongest	F**k.. f**k.. 	B*****t..b***** t.. b.. 	Obsceni ty	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest		The character uttering sexual act to the target, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally forms. The offensive level shift is same level from strongest to strongest, because both of them contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
18.	LOOKISM/ EP4/Obsce/ Rep/Acro/St rongest	F**k!	B*****t!!	Obsceni ty	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest		The character uttering sexual act to the target, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally forms. The offensive level

									shift is same level from strongest to strongest, because both of them contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
19.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	C#mel. 	Camel 	Slang	Repetition	Acronym	Milder-Milder		The character uttering the name of product with a different words, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally forms. The offensive level shift is same level from milder to milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
20.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	k@nt 	Esse 	Slang	Repetition	Acronym	Milder-Milder		The character uttering the name of product with a different words, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally forms. The offensive level shift is same level from milder to milder, because both of

								them contain a little of concern.
21.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Slang/ Trans/Acro/ Milder	k@@l 	Cigar	Slang	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Milder- Milder	The character uttering the name of product with a different words, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally forms. The offensive level shift is same level from milder to milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
22.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Slang/ Trans/Acro/ Milder	d@nhill 	dunhill	Slang	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Milder- Milder	The character uttering the name of product with a different words, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally forms. The offensive level shift is same level from milder to milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
23.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	Give me four packs of m#rlboro lights.	Marlboro light- nya empat-	Slang	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Milder- Milder	The character uttering the name of product with a different words, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the

								word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally forms. The offensive level shift is same level from milder to milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
24.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Obsce/ Detr/Acro/S trongest- Mild			Obsceni ty	Detrac tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttering sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is detraction, because translator removed the censor words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL it contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
25.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Vulg/D el/Acro/Me d-Mild	Right..maybe he's p!ssed cuz of the new guy.	Iya. Gara-gara si anak pindahan itu, ya?	Vulgarit y	Deleti on	Acron ym	Medium- Milder	The character utter words are contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because translator deleting the censor words in TL. The offensive





								level shift is descend from medium to milder, because in SL potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
26.	LOOKISM/EP5/Vulg/Subs/Acro/Strong-Mild	<p>Those... a\$\$holes!</p>	<p>Ng..nggak dia, nggak orang itu..</p>	Vulgaritas	Substitution	Acronym	Strong-Milder	The character uttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because translator replacing censor words by more equivalent words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend from strong to milder, because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
27.	LOOKISM/EP5/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-Mild	<p>The new d!ck sucks.</p>	<p>Anak pindahan sialan.</p>	Obscenity	Transmutation	Acronym	Strong-Milder	The character uttering a sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator translating censor words into more familiar words. The offensive level shift







								is descend from strong to milder, because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
28.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Vulg/T rans/Acro/ Med- Strongest	I'm pi\$\$ed!  AND I GOT BEAT UP BY ZACK AGAIN LIKE THAT.	Aaah brengsek! 	Vulgarit y	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Medium- Strongest	The character uttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator translating censor words into more familiar words. The offensive level shift is ascent from medium to strongest, because in SL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
29.	LOOKISM/ EP5/Vulg/D etr/Acro/Str ong-Med	Stop it, you a\$\$!	Stop orang gila!	Vulgarit y	Detrac tion	Acron ym	Strong- Medium	The character uttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is detraction, because translator





								removing a censor words in target language. The offensive level shift is descend from strong to medium, because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed.
30.	LOOKISM/EP6/Vulg/Detr/Acro/Strong-Med	<p>Haha. Crazy a\$\$.</p>	<p>Dasar gila hahaha</p>	Vulgarit y	Detraction	Acron ym	Strong- Medium	The character uttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is detraction, because translator removing a censor words in target language. The offensive level shift is descend from strong to medium, because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed.
31.	LOOKISM/EP6/Epit/Subs/Acro/Str	You're f**king funny , you know that?	Kau lucu juga?	Epithets	Substitution	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttering anger from their frustration to the target, so it classified

	ongest-Mild							into epithets. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because translator replacing into more equivalent words in target language. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL it contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
32.	LOOKISM/ EP6/Epit/Tr ans/Acro/St rongest	Get up you f**king worm. 	Coba bangun kau, b*****t.	Epithets	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest	The character uttering anger from their frustration to the target, so it classified into epithets. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator translating a censor words into familiar words. The offensive level shift is same level, because both of them contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed.
33.	LOOKISM/ EP6/Obsce/ Rep/Acro/St	F**k , I was scared for no reason before.	Sial , ternyata kita keburu takut kemarin..	Obsceni ty	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttering a sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol





	rongest-Mild								to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating a censor words into literally form. The offensive level shift is descent level from strongest to milder, because because in SL it contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
34.	LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Detr/Acro/Strongest-Mild			Obscenity	Detraction	Acronym	Strongest-Milder		The character uttering a sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is detraction, because translator removing some words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because because in SL it contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
35.	LOOKISM/EP6/Obsce/Trans/Acro/Strong-	Let go! You d!ck!	Lepaskan! Brengsek!	Obscenity	Transmutation	Acronym	Strong-Strongest		The character uttering a sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator





	Strongest							translating a censor words into familiar words. The offensive level shift is ascent level from strong to strongest, because because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
36.	LOOKISM/ EP6/Epit/Su bs/Acro/Str ongest-Mild	F**king incredible! 	Keren banget! 	Epithets	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttering anger from their frustration to the target, so it classified into epithets. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because translator replacing into more equivalent words to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL it contain of little concern.
37.	LOOKISM/ EP7/Slang/ Rep/Acro/	Give me your d!gimon cards!	Berikan digimonnya!	Slang	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Milder- Milder	The character uttering an ease vocabulary from certain groups, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS

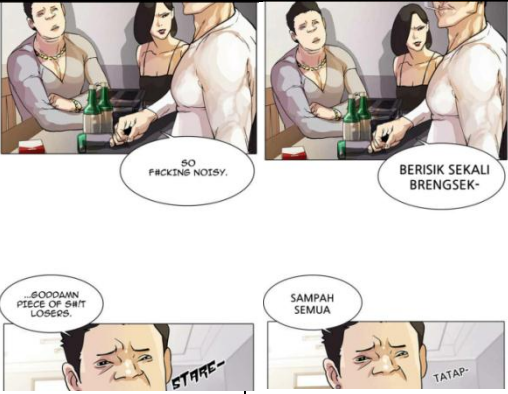

	Milder							is repetition, because translator translating into literally from in TL. The offensive level shift is same level, because both of them contain of little concern.
38.	LOOKISM/ EP7/Obsce/ Subs/Acro/ Strong-Mild	This... d!ck! 	o..orang ini!! 	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strong- Milder	The character uttering sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because translator replacing into more equivalent word to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend from strong to milder, because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain little of concern.
39.	LOOKISM/ EP7/Vulg/T rans/Acro/S trong- Strongest	You... a\$\$!! 	b.. brengsek!! 	Vulgarit y	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Strong- Strongest	The character uttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator translating into familiar words. The offensive level shift is ascent level from strong to strongest, because in SL it



								generally contains an unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain highly unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
40.	LOOKISM/ EP7/Obsce/ Subs/Acro/ Strong-Mild	Let's get that d!ck. 	Ayo taklukkan anak itu. 	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strong- Milder	The character uttering sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because translator replacing into more equivalent word to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend from strong to milder, because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain little of concern.
41.	LOOKISM/ EP8/Obsce/ Rep/Acro/St rongest- Mild	Ah..f**k..it broke in my mouth. 	Sialan! Aku masih memar-memar. 	Obsceni ty	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttering sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally words. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL it

								highly contain unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain little of concern.
42.	LOOKISM/ EP10/Obsce /Rep/Acro/S trongest- Mild	<p>What the f**k?</p>	<p>Sial apaan nih?</p>	Obsceni ty	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttering sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TMuseacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally words. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL it highly contain unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain little of concern.
43.	LOOKISM/ EP10/Obsce /Rep/Acro/S trongest	<p>F**k, what are you guys up to?</p>	<p>B*****t, kalian merencanakan apasih?</p>	Obsceni ty	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest	The character uttering sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because translator translating into literally words. The offensive level shift is same level, because both of them it highly contain



								unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
44.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Obsce /Del/Acro/S trongest	So I said to this f*cker 	Makanya aku XXXX dia 	Obsceni ty	Deleti on	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest	The character uttering sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some words in TL. The offensive level shift is same level, because both of them it highly contain unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
45.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Epit/T rans/Acro/S trongest	sh@tfck 	Bang*** 	Epithets	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest	The character uttered anger and frustration, so it classified into epithets. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because the translator translating into familiar words in TL. The offensive level shift is same level, because both of them it highly contain unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.

46.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Obsce /Rep/Acro/S trongest	<p>Heheholy f*ck @JF\$W@q</p> 	<p>Hahah*****t XXXXXX...</p> 	Obsceni ty	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest	The character uttering sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translating into literally words form. The offensive level shift is same level, because both of them it highly contain unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
47.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Epit/ Rep/Acro/St rongest	<p>Holy fck</p> 	<p>An**** si**</p> 	Epithets	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest	The character uttered anger and frustration, so it classified into epithets. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translating into literally words form. The offensive level shift is same level, because both of them it highly contain unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed.
48.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Epit/ Rep/Acro/St rongest-	<p>So f#cking noisy</p>	<p>Berisik sekali brengsek-</p>	Epithets	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Medium	The character uttered anger and frustration used offensive word, so it classified into epithets. TM usedacronym, because in SL

	Med							used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translating into literally words form. The offensive level shift is strongest into medium level, because in SL the word highly contain unacceptable pre-watershed but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed.
49.	LOOKISM/EP11/Epit/Subs/Acro/Milder	<p>...Goddamn piece of s#!t losers</p> 	Sampah semua	Epithets	Substitution	Acronym	Milder-Milder	The character uttering anger from their frustration to the target, so it classified into epithets. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating into more equivalent words become smoother . The offensive level shift is same level, because both of them are contain little of concern.
50.	LOOKISM/EP11/Ins/Del/Acro/Me	Looks like a sl#t right?	Menggelikan iyakan~	Insult & Slur	Deletion	Acronym	Medium-Milder	The character uttering prejudice another character with an animal imagery, so it classified into insult & slur. TM

	d-Mild							usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from medium into milder, because in SL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
51.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Obsce /Subs/Acro/ Strong-Mild	<p>Why's this d**che slamming them back today?</p> 	<p>Ini anak kenapa hari ini minumsendirian?</p>	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strong- Milder	The speaker uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity types of taboo. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating by replacing into more equivalent words to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend from strong to milder, because in SL it generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
52.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Obsce /Del/Acro/S trongest-	<p>F##k, he's out.</p>	<p>Hahahaha pingsan dia</p>	Obsceni ty	Deleti on	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The speaker uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity types of taboo. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is

	Mild							deletion, because the translator deleting some words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL it generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
53.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Obsce /Subs/Acro/ Strongest- Med	LOL, F##K. 	Hahaha bodoh 	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strongest- Medium	The speaker uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity types of taboo. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator replacing into more equivalent words to be smooth. The offensive level shift is descend from strongest to milder, because in SL it generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed.
54.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Obsce /Trans/Acro /Strongest	Ah, f##k. 	Ah bang*** 	Obsceni ty	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Strongest- Strongest	The speaker uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity types of taboo. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is

									transmutation, because the translator translating into familiar words. The offensive level shift is same level, because in SL it generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed.
55.	LOOKISM/ EP11/Obsce /Del/Acro/S trongest- Mild	Just keep it the f###k down- 	Berisik sekali- 	Obsceni ty	Deleti on	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder		The speaker uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity types of taboo. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest into milder, because in SL it generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
56.	LOOKISM/ EP12/Ins/Su bs/Acro/Me d-Mild	You sl#t .	Dasar cewek murahan!	Insult & Slur	Substit ution	Acron ym	Medium- Milder		The character uttering prejudge another character with an animal imagery, so it classified into insult & slur. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating into more equivalent words

								become smoother . The offensive level shift is descend level from medium into milder, because in SL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
57.	LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Su bs/Acro/Me d-Mild	<p>What? Sl#t?</p>	<p>Apa? Aku? Cewek murahan?</p>	Insult & Slur	Substitution	Acronym	Medium-Milder	The character uttering prejudge another character with an animal imagery, so it classified into insult & slur. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating into more equivalent words become smoother . The offensive level shift is descend level from medium into milder, because in SL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
58.	LOOKISM/EP12/Ins/Su bs/Acro/Me	Daniel, she called me a sl#t .	Seok, dia bilang aku murahan !!	Insult & Slur	Substitution	Acronym	Medium-Milder	The character uttering prejudge another character with an animal imagery, so it classified into insult & slur. TM

	d-Mild							usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator translating into more equivalent words become smoother . The offensive level shift is descend level from medium into milder, because in SL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
59.	LOOKISM/ EP12/Obsce /Del/Acro/S trongest- Mild		Mati, deh!	Obsceni ty	Deleti on	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttering a sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest into milder, because in SL it generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
60.	LOOKISM/ EP12/Obsce /Subs/Acro/	Oh f###k!he's looped!	Ah, gawat!! Salah besar!!	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttering a sexual act to another character, so it classified into obscenity. TM usedacronym, because in

	Strongest-Mild							SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the translator replacing into more equivalent words to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest into milder, because in SL it generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
61.	LOOKISM/EP12/Scat/Del/Acro/Med-Mild	He's p!ssed! 	Dia marah besar!! 	Scatology	Deletion	Acronym	Medium-Milder	The character uttering words related to faces and distinguish items, so it classified into scatology. TM usedacronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some words in target language. The offensive level shift is descend level from medium into milder, because in SL it potentially contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain of little concern.
62.	LOOKISM/EP12/Vul/Del/Acro/St	Do you enjoy being an a\$\$?	Senangya, memainkan orang lain?	Vulgarity	Deletion	Acronym	Strong-Milder	The character uttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into





	rong-Mild							vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some words in target language. The offensive level shift is descend level from strong into milder, because in SL it generally contains an unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
63.	LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Rep/Acro/Srongest-Mild	<p>They were in the f#cking fashion department?</p>	Sial!! Mereka bilang jurusan fashion, ya?	Obscenity	Repetition	Acronym	Strongest-Milder	The character uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translating into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
64.	LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Del/Acro/S	Ah f#ck , come on!	Oi! Mau mati, ya?	Obscenity	Deletion	Acronym	Strongest-Milder	The character uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to

	trongest-Mild								censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some censor words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
65.	LOOKISM/EP13/Obsce/Rep/Acro/S trongest-Mild	F##k , why is he back? 	Sial.. bikin kaget, aja! 	Obscenity	Repetition	Acronym	Strongest-Milder		The characteruttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translating into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
66.	LOOKISM/EP13/Vulg/Detr/Acro/S trong-Mild	Who nees some a\$\$-kicking ...	Ada satu orang yang kebanyakan tingkah.	Vulgarity	Detraction	Acronym	Strong-Milder		The characteruttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is detraction, because the linguistic





									elements are cut in the TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strong to milder, because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
67.	LOOKISM/ EP15/Vulg/ Del/Acro/St rong-Mild	Ah he's a pain in the a\$\$! 	Argh! Nyebelin! 	Vulgarit y	Deleti on	Acron ym	Strong- Milder		The characteruttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting the censor words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strong to milder, because in SL it generally contain unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
68.	LOOKISM/ EP15/Obse /Rep/Acro/S trongest- Mild	f\$%k, who's listening?	Sial, memangnya siapa yang maudengarkan kamu!	Obsceni ty	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder		The characteruttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translating into literal meaning. The offensive level shift





								is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
69.	LOOKISM/ EP15/Vul/ Trans/Acro/ Strong	<p>Hello, a\$\$hole.</p>	<p>Halo, brengsek.</p>	Vulgarit y	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Strong- Strong	The character uttered words were contain sexual anatomy, so it classified into vulgarity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator translating the censor word into familiar words. The offensive level shift is ascent level from strong to strongest, because from generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed ascent into contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed.
70.	LOOKISM/ EP15/Obsce /Subs/Acro/ Strong-Mild	<p>This d!ck?</p>	<p>Anak itu?</p>	Obscene ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strong- Milder	The character uttering sexual act to the target, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the original linguistic material is replaced by more equivalent material to be smoother. The

									offensive level shift is descend level from strong to milder, because from generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed ascent into contain a little concern.
71.	LOOKISM/ EP15/Obsce /Subs/Acro/ Strongest-Mild	<p>Call all your f\$%king friends from before.</p>	<p>Panggil semua teman-temanmu yang waktu itu.</p>	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strongest-Milder		The character uttering sexual act to the target, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the original linguistic material is replaced by more equivalent material to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
72.	LOOKISM/ EP16/Obsce	It was f##king boring waiting	Nungguin si yoobin muncul	Obsceni ty	Substit ution	Acron ym	Strongest-Milder		The character uttering sexual act to the target, so it classified into obscenity. TM

	/Subs/Acro/ Strongest- Mild	for Yoo Bin 	ngebosenin banget. 						used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is substitution, because the original linguistic material is replaced by more equivalent material to be smoother. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
73.	LOOKISM/ EP16/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	Get me five c@kes. 	Vitamin water 5. 	Slang	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Milder- Milder		The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translated into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is same level from milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
74.	LOOKISM/ EP16/Obsce /Del/Acro/S trongest-	F##ker.	Lucu juga.	Obsceni ty	Deleti on	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder		The character uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some

	Mild							<p>cancel words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.</p>
75.	LOOKISM/ EP16/Epit/T rans/Acro/S trongest- Mild	<p>Knock it the f##k off,</p>	<p>Cukup sudah!!</p>	Epithets	Transmutati on	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	<p>The character uttering anger from their frustration to the target, so it classified into epithets. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator translating the censor word into familiar words. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.</p>

76.	LOOKISM/ EP16/Slang/ Trans/Acro/ Mild- Strongest	 <p>Okay?</p>	<p>B*****t!</p> 	Slang	Transmutati on	Acron ym	Milder- Strongest	The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because translator translating the censor word into familiar words. The offensive level shift is ascent level from milder to strongest, because from contain a little of concern ascent into contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed.
77.	LOOKISM/ EP16/Obsce /Del/Acro/S trongest- Mild	<p>I was scared, f###k.</p> 	<p>Ah! ngagetin!</p> 	Obsceni ty	Deleti on	Acron ym	Strongest- Milder	The character uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting some censor words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
78.	LOOKISM/ EP16/Epit/T	I'm so p!ssed!	Aku kesal sekali	Epithets	Transmutati on	Acron ym	Medium- Milder	Types of taboo is epithet, because it uttering anger from their frustration to the

	rans/Acro/ Med-Mild				on				target. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because the translator translating into familiar words. The offensive level shift is descend from medium to milder, because in SL it potentially contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
79.	LOOKISM/ EP19/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	Chrome h#arts 	chromert 	Slang	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Milder- Milder		The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translated into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is same level from milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
80.	LOOKISM/ EP19/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	His fingers are covered in c#rome hearts rings!	Semua jarinya pakai chromert?!	Slang	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Milder- Milder		The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translated into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is same level from



									milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
81.	LOOKISM/ EP19/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	His bag and bracelet are h#rmes! 	Tas dan gelangya juga hermas!! 	Slang	Repetition	Acronym	Milder-Milder		The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translated into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is same level from milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
82.	LOOKISM/ EP19/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	He's wearing h#blot watch and l@uboutin kicks!!	Jamnya hiblot , sepatunya loubouen!	Slang	Repetition	Acronym	Milder-Milder		The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translated into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is same level from milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.

83.	LOOKISM/ EP19/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	<p>And he only wears that same c@onverse.</p>	<p>Sepatunya yang dipakai cuma yang itusaja.</p>	Slang	Repetition	Acronym	Milder-Milder		The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translate the word from SL into TL into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is same level from milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
84.	LOOKISM/ EP20/Obsce /Del/Acro/S trongest- Mild	<p>Cheap- a\$\$ f##king loser.</p>	<p>Orang miskin, tapi sombong.</p>	Obscenity	Deletion	Acronym	Strongest-Milder		The character uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting the meaning of censor words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it

								contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.
85.	LOOKISM/ EP20/Scat/ Rep/Acro/ Med-Strong	To beat the s#!t out of that newbie? 	4 orang yang mau menghajar si brengsek dari kelas fashion itu? 	Scatology	Repetition	Acronym	Medium-Strong	Types of taboo is scatology, because a disgusting item related to the feces. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translating into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is ascent from medium to strongest, because in SL it potentially contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed and in TL from generally contain an unacceptable pre-watershed but acceptable post-watershed.
86.	LOOKISM/ EP20/Slang/ Del/Acro/Milder	It's the b@lmain!	Ke..kerah lebar..!!	Slang	Deletion	Acronym	Milder-Milder	The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting the meaning of censor words in TL. The

									offensive level shift is same level from milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
87.	LOOKISM/ EP20/Slang/ Rep/Acro/ Milder	The v... v@lentino!	Fa..falentino!!	Slang	Repeti tion	Acron ym	Milder- Milder		The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is repetition, because the translator translated into literal meaning. The offensive level shift is same level from milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
88.	LOOKISM/ EP20/Slang/ Del/Acro/M ilder	G#venchyrottwei ler backpack?!	Bagpackrottweile r?!	Slang	Deleti on	Acron ym	Milder- Milder		The character uttering slang vocabulary from sub-group, so it classified into slang. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting the meaning of censor words in TL. The offensive level shift is same level from

								milder into milder, because both of them contain a little of concern.
89.	LOOKISM/EP21/Obsce/Del/Acro/Strongest-Mild	<p>Are you out of your f\$%king mind?</p>	<p>Sudah gila, ya?</p>	Obsceni ty	Deleti on	Acron ym	Strongest-Milder	The character uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is deletion, because the translator deleting the meaning of censor words in TL. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest into milder, because in SL contain a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL it contain of little concern
90.	LOOKISM/EP22/Obsc/Trans/Acro/Strongest-	<p>You wanna get f\$%king messed up?</p>	<p>Kamu mau dihajar sampai mampus, ya?</p>	Obsceni ty	Trans mutati on	Acron ym	Strongest-Milder	The character uttered sexual act, so it classified into obscenity. TM used acronym, because in SL used symbol to censor the word. The TS is transmutation, because the translator translating into

	Mild						<p>familiar words. The offensive level shift is descend level from strongest to milder, because in SL it contains a highly unacceptable pre-watershed, but generally acceptable post-watershed and in TL contain a little of concern.</p>
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