



TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF SWEAR WORDS FOUND IN COLLEEN HOOVER'S NOVEL ENTITLED *IT ENDS WITH US*

Nurul Assyifa Putri¹, Havid Ardi²

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: nurulsyifa2806@gmail.com

Abstract

This research analyzed the types of swear words and the translation techniques of swear words that found in a translated novel by Colleen Hoover entitled *It Ends With Us* into Bahasa Indonesia. This research used descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. The researcher used the theory by Anderson (1992) to analyze types of swear words and the theory by Molina & Albir (2000) to analyze translation techniques of swear words. The researcher found all types of swear words such as expletive swearing, abusive swearing, humorous swearing and auxiliary swearing, the most type that found is expletive swearing. Then the researcher also found nine types of translation techniques of swear words such as adaptation, compensation, amplification, established equivalent, literal translation, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, transposition and modulation and the most technique that found is established equivalent.

Key words: swear words, translation.

A. INTRODUCTION

Novel is a long written essay that tells a bunch stories about someone's life with the people around them while emphasizing the actor's character and nature. At this time, there are many English novel that have been translated into Indonesian, sometimes there are some shortcomings in translating English into Indonesian that are not precise and make the sentences interpreted ambiguous so that the contents of the novel are not conveyed to the reader.

Translation is an activity to change or interpret one language into another language. A translator need to be proficient in all translation procedures; this might relate to the other cultures, customs and other aspects of life. When interpreting a text, a translator should translate meaning from source language into target language (Marpaung et al., 2020). Nowadays, there are many English novel especially the teenage and mature novel that contain of swear words, that's why the translator have to translate swear words into target language as well as the writer.

¹ English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on June 2024

² Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



Swear words is the use of language that might be disagreeable, improper, undesired, or objectionable in a certain social context is known as cursing (Beers Fägersten, 2012) and the action of swear words called swearing. Swearing is the utterance of strongly charged, hurtful, or emotionally damaging phrases that are perceived as insult (Kristiano & Ardi, 2018).

In this study, the researcher decided to analyze the translation of swear words contained in the translation novel “It Ends With Us” by Colleen Hoover from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher will analyze the types of translation techniques that are used in the novel to translate the swear words.

. the researcher chose “It Ends With Us” as the subject of her study because “It Ends With Us” is an English novel that was translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Nur Aggraini with the Indonesian title “Akhir Diantara Kita”.

1) Types of Swear Words

According to Anderson as cited in (Christie et al., 2019) there are four different types of swear words such as expletive, abusive, humorous and auxiliary swearing. Those four types are explained below:

- a) Expletive swearing
Expletive swearing usually used to express the personal emotion and not refers to other people, this kind of swearing express various emotions such as anger, shock, frustration.
Example:
Shit! I'm Late!
- b) Abusive swearing
Different from the expletive swearing, abusive swearing refers to someone or other people in order to express emotions which offensive and cause insult.
Example:
You're an asshole!
- c) Humorous swearing
This kind of swearing also refers to other people but its not offensive because has a tendency to be playful and humorous.
Example:
Bitch, you're my soulmate!
- d) Auxiliary swearing
Auxiliary swearing also not refer to other people and its not offensive. This kind of swearing used to simplify some phrase or it often called as “lazy speaking”.
Example:
You're so fucking cute!

2) Types of Translation Techniques

According to (Molina & Albir, 2002) there are eighteen kinds of translation techniques such as adaptation, borrowing, calque, compensation, amplification, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, reduction, literal translation, transposition, modulation, particularization, substitution, and variation. Those eighteen types are explained below:

a) Adaptation

Adaptation is the process of substituting the same item from the source language culture for the culture in the target language.

Example:

SL: Celebrant (eng)

TL: Pendeta (ind)

b) Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique of immediately retrieving words or phrases from a different language.

Example:

SL: Procedure (eng)

TL: Prosedur (ind)

c) Calque

It is a translation method that involves actually translating words or sentences into the new language, both lexically and structurally in terms of vocabulary as well as structure.

Example:

SL: Secretariat General (eng)

TL: Sekretaris Jendral (ind)

d) Compensation

Compensation is technique of inserting a stylistic element or other informational element somewhere else in the source language, since it is not positioned in the same way as in the target language.

Example:

The translation of poem or song.

e) Amplification

Amplification is technique for providing information that is not included in the target language, such as specifics, or making information clear.

Example:

SL: ن رمضان شهر (syahru Ramadhan) (a)

TL: ramadhan, the muslim month of fasting (eng)

- f) Linguistic Compression
This technique converts complex linguistic components into simpler ones by synthesizing the already understood parts.
Example:
ST: Yes, so what? (eng)
TL: ¿Y? (Sp)
- g) Reduction
In this technique, the information implicit approach as the target language already contains the meaning element.
Example:
SL: Ramadhan, the muslim month of fasting (eng)
TL: شهر رمضان (a)
- h) Literal Translation
Translation method that involves translating a word or phrase word for word.
Example:
SL: Gadis itu cantik – cantik (ind)
TL: those girls are pretty
- i) Transposition
Transposition is a technique of switching between different grammatical categories such as verb and adverb, among others.
Example:
SL: Legal norm (eng)
TL: Norma hukum (ind)
- j) Modulation
Modulation is the process of altering a text's point of view, or cognitive category by structural or lexical changes.
Example:
SL: You are going to have a child (eng)
TL: Anda akan menjadi bapak
- k) Particularization
Using more precise and tangible language in place of more broad ones is known as the particularization.
Example:
SL: Air transportation (eng)
TL: Helikopter (ind)
- l) Substitution
Substitution is the process of switching out linguistic components with paralinguistic ones (gesture, intonation), and vice versa. Typically, transliteration uses it.

Example:

SL: Crazy (with a gesture resting the index fingers at an angle on the forehead) (eng)

TL: Gila/sinting (ind)

m) Variation

This technique includes the change of paralinguistic elements that effect the linguistic elements such as tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

Example:

Introduction or change of dialect indicator, change of tone, etc,

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative methodology, which implies that the researcher gathered the data, examined it, and then came to a conclusion. (Creswell 1994 as cited in Sari, 2020) “descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing them, and writing the result”. Since it depends more on opinion and belief than on statistical data, which leans toward quantitative research, this study employs the qualitative technique. The information was presented as phrases, clauses, words, or sentences from the translation from the original text. Based on the translation methods used, the data are assessed.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

In this research, the researcher presented the data analysis based on the eighteen types of translation techniques and four types of swear words in a novel entitled “It Ends With Us” by Colleen Hoover. According to Molina & Albir (2000) there are eighteen kinds of translation techniques which are adaptation, borrowing, calque, compensation, amplification, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, reduction, literal translation, transposition, modulation, particularization, substitution and variation. However, the researcher only took nine types of translation techniques such as adaptation, compensation, amplification, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, transposition and modulation, the researcher also found types of swear words used in the novel according to Andersson (1992) as cited in (Sembiring et al., 2019:31) there are four types of swear words such as expletive swearing, abusive swearing, humorous swearing and auxiliary swearing.

Table 4. Types of Swear Words used in novel entitled “It Ends With Us” by Colleen Hoover

Types of Swear Words	Words	Percentage
Expletive	53	41%
Abusive	28	22%
Humorous	16	13%
Auxiliary	31	24 %

From the table above , it can be concluded that in the novel entitled “It Ends With Us” by Colleen Hoover is found to be 41% of expletive swearing, 22% of abusive swearing, 13% of humorous swearing and 24% of auxiliary swearing.

Table 5. Types of Translation techniques of swear words used in novel entitled “It Ends With Us” by Colleen Hoover

Types of Translation Techniques	Words	Percentage
Adaptation	3	2%
Compensation	29	23%
Amplification	4	3%
Established Equivalent	33	26%
Linguistic Amplification	1	1%
Linguistic Compression	1	1%
Literal Translation	24	19%
Transposition	3	2%
Modulation	30	23%

From the data above, it can be concluded that the translation techniques of swear words in novel “It Ends With Us” by Colleen Hoover is found to be 2% of adaptation technique, 23% of compensation technique, 3% of amplification technique, 26% of established equivalent technique, 1% of linguistic amplification technique, 1% of linguistic compression technique, 19% of literal translation technique, 2% of transposition technique and 23% of modulation technique.

2. Discussion

Based on the findings in the novel above, the writer found some research discussion that expletive swearing is the most used types of swear words find in the novel. Expletive swearing is used to communicate emotions such as frustration, anger, disappointment even happiness (Anderson 1992) as cited in (Christie et al., 2019). Besides the types of swearing, the writer also conducted nine different types of translation technique of the swear words among eighteen types by Molina & Albir (2000) that used by the translator to translate the swear words in the translated novel into Bahasa Indonesia. The nine techniques that conducted by the writer such as adaptation, compensation, amplification, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, transposition and modulation.

1. Types of swear worda

a) Expletive swearing

Ch1 p41:

“Holy shit, I know those arms.”

From the sentences above, the words “holy shit” is a swear words that not refers to someone or as the representative to insult someone so it is categorized as the expletive swearing

b) Abusive swearing

Ch11 p109:

“Ellen DeGeneres, you are such a bitch.”

From the sentence above it can be seen that Lily said that Ellen is a bitch which is this swearing is used to insult someone and it’s an offensive word so it is categorized as the abusive swearing

c) Humorous swearing

Ch12 p130:

“I like you, stupid fuck-face!”

From the sentence above it can be seen that Ryle use a word “fuck” as the expression of his good feeling towards Lily, it is not offensive so this swearing is categorized as humorous swearing.

d) Auxiliary swearing

Ch11 p121:

“I’ll give you some fucking attention.”

From the sentence above, it can be seen that the swearing words is not used to insult someone, it is used to emphasize the sentence.

2. Types of translation techniques

a) Adaptation

Ch15 p155:

SL: “What the fuck, Lily?”

TL: “Apa-apaan ini, Lily?”

From the sentence above, it can be seen that there’s a change between source language to the target language to be easier to understand, it is categorized as the adaptation technique because the sentence is changed to be a better sentence so it is can be understandable

b) Compensation

Ch11 p121:

SL: “I’ll give you some fucking attention.”

TL: “Akan ku beri kau perhatian, dasar jalang.”

Compensation is the translation technique used for the given sentence. In the English language, the word “fucking” emphasizes and intensifies the remark. In the Indonesian version, the term “dasar” fulfills a similar role by adding emphasis and mocking connotations, compensating of the original swear word while keeping the sentence’s emotional effect.

c) Amplification

Ch25 p221:

SL: “You tend to only get the shit end of my life, but that’s what friends are for, right?”

TL: “Biasanya kau hanya kuberitahu soal kejadian-kejadian tidak enak dalam hidupku, tapi memang itulah gunanya teman, ya kan?”

Amplification involves adding information that are not included in the original text to clarify the meaning or to offer extra context that may be required for the target audience to fully comprehend the message. The added elements in “kejadian-kejadian tidak enak dalam hidupku” contribute to conveying the same mood as the original, ensuring that the message’s product is maintained. The translator used amplification to make the sentence more accessible and dear for Indonesian readers.

d) Established equivalent

Ch3 p44:

SL: “Okay. But you can’t fire me if he pulls more stupid shit.”

TL: “Oke. Tapi kau tidak boleh memecatku kalau dia mengucapkan hal tolol lagi.”

The translator using established equivalent to translate “stupid shit” to “hal tolol” accurately communicates the intended meaning and feelings of the original swear words in Indonesian.

e) Linguistic amplification

Ch5 p60:

SL: “I am a brave and bold businesswoman with zero fucks to give for men in scrubs.”

TL: “Aku pengusaha yang berani, percaya diri, dan tak mau ambil pusing dengan lelaki yang mengenakan baju operasi.”

Linguistic amplification is the technique of softening or toning down utterances in the target language, usually for reasons of cultural sensitivity, politeness, or appropriateness. The statement “zero fucks to give” is forceful, informal and harmful in English. In Indonesian, it translated as “tak mau ambil pusing” which is a more neutral and polite approach to indicate same level of apathy. The softening of vulgarity is a prominent example of linguistic amplification technique.

f) Linguistic compression

Ch5 p54:

SL: “I worked my ass off today and I look like shit.”

TL: “Penampilanku amburadul.”

Linguistic compression refers to compressing information or using fewer words in the target text to communicate the same meaning as the source text. The swear words “my ass” and “like shit” are deleted from the Indonesian version which is shortened to “penampilanku amburadul” (my appearance is a mess). This conveys the spirit of the speakers disheveled state without employing directly dirty language. This compression shortens the original sentence’s length and tone while maintaining its overall meaning.

g) Literal translation

C12 p130:

SL: “I started yelling at him to take his whores to his own house.”

TL: “Aku mulai meneriaki Marshall supaya dia membawa pelacur itu kerumahnya sendiri.”

By translating “pelacur” for “whores”, the translator uses a direct and exact version with the same negative connotation and meaning in Indonesian. As a result, the technique utilized here is literal translation, which includes utilizing a direct version of the swear word “whores” in the target language while retaining the meaning and effect of the original text.

h) Transposition

Ch12 p130:

SL: “I like you, you stupid fuck-face!”

TL: “Aku suka padamu, dasar muka mesum tolol!”

This translation shifts from the English structure, where “stupid” modifies the entire insult “fuck-face”. To the Indonesian structure. Where “muka mesum” and “tolol” are used together, slightly altering the order and grammatical relationship between the words. The translation changes the noun-adjective structure to a noun-adjective-adjective structure, resulting a grammatical alteration that does not affect the meaning. As a result, the use of transposition technique to translate the phrase “stupid fuck-face” to “muka mesum tolol” may be identified by a shift grammatical categories and word order to meet Indonesian syntactical standards.

i) Modulation

Ch1 p19:

SL: "I want to fuck you."

TL: "Aku ingin menidurimu."

In the sentence above, modulation is used by changing the explicit and vulgar "fuck" to the more euphemism and socially acceptable "sleep with" (menidurimu). This modification preserves the original meaning while adjusting the amount of directness and vulgarity to better suit the target language's cultural context.

Therefore, types of swear used are used to determine what kind of swear words the characters in the novel use based on the context and circumstances they are in. The translation technique is then utilized to determine how the translator preserves the swearing words after it has been translated to a different language, specifically Indonesian.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

In a novel entitled "It Ends With Us" by Colleen Hoover, the sentences of conversation or dialogue that used by all characters in the novel. The types of swear words in the novel that the most exposed is expletive swearing, the second is auxiliary and abusive swearing and third is humorous swearing. The writer also discovered nine types of translation techniques used in the translated novel. The most exposed type is modulation, second is compensatiom, third is established equivalent, fourth is literal translation, fifth, transposition, then amplification, adaptation, linguistic amplification and linguistic compression.

Therefore, in the novel entitled It Ends With Us by Colleen Hoover. There are four types of swear words that aim too demonstrate the purpose of swear words as an expression to portray the feelings of the characters and how they communicate. Furthermore, the writer discovered nine types of translation techniques of swear words, and it is clear that certain swear words may be preserved by the translator while others must be neutralized in order to be accepted in Indonesian language and culture.

2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the author believes that readers will have a deeper understanding of the types of swear words and translation techniques that may be utilized in English novels. The author also believes that this thesis will serve as a reference for them as they perform similar study, particularly on swear words and their translation techniques into Bahasa Indonesia. The author then understands that this writing is not completely perfect and that a few improvements will still be needed in order to get a better analysis.

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