



The Impact of Translation Techniques Toward Translation Quality of Javanese Swear Words in Subtitle Film *Yowis Ben 2*

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Abstract

The aims of this research are to identify translation techniques and translation quality of swear words in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2*. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. This qualitative descriptive research is an embedded-cased study and oriented to translation product. The source data of the research are Javanese swear word in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2*. The data were collected by document analysis and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The result of this research reveal that the translation techniques found in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2* are adaptation, establish equivalence, deletion, neutralization, borrowing, discursive creation and literal translation. Furthermore, the adaptation and establish equivalence techniques contributed positively in accuracy, acceptability and readability aspects. Meanwhile, deletion, neutralization, borrowing, discursive creation and literal translation decreased the translation quality.

Keywords: *Javanese; Swear Words; Translation Techniques; Translation Quality*

Introduction

Translation is the process of transferring messages from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Larson stated (1998) translation is basically to transfer a certain form language into other languages that is from the source language into target language. Furthermore, translation plays a role as a mediator between source language and target language. The person who conveys meaning from source language into target language known as a translator. Translator must have good competence both source language and target language. According to Bell (1991) a translator should meet five distinct conditions, namely having access to source language knowledge, target language knowledge, text type knowledge, subject area knowledge, and contrastive knowledge. In addition, the translator should have linguistic competence between the two languages. Furthermore, translator must be able to translate Javanese swear words into English. This is due to cultural differences between the two languages.

Javanese language has a very unique character. Furthermore, Javanese people have a high understanding of tolerance and politeness. However, it commonly happens to some people who use swear

words as an expression of their language. This sociolinguistic phenomenon between the source language and the target language are very different. The translator plays an important role in translating various swear words from the source language into the target language. In other words, translators are required to have good competence so that the translation can produce a high quality. Moreover, when the translator conveys the meaning from source language to target language, they observe the use of translation techniques. The translation technique itself effect on the translation technique. Molina and Albir (2002) stated there have five characteristic of translation technique 1) they affect the result of the translation, 2) they are classified by comparison with the original, 3) they affect micro-units of text, 4) they are by nature discursive and contextual and 5) they are functional.

The related study about the translation of swear words has been carried out by several previous researchers. Barragán-Jiménez (2016) compared the differences in swear words translation strategies between subtitles and dubbing. His research indicated that there are 355 types of swearing. Furthermore, there are 4 strategies to translate types of swear word namely omission, direct transfer, functional equivalent and softening. Sari (2019) examines swear words in subtitle film *The Wolf of Wall Street*. It was found that there were 35 types of swear words. In addition, there are 3 types of translation strategies namely syntactic strategy, semantic strategy and pragmatic strategy. Gedik (2020) discussed the translation of swear word of a Turkish film into English subtitle. Furthermore, the result of his research shows that the translation of Turkish has a loss meaning and function in English version. However, the previous research has not examined the translation techniques and the translation quality. Meanwhile, this study aims to examine the impact of translation techniques toward translation quality of Javanese swear word on subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2*.

Research Methodology

This research is a descriptive qualitative that aims to describe the linguistic phenomenon in terms of the translation of swear words from Javanese into English. The data source of this research is subtitle film entitled *Yowis Ben 2* (Javanese and English version). Meanwhile, the data is all the swear words found in the subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2*.

The data were collected by content analysis and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The content analysis used to identify the types of swear words, while focus group discussion used to determine the translation techniques and to evaluate the translation quality with raters. In focus group discussion, the questionnaire was distributed to the three raters. The raters were selected based on the criteria. Data were validated by triangulation source and triangulation method.

In addition, to analyse the data of Javanese swear words, the researcher used the theory proposed by Wijana and Rahmadi (2016). Then, to classify the translation techniques used by the translator to translate Javanese swear words used the theory based on Molina & Albir (2002) and Berezowski (1997). Meanwhile, to evaluate the translation quality the researcher used theory composed by Nababan, Nuraini and Sumardiono (2012).

Furthermore, the data were analyzed according to the data analysis method of Spradley's (1980). In domain analysis, the researcher collected all swear words data in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2*. Next, taxonomy analysis the researcher classified all the translation techniques employed by translator and classified score of translation quality that had been collected with raters in focus group discussion. Moreover, the elements of domain and taxonomy analysis were connected together in componential analysis. In this componential analysis step the researcher could analyse the impacts of the translation techniques toward the translation quality. In the final step, the researcher could describe the characteristics pattern among those analyses.

Result and Discussion

Table 3.1 The Correlation of Swear Words, Translation Techniques and Translation Quality

Types of Swearing Words	Types of Translation Techniques	Translation Quality								
		Accuracy			Acceptability			Readability		
		3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
Activity	Deletion	-	-	34	-	-	34	-	-	34
	Neutralization	-	27	-	27	-	-	27	-	-
	Adaptation	26	-	-	26	-	-	26	-	-
	Borrowing	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
	Discursive Creation	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-
	Established Equivalence	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Body Parts	Deletion	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
	Discursive Creation	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Animals	Literal Translation	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
	Adaptation	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Neutralization	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Things	Establish Equivalent	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Condition	Deletion	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
	Establish Equivalent	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Total		34	31	43	62	4	42	63	3	42

Refer to table 3.1 there are 5 types of swear words found in the subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2*. According to theory from Wijana and Rahmadi (2016) there classify the categories of swear words into eight categories namely activity, animals, body part, condition, friendship, ghost, profession and things. Furthermore, the types of swearing words found in this research are five categories namely activity, body parts, animals, things and condition. Moreover, from the table 3.1 it can be seen that there are 7 category of translation techniques used by translator in translating Javanese swear word in the subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2* namely deletion, neutralization, adaptation, borrowing, discursive creation, establish equivalence and literal translation. According to Nababan et al (2012) there are three aspect of translation quality namely accurate, acceptable and readable. For each aspect before there is a score to give rate for the quality of translation. Furthermore, few translation techniques applied by translator caused the translation of Javanese swear words to be accuracy, acceptability and readability. Meanwhile, the translation techniques it is also found that there are few of them are less accurate, inaccurate, less acceptable, unacceptable, less readable and unreadable.

Deletion

According to Molina and Albir (2002) deletion technique is a part of reduction. Furthermore, the deletion technique used when translator want to removes or deletes a phrase or word from source text and completely remove the phrase or word in the target text. Somehow, deletion technique has negative impact to the quality of translation both in accuracy, acceptability and readability. Here is the example of deletion techniques in the subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2*.

SL: “*Trouble ndasmu! Gak titik iku!*”

TL: “What! This is not little!”

From the example of deletion technique above, the translator is totally deleted Javanese swear words from source language to target language. The translator does not translate the word “*ndasmu*” in the target language. Consequently, the translation of swear word is inaccurate, unacceptable and unreadable. In addition, this technique become the most dominant used by translator in translating Javanese swear words in the subtitle film of *Yowis Ben 2*.

Neutralization

Berezowki (1997) stated that neutralization technique used by the translator to translate utterances containing dialect characteristics of the source language with dialectal utterances commonly used in the target language. Furthermore, neutralization technique has positive impact to the quality of translation especially in readability. Meanwhile, when this technique applied to translated Javanese swear words has an impact in less accurate and less acceptable translation. The use of the neutralization techniques presented in the instance below.

SL: “*Bay, ojo mbelani arek-arek iki **cok** jancok!*”

TL: “Bay, don’t stand for them **bro**, damn you!”

From the instance above it can be seen that word ‘cok’ translated into ‘bro’ in target language. The word ‘cok’ has a unique characteristic dialect in source language therefore it is translated into ‘bro’ in the target language. Furthermore, the word ‘bro’ itself is a characteristic of dialect in target language. In addition, neutralization technique has the second frequency after deletion technique.

Adaptation

According to Molina and Albir (2002) adaptation technique used by translator to replace the source language cultural element which familiar in target language. In addition, adaptation used when the translator wants to maintain cultural element of Javanese swear word in target language. The example of adaption that implemented in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2* is presented below.

SL: “***Jancuk***”

TL: “**Damn it!**”.

It can be seen from the instance above that the translator use adaptation technique. In addition, the translator conveys the word ‘jancuk’ into ‘damn it. Furthermore, this technique has a high-quality impact in accurate, acceptability and readability aspects.

Borrowing

Based on Molina and Albir (2002) borrowing techniques used by translator to borrow words or expression from source language to target language. In addition, it can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in target language). The instance of borrowing technique of Javanese swear word in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2* is presented below.

SL: “*Bayu **jancuk**.*”

TL: “Bayu **jancuk**.”

From the data above, it can be seen that the word ‘jancuk’ translated into ‘jancuk’ in target language. Moreover, the technique used by the translator it can be said a pure borrowing technique. The translator does not change the word from source language to target language. Furthermore, this technique has a positive impact in accuracy term. However, this technique has a negative impact on acceptability and readability terms.

Discursive Creation

Discursive creation technique used by translator when translated source language totally translated the text out of from the context to target language. The instance of discursive creation techniques applied in this subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2* presented below.

SL: “*Jejere kauman gundulmu!*”

TL: “Along Kauman street, **you wish!**”

From the data above it can be seen that the translator translated the word ‘gundulmu’ into ‘you wish’. Furthermore, the translation of swear word above use discursive creation technique. The translation is totally out from the context. However, when the discursive creation technique implemented in translating swear word, it has a positive impact on the acceptability and readability aspects. However, the discursive creation technique has a negative impact on accuracy terms.

Established Equivalence

Based on Molina and Albir (2002) established equivalence technique use to translated a term or expression that recognize in target language (by dictionaries or language in use). The example of establish equivalence implied in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2* is presented below:

SL: “*Kontrak opo-opoan seh iki? Kontrak tai!*”

TL: “What kind of contract is this? **Shit** contract!”

The word ‘tai’ from source text is translated as ‘shit’ in target text. The term ‘shit’ is a swear word terms commonly used in target language. Moreover, establish equivalence technique has positive impact to the translation quality both in accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Literal Translation

The last one is literal translation. Literal translation technique used when the translator wants to translated word by word from source language to target language. The example of literal translation technique in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2* is

SL: “*Wedus.*”

TL: “**Goat.**”

From the data above translator uses literal translation techniques to translated Javanese swear word. It can be seen when the translator conveys the word ‘wedus’ into ‘goat’. In addition, the use of word ‘goat’ itself is not recognize as a swear word in target language. Furthermore, literal translation has negative impact in translation quality that are less accurate, less acceptable and less readable.

Conclusion

In this research, the researcher found 7 translation techniques used by the translator when translating swearing words from Javanese to Indonesian in subtitle film *Yowis Ben 2*. They are deletion, neutralization, adaptation, borrowing, discursive creation, establish equivalence and literal translation. Deletion is the translation technique which mostly used by the translator. Furthermore, the translation technique gives an impact for the translation quality. From 108 data that identified as swearing words 34 data are accurate, 31 data less accurate and 43 data inaccurate. Meanwhile, 62 data are acceptable, 4 data

are less acceptable and 42 data are unacceptable. Moreover 63 data are readable, 3 data are less readable and 42 data are unreadable.

The translation techniques that produce accurate translation are adaptation, borrowing, establish equivalence and adaption. Furthermore, the less accurate translation of swear words Javanese are neutralization and literal translation. Otherwise, the deletion and discursive creation cause inaccurate translation. Moreover, the translation techniques that produce acceptability are neutralization, adaptation, discursive creation and establish equivalence. Meanwhile, literal translation and neutralization causes less acceptable translation. Besides that, neutralization, adaptation, discursive creation and establish equivalence produce readable translation. Furthermore, the literal translation causes the less readable translation. Two translation techniques that produce unacceptable and unreadable of Javanese translation swear word are deletion and borrowing.

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