

## TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE OF SWEARWORD IN *THE WALKING DEAD* COMIC

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### Abstrak

Mengumpat merupakan salah satu dari fenomena di masyarakat yang di gunakan dalam percakapan atau dialog dalam berbagai media; salah satunya adalah komik The Walking Dead. Bertahan dalam pasca-apokaliptik zombi membuat karakter – karakter dalam komik mengumpat dengan tidak sengaja. Studi ini menggunakan teori Bell (1991) untuk mengetahui bagaimana padanan kata makian dalam terjemahan menurut teknik penerjemahan yang diusulkan oleh teori Davoodi (2009). Penelitian ini mengaplikasikan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini diambil dari pengelompokan dan analisis dialog para tokoh dalam komik yang mengandung kata umpatan. Instrumen yang digunakan untuk membantu penelitian ini adalah laptop. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semua teknik penerjemahan digunakan dalam menerjemahkan kata umpatan. Teknik – teknik tersebut adalah teknik sensor seperti *what a gloomy goddamn day* yang diterjemahkan menjadi *sepertinya mendung*, teknik penggantian dengan contoh *Oh fuck!* Yang diterjemahkan menjadi *Astaga!*, teknik tabu ke tabu dengan contoh *fuck you* yang diterjemahkan menjadi *dasar berengsek* dan teknik eufemisme dengan contoh *Jesus* yang diterjemahkan menjadi *Ya Tuhan*. Hasil penelitian dari menerjemahkan kata umpatan juga ditemukan bahwa terdapat pergeseran bentuk, pergeseran makna, and tema.

**Kata Kunci:** penerjemahan, kata umpatan, padanan kata, komik

### Abstract

Swearwords as one of phenomenon in society are used in conversation or dialogue of numerous media; one of them is in the comic The Walking Dead. Surviving in zombie apocalypse make the characters unintentionally do swearing. This research used theory of Bell (1991) to analyze how equivalence of swearword translation based on its translation technique proposed by Davoodi (2009). This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected by gathering and analyzing the dialogs from The Walking Dead comic characters which contain swearword. The instrument of this research is the researcher herself who used laptop to help collecting the data. This research finds that all of the techniques are used to translate swearword. They are censorship technique such as *what a gloomy goddamn day* is translated into *sepertinya mendung*, substitution technique such as *Oh fuck!* Translated into *Astaga!*, taboo for taboo technique such as *fuck you* translated into *dasar berengsek*, and euphemism technique such as *Jesus* translated into *Ya Tuhan*. The translation result of translating swearword also has shift of form, shift of meaning, and theme.

**Keywords:** Translation, Swearword, Equivalence, Comic

### INTRODUCTION

Swearwords are characterized as a word which contains profanity and sound hostile for the listener, which have emotional connection with the speaker. Individuals who have a tendency to do swearing are to express their feeling is one reason why individuals do it (Ljung, 2011). It is supported by Hughes (2006) that do swearing at individuals or something is

essentially to let out of dissatisfaction. It implies that swearword more often refers to pessimistic and hostile idea, for example, offending individuals, harming somebody or putting somebody down. Swearwords are regularly used in daily conversation in the society which is extraordinarily impacted by the surrounding environment. Swearword can be found in various media, one of them is The Walking Dead comic, which is picked as the source data for

this study. It is a comic series made by artist Tony Moore and Robert Kirkman in 2003. The Walking Dead story is captivating the reader with its anecdote about zombies. The main character, Rick, takes part as a leader among group who tries to get by from zombie apocalypse. In the story of getting by from the zombies, swearword is found in certain circumstance uttered by the characters in the comic. This study centers to investigate the swearword translation expressed by the characters in the comic where for the most part gotten when the characters face and escape from the zombies.

Translating the swearword is harder especially when the translator ought to be keen and cautious to pick the exact word from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) which deals with culture and the linguistics aspects. The translated of the swearword from the SL to TL culture and society ought not sacred or prohibited and suitable for the reader and as close as the SL and equivalent to the TL. House (2009) is giving meaning of equivalence as the similarity of interpreted message or function. Translation equivalence, which can be broke down in word for word, expression and expression and sentence for sentence rank, is utilized to recognize the similarities and differences amongst English and Bahasa Indonesia in the case of swearword for this investigation. As the bridge who conveys information, the translator additionally ought to have the capacity to translate any sorts of media. In this study, the media which contain swearword can be found in books, movie, comic strip and daily conversation. This study is focus in comic which is exceptionally famous among young people, called the Walking Dead. The picked information depends on the examination around a few past investigations to help this exploration is made legitimately.

This study proposed a formed research question to know how is the equivalence of swearword translation in the Walking Dead Comic based on its translation technique

### **Taboo Words**

Taboo is constantly identified with confined thought or can be said as a sacred, for instance the name of god, disagreeable words or things, for example, human flesh consumption or inbreeding (Hughes, 2006). He additionally expressed that forbidden have moved from religious to sexual or racial; beside that, taboo can be appeared in different themes, for example, things, animals, human encounters, conditions, deeds, and words.

It is initially spelled *tabu* in the Melanesian laguange, the word which had an complex social and anthropological meaning: the adjectival use referred to physical areas that were sacred, separate for a

divine beings, lords, ministers, or chiefs and subsequently denied for general utilize" (Hughes, 2006).

In society, there are limitations in using taboo words which are agreed in certain culture; it can be caused that those words are disregarded by religion (Wajnryb, 2005). The reason is a result of those words are accepted excessively strong, dangerous, or mysterious when it is used as a part of society and can cause damage, torment, or distress (Allan and Burridge, 2006; Jay, 2000). Unpredictably, taboo words are articulated to represent "hostile" instead of "entirely prohibited" these days which can be used as a part of formal condition or circumstance like marriage and in improper circumstance which are identified with do swearing (Hughes, 2006).

There are relationship between taboo words and do swearing. At the point when an expression is said and abused taboos particularly forbidden words which have been concerned in the society, it can be categorized as swearing (Ljung, 2011).

### **Swearwords**

As Ljung (2011) stated that swearing is the action which is frequently identified with the swearwords. Swearing represents a linguistic behaviour which is constantly identified with emotive utterance types. It additionally has a few criteria what interjection is, for example, swearing dependably contain taboo words.

The relationship amongst swearing and emotion is additionally stated by Jay (2000) that using swearwords, it is strengthen way to show emotional expression and emotive life. It is likewise used to express outrage feeling, disturbance, or disappointment (McEnery, 2006)

Magnus Ljung categorized types of swearing in two ways. They depend on the functions and themes. Functions take part in the reason for swearwords to be used, while the themes include the territories or classes of how swearwords are formed. In the function of swearword, it is divided into two parts. They are stand-alone function and slot-filler function.

The stand-alone function is the swearword which is uttered in its constituent and do not need adding other word because it can stand-alone. In contrast, slot fillers function is the swearword which is used to make longer other words. It can be added to verbs or adjectives which can lead to have more meaning to the followed word. It can emphasize for the verbs case where for the adjective, it can affect the adjectives become stronger. The slot filler function is divided into adverbial/adjectival intensifier,

adjectives of dislike, emphasis, modal adverbial, anaphoric use of epithets, and noun supports.

Themes involve the areas or categories of how swearwords are formed. Themes are divided into several part, they are the religious / supernatural theme, the scatological theme, sex organ theme, sexual activities, and the mother (family) theme.

The function and themes proposed by Ljung (2011) is to analyze which function and themes are appear using translation techniques because of dealing with different culture and grammatical structure, the translator should be able to convey the message and purpose of the uttered swearword in source language to target language.

### Translation

Catford (1965) proposed that translation is replacing of textual material in one language (SL) in another language (TL) by equivalent textual material. SL remains for Source Language is the language used by the author as the material to be translated which contains message, thoughts and information. TL remains for Target language is the language into which the message, the thoughts, and information from the creator is conveyed. Moreover, House (2009) characterizes translation as an activity of replacing a text in one language to another language. He also stated that translating is not only linguistic act, but also an act dealing with over culture communication where language and culture can't be isolated. It implies that the translator who does translating a text ought to be mindful toward the equality of the content in the target language on account of a translator is as an extension to keep up the significance and the style of language with the most common comparability of source language to target language. Equivalence is the comparability in the target language that needs to manage language form, meaning, thoughts, and message. Translation equivalence can be in the rank of word for word, phrase for phrase, sentence for sentence. Catford (1965) also stated that translation equivalence between the source language and the target language could have distinctive importance in semantic sense however it could be worked in a similar circumstance.

There are four translation techniques proposed by Davoodi (2009). Those are 1) Censorship where the interpreter dismisses and precludes swearword from source language to target language 2) Substitution which implies that the interpreter replaces the term with another term in the target language to translate taboo word despite the fact that occasionally the meaning is frequently one-sided and

it is used when the source language has no equivalent in the target language that can be substituted with a social or lexical in the target language as close as possible to have similar effect on the target reader (Paluszkievicz-Misiaczek, 2005; Al Timen, 2015) 3) Taboo for Taboo where the translator likes to make an translation of the forbidden terms into forbidden expression. 4) Euphemism where the point is to replace a socially disallowed syllable, word, or gathering of words with a group of words with an indirect form formally weakening, which less inconvenient content.

Newmark (1988) in his book of A Textbook of Translation stated that there are two sorts of equivalence in translation; those are Semantic Translation and Communicative Translation. Both of them have a significant distinction, where the semantic translation concentrates on significance yet informative translation focus on impact. Catford (1965) also proposed sorts of translation into three standards, they are: 1) The degree of translation comprises of full translation versus partial translation. 2) The linguistic rank where the translation identicalness is built up comprises of rank-bound translation versus unbounded translation. 3) The levels of language required in translation consist of total translation vs. restricted translation.

From the types above, the second kind of translation concern the idea of identicalness. Rank – bound translation which is known as word-for-word translation in view of the target language comparable at a similar level, for example, word or morpheme. The word-for-word translation will be odd and unnatural because of the distinctive syntactic structure of the target language. Unbounded translation, which is known as free translation, has a tendency to be at the higher level than word or morpheme which implies it does not tied to a specific rank.

There are three ways to deal with the equality of source language and target language which are proposed by Bell (1991). Those are 1) Reference theory is an investigation concerning how the connection of language with the world 2) Componential Analysis is to know the fundamental meaning of the word and 3) Meaning Postulate are used to distinguish the word's similarity and distinction with another word.

### METHOD

The type of research questions in this study refer to how translation technique that is used in translating swearwords in the Walking Dead comic and how the equivalence of swearwords translation in English language and Bahasa Indonesia regarding of



not only different language but also culture and the scale of taboo in both language. The data of this study are not numerical but description of the characters' dialog related to the research questions. So, the data in this study is by observing the characters' dialog which contains swearword. Using the theory of Ljung (2011), Bell (1991) and Davoodi (2009), the descriptive qualitative will be applied.

The objects of the study were swearwords which used by the characters in *The Walking Dead* comic. Predominantly, the data were taken when the characters face endangered and unexpected situation which contain swearwords.

There are several steps applied in the data collecting procedure: 1) Searching the *The Walking Dead* comic online. 2) Documenting the data by screen shooting the comic. 3) Selecting and classifying the swearword translation technique and swearword function to answer Research Question 1. 4) Selecting and analyzing the equivalence of swearword translation and its three semantic analyses to answer Research Question 2.

## RESULT

This chapter has two major parts. There are results and discussions. The result or finding represents the data which is found in *The Walking Dead* comic. In result or finding, it covers the types or kind of swearwords and when the characters of the comic produce swearwords.

### Censorship technique

The first translation technique proposed by Davoodi (2009) was censorship which was a technique where the translator could abandon and delete the taboo words from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). The categorized data as censorship shows in the following example.

| No | English                          | Indonesian         |
|----|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1  | What a gloomy <b>goddamn</b> day | Sepertinya mendung |

The next found data is "*what a gloomy goddamn day*" from chapter four when the main characters with his friend tried to find and buy new weapon to help them survive in the camp. The word *goddamn* is for emphasizing "gloomy day". The word *goddamn* based on Merriam – Webster Dictionary is a variation

of the word "God Damn" where the *damn* derived from the Latin word of *damnum* which means *damage*, *loss*, and *hurt* (Wajnryb, 2005). If it was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, there are several possible meaning, such as (1) *terkutuk* and (2) *celaka* – which is similar to *sial* (Kamus Inggris-Indonesia) but none of the translation result in Bahasa Indonesia contains bad word that make it sounded less offensive and neutral. "*sepertinya mendung*" as the translation result has shift of form to make the unnatural "*apa kesuraman hari*" should be reform to be readable and acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia (Machali, 2005).

If looking from the semantic approach proposed by Bell (1992), *Goddamn*, which is the variation of *Damn*, has the component of /-person/, /+offensive/, /+bad meaning/, and /+unwanted/ and refers to religious believe. On the other hand, there is no equivalence of the swearword in the target language because of none of swearword is found in the target language. Noticeably, the theme from source language and target language is also cannot be compared where the theme of swearword in the source language is included into religious theme but no theme discovered in the target language.

### Substitution technique

The second translation technique proposed by Davoodi (2009) was substitution which was translating taboo words from source language into target language by replacing the term with another term with biased meaning as the consequence. The table below revealed swearword based on its function in *The Walking Dead* comic considered as substitution.

| No | English | Indonesian |
|----|---------|------------|
| 1  | Oh fuck | Astaga     |

The next swearword found in the chapter nine which is considered as expletive interjection is *Oh fuck*. As expletive interjection, which occurs when the swearword expression is uttered in unexpected accident, exploded emotion or pain (Ljung, 2011), it is translated into *astaga*. The form of the English is discourse marker "*oh*" and "*fuck*" which shows of reactive expletive interjection for the case of surprise (Ljung, 2011). *Astaga*, according to KBBI is included into interjection of surprise or

annoyed. The shift of form occurs when the source language is a phrase but then becomes a lower rank in the target language as a word. Shift of theme also occurs in the data above where the theme of swearword in the source language is considered as sexual activities while *astaga* does not considered as swearword in the target language which cannot be categorized in what theme it should be put.

*Fuck*, according to Merriam – Webster Dictionary, is an act of copulation which is related to sex but *astaga* is an expression of surprise which means that *fuck* and *astaga* obviously have different reference. The *fuck* has component of /-person/, /+offensive/, /+bad meaning/, and /+unwanted/ while *astaga* has component of /-person/, /-offensive/, /-bad meaning/, and /+unwanted/. It can be said that the substitution of *astaga* in the target language is not as strong as *fuck* in the source language because of their component where *fuck* is an offensive terms which tend to has bad meaning in vulgarism, while *astaga* is known as an expression which is not offensive or having bad meaning even though the term *astaga* is undesirable because its relationship with unwanted thing. The substitution *fuck* with *astaga* share totally different concept which include to antonymy.

### Taboo for Taboo technique

Using taboo for taboo as translation technique is known as unsuitable and unacceptable to the target text but the translator preferred to translate the taboo terms into taboo (Davoodi, 2009). The following tables are the result of analyzed swearword which is included using taboo for taboo categorized by its swearword function which is found that there is three swearword functions considered using taboo for taboo technique.

| No | English  | Indonesian      |
|----|----------|-----------------|
| 1  | Fuck you | Dasar Berengsek |

*Fuck you* are the next found data categorized as curse. The *fuck* is known as the most powerful taboo word (Hughes, 2006). *Fuck you* is translated into *dasar brengsek* which means that there is shifting of the structure *fuck* [verb] + *you* [noun] in the source language is formed into *dasar* [particle] + *berengsek* [noun] The translator should reform from the source language form into target language form to make it sounds natural to get goal of readable and acceptable

translation (Machali, 2000). Shift of theme also occurs in the data above where the theme of swearword in the source language is considered as sexual activities while *berengsek* which is also considered as swearword in the target language but cannot be categorized in what theme it should be put because of the different characteristic of target language swearword.

The same characteristic of having different reference, similar component, and antonymy occurs when the word *fuck* in source language is translated into *berengsek* in target language using taboo for taboo technique. The word *fuck* and *berengsek* have different reference where *fuck* is referring an intercourse as what Merriam – Webster Dictionary definition while *berengsek* is a chaos situation (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2013). The *fuck* has component of /-person/, /+offensive/, /+bad meaning/, and /+unwanted/ while *berengsek* has component of /-person/, /+offensive/, /+bad meaning/, and /+unwanted/. It means that the word *fuck* and *berengsek* share similar feature as offensive terms which both of the words belong to swearword. They have bad meaning where in this case is for cursing someone or something but both of the words are included to antonymy because of the different concept that *fuck* is a vulgar terms while *berengsek* refers situation.

### Euphemism technique

The last translation technique which is found in The Walking Dead comic was euphemism. It is a technique which aiming to replace a socially prohibited syllable, word, or phrase with an indirect weakening forms to make less inconvenient content (Davoodi, 2009). There is a swearword function found which use euphemism technique.

| No | English | Indonesian |
|----|---------|------------|
| 1  | Jesus   | Ya Tuhan   |

The word uttered by Rick in the datum of the table above happened when he just went out from hospital and saw the circumstances he never imagined where he had to face a dead zombie in the middle of his way back and shouted the word *Jesus*. *Jesus* is an example of profanity under basic taboo against taking the Lord's name in vain which is

common expression employing religious terminology in an indifferent manner (Hughes, 2006; Jay, 1992).

Based on Merriam – Webster dictionary, *Jesus* has two meaning; they are (1) the Jewish religious teacher whose life and death reported by evangelists as the salvation from Christian message and (2) the highest human concept of the divine. If it was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, *Jesus* is *Nabi Isa* (Kamus Inggris – Indonesia), the god of Christian but in this case the translator preferred to use the word *Tuhan* as the translation result of *Jesus*. The reason is because of *Tuhan* shares similar role to *Nabi Isa* as Christian's God and to give respect for other religion which makes the translator chose the less offensive and neutral word that relationship with divinity. The word *Jesus* into *Ya Tuhan* obviously shows that shifting of form occurs in this case where a word rank of source language is formed into phrase rank of target language. According to Merriam – Webster Dictionary, exclamation is a term used to express strong feeling which is consists of amazed, annoyance, (dis-) belief, surprise, and showing gratitude. In this case, *Ya Tuhan* is suitable to be categorized as surprise even though the word *Tuhan* based on KBBI is a noun which is worshipped for particular religion.

The theme occurs in the data above is religious theme of the source language into religious theme of target language. If using word related into religious is common in the source language, it is different in target language culture that it included into sacred beliefs. It makes the *Jesus* is translated into general term in *Tuhan* even though it shares similar relationship with divinity.

Even though *Jesus* is an example of profanity under basic taboo of using the Lord's name in vain which is common expression employing religious terminology in an indifferent manner (Hughes, 2006; Jay, 1992), it has similar reference toward *Tuhan* in target language because *Tuhan* is something which is worshipped and believed and has relationship with divinity (KBBI). *Tuhan* has component of /-person/, /-offensive/, /-bad meaning/, and /-unwanted/ which means that both of the word do not include into offensive term, bad meaning and even unwanted but *Jesus* is referring a person. These terms which share similar reference and feature can be included to hyponymy because of those words are under *divinity*.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the result, the data could prove that the four of translation techniques are used to translate swearword in *The Walking Dead* comic. From those swearwords which are uttered by the characters of the comic, it can be underlined that there are shifts in the translation result. Those shifts are shift of form, shift of meaning and shift of theme.

Shift of form occurs in each technique because of the dissimilar ways of expressing swearword in the source language and target language. There are plentiful ways to use swearword in English. For instance: use a swearword like *Damn* without adding anything, put the pronoun before and after the swearword in *fuck you!* and *you little cunt*, put the swearword after interrogative pronoun in *what the hell is wrong with you?*, and even put the swearword followed by adverb or adjective in the middle of sentence *it's just too goddamn dangerous*. On the other hand, the way to use and put swearword in the target language is different in some ways. For instance: the swearword is used in the very beginning of the sentence *gila, dia benar benar hebat*, the swearword is put in the very last of the sentence *mau lari kemana kau, bedebah*, use swearword followed by a pronoun in *setan kau!* (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2013) Shift of form occurs not only because of the ways of using swearword, but also the grammatical structure in the source language into target language. The different shift of form occurs in the censorship, substitution, taboo for taboo, and euphemism technique.

In the shift of form case, it is divided into two types. They are shift of unit/rank and shift of structure. Shift of unit/rank occurs when there are changes in the level of the translation result from source language into target language, for instance, if the source language is a sentence or phrase level and it is translated into word level in the target language. Shift of form occurs when there are changes in the part of speech of the source language into target language, for instance, the difference of placing head and modifier from the source language into target language (Machali, 2000).

Shift of form can lead into shift of meaning. For instance, the shift of meaning occurs in the censorship technique. It can be said as shift of meaning when the translation result in target language has different point of view with source language (Machali, 2000). The data which is taken from censorship technique, *What a gloomy goddamn*



*day* is translated into *Sepertinya mendung*. As an exclamation, *What* is a pronoun used as an intensifier before an adjective modifying a noun but it is translated into a customary statement in the target language.

The last shift occurs in the translation analysis above is the shift of theme. The change of theme from the source language to target language occurs because of the different level of taboo word in both languages. The swearword in English is either strictly taboo which cannot be said liberally or has similar reference but different level of taboo in Bahasa Indonesia. Religious theme in English is taboo but it is also used to do swearing such as *goddamn* and *Jesus*. The word *God* and *Jesus* which are scared still be used to do swearing. In Bahasa Indonesia, there are swearwords that have relationship with religious, called disembodied spirit such as *setan* and *iblis* (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2013). These words have relationship with religious but they are leaning to evil or bad creature rather than sacred. On the contrary, the translator did not use the same theme in the target language but prefer to use the other terms that does not count as swearword or using different terms of swearword in the target language. For instance, in the substitution and taboo for taboo technique which have function as sexual activities, all of the themes in the source language change into uncategorized theme in the target language. It can happen because of the translator has responsibility to carry the message from source language into target language which has to deal with two different language and culture.

It is supported by Newmark (1988) who categorized that there are five kinds of translation of foreign word, they are ecology, material culture, social culture, organization (custom, activities, procedure, and concept), and gesture and habit. In this case, social culture, organization, and gesture and habit are suitable as the reason the changes of theme in the source language and target language. As the country which has heterogeneous religion, the translator should be able to carry the sense of swearing in the source language into target language but not offense any religion as the reader of the comic. For the expletive interjection function, the source language may use taboo word in numerous themes and it is possible becoming inappropriate expression in the target language which makes the translator prefer to use general expletive expression in the target language.

As the bridge to deliver message from source language into target language, has main goal to make the translation result is equivalence in both language. It can be seen from the way translator tries to find a word which has similar component and same reference but not all of the translation result is as

equivalence as the source language. There are several possible factors which make non-equivalence appears. The first factor is the different grammatical structure from source language and target language in which the translator should adapt the sentence into target language. The next factor is the level of taboo in source language and target language in which the swearword in source language is categorized as strictly taboo or different background culture. In this case, social culture, organization, and gesture and habit include into one of factors of non-equivalence. The effort of the translator who wants to make the translation result as natural as possible to gain equivalence from source language can be said as covert translation which means target language oriented.. House (2015) presumes two kinds of translation. They are covert and overt translation. Covert translation is a translation which the translation result produces as in the target culture while overt translation is a translation which the translation result tends to retain the cultural features of the source text. House (2015) said that overt translation is suitable for literary works, while covert translation tends to translate scientific text. However, the translation result of translating swearword in *The Walking Dead* comic can be assumed as covert translation because the translator focuses translating swearword into target language based on target language culture. It means that there is no source language culture appears in the translation result. Moreover, the translator tries to keep the appearance of swearword from source language into target language even with no culture relation in both languages to gain equivalence functionally.

## CONCLUSION

From the result and discussion above, it was found that all of the translation technique was used to translate swearword which was uttered by the characters in *The Walking Dead* comic with its function and theme of the swearword. The various techniques were used for particular factors which can cause modification of form or meaning, and context. The four techniques had shift of form in the target language. For example emphasis was only found in the censorship technique because of the different structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia where in English sentence, swearword could be put after an interrogative pronoun but not in Bahasa Indonesia. The shift of form also led into shift of meaning where it occurred in different point of view in the source language and target language. For instance, the word *you* became *kalian* to make the pictorial and the linguistic image is suitable. Not only the shifting of form and meaning occurred, but also the change

theme of swearword in the source language into target language. For example: theme of swearword in the source language which is categorized as sexual activities is transferred into general exclamation or swearword with different characteristic from source language. The deductions are the level of taboo in English which is strictly taboo to be used in bahasa Indonesia or the non-identical categorization in English to bahasa Indonesia.

The four translation technique had different result of equivalence based on the three semantic approaches, reference theory, componential analysis and meaning postulate. Concluding from the previous parts, had shown that each translation technique had its own characteristics of translation equivalence. Taboo for taboo has different reference, similar component, and included into antonymy. Substitution and euphemism had one characteristic for each of them where the substitution had different reference, component, and included into antonymy while euphemism had same reference, same component, and included into synonymy.

The paragraphs above shown that translating swearword was difficult, moreover, the translator had to deal with cultures, background knowledge, and sentence structure which was tough to find the nearest meaning of a word(s) from the source language and equivalence to the target language since the different language with different and various expression in source language and target language.

## SUGGESTION

This study was to encourage the future researchers which was interested in translation field with various main issue related with swearword in translation which had numerous source data that contained swearword such as movie using audiovisual translation and dubbing, books like novel or comics, or social media. The researcher of this study hopes that it could help the future researchers as reference or the future researchers could accomplish the lack of this study.

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