

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED THEORY AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Review of Related Theory

##### 2.1.1 Definition of Taboo Words

According to Wardhaugh (2000, p.234), taboo is the prohibition or avoidance in any society of behavior believed to be harmful to its members in that it would cause them anxiety, embarrassment, or shame. Consequently, so far as language is concerned, certain things are not to be said or certain objects can be referred to only in certain circumstances, for example, only by certain people, or through deliberate circumlocution, i.e. euphemistically. Tabooed subjects can vary widely: sex, death, illness, excretion, bodily functions, religious matters, the supernatural. But quite often they extend to other aspects of social life.

##### 2.1.2 Types of Taboo Words

Taboo word can bring strong impact on others, its because taboo words related to bad language that has rude meaning. Taboo is one way in which society expresses its disapproval or certain kinds of behavior believed to be harmful to its member. In expressing bad feelings, people like to utter taboo word that bring shocking effect on others. In used language, different societies have different kinds of word. Taboo word

is one of word that used by people. In certain situations, people even cannot use this kind of word because it always relates to bad language.

According to (Batistella, 2005) there are four types of taboo words:

1. Epithet

Epithet is word or an expression that contain by existence several types of slurs, such as racial slurs, ethnic slurs, gender slurs, and sexual slurs. Some word that belong to this type are bitch, motherfucker, tit- man, etc.

2. Profanity

Profanity related to the word that related to the religious term or expressions in secular way with aiming to vilify God or anything that associated with religion. In line with Battistella (2005), he stated that “profanity is religious cursing”.

3. Vulgarity

Vulgarity type is a word or expression that relate to the sexual anatomy and excretory function in a rough manner. It is related to the language that often used by a person who under-educated or lower class.

4. Obscenity

Obscenity refers to the words that are prohibited from public use. It because considered as lack of morality or abhorrent to morrality since mentions scatological references to the body or bodily function or sexual activity which can generate disgusting senses.

According to (Jay, 1996) there are nine types of taboo words:

1. Epithets

Epithets are brief but forceful burst of emotional language. They are more powerful in presentation (loudness or duration) and in offensiveness than other type of cursing.

## 2. Profanity

Profanity is based on a religious distinction. To be profane means to be secular or behaving out and to be ignorant to the words in a religious belief which seeks not to denigrate God, religion or holy affairs but would be based more on the ignorance of or indifference to these matters.

## 3. Vulgarity

Vulgarity means the language of the common person, 'the person in the street', or the unsophisticated, un-socialized, under-educated.

## 4. Obscenity

This type is considered as the type that most offensive and rarely, if ever, are used in public places. Obscenities are pointed sexual in nature; this kind of expression is indecent. But obscenity is legal.

## 5. Blasphemy

A blasphemy is an attack on a religious doctrine. While profanity is related to secular or indifferent (to religion), blasphemy aims directly at the church. Blasphemy obtains scorn via the power of the church such that the greater the power of the institution of religion the more one could be punished for the use of blasphemous language.

## 6. Cursing

According to Timothy Jay, is the words “to invoke harm on another person through the use of certain words or phrases” (Jay, 1992:2). When cursing is used, the user is probably aiming to have it take effect happen in the future.

#### 7. Slang

Slang refers to a vocabulary that is developed in certain sub-groups (teenagers, musicians, soldiers, drug user or athletes) for case the communication is known as slang. This slang code serves to identify members of group, which may be especially important or illegal translation.

#### 8. Insult and slur

Insult and slur are verbal attack on other people. These words are spoken to harm other person by the word alone. Slurs may be facial, ethnic, or social in nature and may indicate or stereotyping or prejudice of the speaker. Insult may denote the physical, mental, or psychological qualities of the target and are commonly heard on the school playground. They both function to hurt the person directly though the particular word or phrases.

### 2.1.3 Function of Taboo Words

There are four functions of taboo words from (Wardaugh, 2006)

1. To draw attention to oneself: People utter taboo words to attract the attention of the listener by using strong, powerful language whose connotation can stimulate an instant reaction from the audience.

Example: Hey you son of a *bitch*!

2. To show contempt: People utter taboo words to insult the addressee because they think that somebody or something is completely worthless and cannot be respected

Example: You're just *returded* kid.

3. To be provocative: Taboo words are uttered to provoke certain response such as violation or anger from the listeners. Taboo words are considered successful when the response meets the speaker's expectation.

Example: Hey stupid *ass*! Wanna fight me back huh?

4. To mock authority: Taboo words are used when some people are not satisfied with public image like government or institutions. Therefore, taboo words are used to express the disappointment about reality.

Example: *fucking* stupid politicians!

### 2.2.1 Translation Technique

In translating a text, every translator will certainly encounter several problems such as vocabulary, grammar, and culture in the target language (TL). One of the ways to solve such problem is using translation techniques, and different problems need different techniques. In general, we recognize two main types of translation techniques: direct translation techniques and oblique translation techniques. Direct translation techniques can be used when the elements of the text being translated are similar in both the source and target languages. These elements, such as grammar and sentence

structure, or particular concepts about them, can be transposed from one language to another. Oblique translation techniques are applicable when the former is impossible, when the meaning must be changed slightly, or the grammar and style of the text must be played with to translate it.

(Molina and Albir, 2002) propose a definition of technique of translation which is based on two premises: 1) the need to distinguish between method, strategy, and technique; 2) the need for an analysis and functional concept of translation techniques. (in Molina and Albir, 2002:507) states that “translation method, strategies, and techniques are essentially different categories”. Molina and Albir (2002; 509-511), propose eighteen techniques of translation, they are:

### 1. Adaptation

A technique in process of translating that replace a SL cultural element with one from the target culture.

Example: the phrase “Dear sir” become “Yang terhormat” or phrase of “Sincerely yours” become “Hormat saya”.

### 2. Amplification

A technique in process of translating to introduce details that did not formulate in the SL information.

Example: when translating from Arabic to Indonesian to add “the Muslim month of fasting” to the noun “Ramadhan”.

### 3. Borrowing

A technique in process of translating to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure or naturalized borrowing.

Example of pure borrowing: Mixer in English translated become Mixer in Indonesian.

And the example of naturalized borrowing is Mixer in English translated become

Mikser in Indonesian.

#### 4. Calque

Means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

Example: the English Directorate General into Indonesian Direktorat Jendral.

#### 5. Compensation

A technique in process of translating to introduce an ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST.

Example: “It’s me, Peter Parker, a friendly neighborhood” into “Ini aku, Peter Parker, sahabat kalian”.

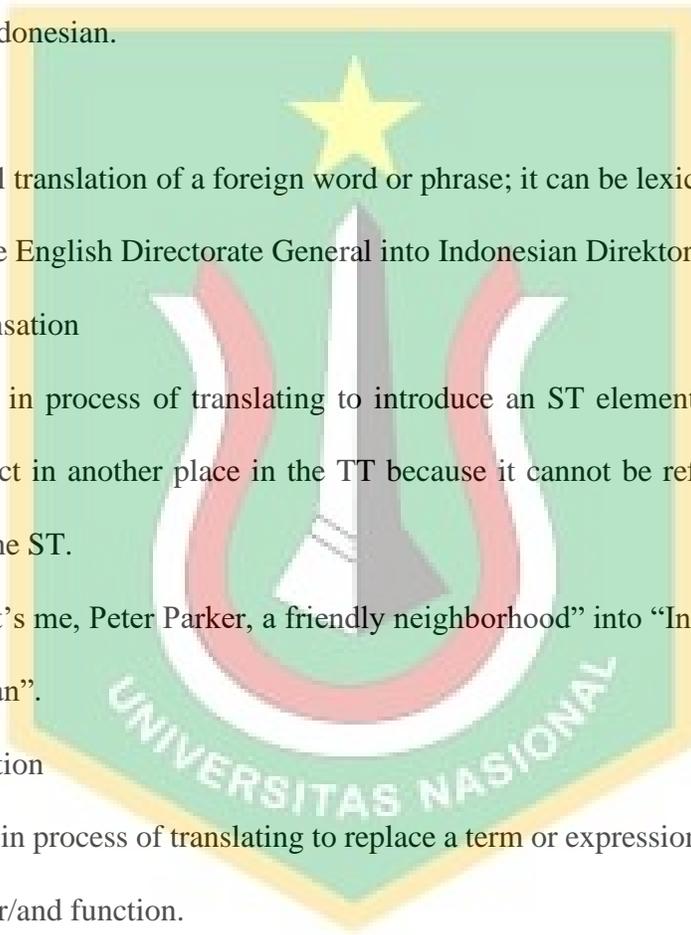
#### 6. Description

A technique in process of translating to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.

Example: translating traditional Javanese penghulu as God’s servant helping couple to marry.

#### 7. Discursive creation

A technique of translation process to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.



Example: the Spanish translation of the film Rumble fish as Si Rumble.

#### 8. Established equivalence

A technique of translation process to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL.

Example: They are like as two peas in a pod as Mereka bagai pinang dibelah dua.

#### 9. Generalization

A technique that use a more general or neutral term.

Example: to translate the Indonesian words ikan mujair as fish in English

#### 10. Linguistic amplification

A technique to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

Example: to translate the English expression “no way!” into Indonesian as “maaf saja!”.

#### 11. Linguistic compression

A technique of synthesizing linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling.

Example: to translate the English question “Yes, then?” With “Lalu?” in Indonesian.

#### 12. Literal translation

A technique to translate a word or an expression word for word.

Example: to translate the English “I will love you” as “aku akan mencintai kamu” in Indonesian.

#### 13. Modulation

A technique to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.

Example: to translate the English “the stars went out” as “pagi menjelang” in Indonesian.

#### 14. Particularization

A technique in the process of translating by using a more precise or concrete term.

Example: to translate vehicle in English into mobil in Indonesian.

#### 15. Reduction

A technique in the process of translating by suppressing an ST information item in the TT.

Example: to translate “rejected and repudiated” in English as “ditolak” in Indonesian.

#### 16. Substitution

A technique which is used to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.

Example: to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as *Thank you*.

#### 17. Transposition

A technique which is used to change a grammatical category, which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message.

Example: adept translates into sangat terampil.

#### 18. Variation



This technique changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect.

From the techniques of translation above, it can be seen that some of them are oriented toward the source language culture, some are oriented toward the target language culture, and some are partially oriented to the source language and target language cultures.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

Here are view previous research which might be carried similar topic which have been achieved:

First is the journal by (Anggita, 2015). A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Taboo Words in Bad Teacher Movie. In this undergraduate thesis, the data were collected by selecting dialogues containing taboo words after watching the video and matching the transcript with the video carefully. The researcher discovers that four types of taboo words occur in the characters' utterances in Bad Teacher movie. They are obscenity, profanity, vulgarity, and epithet. From 32 data found in the movie, obscenity has the biggest number of occurrence.

Second is the journal by (Pratama A. D., 2016). Taboo Words and Their Translation in Subtitling: A Case Study in “The Help”. This journal talked about translating taboo words in subtitling especially translating them into Indonesian. This study tries to explore the functions of taboo words found in “The Help” movie and tries to find out how the translator translate the taboo words into the target language in order to produce the closest functions to the source language without ignoring the technical aspects of subtitling. This study also deals with the strategy used by the translator to translate the taboo words. The main theories applied here in are from Karamitroglou (1998), Ljung (2011), Toury (1995), and Gottlieb (1992). There are 70 taboo words found in the raw data and the functions of those taboo words are to express sympathy, surprise, disappointment, disbelief, fear, annoyance, metaphorical interpretation, reaction to mishap, to emphasize the associated item, function as adjectival intensifier, name-calling, anaphoric use of epithet, oath, curse, unfriendly suggestion, and four of the taboo words show non-swearing word or in dysphemism form. The strategies applied are omission (16), transfer (27), and euphemism (26). In terms of the technical aspect in subtitling, all of the subtitles in the target language are presented at the maximum of two lines at once. However, there are three lines of the subtitles which exceed the maximum numbers of characters being proposed. Since taboo word is not only used to offend someone, it is important for the translator to get the closest equivalence in the target language in order to maintain its function. The translator may choose whether he/she wants to follow the source language norms to produce adequate

target text or follow the target language norms in order to produce acceptable target text.

Third is the research by (Fitriansyah, 2022). The Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of Taboo Words in the Gran Torino Movie. This research aims to identify the type and function of taboo words, to analyze the translation techniques, to examine the shift in type and function, and to evaluate the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation of the taboo words. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data are taboo words in the Gran Torino movie in the form of an English script and its subtitle (Indonesian). The informants provided information about the types, functions, translation techniques, and quality of taboo words through a questionnaire and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). The findings show that there are a total of 270 data. There are ten types of taboo words; body parts, sexual acts, ethnic insults, profanity, vulgarity, curse, scatology, animal names, ancestral allusion, and insulting references to perceived psychological, physical, or social deviations. There are also four functions of taboo words; auxiliary, abusive, expletive, and humorous. The researcher found that 96% of the data type-shifted and 76% function-shifted. There are five translation techniques used; deletion (43.7%), establishes equivalent (23%), explicitation (20%), adaptation (8.1%), implicitation (3.7%), discursive creation (0.7%), and literal translation (0.4%). The average accuracy score is 1.78, while the acceptability is 2.12. Therefore, the translation quality score is 1.92. The researcher can conclude that the translation

technique used in translating taboo words and the shift in type and function impact the translation quality. Therefore, the translator must be able to find the translation equivalent to the source text by applying the most appropriate translation techniques.

Forth is the research by (Pratama R. N., 2018). An Analysis Of Varieties and Functions of Taboo Words Found in The Movie Entitled Anchorman: The Legend of Ron Burgundy. This research investigates taboo words uttered by main characters in movie entitled Anchorman: The legend of Ron Burgundy. The objective of the research is to classify the varieties and functions of taboo words. Besides, gender differences are also described by looking the amount of taboo words uttered main male and female character in the movie. For the male character, the researcher chooses Ron Burgundy and Veronica Corningstone for the female character. Moreover, Ron and Veronica are chosen to be described in gender difference because they have a big impact in storyline in the movie. The result of this research states as follow: First, There are six varieties of taboo words uttered by the main characters in the movie such as. Second, there are four functions that are applied by the main characters in the movie: To Show Contempt, To Draw Attention to Oneself, To be Provocative, and To Mock Authority. Moreover, Swear Word has become the most varieties which can be combined with all functions. Whereas, To Draw Attention has a highest number of function which can be combined with Swear Word in 17 times. It is the highest number of combination between varieties and function of taboo words. Third, this research shows that male is dominant in using taboo words than female. Moreover, Ron Burgundy has 14 taboo

words uttered in the movie while Veronica only 8. One of the reasons that Ron Burgundy is more dominant in using taboo words than Veronica is because this movie takes place in 90s where every workplace is dominated by male workers and a lot of discrimination happened towards women at that time.

Fifth is the research by (Putra, 2016). Taboo Words in “The Jackass” Movie. This research aims to investigate taboo words used by characters in The Jackass movie. The researcher describes what types and functions of taboo words used in The Jackass movie. The sources of the data are the video of The Jackass movie and its transcript. The data are collected by selecting dialogues containing taboo words after watching the video and matching the transcript with the video carefully. The researcher employs a theory from Batistella to describe that types of taboo words and a theory from Wardaugh to describe the function of taboo words. The results of this research consists four types of taboo words, they are: 1. epithet 11,06%, 2. Profanity 9,68%, 3. vulgarity 8%, and 4. Obscenity 72,35%. Besides, there are four functions of taboo words, they are: 1. Draw attention to oneself 57,14%, 2. To show contempt 19,36%, 3. To be provocative 16,59%, and 4. To mock authority 6,19%. There are 217 cases of taboo words in The Jackass Movie. Furthermore, the researcher find that the characters in The Jackass movie tend to use obscenity to draw attention to others as the movie contains extreme stunts.

From the previous studies above, there may be similarity among those research and this studies. In this research, the research can show different results as it takes a

different context. This research provides more detail explanation by identifying and giving example about types of taboo words, function of taboo words, and technique translation that find in the dialogues between the characters in the movie.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

The research aims to three important points of the objectives: types of taboo words, function of taboo words, and technique translation in *The Irishman Movie*. This research is conducted with sociolinguistic approach, considering that sociolinguistics is the study of the ways people use language in social interactions. To analyzed and identiy the object, the research using three different theory.

To the first object, the researcher employed Jay's theory about the types of taboo words. To describe the second object, the research employs a theory from Wardaugh (2006:239). And to analyzed the third object, the research employs a theory from Molina and Albir (2002:509-511).