

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SWEARING
UTTERANCE IN THE FILM ENTITLED *SIDEWAYS*
INTO INDONESIAN**



RESEARCH PAPER

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by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translating is not an easy thing to do, even for those who master English due to complex problems found in this activity. A worth noticing variety of linguistic forms can be considered as cursing or swearing. Many people could be shocked, appalled etc, by swearing. They argue against the use of swearing words on the grounds that there are insulting, offensive, blasphemous, obscene, rude, or just unnecessary. Razmjou (2004: 5) says that “And the more familiar is the translator with the style of a writer, the better the translation will be”. Therefore, a translator must be able to delivery, transform, and express the writer’s thought and ideas or message from SL into TL accurately and acceptable.

Anderson and Trudgill (2001: 431) the most common utterances are composed of single words or short phrases (though lengthy sequences may occur in “skilled” swearers), which convey different levels of intensity and attract different degrees of social sanction. The range of severity of English examples in from ‘mild’ for expletives such as *heck* and *dash* to the two taboo words, *fuck* and *cunt*.

Abdellah (2004: 1) states that the proper communication is if the hearer or reader gets the messages completely same as the speaker / writer intended in mind. It will be difficult if it is applied on translation, because the

translator should read & understand the writer's message, afterwards, transmits it to the audience who may be totally different from the readership the original writer had in mind.

These words are often heard in daily life as well as in the media. Television is seen to be the most invasive of the media, being a shared and easily accessible medium. One of the functions of television programming is to reflect reality. As swearing is around people in 'real life' this means that television programs may include it.

When the programs are exported to the other countries, Indonesia for example, the language, that is English, may need to be translated in order that Indonesian people, who mostly do not master it well, will understand the content. One of the ways is through written translation or subtitle. To translate the program which contains swearing utterances is not an easy thing to do since the words could not always be interpreted literally. Besides, the limitation and the shortage of the target language, such as the contexts, need through consideration.

For example:

SL : Don't go there, **dumbfuck!**

TL : Jangan pergi, **dasar bodoh!**

The word **fuck** is actually connected to sexual intercourse. But by itself or with other swearing words or intensifier, **fuck** is often not used in its literal original meaning. Here, **fuck** is used as an intensifier strengthening the meaning of **dumb**. But in this context this word has meaning **dasar bodoh**.

For example:

SL : God, you are such a **fuckin'** loser.

TL : Kau **benar-benar** pecundang

Fuck's reference has been explained in category above. Present participle of **fuck**ing (or **fuckin'**) is used to add force or emphasis in expressions of annoyance, anger, etc. The adjective above is translated into intensifier **benar-benar** 'certainly or definitely'. Both **fuck**ing and **benar-benar** have the same function, as intensifier/emphasizer but the translation is not a swearing word.

In other words, it is sacred and forbidden for instance: *God damn you, By God. Hell, go to hell, etc.* To swear or to curse is defined as to pray or wish that someone or object will suffer something bad or will get bad luck. After years, its function has been changed. The terms related to God and religion became usual and is not taboo to be said anymore. Nowadays, swearing has functions to express emotive feeling, anger expression, and other strong emotions. It could be seen from the change of sacred curse *God damn you* becomes anger expression *damn you/ it!* Or *exclamation damn!* From this example we can conclude is more likely and emotional expression and exclamation than a pray that someone will get bad luck.

The above examples suggest that translator in translating the swearing needs to consider the different values, norms, and traditions background in the use of language. The above phenomena also show that the translation of the swearing on the subtitle is interesting to analyze.

By then, the writer takes the analysis A Translation Analysis of English Swearing Utterance in the Film entitled *Sideways* into Indonesian.

B. Previous of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer encounters a study of translation done by Setyaningrum (2005) who conducted the study on “*A Translation Analysis of Directive Utterance on Sydney Sheldon’s Novel ‘The Naked Face’*” and its translation “*Wajah Sang Pembunuh*”.

She finds five forms of the translation of the directive utterances. They are imperative sentence which is translated imperative, declarative which translated imperative, interrogative sentence which is translated into interrogative, and declarative which is translated into declarative. Related to the accurateness of translation, she finds 45 or 85,96% utterances and the utterance which is categorized in accurateness 8 or 14,04% utterances. Related to the pragmatic equivalence, she finds the politeness pattern of the translation of the directive utterance. They are bold on record, off the record, positive politeness, and negative politeness.

Besides, the writer also encounters the study of translation done by Mujiayani (2006) from Sebelas Maret University who conducted the study on *An Analysis of Swearing Words Translation in Sidney Sheldon’s A Stranger in the Mirror into Indonesian Sosok Asing dalam Cermin by Hidayat Sholeh*. Generally, this study is also similar to the first and current study but it analyzed the novels. In this case, of 63 data, there were seven strategies found:

translation by using swearing words of similar expressible meaning and form (1,6%) translation by using swearing words of similar expressive meaning but dissimilar form (34,9%), translation by using swearing words of less expressive meaning (3,17%), translation by neutral word (15,8%), translation by omission (31,7%), translation by using loan swearing word (1,6%), and translation by using interjection (11,1%). Meanwhile, based on the result of the analysis of the accuracy, it shows that the accuracy level is less accurate, it suggests that there are many translations of the swearing words in the novel which convey different referential meaning but express the same expressive meaning.

The previous researches have similarity with this research. The first research studying about translation. This research also studies about it. The second research also studies about swearing words which has similarity in the object of study with the research.

The different between this research from the above researches is the data source used. The first research uses Sydney Sheldon's Novel entitled "*The Naked Face*" as the data source. The second research uses Sydney Sheldon's "*The Stranger in the Mirror*" as the data source. While the data source in this research is film entitled "*Sideways*".

C. Problem Statement

Based on the research background above, the problems will be proposed in the present research are:

1. What are the strategies in translating swearing utterances in the film entitled *Sideways*?
2. How accurate are the swearing utterances translated into Indonesian?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To classify the strategies in translating the swearing utterances.
2. To describes accuracy of the translation of the swearing into Indonesian.

E. Limitation of the Study

Research limitation is needed to avoid the expansion of problems. In this research the researcher analyzes the strategy in translating swearing utterance. The strategies such as *goddamn*, *fucker*, *dumb fuck*, *asshole* in the movie *sideways*. Besides, this researcher also analyzes the accuracy of the translation in the film entitled “sideways” and their translation.

F. Benefit of the Study

1. Theoretical benefit
 - a. This research gives further understanding related with translation study particularly.

- b. This research can add information in the field of translation, especially when they want to carry out similar or further research about swearing.

2. Practical benefit

- a. This research gives more information about swearing utterance on translation process.
- b. This research gives more understanding to the readers about swearing utterance used in the movie.

G. Research Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is Introduction consisting of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization. Chapter two is underlying theory. It is divided into eight parts, namely, notion of translation, translation strategies, definition of swearing word, swearing word, synopsis, function of swearing, types and grammatical patterns of swearing. Chapter three is the research method at presents five parts, those are type of research, object of the study, data and data source, technique for collecting data, and technique for analyzing data. Chapter four is data analysis and discussion at deals with strategies in translating and accuracy data. The last is conclusion and suggestion.