#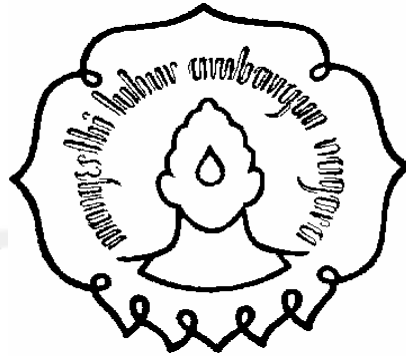 An analysis of swearing words translation in Sidney sheldon's *a stranger in the mirror* into Indonesian *sosok asing dalam cermin* by Hidayat Saleh

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
For the Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Department
Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Sebelas Maret University

By

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C.0300040

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
SURAKARTA
2006**

AN ANALYSIS OF SWEARING WORDS TRANSLATION IN SIDNEY SHELDON'S *A STRANGER IN THE MIRROR* INTO INDONESIAN *SOSOK ASING DALAM CERMIN* BY HIDAYAT SALEH

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Pronounce truthfully that the thesis entitled *An Analysis of swearing words translation in Sidney Sheldon's A Stranger in the Mirror into Indonesian Sosok Asing dalam Cermin by Hidayat Saleh* is originally made by the researcher. It is neither a plagiarism, nor made by others. The things related to other people's works are written in quotations and included within bibliography.

If this pronouncement is proven incorrect in the future, the researcher is ready to accept academicals sanction in the form of the withdrawal of academic title.

Surakarta, April, 2006

The Researcher

Marya Mujayani

MOTTOS

Two roads diverged in a wood

And I took the one less traveled by

And that has made all the difference

(The Road Not Taken by Robert Frost)

If you would seek to find yourself

Look not in a mirror

For there is but a shadow there,

A Stranger...

(Silenius, Odes to Truth)

DEDICATION

I wholeheartedly dedicate this thesis to:

Allah SWT, The Almighty God and The Lord of the Universe

My Beloved Father and Mother

My Beloved Brothers and Sister

All of the people who love me sincerely

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin.

All praise and thanks are just for Allah SWT the Almighty God and the Lord of the Universe, because of His mercy and guidance, finally I can finish my thesis. Thanks to Muhammad SAW, thanks for Him who spread the guidance.

However, this work cannot also be achieved without encouragement and helps from everybody around me. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude to those who contribute to the completion of this thesis.

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Eventually, I realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Nevertheless, I hope this thesis will be useful for those who are interested in similar studies.

Surakarta, April , 2006

Marya Mujayani

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ABSTRACT

MARYA MUJAYANI, C0300040. 2006. *An analysis of swearing words translation in Sidney Sheldon's A stranger in the Mirror into Indonesian Sosok Asing dalam Cermin by Hidayat Saleh* .Thesis: English Department, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta.

This research is conducted to describe the strategies employed by the translator in translating swearing words in Sidney Sheldon's *A Stranger in the Mirror* into *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin*, and to identify the accuracy level of translation in the novel.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research and it employs purposive sampling as the sampling technique. The data in this research are sentences containing swearing words in the novel *A Stranger in the Mirror* and its translation *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin* and the result of the questionnaire.

In this case, there are 63 data found. The results of the analysis can be seen as follows:

First, there are seven strategies employed in the translation. They are using swearing words of similar expressive meaning and form (1.6 %), using swearing words of similar expressive meaning but dissimilar form (34.9 %), using swearing word of less expressive meaning (3.17 %), translation by neutral word (15.8 %), translation by omission (31.7 %), using loan swearing word (1.6 %) and using interjection (11.1 %).

Second, the result of the questionnaire administered to three respondents show that in terms of translation accuracy, most of the data are less accurate (35 data or 55.5% of data). Moreover, the score mean of all data given by respondent is 3.29. It means that the swearing word's translation in *A Stranger in the Mirror* into *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin* is less accurate.

Based on the results above, it shows that the translator dominantly translates English swearing words in *A Stranger in the Mirror* by using swearing words in the same expressive meaning but dissimilar form. Besides, the result of the translation of swearing words is less accurate. It suggests that there are many translation of swearing words in the novel of A *Stranger in the Mirror* into *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin* convey the different referential meaning but express the same expressive meaning.

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ABBREVIATIONS

SL: Source Language

ST: Source Text

TL: Target Language

TT: Target Text

SW: Swearing words

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

In this globalization era, language plays an important role in our life. People always use it in everyday conversation. Machali (2000) in *Pedoman bagi Penerjemah* adds that language is a vital tool in communication. As a means of communication, language has a role to convey or to get information from other people. Nowadays, people can no longer just interact with people of one language but also with people of different languages. Therefore, people need to learn foreign language in order to expand their social intercourse and gain more information. By studying foreign language, it is possible for the people to keep up with the development of science and technology comes from other countries. Another function of studying foreign language is to learn the culture of other nation.

English, as an international language, has been spoken widely in international communication among countries in the world. In recent years, there are many books published in English. The books of exact science, social science, and even literary works such as novels, drama, stories and films are written in English. Unfortunately, Indonesian people still face many problems in mastering

English. This causes difficulties in communicating with people coming from other countries, in getting information, in studying science and technology, and in learning other cultures. One of the ways to solve the problem is by translating English written materials into Indonesian. Translation can bridge the problem across language interactions. Moreover, there are an increasing number of books or other information that are presented in English. Therefore, translation plays a very important role.

Basically, in translating a text, a translator has to master languages, either the SL or TL. Etine dollet in Nida (1964:15) states that "the translator should have the perfect knowledge of the language into which he is translating". Both of the SL and TL already have different systems such as sound, structure, and also meaning which can not always be applied to each other.

The important thing in translation is the content, that is, how the message of the original text can be conveyed completely. Generally speaking, a translator is allowed to change the sentence structure, i.e. to change the sentence according to the system of TL as long as the result of translation can represent the meaning and the message of the SL. The goal of translation is to keep the same meaning. "Wherever necessary, the receptor language form should be changed in order that the source language meaning is not to be distorted" (Larson, 1998: 11). Nida and Taber (1974) explain that "translating consist the activity of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style". It means that

in translating a text, it is necessary to pay attention to the meaning and style either the source language or target language.

Therefore, besides knowing the system of the SL, a translator has to master the system of the TL as well. By comprehending the system of TL a translator can produce an accurate translation, and the result of her/his translation can express the appropriate content of the SL text in an acceptable expression for target reader.

Nevertheless, translation is not easy to do since there are many problems and difficulties found in translation. One of the difficulties in translation is that of translating swearing words.

Trudgill and Andersson confirm that swearing is a bad language. It can be defined as "a type of language use in which the expression:(a) refers to something that is taboo and/or stigmatized in the culture;(b) should not be interpreted literally;(c) can be used to express strong emotions and attitudes." (1990: 53). From the definition above, it could be clearly seen that swearing refers to something that is taboo to be uttered. It is considered as bad language that some people decide to avoid using these words. It is obvious that swearing can be used to show strong emotions. "Swearing reflects speaker's wrath towards a person or an object" (Asher,1994:4512). Generally, the use of swearing words are associated with strong emotions, but now it is also possible to use swearing words in every kind of speech, not just when the speakers are angry.

Nowadays, in some societies, swearing words are used freely in daily conversation. Even, the use of swearing words increase on Western literary works.

It is also more often used in the novel. The frequent swearing words uttered are four-letter words i.e. *fuck*, *shit* and *damn*. The words are so commonplace that its shock value seems quite lost.

There are so many western novels which are translated to Indonesian. This can raise problems because of the cultural differences between two languages. It is proved by the fact that there have been misinterpretations in reader's mind since the swearing words translation fails to find out a suitable equivalence for certain terms for other cultures.

Here are the examples of translating swearing words in the novels:

Example 1:

Context*: At Knee High, when showtime came and the comic had not appeared, the owner of the club began to rage and curse.*

"That **bastard**'s through this time, you hear? I won't have him near my club again."

"**Bangsat** itu kupecat, kalian dengar? Jangan sampai ia kutemukan di dekat kelab ini lagi."

Example 2:

Context: *In the location of making a movie, one of the crew asked whether the director wants him to change the sheets. Then the director said:*

"What the **fuck** do you think we are, MGM?"

"Kau pikir kita apa, MGM?"

In example 1, the translator translated the English swearing word *bastard* into Indonesian swearing word *bangsat*. Both of them have the same vulgar status.

Meanwhile in example 2, the translator omitted swearing word *fuck*. This of course makes the statement more polite. Actually, the *fuck* here functions as an intensifier. However, this expression is lost in the translation. Based on the fact above, the researcher is interested to analyze the translation of swearing words used in the novel.

The researcher is interested to analyze the translation of Sidney Sheldon's novel *A Stranger in the Mirror* because the novel is an interesting novel which has become so popular among the readers. In Sidney Sheldon's novel *A Stranger in the Mirror*, it can be found many swearing words. Thus, the researcher proposes to analyze the translation of swearing words in Sidney Sheldon's novel *A Stranger in the Mirror* translated into Indonesian by Hidayat Saleh.

B. Problem Statements

This research is carried out to answer problems as follows:

1. What are the strategies of translation applied in translating swearing words in *A Stranger in the Mirror* by Sidney Sheldon?

2. How is the accuracy of the translations of the English swearing words found in *A Stranger in the Mirror* by Sidney Sheldon?

C. Research Objectives

The research objectives of the research are to find out the answer of the question as stated in the problem statement above, they are:

1. To find out the kind of translation strategy employed in translating swearing words in *A Stranger in the Mirror* by Sidney Sheldon.

2. To know the accuracy of the translation of swearing words in *A Stranger in the Mirror* by Sidney Sheldon.

D. Problem Limitation

The research is limited on the analysis of the swearing words in the novel *A Stranger in the Mirror* and their translation. The researcher will focus the analysis on the strategies of translation applied by translator in translating the swearing words and the accuracy of the translation of swearing words in *A Stranger in the Mirror* by Sidney Sheldon.

E. Research Significance

The researcher hopes that this research will give input to students and lecturers of English Department in their attempts of learning and developing translation study. The researcher also hopes that this research will give additional knowledge to the professional translator who has duty to provide a good and enjoyable novel for Indonesian reader. Besides, the result of the translation can be applied as a guide to organize the other researches about swearing words.

F. Research Methodology

There are many types of research methodology. The researcher employs descriptive qualitative method. As Surakhmad states that "pelaksanaan metode-

metode deskriptif tidak hanya tertuju sampai pada pengumpulan data tetapi meliputi analisa dan interpretasi tentang arti data itu" (1994: 139). It is a descriptive study in which the writer collects, classifies, analyzes and interprets the data.

The data of this research are sentences containing swearing words in Sidney Sheldon's novel *A Stranger in the Mirror* and its translated version and the result of questionnaires of accuracy assessments. Whereas the technique of sampling employs in this research is purposive sampling. Further details of this research methodology will be discussed in chapter III.

G. Thesis Organization

This thesis will be organized into five chapters. They are as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

It consists of Research Background, Problem Statements, Research Objectives, Problem Limitation, Research Significance, Research Methodology, and Thesis Organization.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

In chapter II the researcher discusses some theories and references that are related to this research. It explains about the definition of translation, types of translation, process of translation, principles of translation, translation strategy, Accuracy of translation and ended by swearing words.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Chapter III concerns to the method used by the researcher to do her analysis. It discusses about research method, data source, sample and sampling technique,

research procedure, technique of collecting data, and the last is technique of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS

Chapter IV is the most important part of the research because here the researcher processed the data by analyzing and classifying them.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This is the last chapter in which the researcher concludes the result of the analysis and gives some suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Definition of Translation

There are many translation theorists who give definitions about translation. They have different opinions in defining the term. In *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, Nida and Taber (1974: 12-13) give the definition of translation as follows: "Translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Here, the emphasis is in the equivalence which is natural in terms of meaning and style.

There is another definition of translation stated by Peter Newmark in *A Textbook of Translation*. He states "Often, though not by any means always, it

is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text."(1988: 5). Moreover, in *Approaches to Translation* he states, "Translating is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language" (1981: 7). It is very clear that the emphasis of that statement is on transferring message.

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

Susan-McGuire Bassnett defines translation as: "What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a Source Language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted." (1991:2). This definition explains that the meaning of the SL must be transferred to the TL closely, but the structure can change because each language has different structures.

Various opinions about definition of translation are raised. They are completing each other. It can be concluded that translation is a process of

transferring idea or message from the source language to the target language. In translation, the most significant thing is the meaning. Then, the translator should also consider the style of the text he translates, so that he will produce the most appropriate style in the target language text.

B. The Types of Translation

There are several types of translation that is given by some expert. Catford (1974: 25) divides the types of translation into: word for word translation, free translation and literal translation.

1. Word for word translation

About this translation, Catford (1974: 25) states that "Word-for-word translation generally means what it says: i.e. is essentially *rank-bound* at work rank (but many may include some morpheme- morpheme equivalences)".

In word for word translation, the translator only transfers the meaning of every word from the SL into TL without paying any attention to the structure of the TL. This type of translation can only be applied on the sentences of SL which have the same structure as the TL.

For example:

SL-English   : I have a big red apple

TL-Indonesian   : Saya punya sebuah besar merah apel

English structure is different from Indonesian structure. Generally, English structure uses modifier before the noun. In example, *big red* (modifier) *apple*(noun). On the other hand, generally, Indonesian structure uses modifier after the noun. *Apel* is a noun- *merah yang besar* is modifier. In this case, the result of the translation is not good. The sentences *Saya punya sebuah besar merah apel* is structurally incorrect and not understandable because it does not follow the Indonesian grammar and structure. In this example, the word-for-word translation is difficult to apply because SL and TL structure are not the same.

2. Free translation

Dealing with this type of translation, Catford states that "A free translation is always *unbounded*-equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tend to be at the higher ranks- sometimes between larger unit than the sentence" (1974: 25).

In this type of translation, the translator must understand the whole sentences as one unity whether in paragraph or the whole texts. In free translation, the messages and ideas of the text in the source language must be the translation priority. The translator can expresses the messages and ideas into the target language by making his own words without changing the main idea of the source language text.

For Example:

SL-English   : I want a drink.

TL-Indonesian   : Aku haus

3. Literal Translation

In connection with literal translation, Catford states that "Literal translation lies between these extremes; it may start, as it were, from a word-for-word translation, but make changes in conformity with TL grammar (e.g. inserting additional words, changing structures at any rank, etc.)".(1974:25)

In this type of translation, the translator still maintains its original form in the SL since she wants to give a great respect to the SL. Although literal translation still depends on the structure of the SL, it is possible for the translator to make some adjustments, such as giving expansion or reduction of information.

For Example:

TL-English   : There is no use crying over spilt milk.

TL-Indonesian   : Tiada gunanya menangisi air susu yang telah tumpah.

Newmark (1988: 45-47) gives other opinion about types of translation. He explains that translation methods are divided into: Word for word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic and communicative translation.

1. Word-for-word translation

Dealing with this type of translation, Newmark points out that "this method is often demonstrated as interlineal translation. The SL word order is

preserved and the words translated singly by the most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are also translated literally" (1988: 45)

For example:

John eats rice

John makan nasi

2. Literal translation

In connection with literal translation, he states that "the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved". (1988:45)

For example:

It is raining cats and dogs

Hujan kucing dan anjing.

(Machali,2000: 51)

3. Faithful translation

Newmark explains that "A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer." (1988:46)

For example:

Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

(Machali,2000: 51-52)

4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation gives more attention on the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds) of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning'. Semantic translation is used for 'expressive' text. Semantic translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language as close as possible to the semantic and syntactic structure of the target language, as stated by Newmark (1981:39) as follows: " Semantics translation attempts to render as closely as possible the semantic and syntactic structure of the second language, allow the exact contextual meaning of the original."

For Example:

He is a book-worm

Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca

(Machali,2000: 52)

5. Adaptation

About adaptation, Newmark explains that "This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry. The themes, characters, plots are usually preserved. The SL culture is converted to the TL

culture and the text is rewritten."(1988:46). The example of this method is translation of Shakespeare's play *Macbeth* adapted by W.S Rendra and played in TIM Jakarta, 1994. Rendra took all of character in source text either of the plots. However, the dialogue have been adapted and adjusted to Indonesian culture (Machali, 2000: 53).

6. Free translation

"Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (Newmark, 1988:46-47)

For Example:

SL: (Time, May 28, 1990): "Hollywood Rage for Remakes"

TL: (Suara Merdeka, 15 Juli 1990): "Hollywood Kekurangan Cerita: Lantas Rame-rame Bikin Film Ulang"

(Machali, 2000: 54)

7. Idiomatic translation

Newmark explains that "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuance of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original." (1988:47)

For Example:

Tsu: Mari minum bir sama-sama; saya yang bayar.

Tsa: I'll shout you a beer.

(Machali, 2000 : 55)

8. Communicative translation

About this translation, Newmark states that "Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership"(1988:47). Further, he also explains that "Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original."(1981: 39). It is clear that in communicative translation, the translator tries to produce an effect as close as possible between the readers of the source language and the readers of the target language. So the most important thing in this kind of translation is the transfer of feeling and emotion. The example of this translation is the word *spine* in phrase *thorns spines in old reef sediments*. If it is translated to biologist, the equivalence is *spina*. But if it is translated to public, the translation is *duri*.

Newmark's method is more complete. He proposes two kind of translation method namely1) method that stressed on SL (Source Language) and 2) method that stressed on TL (Target Language). The former includes word for word, literal, faithful and semantic translation. And the last includes adaptation, free, idiomatic and communicative translation. While Catford just divides translation into three types.

C. Process of Translation

Zuchridin Suryawinata (2003: 19) develops the process of translation given by Nida and Taber. He tries to make the clear description about this process by using deep structure and surface structure concept of TGT (Tata Bahasa Generatif Transformasi). In further explanation, Suryawinata gives a scheme of translation process as follows:

Teks asli dalam Bsu   evaluasi dan revisi   Teks terjemahan dlm

Bsa

Analisis/   Proses eksternal   Restrukturisasi/

Pemahaman   Proses internal   penulisan kembali

Konsep,makna,   transfer   Konsep,makna,

Pesan dari teks Bsu   padanan   pesan dalam Bsa
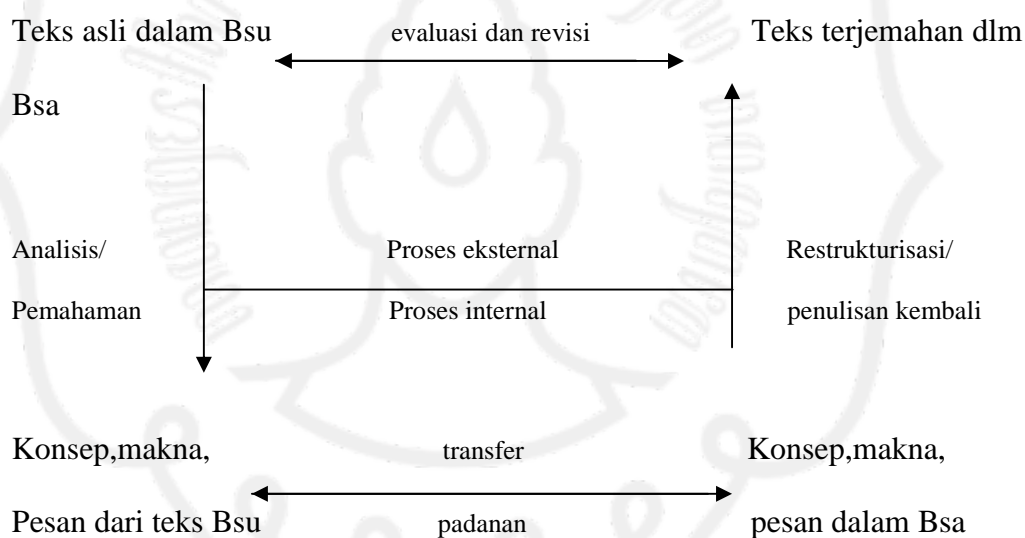
(2003:

19)

The process of translation consists of four main steps, namely the analysis and comprehension, the transfer, the restructuring and the last is evaluation and revision. The scheme of the translation process can be analyzed as follows:

1. Analysis and comprehension

   In this step, surface structure (or the statement) is analyzed according to grammatical relationship, word meaning, textual meaning and even contextual meaning. It is back transformation process.

2. Transfer

   After analyzing and understanding the meaning of the SL, the translator processes the material in his mind. Then he transfers the material from SL to TL. Everything happens just in the translator's mind.

3. Restructuring

   In this step, the translator tries to find out the equivalences of words, phrases or sentences structure in TL. Translator needs to restructure the grammar of the SL into TL so that the meaning and message of source text can be transferred fully to Target Language.

4. Evaluation and Revision

   After the translator gets the equivalence of translation in TL, then this translation is evaluated and checked again to the source text. If it is still not equivalent, the translator will revise the translation.

D. Principles of Translation

To make a good translation, there are some requirements which must be fulfilled by a translator, the principles of translation. Many linguists have established the principles of translation to facilitate the process of translation.

Savory in his book entitled *The Art of Translation* clarifies that there are some

principles of translation, as follows:

1. A translation must give the words of the original.

2. A translation must give the ideas of the original.

3. A translation should read like an original work.

4. A translation should read like a translation.

5. A translation should reflect the style of the original.

6. A translation should posses the style of the translator.

7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.

8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translator.

9. A translation may add to or omit from original.

10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original.

11. A translation of verse should be in prose.

12. A translation of verse should be in verse.

(1969: 50)

It is clear that the important thing in translation is transferring the

content, the meaning or message correctly and completely from the SL into

the TL. No matter how the translator translated the source text, it should

convey the entire message of source text clearly.

Etinne Dolet in Nida(1964: 15-16) summarized the fundamental

principles of translation under headings:

1.   The translator must understand the content and intention of the author

        whom he is translating.

2.   The translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating and an equally excellent the knowledge of the language into which he is translating.

3.   The translator should avoid the tendency to translate word-for-word, for to do so is to destroy the meaning of the original and to ruin the beauty of the expression.

4.   The translator should employ the forms of speech in common usage.

5.   Through his choice and order of words the translator should produce a total overall effect with appropriate "tone".

From the description above, it can be concluded that a translator has to pay attention to the significant criteria in translation. That attention is required by a translator, it is due to the fact that he is a person who has responsibility toward his own translation. He has to catch the idea from SL and then transfer them to TL naturally.

E. Translation Strategy

Mona Baker gives the strategies used by professional translators for dealing with various types of non-equivalence at word level, as follows:

1. Translation by a more general word (super ordinate)

This is one of the commonest strategies for dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. It works equally well in most, if not all, languages, since the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language-specific.

2. Translation by more neutral/less expressive word

This strategy is used by translator when there is no equivalent of such word in target language or when translator thinks it will be more appropriate using more neutral or less expressive word.

3. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with target language item, which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have similar impact on the target reader. The main advantage of using this strategy is that it gives the reader a concept with which s/he can identify something familiar and appealing.

4. Translation using loan word plus explanation

Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the word in question is repeated several times in the text. Once explained, the loan word can then be used on its own; the reader can understand it and is not distracted by further lengthy explanations.

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in the different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language.

6. Translation by paraphrase using related words

    If the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy can still be used in some contexts. Instead of a related word, the paraphrase maybe based on modifying a super ordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex.

7. Translation by omission

    If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.

8. Translation by illustration

    This is a useful option if the word, which lacks an equivalent in the target language, refers to a physical entity, which can be illustrated, particularly if there are restrictions on space and if the text has to remain short, concise, and to the point.

                                                                  (1992: 26-42)

    Baker also propounds some strategies dealing with how to translate idioms. Further she explains that there are four strategies used to translate idiom:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

The strategy involves using an idiom in the target language, which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can only be occasionally achieved.

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It is often possible to find an idiom in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom, but which consists of different lexical items.

3. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy is the most common way of translating idioms when match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages.

 4. Translation by omission

As with the single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This maybe because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

(1992: 72-77)

F. Accuracy

The accuracy is one of the factors which determine the quality of translation. There are some factors that determine them. In http://www.sil.org/translation/trtheory.htm, it is explained that the quality of

translation depends on three components; accuracy, communicability and naturalness. Accuracy means that the translation is reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of source text. Communicability means that the translation is expressing all aspect of the meaning so it is understandable to the intended audience. Naturalness means that the translation is using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated

In terms of accuracy, Toury states "Accuracy is translating all semantic content (meaning) from the SL text into the TL one" (www.snunitk12.il/projects/tirgum/main2.html). It is clear that there is meaning which is transferred. A translation is considered to be accurate if it covers the equivalence of meaning.

Accuracy is also related to choose the correct words in order to reveal the same idea in the Target Language. Mustakim explains further that "*Ketepatan dalam pemilihan kata berkaitan dengan kemampuan memilih kata yang dapat mengungkapkan gagasan secara tepat dan gagasan itu dapat diterima secara tepat pula oleh pembaca/pendengarnya*"(1994:42). Choosing the right word is very important. If the translator chooses the right words, the text will be accurate because it can convey the meaning of the Source Language to the Target Language properly. Choosing the right word should consider some factors, such as target readers, context and socio-cultural.

To know that the translation is transferred accurately to the target text, there is a need to check them. Considering this, Larson (1998) explains that comparing the translation to the Source Text can determine the accuracy of

translation. The main aspect is to check the equivalence of meaning. Person with

bilingual competence and also translation competence, or at last having both the

SL and TL knowledge will be regarded to evaluate the accuracy.

G. Swearing Words

There are many definitions of Swearing Words. In *Longman Language*

*activator dictionar*y, it is explained that swear is:

 1) To use offensive language, especially because you are very angry.

 2) The words that people use when they swear

 3) Words for describing someone who swears a lot

(1993: 1354)

Montague in Sjahriati rohmah (2002: 19) gives opinion about swearing

that "it is the act of verbally expressing the feeling of aggressiveness that

follows up on frustration in word possessing strong emotional associations". It

is clear than that swearing is words that someone uttered to express her/his

strong emotions.

Further, In *the Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*

(1995: 173), David Crystal writes that "swearing refers to the strongly emotive

use of taboo words and phrase". Further he explains that "It is an outburst, an

explosion, which gives relief to surges of emotional energy"(1995:173).

Swearing words is used to express the emotion, whether it is mild annoyance

or strong frustration. Usually it is shown in short, sharp sound and emphatic

rhythms. It is a substitute for an aggressive bodily response and can be aimed

either at a people or at object. For example is when our head makes inadvertent contact with a low roof beam, we often utter swearing words to express our annoyance.

Along with the definition above, Asher in *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (1994: 4512-4513) states that swearing words are "those which invoke damnation, misfortune or degradation of the targeted person or object". Swearing reflect a speaker's anger or frustration towards a person or an object. It is used as a way to vent a strong emotion. 'Damn it', 'God damn it', 'damn you', and 'go to hell' are frequently used swearing expression.

Andersson & Trudgill confirm that swearing is bad language, which is tabooed to be said. "One of the most obvious forms of 'bad' language is, of course, bad language-in other words, swearing." (1990:14). Further, they define swearing as a type of language use in which the expression:

(a) refers to something that is taboo and/or stigmatized in the culture;

(b) should not be interpreted literally;

(c) can be used to express strong emotions and attitudes.

(1990: 53)

The definition of swearing presented above does not limit the scope of swearing in expressing emotions. The scope of swearing can be wide into a larger set of expression. There are other uses of swearing. Trudgill and Andersson characterize the types of swearing words into expletive, abusive, humorous and auxiliary. Expletive is used to express emotions. It is not

directed toward others. The examples of expletive are *Hell!* , *Shit!* , *God damn it!*. While abusive is used to express emotions but it is directed towards others. It is derogatory includes name-calling and different types of curses. The examples are *you asshole!* , *You bastard!* , *Go to hell!*. Apart from these two major types, there are other uses of swearing words that is humorous and auxiliary. Humorous is directed towards others but not derogatory. It often takes the form of abusive swearing but has the opposite function and it is playful rather than offensive. The example is *Get your ass in gear!*. Meanwhile, auxiliary is an expression of emotion that is not directed towards a person or situation. It is a kind of swearing as a way of speaking ('lazy swearing'). It is often or always non-emphatic.

For Examples: *this fucking X, bloody Y*.

(1990: 59)

Only a small percentage of swearing words used were intended literally. Most of these literal examples are relatively mild words such as *arse*. Some swearing words have become so dissociated from their meaning that they can be easily misunderstood. For example when someone uses the words like *shit* and phrase like *go to hell*, the literal meaning is unusual to be used. The use and meaning of these phrases have been extended and that the literal meaning has faded away or been completely lost. One common non-literal use of swearing words is a way of venting anger or resentment, either in the form of general interjection (*Fucking hell!*) or personal insult. Many swearing words are rich in fricative and plosive consonants that help to create a harsh

and emotive sound. Often these insults accuse the subject of something deemed socially unacceptable like masturbation (wanker), incest (motherfucker), and legitimate family background (bastard), or sexual deviance (bugger). These terms are rarely intended to be taken literally, but their unpleasant connotations may help to preserve their emotive nature. (*http://www.Andrewgray.com/essay /swearing.htm)*

In the book entitled *Bad Language*, Andersson and Trudgill explain that swearing words has its specific grammatical rules. The grammar is the same for swearing as for ordinary language. Further, they explain that it may intrude intro grammatical patterns, as follows:

1) As separate utterances (expletives and abusives):

Shit! Jesus Christ! You Bastard! God damn you!

2) As'adsentences'. (loosely tied to a sentence, before or after):

Shit, *I forgot all about it.*

You have to tell me, for God's sake!

3) As major constituents of a sentence (subject, verb, adverb, etc.):

That stupid bastard came to see me.

He fucks up everything.

He managed-God damn it-to get his degree.

4) As part of a constituent of a sentence (adjective, adverb):

this fucking train

a bloody big house

    5)   As part of a word (compound or derivational, as prefix, suffix or infix)

Abso-bloody-lutely

Tenne-goddamn-see

(1990: 62-63)

Swearing words that are considered indecent and inappropriate in polite contexts exist in most languages and culture (*http://www.Andrewgray.com/essay /swearing.htm)*. In almost all cultures, swearing involves filth, the forbidden like incest, and the sacred. Most cultures use swearing whether it is relatively mild or highly profane.

Nowadays, the frequent swearing words uttered are four letter words. Bryson explains that "Today the worst swear words in English are probably *fuck*, *shit* and *cunt*" (Bryson, 1991:213). These swearing words are used freely in daily conversation.

E. Problems in Translating

It is realized that translating a text is not an easy work. The duty of a translator is actually not as simple as we imagine: besides he has to comprehend the meaning of each sentence, he also has to master the systems of the SL and the TL because English has its own systems that are different from the Indonesian language. In the process of translation, translator may face many problems. Richard in Brislin states that "Translating is probably the most complex type of events yet produced in the evolution of cosmos"(1996,p.1). Translator should produce the translation that cause target reader to respond as equally as source reader does.

Concerning to the translation's problem, some experts such as Nida Taber (1974), and Sumarno (1990) classify those problems into linguistic and extra-linguistic problems:

a. Linguistic problem

Nida and Taber (1974, p.6) say that " linguistic problems are related to the difference of linguistic features, such as word building capacities, unique patterns of phrase order, techniques of linking clauses into sentences, and markers of discourse". In similar tone, Sumarno says:

"Kesulitan yang pertama kali harus dihadapi oleh seorang penerjemah adalah kesulitan yang ditimbulkan oleh masalah kebahasaan (linguistic) termasuk masalah makna. Masalah kebahasaan meliputi masalah urutan kata, pola kalimat, jenis kata, sufiks dan makna, baik makna yang terkandung dalam

setiap unsur atau kata yang menyusun struktur, makna gabungan kata, makna

kalimat maupun makna textual secara keseluruhan" (1990,p.30)

b. Extra linguistic problem

Nida (1974,p.14) explains that "extra linguistic problem are those which

are related to extra linguistic aspects of the message, whether they are in form,

for example the number of syllables in a verse, patterns of rhyming in a song

or in content". For example temporal-spatial aspects of an ancient drama,

socio-cultural aspects of Javanese comedy of the message.

F. Classification of Translation

During the process of transferring message from SL to TL, the translator,

with certain consideration sometimes makes some changes of meaning. Those

changes, as discussed by Brislin (1976,p.10) are reduction (omission),

addition, and substitution of meaning.

a. Reduction

Reduction refers to change of meaning in which the translator reduces

(omits) a unit of meaning in the original text, so that the unit of meaning is not

found in the translation. Reduction is usually done for efficiency, making the

message more solid by omitting the units of meaning which are considered

unimportant by the translator. According to Sadtono in Evandari (1999) the

purpose of reduction are as follows: 1). To simplify matters which are double,

2). To reduce repetition, 3). To eliminate conjunction, 4). To reduce formula,

5). To extent ellipsis in SL.

b. Addition

Addition refers to the change of meaning done by the translator in which

the translator adds new unit of meaning, which originally does not exist, to his

translation. Here the translator explores everything in SL. He may want to

explain meaning and message from SL to TL explicitly. This is done usually

to make the message more understandable in TL.

c. Substitution

Substitution refers to the change of meaning in which the translator

substitutes a literally different unit of meaning for a unit of meaning in the

original text. Substitution is usually done to make the original meaning more

acceptable in TL. Those changes of meaning in translation are acceptable and

are quite important on condition that the purpose is to obtain the closest

equivalence and to obtain the proper and natural translation

E. Problems in Translating

It is realized that translating a text is not an easy work. The duty of a

translator is actually not as simple as we imagine: besides he has to

comprehend the meaning of each sentence, he also has to master the systems of the SL and the TL because English has its own systems that are different from the Indonesian language. In the process of translation, translator may face many problems. Richard in Brislin states that "Translating is probably the most complex type of events yet produced in the evolution of cosmos"(1976,p.1). Translator should produce the translation that cause target reader to respond as equally as source reader does.
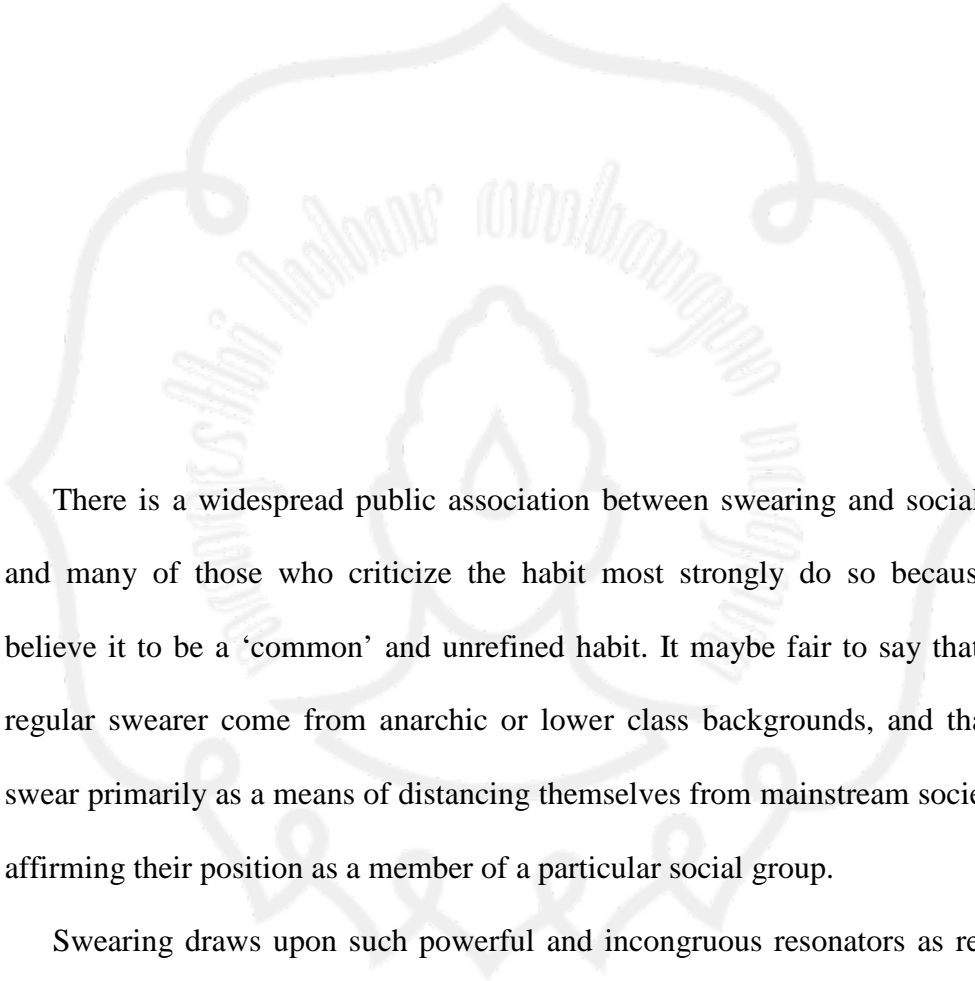
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b. Extra linguistic problem

Nida and Taber (1974,p.14) explains that "extra linguistic problem are those which are related to extra linguistic aspects of the message, whether they are in form, for example the number of syllables in a verse, patterns of rhyming in a song or in content". For example temporal-spatial aspects of an ancient drama, socio-cultural aspects of Javanese comedy of the message.

There is a widespread public association between swearing and social class, and many of those who criticize the habit most strongly do so because they believe it to be a 'common' and unrefined habit. It maybe fair to say that many regular swearer come from anarchic or lower class backgrounds, and that they swear primarily as a means of distancing themselves from mainstream society and affirming their position as a member of a particular social group.

Swearing draws upon such powerful and incongruous resonators as religion, sex, madness, excretion and nationality, encompassing an extraordinary variety of attitudes, including the violent, the amusing, the socking, the absurd, the casual and the impossible.

The more recent liberation of sexual attitudes has also been accompanied by a more relaxed attitude to the accompanying swear words, although this liberation has not yet proceeded as far as with blasphemy.

Today the worst swear words in English are probably *fuck*, *shit*, and *cunt*.

By far the most common function of swearing is a descriptive one, a role filled mainly by two words: *bloody* and *fucking* (this is undoubtedly the more severe). Descriptive swearing usually conveys one or both of two impressions, emphasis or contempt.

Accuracy rating instrument, adapted from Nagao, Tsuji and Nakamura in Nababan (2004:61), is based on scale 1 to 4 as shown below:

Scale	Definition
4	The content of the source sentence is accurately conveyed into the target sentence. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed
3	The content of the source sentence is accurately conveyed into the target sentence. The translated sentence is clearly understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some change in word order are needed.
2	The content of the source sentence is not accurately conveyed to the target sentence. There are some problems with the choice of lexical items and with the relationships between phrase, clause, and

	sentences elements.
1	The source sentence is not translated at all into the target sentence, i.e. it is omitted or deleted.

Thompson in Geoffrey Hughes (1998, p.9) divides swearing words according to situation into two categories as follows:

1. Organized swearing

This category involves swearing that is not only permissible, but also obligatory, between those who stand in certain relationships under the classificatory system. Organized swearing has three other remarkable features: it is carried out in public; it is immune from the extreme taboos governing other relationships, and it is supposed to induce a state of euphoria.

Organized swearing consists of two distinct types. One is obscenity pure and simple, consisting more or less stereotyped references to the pudenda. Certain relatives are also permitted to snatch playfully at one's another genitalia, and even to handle these organ in public. The other is termed bad language, consisting chiefly of references to the anus and to excrement.

2. unorganized swearing

In this category, swearing falls under no sanction and is used by both sexes in quarrels, and as taunts to goad an enemy of fight.

Meanwhile Mildred L. Larson in his book Meaning–Based Translation gives the definition of translation as follows:

"Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation, the form of the

source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. (1984: 2). It is clear that the form of first language is changed into the form of second language by way of semantic structure. There is the meaning which is transferred. This meaning must be held constantly.

in Noviandari (2005:34)

A translation is considered to be accurate if it conveys the meaning of the Source Language to the target language properly
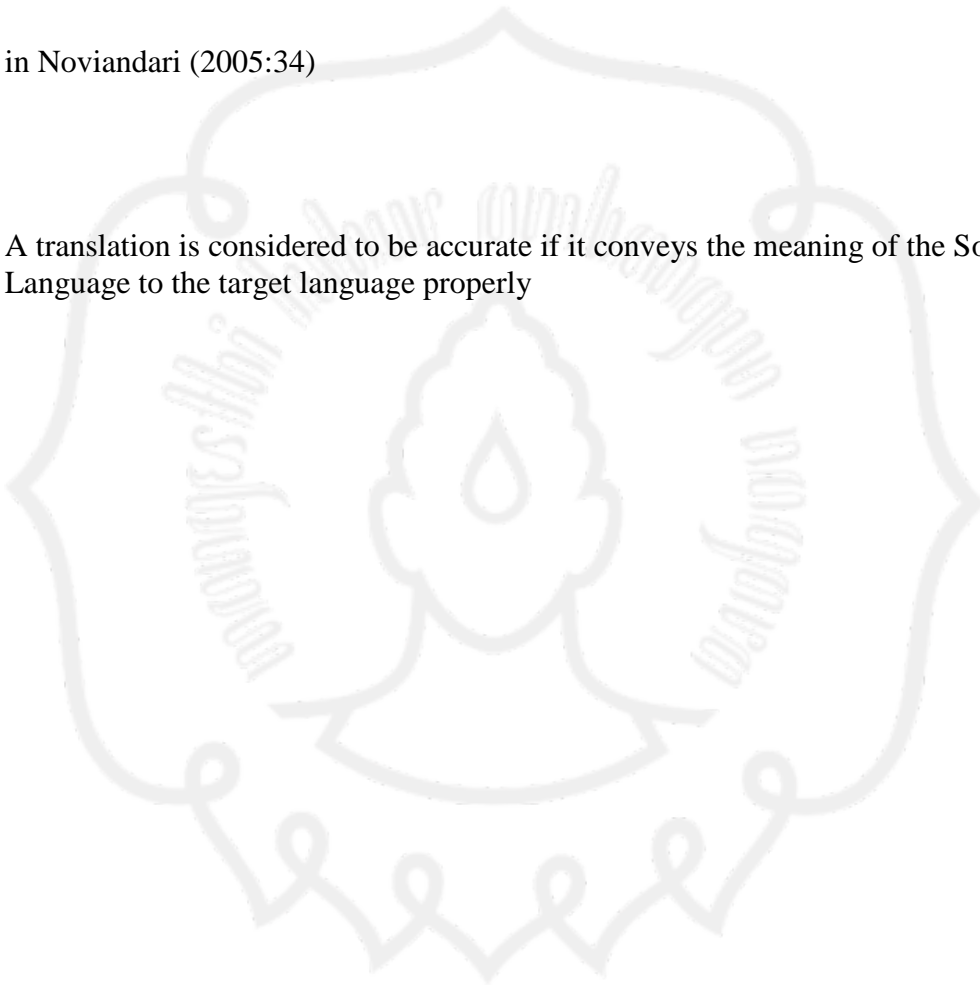
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. Surakhmad states that "pelaksanaan metode-metode deskriptif tidak hanya tertuju sampai pada pengumpulan data tetapi meliputi analisa dan interpretasi tentang arti data itu" (1994, p.139). It is a descriptive study in which the writer collects, classifies, analyzes and interprets the data. Concerning the descriptive method, Allison points out that "descriptive research sets out to seek accurate and adequate descriptions of activities, objects, processes, and person" (1996, p.14). By using this method, the researcher tends to describe the facts concerning the object of the research. Wiersma gives a statement that "qualitative researh has its original in descriptive analysis, and essentially in inductive process, reasoning from the specific situation to a general conclusion". (2000, p.12)

In descriptive qualitative method, one is doing an investigation by analyzing the selected data and drawing an interpretation of his analysis. The interpretation will finally lead the researcher to a conclusion.

The data in this research are sentences containing swearing words in Sidney Sheldon's "*A Stranger in the Mirror*" and its translation and the result of questionnaires of accuracy assessments. These data will be observed to find out the strategies of translation used by the translator. Besides, the analysis is also aimed at determining accuracy of translation. In order to do this, the analysis will be implemented based on theories of translation.

From the explanation above, it can be inferred that the research belongs to descriptive qualitative method, as the researcher describes the data in the form of words.

B. Data and Source of Data

Data source is the media from which the data are taken for the research. As Arikunto states that the data source is the object from which data are obtained (1993,p.162). From this data source, the data are taken. In this research, the source of data is the novel entitled *A Stranger in the Mirror* written by Sidney Sheldon, published by Charnwood, Leichester in 1976 and its translated version *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin* by Hidayat Saleh. Another data source on this research is three peoples who have both Indonesian and English competence and translation competence, who will provide data in relation to the accuracy of the translation.

The researcher takes the novel as data source based on the following consideration:

1. The novel is popular among the reader.

2. The writer has a good reputation in literature. He achieved Nobel rewards for literature from New York Times.(http://en.wikipedia.org//wiki/sidney)

3. The novel contains a lot of swearing words.

The data in this research are sentences containing swearing words in Sidney Sheldon's "*A Stranger in the Mirror*" and its translation in Indonesian and the result of questionnaires of accuracy assessments.

C. Sample and Sampling Technique

The samples of this research are the sentences in *A Stranger in the Mirror* and its translated version containing swearing words.

The researcher uses purposive sampling to get the samples. This technique takes all data focusing on sentences containing swearing words. The researcher collects 63 sentences containing swearing words as the samples.

D. Instrument of the Research

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

In this research, the researcher uses questionnaire as the instrument of research. The questionnaires are distributed to three people who have both competency in English and Indonesian and have adequate competency in translation. The researcher takes one professional translators and two English Department's lecturer as her respondent. Their educational background is English Department, so that they have competency in English and Indonesian. Besides, those three respondents also work as a translator so that they have adequate competency in translation. They will be given a questionnaire in order to determine whether the translation of Swearing Words in the novel *A Stranger in the Mirror* accurately transferred into the Target Language.

E. Research Procedure

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

1. Collecting the data. The data are the sentences containing swearing words in *A Stranger in the Mirror* and its translation.

2. Coding the data in order to make the data classification and the data analysis clear to understand.

In giving code of the data, five points are used. They are the number of the data, the SL, the page from which the data are taken, the TL (Target Language) and the page from which the data are taken.

Example: Datum 01/SIM/023/SAC/034

"Answer him you little **son of a bitch**!" Eileen's father bellowed.

"Jawab**, bangsat**!" ayah Eileen menggeram.

- 01: the first part of the code is to show the sequence number of the datum

- SIM: the second part of the code is to show the original novel title in English

- 023: the third part of code is to show the page of the original novel where the datum is taken from

- SAC: the fourth part of code is to show the title of the Indonesian novel

- 034: the fifth part of the code is to show the page of the Indonesian translation novel where the datum was found.

3. Analyzing the data. The data are analyzed based on the problem statement in this research. The data are classified based on their translation strategies. They are further determined into the questionnaire of accuracy.

4. Drawing conclusion based on the results of analysis.

F. Technique of Collecting Data

Concerning with the data, a technique is applied in order to collect or to select them. It was mentioned before that in this research, the data include sentences containing swearing words in the novel *A Stranger in the Mirror* and the translated version in Indonesian. The data are collected by reading the original text and its Indonesian version. It is aimed to identify the data containing swearing words. The researcher then writes the sentences containing swearing words.

The second step of collecting data is in term of assessing the accuracy. In this step, the researcher asks three people who have at least competency on both English and Indonesian and on translation knowledge to evaluate the data and to complete the questionnaire.

G. Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the steps as follows:

1. The researcher reads the English and Indonesian versions of each data and identifies them.

2. The researcher compares the swearing words in the English version to their equivalence in Indonesian.

3. The researcher analyzes each category of data to find out the strategies of translation.

4. The researcher gathers and classifies the questionnaire according to the accuracy of the translation of swearing words.

5. The researcher reports what she has found in detail.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Introduction

This chapter describes the result of data analysis, which is expected to be the answer of problems in this research. This analysis will answer the question of how the texts in the Source Language are transferred into Target Language. In this case it is related to the strategies of translation used and how far the translation is accurately transferred into Target Language.

To make the analysis clearer, some categories based on strategy of translation and accuracy of translation is made. Category based on strategies of translation are using swearing words of similar expressive meaning and form, using swearing words of similar expressive meaning but dissimilar form, using swearing word of less expressive meaning, translation by neutral word, translation by omission, using loan swearing word and using interjection. Besides, this chapter also discusses the result of questionnaire that is administered to three

respondents. It is conducted to determine the accuracy of Swearing Words translation in each datum.

Based on the aspects above, the data will be presented in following section.

B. Data Analysis

1. Data Analysis of Strategies of Translation

This category refers to the way Swearing Words translated into Target Language. Based on the analysis, there are seven strategies used by the translator in translating English swearing words into Indonesian in *A Stranger in the Mirror*. It includes using swearing words of similar expressive meaning and form, using swearing words of similar expressive meaning but dissimilar form, using swearing words of less expressive meaning, translation by neutral word, translation by omission, using loan swearing words and using interjection.

Further, those strategies of translation are explained as follows:

a. Swearing words of similar expressive meaning and form

This strategy of translation involves a swearing word in the target language that conveys relatively the same expressive meaning as that of the source language swearing word and, in addition consists of equivalent lexical item. There is 1 datum (1.6 %) which belongs to this strategy of translation:

Example 1:

> "Are you guilty of trafficking with Satan? Then you shall burn eternally
>
> in Hell, **damned for ever**, because Lucifer is coming to get you!"
>
> "Apakah kalian telah bersekutu dengan setan? Bila demikian kalian akan
>
> terbakar selamanya dalam neraka, **terkutuk selamanya**, sebab Lucifer
>
> akan datang mengambil kalian!"
>
> 12/SIM/54/SAC/69

The example above represents the translation using swearing word of similar expressive meaning and form. The swearing word *damned forever* is replaced by *terkutuk selamanya*. Lexically, *damned forever* means condemn someone else to spend perpetuity in hell or acquire eternal punishment after death. The conversation above occurs in the church. Jill's mother always takes Josephine to the revival meeting. The preacher stirs up the spirit of congregation by intensifying that they will be damned forever if they traffic with Satan. From the explanation, it clarifies that the translation uses the same lexical item like source language swearing word. In addition, it also uses the same expressive meaning.

b. Swearing words of similar expressive meaning but dissimilar form.

It is often possible to find swearing words in TL which has the same expressive meaning as that of in the ST even though the lexical items are different. This swearing words use different lexical item to express more or less the same idea. This is the most common strategy of translation used by translator in this novel.

The researcher finds some data which belong to this group. The examples of this translation can be seen as follows:

Example 1:

"That **bastard**'s through this time, you hear? I won't have him near my club again."

"**Bangsat** itu kupecat, kalian dengar? Jangan sampai ia kutemukan di dekat kelab ini lagi."

<div align="right">05/SIM/039/SAC/051</div>

The English swearing word *bastard* is translated into *bangsat*. Lexically, a *bastard* is a child of unwed parents (Johnson, 1995:61). *Bangsat* is someone who has bad attitudes (TPKP3B, 1999:89). However in this sentence, *bastard* is used to imply that the person is a generally mean-spirited or despicable person. It is abusive that is addressed to the comic who does not come into view. The owner of the club gets angry and utters this swearing word. The lexical meaning of *bastard* is quiet different to *bangsat*. However, *Bangsat* has the similar expressive meaning to *bastard*. Besides, the context of this sentence shows that *bastard* is used to express anger. The swearing word *bangsat* is commonly used in Indonesian to express the same idea.

Example 2:

"Answer him you little **son of a bitch**!" Eileen's father bellowed.

"Jawab **bangsat**!" ayah Eileen menggeram.

<div align="right">01/SIM/023/SAC/034</div>

Lexically, *son of a bitch* is a baby of a dog (Johnson, 1995:62). However in this statement, *a son of a bitch* is just a mean spirited and despicable person. That expression is stated by Eileen's father to show anger. This swearing word reflects Father's wrath towards Toby. Hence it is a kind of abusive that is directed to Toby. Her father gets angry to Toby because he makes Eileen pregnant. It is translated into *bangsat* in Indonesian. *Bangsat* is used as a swearing word, which means someone who has bad attitudes (TPKP3B, 1999:89). Although there is different lexical item in this translation, this swearing word expresses the same idea which is showing anger to someone.

Example 3:

"**Shit**! I wish I'd known about the earlier Sam. I've made a deal at MGM."

"**Sial**! Kalau saja aku tahu sebelumnya, Sam. Aku sudah membuat kontrak dengan MGM."

39/SIM/190/SAC/225

The English swearing word *shit* is translated into *sial* in Indonesian. *Shit* refers to what was emptied from the bowels or excrement. In other words, it is faeces which are something useless and invaluable. Usually, when we use the word *Shit* as swearing words, the lexical meaning is unusual to be used. It is obvious that the use and the meaning of this word have been extended and that the lexical meaning has faded away or been completely lost. It is a kind of expletive and used to express annoyance. Clifton Lawrence feels annoying because he fails to get contract with Pan Pacific Studio. He has made a deal with MGM. If he

knew it before, he would get that deal. It makes him feel annoying. The lexical meaning of *Shit* is quiet different to *Sial*. *Sial* means unlucky or misfortune or bad luck (TPKP3B, 1999:934). However, the context of this sentence shows that *Shit* is used to express annoyance. *Sial* shows annoyance too. Thus it expresses the same idea.

There are 22 data (34.9%) showing this strategy of translation. The following table presents the English swearing words translated using this strategy of translation, they are:

Table 1

The second translation strategy

English swearing words	Indonesian Translation	No. Data
Bastard	**Bangsat**	05/SIM/39/SAC/51
Bastard	**Bajingan**	19/SIM/96/SAC/118
Buffalo shit	**Gombal**	22/SIM/98/SAC/120
Damned	**Sialan**	40/SIM/198/SAC/234
Damned it	**Sialan**	61/SIM/320/SAC/371
Dumb son of a bitch	**Bangsat tolol**	15/SIM/69/SAC/87
Fucking	**yang bau**	13/SIM/66/SAC/84
Fucking	**yang busuk**	34/SIM/157/SAC/188
Goddamned	**Bajingan**	37/SIM/171/SAC/204
Goddamned dinner	Jamuan **sialan**	38/SIM/184/SAC/218
Goddamned union	Serikat buruh **sialan**	55/SIM/266/SAC/311
Goddamned it	**Sialan**	44/SIM/208/SAC/246

Goddamn you	Keparat	59/SIM/310/SAC/360
Hell	Sialan	47/SIM/221/SAC/259
Horseshit	Sialan	08/SIM/39/SAC/52
Prick	Bajingan	36/SIM/158/SAC/188
Poor bastard	Bangsat malang	26/SIM/127/SAC/154
Pygmy sons of bitches	Bangsat-bangsat kerdil	14/SIM/66/SAC/84
Shit	Sial	39/SIM/190/SAC/225
Shit	Sialan	51/SIM/240/SAC/281
Son of a bitch	Bangsat	01/SIM/23/SAC/34
Son of a bitch	Bajingan	48/SIM/221/SAC/260

c. Translation using swearing word of less expressive meaning

It means that the translator translates swearing word in swearing word too, but it conveys less expressive meaning. The emotive effect of the translation is less than the source language swearing word. Baker states that "There may be target-language words which has the same propositional meaning as the source language word, but it may have a different expressive meaning" (Baker,1992:23).

Here is the datum that employs this strategy of translation:

Example 1:

"It's a load of **horseshit**," Sam said.

"Memang **omong kosong**," kata Sam

29/SIM/137/SAC/165

There is an obvious difference in the expressive meaning of *horseshit* and *omong kosong*. The level of expressiveness of *omong kosong* is less than *horseshit* although they have the same propositional meaning. *Horseshit* lexically means horse faeces. In this context, *horseshit* means nonsense or fakery. Sam says to Tessy that all of their friend's statement is lie. This word is translated into *omong kosong*. *Omong kosong* means boasting or big talk. The translator expresses the same idea to the Source Text which shows fakery although it uses less expressive meaning. The reader can not feel the same emotive effect as in the Source Text swearing word. It is clear that *horseshit* is used to express strong emotion. However translation of *omong kosong* is uncommonly used to express strong emotion (anger).

Example 2:

> "I have a German shepherd that can fart better dialogue than this **shit**"
>
> "Aku punya anjing herder yang bisa mengentutkan dialog lebih bagus dari **sampah** ini**."**

<div align="right">41/SIM/206/SAC/243</div>

In the example above, the translator translates the swearing word *shit* into *sampah*. *Shit* means excrement or what was emptied by the bowel. While *sampah* means something which is thrown away because there is no need to be used again (TPKP3B, 1999:871). The conversation above occurs in Studio. Red Hadson, one of the stars in Hollywood, feels annoying because he does not get the important role in that movie. The character he plays is not interesting. Hence, when he got the script he uttered this swearing word to express his annoyance.

The translator translates that English swearing word using less expressive one. *Sampah* has the less level of expressiveness compared to *shit*.

There are 2 (3.17 % of total data) that are translated using swearing words of less expressive meaning:

Table 2

Third translation strategy

English swearing word	Indonesian translation	No Data
Horseshit	**Omong kosong**	29/SIM/137/SAC/65
Shit	**Sampah**	41/SIM/206/SAC/243

d. Translation by using neutral word

Sometimes, a translator does not translate swearing word into swearing word too. He replaces English swearing word into neutral word in Indonesian. There are some reasons why translator does not translate English swearing word into swearing word too. One of the reasons can be due to different stylistic preferences of the source and target language. For that reason the translator prefers to use neutral word. The data below will be one of the examples:

Example 1:

"Who the **hell**…?" He suddenly realized who was at the other end of the telephone.

"Siapa **gerangan**…?" Ia tiba-tiba sadar siapa yang tengah bicara di ujung lain.

52/SIM/260/SAC/304

There is an equivalence for *hell* in Indonesian, but it is mostly associated with religion. *Hell* is the place where bad people are supposed to go after they die (Johnson, 1995:60). The translator felt that it would be wrong to use it in this context. *Hell* is used to intensify question words. The translator replaces this English swearing word by using neutral word, *gerangan*. *Gerangan* is adverbial, which is an expression of wondering or doubt. There is no intensifying force in the Target Text. It is clear that the expressive meaning of ST swearing word is not retained in the translation.

Example 2:

"Very much. It's a **damned** good show. But the sponsors-"

"Suka sekali. **Benar-benar** tontonan yang bagus. Tapi para sponsor…"

17/SIM/71/SAC/8

The example above represents translating swearing word by means of using neutral words. Translator translates swearing word *damned* into *benar-benar*. Bill Hunts utters this swearing word. It is aimed to give intention that the show is good. The translator translates it into *benar-benar*. It is expected that the target reader will understand the intended meaning. However, the reader cannot feel the strong emotive effect as in the source text swearing word.

Example 3:

"I honesly can't get over it. **Damn it**, the whole town was making

funeral arrangements."

"Terus terang aku tak bisa mengerti. **Luar biasa**, kau kelihatan lebih

muda. Seluruh kota sudah mengatur persiapan pemakaman."

60/SIM/319/SAC/369

Damn it is a kind of expletive expression and used to express strong emotion. This swearing word is uttered by Sam Winter. He feels shock and surprise looking at Toby. He thinks Toby can not recover from his stroke. In fact, Toby comes with new performance and looks younger. However, the translator does not translate those swearing word into swearing word too. He translates swearing word *damn it* into neutral words *luar biasa*. Thus, the reader can not feel the strong emotive effect like those in source text.

The following 10 data (15.8 % of total data) will show swearing words that are translated in neutral ones:

Table 3

The fourth translation strategy

English swearing word	Indonesian Translation	No. Data
Damn	**Sangat**	16/SIM/71/SAC/89
Damn	**Peduli**	32/SIM/149/SAC/178
Damned	**Benar-benar**	17/SIM/71/SAC/89
Damn it	**Luar biasa**	60/SIM/319/SAC/369
Fuck	**Makan**	46/SIM/216/SAC/255
Fucking	**Besar**	23/SIM/99/SAC/121
Goddamned	**Benar-benar**	21/SIM/98/SAC/119
Goddamned	**Bersyukur**	54/SIM/262/SAC/307
Hell	**Luar biasa**	50/SIM/238/SAC/278
Hell	**Gerangan**	52/SIM/260/SAC/304

e. Translation by Omission

A swearing word may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. It is applied in order to make the translation seems to be readable and natural. The reasons can be due to there is no equivalence for this swearing word in Indonesian, its meaning can not be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

Here are examples of omission swearing word's translation in this novel:

Example 1:

"Why can't the writers ever give me some character, **for Christ sake**?"

"Mengapa para penulis ini tidak bisa memberikan watak pada peranku?"

42/SIM/206/SAC/243

The above datum is the conversation of Red Hanson. He feels disappointed because the director doesn't give the main character for him. He expresses his feeling by uttering swearing word *for Christ sake*. In this sentence, the translator omits swearing words *for Christ sake* in the target text. Actually, *for Christ sake* is used to express strong emotion. The expressive meaning of *For Christ sake* is lost in the translation.

Example 2:

"Jesus Christ! Nurse! This isn't a morgue-it's a hospital. Feel the **goddamned** pulse before he dies of old age!"

"Astaga! Perawat! Ini bukan kamar mayat…ini rumah sakit. Ukur nadinya sebelum ia mati tua!"

43/SIM/208/SAC/SAC/245

The English swearing word *goddamned* is omitted altogether in the Target Text (Indonesian). Actually, this swearing word is stated to show annoyance. The conversation above is between the director and Jill. The director yells to Jill because she can not perform the character that she plays well. Jill is acting as a nurse but she cannot do that well. The swearing word *goddamned* is not translated at all into target language. It causes the expressive meaning showed in the SL lost in translation.

Example 3:

"When he asks you the **fucking** question, answer it. Okay?"

"Waktu dia bertanya, jawablah. Oke?"

45/SIM/209/SAC/246

English Swearing word *fucking* is omitted altogether in the target text. Here, *fucking* is used as a strong affirmation (Johnson, 1995:15). This swearing word is uttered by director. Director asks Jill to concentrate on the scene angrily. The swearing word *fucking* is omitted and is not translated into TL. This omission causes the expressive meaning of SL swearing word lost in the translation.

The following 20 data (31.7 % of the data) will show the English swearing word found in the source of data that are translated by omission:

Table 4

The fifth translation strategy

English swearing word	Indonesian Translation	No. Data
Stupid **cock-succer**	Goblok	28/SIM/132/SAC/159
Damn near dead	Hampir mati	24/SIM/112/SAC/136

Damned	-	11/SIM/048/SAC/061
Damned right I do	Tentu saja	25/SIM/127/SAC/153
For Christ's sake	-	42/SIM/206/SAC/243
Fucking customer	Tamu	07/SIM /39/SAC/51
Fucking believe	Percaya	27/SIM/131/SAC/158
Fucking stolen fair tales	Dongeng curian	35/SIM/158/SAC/188
Ask **Fucking** question	Bertanya	45/SIM/209/SAC/246
What the **fuck**	Apa	49/SIM/236/SAC/276
Fucking medical sertificate	Sertifikat kesehatan	53/SIM/260/SAC/304
A whole **fucking** year	Setahun	58/SIM/300/SAC/349
Keep **fucking**	Teruskan	63/SIM/381/SAC/436
Goddamned female	Perempuan	31/SIM/141/SAC/169
Goddamned pulse	Nadi	43/SIM/208/SAC/245
Goddamned trouble	Masalah	57/SIM/297/SAC/344
What the **hell**'s the matter	Ada apa	09/SIM/47/SAC/60
What the **hell**	Jadi apa	30/SIM/139/SAC/167
What the **hell** kind of night	Malam minggu apa	56/SIM/272/SAC/317
Son of a bitch	-	04/SIM/038

Beside the five strategies of the English swearing word's translation stated above, the researcher also finds another way to translate swearing word in *A Stranger in the Mirror*. They are: translation using loan-swearing word and translation using interjection.

f. Translation using loan-swearing word

There is Indonesian-swearing word that is translated using loan swearing word. Here, the translator does not translate swearing word using Target Language (Indonesian) but he takes the Source Language (English) word.

The researcher only finds I datum (1, 6 % of the data) which applies this strategy. Here is the datum employing strategy of translation using loan-swearing word of source language:

Example 1:

"There go all the jokes. **Shit**!"

"Hilang sudah semua lelucon tentang golf, **shit!**"

20/SIM/97/SAC/119

The datum above shows that the translation is taken from English swearing word. *Shit* is not translated and taken directly in Target Text. The way translator translated is inappropriate since it is uncommon to use *shit* to swear in Indonesian. It would be better to translate *shit* by using the expression that usually used to swear in the target language (Indonesian). The swearing word that has quietly same expressive meaning to *shit* is *sialan*.

g. Translation using interjection.

The researcher also finds another datum which is translated by using interjection. In *Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia*, it is explained that interjection is "kata yang digunakan untuk memberi seruan dan menekankan sesuatu yang dipentingkan". (Fajri & Aprilia,1992: 931). The researcher finds seven data belongs to this category.

Here are the data that employ this strategy of translation:

Example 1:

"**Jesust Christ**," she said

"**Astaga**," katanya

03/SIM/38/SAC/50

The English swearing word *Jesus Christ* is replaced by *astaga* in Indonesian. *Jesus Christ* usually a stand-alone filler (Johnson, 1995:61). This statement is declared by director. It is directed to Jill. The director yells to Jill because she cannot do her job well. He feels annoying to her. The translator uses different lexical item in translating them. Although that swearing word has an equivalent lexical item in Target language which is *Yesus Kristus*, the translator decides not to use that word in translating that English swearing word. In Indonesia, The word *Yesus Kristus* is uncommonly used as swearing words. The translator translates English SW *Jesus Christ* into *Astaga*. In TL (Indonesian), *Astaga* is a kind of interjection. It is commonly used to express surprise.

Example 2:

"She's in that porno flick at the Pussycat Theatre**. Hell**, I thought she was going to suck the guy's liver out of him."

"Ia main dalam film porno yang sedang diputar di Pussycat Theatre.

Aduh, kupikir ia bisa mengisap keluar hati laki-laki itu."

62/SIM/328/SAC/379

The above datum represents translation by using interjection. One of the functions of Interjection is to express feeling; for example: *aduh!* (Suyoko.et.al.eds, 1982: 1689). Swearing word *hell* is translated into *aduh*. In target language (Indonesian) *aduh* is an interjection and commonly used to express curiosity and pain. The way translator translates is inappropriate since it does not convey the message well. *Aduh* has different expressive meaning to *hell*. It is clear that the English swearing word *Hell* in this context performs to express anger. The translation, *aduh*, on the other hand, tends to express curiousity.

Example 3:

'Tell me she's going to be all right, **goddamn you**!"

"Katakan ia akan sembuh, **demi Tuhan**!"

02/SIM/28/SAC/40

Goddamn You literally means a way a person prays to her God to condemn someone to spend eternity in hell. (Johnson, 1995:60). Although that sounds fairly severe, it is generally considered a mild rebuke nowadays. This swearing word is stated by Toby Temple. It is a kind of abusive that is addressed to his father. He gets angry after hearing that his mother get heart attack. Toby thinks that this all happen because of his father's fault. This Swearing Words is translated into *demi tuhan*. The translator uses interjection in translating them.

Besides, it also expresses the different idea. *Goddamn you* are used to express

anger, whereas its translation is just used to intensify the statement.

The researcher found 7 data (11.1 % of total data) included in this

category. They are:

Table 5

Translation using interjection

English swearing word	Translation	Data
For Chrissakes	**Astaga**	06/SIM/39/SAC/51
For God'sake	**Demi Tuhan**	33/SIM/157/SAC/188
Goddamn you	**Demi Tuhan**	02/SIM/28/SAC/40
Hell	**Aduh**	62/SIM/328/SAC/379
Jesus	**Astaga**	10/SIM/47/SAC/60
Jesus	**Demi Tuhan**	18/SIM/86/SAC/106
Jesust Christ	**Astaga**	03/SIM/38/SAC/50

II. DATA ANALYSIS OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This sub chapter attempts to analyses the accuracy level of the translation of sentences containing swearing words in novel *A Stranger in the Mirror*. An assessment of accuracy of translation is conducted to know the quality of translation. The researcher asked one professional translator and two English Department lecturers to assess the accuracy of translation. So there are three respondents who determine the accuracy level.

As mentioned in chapter III, to know the accuracy of translation, the researcher distributed questionnaire to three respondents. The questionnaire contains questions and 63 English swearing words and the translations. Respondents complete the questionnaire by comparing the source text to target text.

The questions in the questionnaire are open ended ones. Respondents may answer and give any comment. The questionnaire uses scale for the data with scale 4 to 1 (4= accurate, 3=less accurate, 2=inaccurate, 1=very inaccurate).

Below is the table scale of accuracy:

Table.6

Scale of accuracy

Scale	Definition
4	Makna terjemahan kata umpatan dalam bahasa sasaran sama dengan makna kata umpatan bahasa sumber baik makna referensial maupun ekspresifnya
3	Makna terjemahan kata umpatan dalam bahasa sasaran berbeda dengan makna kata umpatan bahasa sumber. Makna referensialnya berbeda tetapi ekspresifnya sama
2	Makna terjemahan kata umpatan dalam bahasa sasaran berbeda dengan makna kata umpatan bahasa sumber baik makna referensial maupun ekspresifnya

1	Kata umpatan bahasa sumber tidak diterjemahkan kedalam bahasa sasaran

The mean of each data show the accuracy level of translation. The total average of mean for all the data is the result of accuracy level of translation. Below is the explanation:

The mean between 1.00-1.50 is included in scale 1.

The mean between 1.60 and 2.50 is included in scale 2.

The mean between 2.60 and 3.50 is included in scale 3.

The mean between 3.60 and 4.00 is included in scale 4.

Table 7

Translation accuracy

No	A	B	C	Mean
1	3	3	4	3.3
2	4	2	4	3.3
3	4	3	4	3.6
4	1	1	1	1
5	4	2	4	3.3
6	4	2	4	3.3
7	4	1	4	3
8	4	4	4	4
9	4	2	4	3.3
10	4	2	4	3.3
11	4	1	4	3
12	4	4	4	4
13	4	2	4	3.3
14	4	4	4	4
15	4	4	4	4
16	4	2	4	3.3
17	4	2	4	3.3
18	4	4	4	4
19	4	4	4	4
20	1	1	1	1

21	4	2	4	3.3
22	4	2	4	3.3
23	4	2	4	3.3
24	4	1	4	3
25	4	1	4	3
26	4	4	4	4
27	4	1	4	3
28	4	3	4	3.6
29	4	4	4	4
30	4	1	4	3
31	4	1	4	3
32	4	1	4	3
33	4	4	4	4
34	4	4	4	4
35	4	1	4	3
36	4	3	4	3.6
37	4	4	4	4
38	1	4	1	2
39	4	4	4	4
40	4	4	4	4
41	4	2	4	3.3
42	1	1	1	1
43	4	1	4	3
44	4	4	4	4
45	4	1	4	3
46	4	1	4	3
47	4	4	4	4
48	4	4	4	4
49	4	1	4	3
50	4	2	4	3.3
51	4	4	4	4
52	4	2	4	3.3
53	4	1	4	3
54	4	3	4	3.6
55	4	4	4	4
56	4	1	4	3
57	4	1	4	3
58	4	1	4	3
59	4	4	4	4
60	4	2	4	3.3
61	4	4	4	4
62	4	2	4	3.3
63	4	1	4	3
Total	235	151	236	207.3
Average	3.73	2.39	3.74	3.29

From the data above, there are four classifications based on the accuracy level:

    1. The data which are accurate (classification A1)

    2. The data which are less accurate (classification A2)

    3. The data which are inaccurate (classification A3)

    4. The data which are very inaccurate (classification A4)

Table 8

Classification of Translation accuracy

Classification	Number of data	Total	Percentage
Classification A1	03,08,12,14,15,18,19,26,26,28,29,33,34,36,37,39,40,44,47,48,51,54,55,59,61	24 data	38.1%
Classification A2	01,02,05,06,07,09,10,11,13,16,17,21,22,23,24,25,27,30,31,32,35,41,43,45,46,49,50,52,53,56,57,58,60,62,63	35 data	55.5%
Classification A3	38	1 datum	1.6%
Classification A4	04,20,42	3 data	4.8%

The above table will be elaborated in more detailed explanation in the following part:

a. Classification A1

Classification A1 consists of the data which are accurate. As mentioned before that the mean between 3.60 and 4.00 are included in the first classification. The definition of accurate here is the translation conveys the meaning of source

text accurately. It can be explained that both of referential and expressive meaning of swearing word in Target Language is the same as the meaning of swearing word in Source Language. In addition, swearing words used in the translation are familiar in TL (Indonesian). Those swearing word is commonly used as swearing word too in Indonesian. Here some of the data which belong to this classification:

Example 1:

"I don't need you **bastards**! Thanks for the hospitality." He started for the door.

"Aku tak memerlukan kalian**, bajingan**. Terima kasih atas keramah-tamahan kalian." Ia berbalik menuju ke pintu.

19/SIM/96/SAC/118

The meaning of source swearing word has been accurately translated into Target Language Swearing word. The use of Indonesian swearing word *bajingan* is applied as the equivalence of *bastard* which informs that the speaker thinks of another person as a bad kind of person. The mean of this datum is 4.0. All respondents gave score 4 for this datum. It means that the meaning of source swearing word has been clearly conveyed into Target Text. One of respondent gives her opinion that this translation is accurate since the referential and expressive meaning is similar to source swearing word. In addition, the reader can get the same emotive meaning like in its source swearing word.

Example 2:

"That's the coldest **son of a bitch** in the world. If you were on fire, he'd sell you water."

"Dia **bajingan** paling dingin di dunia. Bila kau kebakaran, ia akan

menjual air kepadamu."

<div align="right">48/SIM/221/SAC/260</div>

The example above shows the datum which is accurate. It means that both the meaning whether expressive or referential meaning of source text swearing word has been conveyed quietly the same to target swearing word. All respondents suggest that the translation is scored 4. They agree that the English swearing word *son of a bitch* is accurately translated into *bajingan* in Indonesian.

Example 3:

"No, **goddamn you**! You're going to speak!Now, say it- Ooooooooh!"

"Tidak, **keparat!** Kau akan bicara! Sekarang katakan… Ooooooh!"

<div align="right">59/SIM/310/SAC/360</div>

For this datum all respondents gave score 4. This translation is accurate because the reader can feel the same emotive effect as the source language swearing word. Besides, *keparat* also conveys the same referential meaning and expressive meaning to *goddamn*. The use of swearing word *keparat* in this translation is easy to understand because the target language (Indonesian) is commonly uses this swearing word to show anger.

Another example which is accurate is:

Example 4:

"You're making me die failure, **you prick**, and I'll never forgive you for that."

 "Kau membuatku mati sebagai pecundang**, bajingan**, dan aku tak akan pernah melupakan semua ini."

<div align="right">36/SIM/158/SAC/188</div>

Dealing with this datum, the respondents provide different opinion. Two of the respondents suggest that the translation is scored 4. They explain that it is an accurate datum since the translation gives the same emotive sense like source swearing word. Besides, the referential and expressive meaning of swearing word *bajingan* is similar to source swearing word *you prick.* Meanwhile, the other marks 3 for the translation. She proposes that *you prick* is less accurate translated into *bajingan*. However, she explains that there is the same emotive effect in source and target language which expresses anger.

b. Classification A2

The data of this classification are the data which are less accurate. This classification includes the data which are scored between 2.60 and 3.50. The data below will be one of the examples:

Example 1:

"Very much. It's a **damned** good show. But the sponsors-"

"Suka sekali. **Benar-benar** tontonan yang bagus. Tapi para sponsor…"

17/SIM/71/SAC/89

The mean of this datum is 3.3. Two respondents gave score 4 and one respondent gave score 2. The use of the words *benar-benar* as the translation of swearing word *damned* is less accurate. Respondents which gave score 4 explain that contextually, the swearing word *damned* has been presented into words *benar-benar* in TL. On the other hands, respondent which gave score two explains

that the referential meaning of *damned* is different to *benar-benar*. Moreover, she explains that the expressive meaning of target swearing word can not represent the source swearing word. There is no emotive sense described in Target Language.

Example 2:

> "You hang by a slender thread, every **damned** one of you, and the flames of His wrath will consume you unless you repent!"
>
> "Kalian bergantung pada seutas benang yang rapuh, dan bara kemurkaan-Nya akan menghanguskan kalian kecuali kalian bertobat!"

> 11/SIM/48/SAC/61

According to respondents, *damned* which is omitted in TL is less accurate. It can be seen in table that two respondents gave score 4 and one respondent gave score 1. The total mean of this datum is 3.00. Respondent A and C explain that the decision of omitting *damned* is exact. They explain that the decision of omitting *damned* is accurate. Contextually, this swearing word is uttered by minister not to be used to swear except to show his care to the audience. Meanwhile respondent B gives another opinion. She proposes that the omission of swearing word *damned* is very inaccurate. The reader can not feel the emotive effect of swearing word in TL.

Example 3:

> "We're gonna have a **hell** of a picture here."
>
> "Kita akan punya film yang **luar biasa**."

> 50/SIM/238/SAC/278

Two respondents affirm that the translation of swearing word *hell* into *luar biasa* is accurate. The context of this sentence is -After finished making the movie, Terraglio, the director said to Alan that they will have a great picture.

Looking at the context of the sentence, it is clear that the swearing word *hell* is used to explain that the picture is great. On the contrary, the second respondent clarifies that it is less accurate datum since *hell* has different referential meaning to *luar biasa*. She describes that *hell* which means *neraka* is not accurately translated into *luar biasa*. Besides, the expression of words *luar biasa* is not as strong as *hell*. *Luar biasa* has less expressive meaning than *hell*.

Example 4:

"I don't give a **damn** whether they're fun or not," Toby shouted in the phone.

"Aku tak **peduli** apakah itu menyenangkan atau tidak,"Toby berteriak di telepon.

32/SIM/149/SAC/178

Two respondents gave score 4 for this translation. But, the rest gave 1. The mean of this datum is 3.00. It means that the translation is less accurate. Respondent who gave score 1 explains that the referential meaning of *peduli* is different to *damn*. Moreover, the reader feels that target text is less expressive. There is no emotive effect like source text that expresses anger.

c. Classification A3

This classification covers all data which are inaccurate. The data belong to this classification are the data which scores between 1.60 and 2.50. Below is the datum belongs to this classification:

Example 1:

"The **goddamned** dinner is tonight!" (Sim.184)

"Jamuan **sialan** ini akan diadakan malam ini!"(Sac.218)

<div style="text-align: right;">38/SIM/184/SAC/218</div>

The above sentence is included in classification A3. In this case, it is inaccurate datum since two respondents gave score 1 and one respondent gave 4. Two respondents explain that *goddamned* is very inaccurate translated into *sialan*. This utterance contextually shows that the swearing word *goddamned* is aimed to express the worries and not to show anger. There is no need to state explicitly in TL. This translation makes the awkwardness in meaning and provides the wrong interpretation. The rest of respondent states that the translation is accurate since it express the annoyance of SL.

d. Classification A4

This classification covers all data which is very inaccurate. It includes the data scores between 1.00 and 1.50.

Here some data which belong to this classification:

Example 1:

"Why can't the writers ever give me some character, **for Christ's sake**?"

"Mengapa para penulis ini tidak bisa memberikan watak pada peranku?"

<div style="text-align: right;">42/SIM/206/SAC/243</div>

All respondents come to decision to give the lowest score for this datum. The mean of this datum is 1. It is obvious that this translation is very inaccurate.

The translator prefers to delete swearing word *for Christ's sake* in target language. As a result, target reader cannot get the emotive effect stated in source text. According to respondents, the translation will be more accurate if this swearing word is translated into *Demi Tuhan* or *Ya Tuhan*

Example 2:

"There go all the jokes. **Shit**!"

"Hilang sudah semua lelucon tentang golf, **shit!**"

20/SIM/97/SAC/119

This datum represents the data which are very inaccurate. It is clear that the swearing word *shit* is not translated into TL and just taken from SL. Furthermore, *shit* is uncommon to be used as swearing word in TL. Respondents suggest translating it into *sial*.

Example 3:

"An eighter from Decatur, you **son of a bitch**!"

(no translation)

04/SIM/38

The example above shows the datum which is very inaccurate. The swearing words *son of a bitch* is deleted in Target Language. All respondents gave score 1 for this translation. It is clear that the deletion creates target reader difficult to understand the meaning intended in Source text. Besides, the reader cannot catch the emotive meaning of swearing word. Looking at the context, two respondents suggest that this swearing word should be translated into *bangsat* or *kepara*t.

C. DISCUSSION

This part is aimed to describe the result of the data analysis. The analysis is divided into two sections, which are analysis the strategies of translation used and scaling the accuracy level of swearing word's translation in *A Stranger in the Mirror*.

1. Strategies in translating swearing word

The researcher analyses the way to translate English swearing words into Indonesian in *A Stranger in the Mirror* by Sidney Sheldon and its Indonesian version, *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin*, translated by Hidayat Saleh. The researcher adopts the strategies of translation proposed by Mona Baker in the book *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* (1992). However, the researcher makes some modifications based on the characteristics of the data.

In the analysis, the researcher finds that the translator applies more than four strategies in translating swearing word from English into Indonesian. There are seven strategies of translation used by translator in translating swearing word in *A Stranger in the Mirror*. Based on the observation, the number of strategy in translating swearing word is as shown in the following list:

Table 9

The strategies in translating swearing word

Translation strategies	Amount of data	Total
Using SW of similar expressive meaning and form	1	1.6%
Using SW of similar expressive	22	34.9%

meaning but dissimilar form		
Using SW of less expressive meaning	2	3.17%
Using neutral word	10	15.8%
Translation by omission	20	31.7%
Translation by loan-swearing word	1	1.6%
Using interjection	7	11.1%
Total	63	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the translator dominantly translates English swearing word in *A Stranger in the Mirror* by using swearing words of similar expressive meaning but dissimilar form. When there is an Indonesian swearing word that has been known in the culture context has similar expressive meaning with the English swearing word that is going to be translated, the translator uses that Indonesian swearing word to replace the English swearing word. Although English and Indonesian come from different cultures, sometimes there is an equivalence of English swearing word in Indonesian. The concept of swearing word that is indecent and inappropriate in polite contexts exists in most languages and culture (www.andrewgray.com/essay/swearing.htm). Nowadays, some of Indonesian swearing words considered mild rebuke is passed out of common usage especially in novel. However, some of English swearing words are still not translated at all into Indonesian, they can be considered to be fairly rude if they are translated. Looking at the translation in this novel, it is known that the target reader is an adult so they can accept the concept of swearing words

although not all swearing words. Consequently this influences the way translator translates English swearing words into Indonesian.

Another interesting phenomenon found in the analysis is that the translator often employs the strategies of translating swearing words by omission. This strategy of translation is positioning on the second place. It may due to some reason that the translator does not find the equivalence of English swearing words in Indonesian. Besides, there is still some English swearing words that is still too vulgar and rude to be uttered in Indonesian. It is inappropriate to use swearing words in Indonesian in the given contexts, so that the translator decides to delete these swearing words. The third place is strategy using neutral words. Then the forth is translation using interjection. Besides, translator also uses the strategy of using SW of less expressive meaning, using loan-swearing words and the last is using SW of similar expressive meaning and form.

2. Accuracy of translation

The accuracy level of translation is determined by using questionnaire. From the score given by respondent, the researcher found that the average score is 3.29. Based on the accuracy scale, which is used in this research, the mean 3.29 can be interpreted as: the accuracy of the translation of swearing words in the novel *A Stranger in the Mirror* is less accurate.

The result of accuracy level is as follows:

1. data which are accurate (A1)

There are 24 data (38.1%) belongs to this classification. The respondents come to decision to give the top score for the datum since that swearing words are

translated into the similar referential and expressive meaning. It means that the meaning of swearing word is translated according to the context. In addition, target reader can get the same emotive effect like that of source text. Thus, target reader is easy to understand the intended meaning.

2. data which are less accurate (A2)

According to respondents, there are 35 data (55.5%) belong to this classification. The data under this classification is the data scored between 2.51 and 3.50. The criterion of this classification is whenever the translation conveys the different referential meaning but expresses the same idea.

3. data which are inaccurate (A3)

There is 1 datum (1.6%) belongs to this classification which is datum 38. The data the data are scored between 1.51 and 2.50. The criterion datum included this classification is whenever the translation conveys different referential meaning and expressive meaning of the Source Text.

4. data which are very inaccurate (A4)

There are 3 data (4.8 % of total data) in this classification, which are scored between 1.00-1.50. They are data 04, 20 and 42. It belongs to very inaccurate data since the swearing word is not translated at all into Target Language.

The accuracy is one of the factors which determine the quality of translation. In translating a text, a translator should transfer the message of the text from the Source Language to Target Language. The way the translator translates ST into TT influences the accuracy of the translation. From the data analysis, it shows that most of data using first and second strategy: *swearing words of similar expressive meaning and form* and *swearing words of similar*

expressive meaning but different form, belong to an accurate data. Meanwhile the data use strategies of translation by omission, some of them are included in very inaccurate data. On the other hand, there are some of data which are translated using strategy of translation by omission is an accurate data. According to the respondents, swearing words are associated with the culture. Some of the swearing words which are deleted in TL are still acceptable. There is no need to emerge them into TL because of the cultural differences between two languages (the source and the target one). In Indonesia, some of swearing words are still not acceptable and considered as taboo, though in some cases they are now used freely on written text especially novel. That is why the translator changes them into non-swearing words or even deletes them in order to make the dialogue acceptable.

From the result above, it is shown that the result of questionnaires administered to three respondents suggest that the translation of swearing words in *A Stranger in the Mirror* is less accurate. The most dominant translation is whenever the translation conveys the different referential meaning but expresses the similar expressive meaning. In translating swearing words, the translator should convey the expressive meaning from the SL into the TL correctly. It means that target readers must feel the same emotive effect like those in source text. It is then clear that the important thing in translating swearing words is transferring the expressive meaning correctly from the SL into the TL. No matter how the translator translated referential meaning, it should convey the entire expressive meaning of the source text clearly. The referential meaning of swearing words is sometimes translated differently from SL into TL since the cultural background of

SL and TL are extremely different. Swearing words are associated with the cultures. Further, Andersson and Trudgill emphasize that "swearing words refer to something that are taboo and/or stigmatized in the culture" (1990:14). For example in Norwegia, *devil* is highly taboo and it is equivalent to *Fuck* in English (Bryson, 1991:210). Moreover, the difference in cultures makes the different association in considering a thing. In Indonesian, to be called a dog is the worst possible taunt. However in French, it is a grave insult to call someone a cow (Bryson, 1991:210). From the result above, the translation of swearing words in *A Stranger in the M*irror into *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin* is already good. The translator conveys the expressive meaning from the SL into the TL clearly. The translation evokes the same response as the source text attempted to evoke.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusions of the analysis. The conclusions are taken by referring to the problem statement stated in chapter 1. This research is intended to know the strategies in translating swearing words in *A Stranger in the Mirror*. Besides, this research is also aimed at identifying the accuracy of swearing word's translation in *A Stranger in the Mirror* into *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin* .

1. From the results of the analysis, it is revealed that there are seven strategies employed by the translator in translating English swearing words, namely:

    a. Swearing words of similar expressive meaning and form covers one datum or 1.6 %.

    b. Swearing words of similar expressive meaning but dissimilar form covers 22 data or 34.9%.

    c. Translation by using swearing words of less expressive meaning covers 2 data or 3.17 %.

    d. Translation by using neutral words covers 10 data or 15.8 %.

    e. Translation by omission covers 20 data or 31.7 %.

    f. Translation by using loan-swearing word covers 1 datum or 1.6%

    g. Translation by using interjection covers 7 data or 11.1 %.

    The above results show that the translator tends to translate the English swearing words by using swearing words of similar expressive meaning and

form. It is indicated by the biggest number of English swearing words (22 data or 34.9%) which are translated by this kind of strategy.

2. In terms of translation accuracy, the high degree of accuracy cannot be achieved since 55.5% of them are less accurate according to respondents. The score mean of all data given by respondents is 3.33. It suggests that there are many translation of swearing words in the novel of A *Stranger in the Mirror* into *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin* convey the different referential meaning but express the same expressive meaning. In translating swearing words, the translator should convey the expressive meaning from the SL into the TL correctly. The result of the translation of swearing words in *A Stranger in the M*irror into *Sosok Asing dalam Cermin* is already good. The translator conveys the expressive meaning from the SL into the TL clearly. The referential meaning of swearing words is sometimes conveyed differently from SL into TL since the cultural background of SL and TL are extremely different. Swearing words are associated with the cultures. The difference in cultures makes the different association in considering a thing.

B. Suggestion

After drawing conclusion from the analysis data and discussion, the researcher gives some suggestion to:

1. The Translator

    In doing a translation, especially the translation of English swearing words into Indonesian, a translator should be able to produce a translation which can be understood easily by the target readers. The translator should pay

attention to the closest equivalence of swearing words since each country has its own language and culture. It is best for him to choose the words carefully in order to avoid misinterpretation. Besides that, It is suggested that the translator should try various kinds of text (such as script of movie, tales, etc). It may give them the opportunities to recognize how strategies in translating swearing words are used. The practice will improve the translator skill in setting effective translation strategies.

2. Next Research

This research only focuses on translating swearing words from English into Indonesian. It is suggested that the next researchers should conduct a variety of research in the translation of swearing words (such as the translation of swearing words in Indonesian into English, the translation swearing words in movie script, etc). Besides, the researcher suggests other researchers to improve this research based on the other scopes of study such as sociolinguistics or pragmatics. A further research is required to evaluate the translation quality in order to develop the translation studies.

a. It means that the swearing words are translated by using the same expressive meaning as that of the source language swearing word and, in addition consists of equivalent lexical item.

This is the most common strategy of translation used by translator in this novel

b. It is suitable strategy used by translator in translating English swearing words when there is no equivalent word in Indonesian. By this kind of strategy, the result of the translation will be understood by target reader easily.

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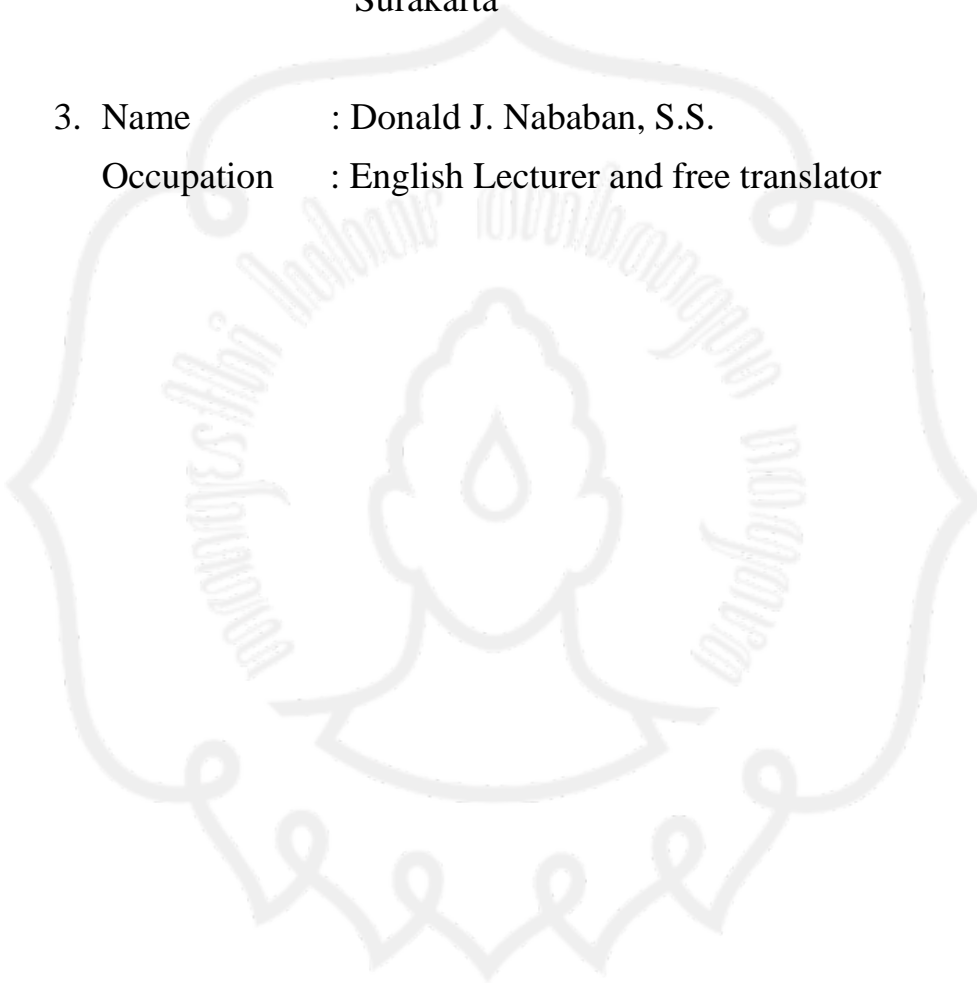
APPENDICES

Category A: using swearing word of similar expressive meaning and form

Mrs Czinski came to the revival meeting with Josephine. They heard the minister thundered

1. "Are you guilty of trafficking with Satan? Then you shall burn eternally in Hell, **damned for ever**, because Lucifer is coming to get you!"

    "Apakah kalian telah bersekutu dengan setan? Bila demikian kalian akan terbakar selamanya dalam neraka, **terkutuk selamanya**, sebab Lucifer akan datang mengambil kalian!"

    12/SIM/54/SAC/69

Category B: using swearing word of similar expressive meaning but

      dissimilar form

This conversation occurs in the principal's office. Eileen's father got angry to Toby because he made Eileen pregnant. The principal asked Toby whether he is father of her child. Eileen's father angrily said

1. "Answer him you little **son of a bitch**!" Eileen's father bellowed.

    "Jawab**, bangsat**!" ayah Eileen menggeram.

    01/SIM/23/SAC/34

At Knee High, when showtime came and the comic had not appeared, the owner of the club began to rage and curse.

2. "That **bastard**'s through this time, you hear? I won't have him near my club again."

    "**Bangsat** itu kupecat, kalian dengar? Jangan sampai ia kutemukan di dekat kelab ini lagi."

    05/SIM/39/SAC/51

When the owner of the club said to Toby how old he is, he answered twenty-two. Then the owner got shock.

3. "**Horseshit**. All right. Get out of there. And if you lay an egg, you won't live to see twenty- two."

"**Sialan**. Baiklah. Pergilah ke sana. Dan bila kau cuma besar mulut, kau tak akan hidup sampai umur dua puluh dua."

<div align="right">08/SIM/39/SAC/52</div>

Dallas Burke was finished forever as a picture maker. He had not saved a cent. He had been offered a room in the Motion Picture Relief Home, but he had indignantly turned it down

4. "I don't want your **fucking** charity!"he had shouted.

"Aku tidak ingin sedekah kalian **yang bau**!"bentaknya ketika itu.

<div align="right">13/SIM/66/SAC/84</div>

5. "I'am a giant, you **pygmy sons of bitches**!"

"Aku adalah raksasa, kalian adalah **bangsat-bangsat kerdil**!"

<div align="right">14/SIM/66/SAC/84</div>

In Polo Lounge, Mell Foss told Sam Winter that his actor-Jack Nolan-has been embarrassed in Peek Magazine

6. "**The dumb son of a bitch** put on his prettiest lace dress and went out to a party. Someone took pictures."

"**Si bangsat tolol itu** mengenakan gaun renda yang paling bagus dan pergi ke pesta. Seseorang berhasil memotretnya."

<div align="right">15/SIM/69/SAC/87</div>

In Twentieth Century Fox Studios, Toby met O'Hanlon and Rainger. Toby was getting more upset because they began talking as though Toby were not in the room

7. "I don't need you **bastards**! Thanks for the hospitality." He started for the door.

"Aku tak memerlukan kalian**, bajingan**. Terima kasih atas keramah-tamahan kalian." Ia berbalik menuju ke pintu.

<div align="right">19/SIM/96/SAC/118</div>

Rainger asked Toby whether he ever stop thinking what makes one comedian a smash and another one a failure. Then Toby answered material, wanting to flatter them. However, Rainger answered again

8. "**Buffalo shit**. The last new joke was invented by Aristophanes."

"**Gombal**. Lelucon yang paling baru adalah yang dulu diciptakan oleh Aristophanes."

<div align="right">22/SIM/98/SAC/120</div>

In the Limousine, the man in front of seat chuckled and said admiring to Caruso.

9. "I sure gotta hand it to you, boss. The **poor bastard** never knew what hit him.

"Anda betul-betul hebat, Bos. **Bangsat malang** itu takkan pernah tahu apa yang menimpanya."

<div align="right">26/SIM/127/SAC/15</div>

Sam was preparing to leave for lunch when Lucille hurried in and said that they just caught someone setting fire in the prop department. They were bringing him over here. Sam had still not gotten over his shock. Then He asked Dallas Burke, the suspected. Then he answered

10. "Because I didn't want your **fucking** charity,"Dallas Burke said.

"Sebab aku tak sudi menerima dermamu **yang busuk**," kata Dallas Burke.

<div align="right">34/SIM/157/SAC/188</div>

Sam was preparing to leave for lunch when Lucille hurried in and said that they just caught someone setting fire in the prop department. They were bringing him over here. Sam had still not gotten over his shock. Then He asked Dallas Burke, the suspected. Dallas Burke answered Sam angrily

11.   "You're making me die failure, **you prick**, and I'll never forgive you for that."

"Kau membuatku mati sebagai pecundang**, bajingan**, dan aku tak akan pernah melupakan semua ini."

<div align="right">36/SIM/158/SAC/188</div>

David was very drunk. There was a rage in him, a savage fury that propelled the word out of him like small explosion. He said to Josephine angrily

12.   "You're free to do exactly as you please. But as long as you go out with me, I expect you not to kiss any **goddamned** Mexicans. Y'understand?"

"Kau bebas melakukan segala yang kau inginkan. Tapi selama kau berkencan denganku, kuharap kau tak mencium **bajingan** meksiko mana pun.Mengerti?"

<div align="right">37/SIM/171/SAC/204</div>

The Washington Press Club was giving its annual dinner, and the guest of honor was the president. The committee frantically went through a list of possible replacement. The important names were busy. Finally, near the bottom of the list, the name of Toby Temple appeared. Then the chairman of the committee looked around and said doubly that Toby will be the Master of Ceremony. He continued stating

13.   "The **goddamned** dinner is tonight!"

"Jamuan **sialan** ini akan diadakan malam ini!"

<div align="right">38/SIM/184/SAC/218</div>

Clifton Lawrence and Sam Winters were in the stream room in the gymnasium at Pan Pacific Studios. Sam said to Clifton that he might even throw in a picture deal. He just bought a comedy called The Kid Goes West. Sam thought that Toby would be perfect on it. Clifton Lawrence frowned and said

14. "**Shit!** I wish I'd known about the earlier, Sam. I've made a deal at MGM."

     "**Sial**! Kalau saja aku tahu sebelumnya, Sam. Aku sudah membuat kontrak dengan MGM."

                                                               39/SIM/190/SAC/225

Jill came to The Dunning Agency. She met Miss Dunning and got in conversation. Miss Dunning explained to Jill

15. "The trouble with this **damned** town is that they won't give kids like you a chance."

     "Persoalannya, di kota **sialan** ini mereka tak mau memberi kesempatan kepada anak-anak semacam kau"

                                                               40/SIM/198/SAC/234

The director said angrily because Jill could not act well

16. "Cut!Cut!Cut! **Goddamned it**, the idiot's got one line, and she can't ever remember it.Where did you find her-in the Yellow Pages?"

     "Cut! Cut! Cut! **Sialan**, si tolol ini Cuma punya satu baris untuk diucapkan, dan tak bisa mengingatnya. Dari mana kau dapat dia…dari Halaman Kuning?"

                                                               44/SIM/208/SAC/246

Toby said to the regulars that he got a job in a picture. The man looked at Toby and said

17. "**Hell**, don't I get two weeks' notice?"

     "**Sialan**, apakah aku tidak mendapatkan pemberitahuan dua minggu sebelumnya?"

47/SIM/221/SAC/259

Everyone in the room was shock by Toby's statement. After the meeting, one of the writer said to O'Hanlon

18. "That's the coldest **son of a bitch** in the world. If you were on fire, he'd sell you water."

"Dia **bajingan** paling dingin di dunia. Bila kau kebakaran, ia akan menjual air kepadamu."

48/SIM/221/SAC/260

Fred Keppler looked around the bare room. He did not see a couch that he searched. However, he said angrily

19. "**Shit**! They used to have a little couch in here."

"**Sialan**! Dulu ada bangku di sini."

51/SIM/240/SAC/281

At dinner, Jill sat at Toby's right. She listened to various conversations. There are studio heads, important producers, directors and stars. One of them stated

20. "…the problem with budgeting a picture at two is that by the time you have an answer print, the cost of inflation plus the **goddamned** unions has pushed it up to three or four."

"…Sulit mematok anggaran sebesar dua, sebab sewaktu kau menerima jawaban hitam di atas putih, inflasi ditambah serikat buruh **sialan** itu akan melambungkan sampai tiga atau empat."

55/SIM/266/SAC/311

In the morning, Jill worked to teach Toby to speak again. She would force him to say "ooooh". Toby could not do that. It made her angry

21. "No, **goddamn you**! You're going to speak!Now, say it- Oooooooh!"

"Tidak, **keparat!** Kau akan bicara! Sekarang katakan… Ooooooh!"

59/SIM/310/SAC/360

Toby and Jill were watching a young comedian on television. Toby snorted that he was a rotten. Then Toby said

22. "**Damn it**, I wish I could get back on the air."

"**Sialan**, aku sungguh ingin bisa mengudara lagi.

61/SIM/320/SAC/371

Classification C: using swearing word of less expressive meaning

Tessy confessed to Sam that she is nervous. She thinks that she is ugly and all the Studios tell her that they can make her look beautiful. Then Sam said to Tessy that all of their friend's statement is lie.

1. "It is a load of **horseshit**," Sam said.

"Memang **omong kosong**," kata Sam.

29/SIM/137/SAC/165

In the Universal Studios, Rod Hanson, the star said angrily to the director

2. "I have a German shepherd that can fart better dialogue than this **shit**"

"Aku punya anjing herder yang bisa mengentutkan dialog lebih bagus dari **sampah** ini**.**"

41/SIM/206/SAC/243

Classification D: translation by neutral word

Sam Winter told Bill that he had just set Jack Nolan for the lead in Laredo- his big Western feature for next year. Bill did not believe this and asked Sam whether he is serious or not. Moreover, he answered

1. "You're **damn** right I am. It's three million dollar picture."

"**Sangat** serius. Film ini nilainya tiga juta dolar."

16/SIM/71/SAC/89

Bill was still confused about Sam's decision. There was hesitation in Bill Hunt's voice

2 "Very much. It's a **damned** good show. But the sponsors-"

"Suka sekali. **Benar-benar** tontonan yang bagus. Tapi para sponsor…"

17/SIM/71/SAC/89

O'Hanlon explained to Toby about business in comedy

3. "It's a **goddamned** hard work being funny, whether you're a comic or a comedian."

"**Benar-benar** diperlukan kerja keras agar bisa lucu, baik sebagai pelawak komik atau pelawak komedi."

21/SIM/98/SAC/119

O'Hanlon explained to Toby that he must create a character of his own. He has a lovable face. There is naïve sweetness about him. If he packaged it right, it could be a worth of fortune.

4. "To say nothing of a **fucking** fortune," Rainger chimmed in.

"Keberuntungan **besar**," Rainger membenarkan.

23/SIM/99/SAC/121

Toby was on the telephone, talking to Clifton Lawrence. He wanted Clifton to get him on Christmas tour in Seoul. Then Clifton explained that those tours are not fun. However, Toby shouted angrily.

5. "I don't give a **damn** whether they're fun or not," Toby shouted in the phone.

"Aku tak **peduli** apakah itu menyenangkan atau tidak,"Toby berteriak di telepon.

32/SIM/149/SAC/178

Clifton Lawrence sat on Toby's couch. They were in serious conversation. Toby wanted Clifton to handle just him.

6.   "It's like a group of **fuck**, Cliff. Somebody always gets left with a hard on."

    "Ini seperti berebut **makan**, Cliff. Seseorang pasti akan tetap lapar."

                                         46/SIM/216/SAC/255

After finished making the movie, Terraglio, the director said to Alan

7.   "We're gonna have a **hell** of a picture here."

    "Kita akan punya film yang **luar biasa**."

                                         50/SIM/238/SAC/278

At three a clock in the morning, Eddie was waken up by the telephone at his bedside. A voice asked what he found out. Then Eddie answered in curiosity

8.   "Who the **hell**-?" He suddenly realized who was at the other end of the telephone.

    "Siapa **gerangan**…" Ia tiba-tiba sadar siapa yang tengah bicara di ujung lain.

                                         52/SIM/260/SAC/304

Toby said to Clifton about Jill Castle. Then Clifton said what the problem is. Moreover, Toby answered

9.   "I'll be **goddamned** if I know,"Toby admitted.

    "Aku akan **bersyukur** kalau aku tahu,"Toby mengakui.

                                         54/SIM/262/SAC/307

Sam arrived in Jill's house to see Toby. Sam Winter felt shock and surprised looking at Toby. He thought Toby could not recover from his stroke. In fact, Toby came with new performance and looked younger

10.   "I honesly can't get over it. **Damn it**, the whole town was making funeral arrangements."

"Terus terang aku tak bisa mengerti. **Luar biasa**, kau kelihatan lebih muda. Seluruh kota sudah mengatur persiapan pemakaman."

60/SIM/319/SAC/369

Classification E: translation by omission

Jeri had taken the club comic to an apartment on Diversey Avenue. When Jeri slipped away, the comic was rolling the dice, screaming like maniac

1. "An eighter from Decatur, you **son of a bitch**!"
    (no translation)

04/SIM/38

Meri said to the owner to try him. Meri added said to the owner what he could lose. The owner said

2. "My **fuckin'** customers!"
    "Tamuku bisa kabur!"

07/SIM/39/SAC/51

Toby was playing a five-a-day act at Dewey Theater. During the second show, when Toby induced the flying Kanazawas-a family of Japanese acrobats, the audience began to hiss them

3. "What the **hell'**s the matter with them out there?" he asked.
    "Ada apa dengan penonton kita kali ini? Ia bertanya.

09/SIM/47/SAC/60

Mrs Czinski came to the revival meeting with Josephine. They heard the minister thundered

4. "You hang by a slender thread, every **damned** one of you, and the flames of His wrath will consume you unless you repent!"
    "Kalian bergantung pada seutas benang yang rapuh, dan bara kemurkaan-Nya akan menghanguskan kalian kecuali kalian bertobat!"

11/SIM/48/SAC/61

When Toby finished the show, he and Clifton Lawrence went to the hotel's all night coffee shop. Toby is enthusiasm told to Clifton that he saw all celebrity out there.

5. "When they came back to my dressing room, I **damn** near died."

"Aku hampir saja mati, sewaktu mereka masuk ke kamar gantiku."

24/SIM/112/SAC/136

In the bedroom, Toby told to Millie that he loves her much. Then Millie asked whether he really loves her.

6. "**Damned** right I do."

"Tentu saja."

25/SIM/127/SAC/153

Roger Tapp was calling Sam from Tahiti. Roger Tapp was the producer of "My Man Friday", the television series being shot in Tahiti, starring Tony Fletcher. Sam asked what the problem is. Then he answered

7. "You won't **fucking** believe this, Sam."

"Kau takkan percaya, Sam"

27/SIM/131/SAC/158

Sam said angrily to Roger Tapp because of the information that he told to him

8. Hear this you stupid **cock-succer**…"

"Dengar ini, goblok…"

28/SIM/132/SAC/159

Sam felt his temper rising when Barry talked to him that Tessy is not happy with his new movie.

9. "What the **hell** does she want?"

"Jadi apa maunya?"

30/SIM/139/SAC/167

Sam felt angry to Tessy. She wanted to continue starring the movie if Sam replaced the producer and choose Barbara Carter as new producer

10. "Well, I'm not about to put a **goddamned** female costume designer in charge of a four-million-dollar picture."

"Aku tak sudi memakai perempuan perancang kostum untuk menangani film seharga empat juta dolar."

31/SIM/141/SAC/169

Dallas burke answered Sam angrily

11. "Why didn't you give me a picture to direct instead of trying to pay me off by pretending to buy a bunch of **fucking** stolen fairy tales?"

"Kenapa tak kauberikan sebuah film untuk kusutradarai, bukannya menyogokku dengan pura-pura membeli setumpuk dongeng curian."

35/SIM/158/SAC/188

In the Universal Studios, Rod Hanson, the star said angrily to the director

12. "Why can't the writers ever give me some character, **for Christ's sake**?"

"Mengapa para penulis ini tidak bisa memberikan watak pada peranku?"

42/SIM/206/SAC/243

In the studio, unbelievingly Jill listened to the sound of the bell. She looked frantically towards the director, wanting to ask him how he would like her to interpret the scene. Then a voice called a word action. They were all looking at Jill expectantly. After a while, the director yelled

13. "Jesus Christ! Nurse! This isn't a morgue-it's a hospital. Feel the **goddamned** pulse before he dies of old age!"

"Astaga! Perawat! Ini bukan kamar mayat… ini rumah sakit. Ukur nadinya sebelum ia mati tua!"

43/SIM/208/SAC/245

14. "When he asks you the **fucking** questions answer it. Okay?"

"Waktu dia bertanya, jawablah. Oke?"

45/SIM/209/SAC/246

In the location of making a movie, one of the crew asked whether the director wants him to change the sheets. Then the director said

15. "What the **fuck** do you think we are,MGM?"

"Kau pikir kita apa, MGM?"

49/SIM/236/SAC /276

Eddie suddenly realized that the voice was Toby. He said hastily that she got a clean bill of health. Then Toby stated angrily

16. "I didn't ask you for her **fucking** medical certificate," Toby snapped.

"Aku tidak menyuruhmu memeriksa sertifikat kesehatannya," bentak Toby.

53/SIM/260/SAC/304

Toby told Clifton that Jill does not even let him in the door. He just got a kiss on his cheek and he was on his way home. Then Toby intensified

17. "Now what the **hell** kind of night out on the town is that for Charlie-superstar?"

"Jadi malam minggu apa itu untuk seorang mahabintang?"

56/SIM/272/SAC/317

Toby and Jill were at their house in Palm Springs. They were in a conversation about Cliff. Jill said that she feel sorry for Cliff. Then Toby answered

18. "That's **the goddamned** trouble with you, sweetheart."

"Itulah masalahmu, sweetheart."

57/SIM/297/SAC/344

Toby was making a movie for MGM and had grueling schedule. He came home late one night, exhausted, to find his evening clothes laid out for him. Then he said to Jill

19. "We're not going out again, baby? We haven't been home one night the whole **fucking** year!"

"Kita tidak keluar lagi, kan? Setahun ini tak semalam pun kita tinggal di rumah!

<div align="right">58/SIM/300/SAC/345</div>

David saw her sister on top of the Mexican gardener in the bed and said

20.   "Oh, god, I love you, Juan. Keep **fucking** me. Don't stop!"

Aku mencintaimu, Juan. Teruskan. Jangan berhenti!

<div align="right">63/SIM/381/SAC/436</div>

Classification F: using loan swearing word

O'Hanlon asked Toby whether he could play golf or not. When Toby answered no, he got more upset

1.   "There go all the jokes. **Shit**!"

"Hilang sudah semua lelucon tentang golf, **shit!**"

<div align="right">20/SIM/97/SAC/119</div>

Classification G: translation using interjection

Toby made a phone call into his home. His father answered the phone. When Toby asked where his mom is, father said that her mother got heart attack. Toby did not believe this and got angry

1.   "Tell me she's going to be all right, **goddamn you**!"

"Katakan ia akan sembuh, **demi Tuhan**!"

<div align="right">02/SIM/28/SAC/40</div>

In the Knee High club, toby got some conversation with Meri and Jeri, two strippers. When Toby stood up, Jeri stared at the telltale bulge in his pants. Then she turned to look up at the innocent young face again

2.   "**Jesus Christ**," she said.

"**Astaga**," katanya.

<div align="right">03/SIM/38/SAC/50</div>

Meri said to the owner that he was in luck because there was a new comic sitting at the bar. The owner took one at look at Toby and stated

3. "**For chrissakes**, where's his nanny? He's a baby!"

    "**Astaga**, di mana ibunya? Ia masih bayi!"

                                                                06/SIM/39/SAC/51

Toby asked to stage manager why the audience acts like that. Then the stage manager answered in high intonation

4. "**Jesus,** haven't you heard?"

    "**Astaga**, apakah kau tidak dengar?"

                                                                10/SIM/47/SAC/60

In class of acting, Toby walked up to Karen. He asked her to telephone Clifton Lawrence's secretary and told him to come to show tonight.

5. "**Jesus,** old lady Tanner would have my head. You know she never allows outsiders at the Workshop shows."

    "**Demi Tuhan**, si tua Tanner akan memotong kepalaku. Kau tahu ia tak pernah memperkenankan orang luar hadir dalam pertunjukan kelompok Workshop."

                                                                18/SIM/86/SAC/106

Sam was preparing to leave for lunch when Lucille hurried in and said that they just caught someone setting fire in the prop department. They were bringing him over here. Sam had still not gotten over his shock. Then He asked Dallas Burke, the suspected.

6. "**For God's sake**-why?"

    "**Demi Tuhan**…mengapa?"

                                                                33/SIM/157/SAC/188

Clifton Lawrence was sitting in the back of the room watching the crowd applaud Jill Temple when one of the men said

7.   "She's in that porno flick at the Pussycat Theatre**. Hell**, I thought she was going to suck the guy's liver out of him."

"Ia main dalam film porno yang sedang diputar di Pussycat Theatre. **Aduh**, kupikir ia bisa mengisap keluar hati laki-laki itu."

62/SIM/328/SAC/379