

THE LEXICAL EQUIVALENCE VARIETY OF F-WORDS TRANSLATION INTO INDONESIAN : CORPUS-BASED TRANSLATION RESEARCH

Isra F Sianipar^{1*} & Sajarwa²

¹Graduate School of Linguistic, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

²French Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

Corresponding Author: Isra F Sianipar E-mail: israframithasianipar96@mail.ugm.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Translating the movie subtitle is increasingly recognised as a meaning-making mode and language variety in its own right. However, making the meaning is a difficult task when the word is considered taboo in the target language. Therefore, this study attempts to identify the translation of F-Words which are generally considered taboo in Indonesia. The object material of this study is corpus parallel, *OpenSubtitle Corpus 2016* which contains correspondence of English- Indonesian data, and focuses on seeing the F-Words translation. The F-Words in this research consisted of fuck, fucks, fucking, fucked, fucker and its compounds such as motherfucker, motherfuck, and motherfucking. This present study employed translational research which took an interpretative qualitative-quantitative analysis. Based on the analysis, the total occurrences of F-Words in the corpus is 7938 occurrences and showed that there is a variation of lexical equivalence of F-Words translation in Indonesia. The finding reveals that the lexical translation of the F-Words in Indonesian is not restricted to negative or taboo. Furthermore, the analysis on the function of F-Words translation in Indonesian translation shows the flexibility of F-Words which can be employed to show solidarity, emphasis meaning, insult, emotion, failure, and misery.

1. INTRODUCTION

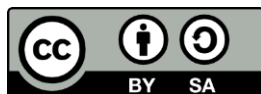
In the 21st century, linguistics research entered the quantitative turn. This turn triggered by the advance of technology and also the increase of available large collections of computerized texts, which is known as language corpora. Practically, in the late 1990s, corpus-based translation research had emerged as a new area of study in the field of translation studies (Kruger, 2004). This type of research in translation studies involves using computerized corpora to analyze translated text as a valid object of research in its own right, rather than in terms of its equivalence to source texts. In brief, this study involves the use of computer software to analyze large corpora of authentic running text. One kind of the accessible language corpora related to translation is parallel corpora, a collection of translated text. Since this research offers English - Indonesian translation



studies, the writer attempted to obtain data from *OpenSubtitle Corpus 2016* (Lison & Tiedemann, 2016). *OpenSubtitle Corpus 2016* is the collection of parallel corpora which is made up of 1689 bitexts covering 2.6 billion sentences in 60 languages and was generated from a large database of movie and TV subtitles. This Corpus parallel contains a collection of sentences from a source language (e.g. English) and their correspondence in a target language (e.g. Indonesian). In this study, we employed an English-Indonesia corpus which comprises 4,3 million English-Indonesian correspondences.

Referring to subtitling, as the transference of messages from source text to target text in the form of text under the screen with a restricted period of time and characters, (Sajarwa et al., 2021). It becomes a challenging task for the translator. In other words, subtitling is not merely about transferring meaning between texts from one language to another language but it is tricky since it requires appropriate subtitling to be accepted in the target language. When a translator encounters a text to translate, culture becomes a common issue, because translation is so closely linked to culture. On several levels, translating such specific cultural terms is challenging. When it comes to subtitling, the challenge is greater, (Abdelaal & Al Sarhani, 2021). Unlike other types of written translation, in subtitling, it does not allow for hand solutions to untranslatable terms such as footnotes, glosses, and a variety of other translation techniques which can be used to explain some culture-bound terms. In brief, translating cultural references seems to be a tough challenge in subtitling.

One of the issues which is repeatedly analyzed related to culture is the taboo words specifically in Indonesian translation. The subtitling of taboo words is often prone to many constraints (Slamia, 2020). The use of taboo terms in both institutional and individual levels might cause embarrassment and the assumption that some harm will occur if a taboo word is spoken. Based on Jay's research from 1986 to 2006, despite the fact that over 70 different taboo word types have been publicly recorded over the course of 20 years, the majority of taboo word use contains ten frequently used terms, and fuck alone represented for one-third to one-half of all episodes counted (Jay, 2009). This report attracts the researcher to investigate the translation of taboo words into Indonesia. In this recent study, it is focused on seeing the translation of one of taboo terms F-Words. F-Words are usually censored in the movie subtitles which becomes an



issue to be considered, it consisted of “fuck, fucks, fucking, fucked, and fucker and its compounds such as motherfucker, motherfuck, and motherfucking”. Those words are usually censored in the movie subtitles which becomes an issue to be considered in translation research.

Additionally, the lemma <fuck> as the base word of F-Words has been censored many times from the dictionary entry. The Webster Dictionary also censored F-Word entries in three editions which were published in 1806, 1828 and 1961 (Prihantoro, 2015). This censorship caused difficulties in tracing its etymology. Nowadays, lemma <fuck> had already become the official entry in contemporary English dictionaries, but it is marked by a capital caution ‘RUDE’ or ‘HARSH’. Furthermore, the issue in dictionary entries, the F-Words, is still considered taboo in Indonesian, (Prihantoro, 2015). However, Timothy & Janschewitz, (2008) the taboo lexicon is like a set of tools engineered for a wide range of emotional expression. Taboo words exist because they can intensify emotional communication in ways that non-taboo words cannot do. For Instance; there is no way to convey “Fuck you!” in a polite speech. In brief, the reasons for utilizing or not employing taboo words are determined by the speaker's conversational goals.

Since F- words frequently create issues or problems in translation, some scholars have investigated the techniques and strategies in translating taboo words in the movie subtitles including F-Word in the movie's subtitles. (Abdelaal & Al Sarhani, 2021); (Warmadewa, 2016); (Arif et al., 2019) analyzed the translation of taboo words included F-Word, and reported that the tendency of F-Word translation is by applying the omission or deletion of the taboo words in the translation. Nevertheless, the translator also tried to get the closest equivalence in the target language in order to maintain the meaning. Putri, (2020) also investigated the translation of taboo word ‘fuck’ based on linguistics approach in ELT. The data used in the study is from bestselling book *Everything is Fucked* by Mark Manson and its translation *Segala - Galanya Ambyar*. In this previous study categorized the translation of taboo words first based on its grammatical categories and lexical meaning. The result of the study showed the translation of the F-Words showed a variety of emotive expressions such as dissatisfaction, emphasis, contempt and excitement.

Furthermore, Pujol, (2006) also examined the translation and dubbing of ‘Fuck’ into Catalan in the film from dusk till Dawn which reportedly had frequent F-Words occurrences. The F-Words appeared 104 times in total with 103 minutes duration, in other words, the F-Word



appears once in every minute. Based on the analysis, the translation of F-Words variously translated into Catalan, such as to shit it, bad person, badly born, etc. The vulgarity and the taboos are conveyed through the translation. However, when it is not lexically translated, it can be achieved by using the vulgar item in another sentence. This interpretation shows that the F-Word translation has the negative connotation in translation of *from dusk till dawn into Catalan*. Furthermore, Lovihandrie et al., (2018) scrutinized the translation of taboo words in Silvia' Day's novel entitled 'Bared to You'. The findings of the research revealed that not only censorship or omission, substitution and euphemism but also by translating with more general words. Regarding the translation equivalence, the study conveyed that the translator adopted more dynamic in translating or transferring the meaning of taboo words into Indonesian.

However, based on the research conducted by Prihantoro, (2015) reported that the polarity of F-Words in the Corpus of American English (COCA) is convinced to be not necessarily negative. Timothy & Janschewitz, (2008) also examined taboo words, F-Word, from a pragmatic perspective and indicates that swearing is not always impolite. In addition, Machmudah, (2021) also asserted that by understanding the flexibility of F-Words will reduce the negative stigma associated with it, and it serves a positive purpose in expressing emotions. For this reason, the writer is interested to conduct a worth doing research with different view point, it is about seeing the translation of F-Words in the movie subtitles by identifying the lexical equivalence variety of F- words translation through obtaining the corpus data to see the lexical variation of F-Words translations and its function in Indonesian.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Writers, particularly in the past, did not want to take unneeded risks of using F-Words in their writing, they had fear of upsetting readers or being censored by the authorities, hence they were extremely cautious while employing F-Words in paper, (Pujol, 2006). Machmudah, (2021) conducted a research which shed light on why the F-Words is so flexible, given the variety of ways it may be employed to convey the meaning of a particular emotional circumstance. The F-Words translation research is not yet widely conducted, Putri, (2020) used a linguistics paradigm in ELT to investigate the translation of the taboo term 'fuck'. The findings of this research reported the translation tends to employ domestication in terms of translating 'fuck', as evidenced in the lexical



choice of 'ambyar,' 'gembel busuk,' and 'bodo amat,' which depict the everyday use of Indonesian language. Nonetheless, this part leads us to the goal of this research, which is to clarify and demonstrate that the F-Words can be used to represent more than what is written explicitly. It is because the F-Words have the property of being any word element in a sentence. It can act as Verbs, nouns, adjectives, interjections, adverbs, infixes, and acronyms. As a result, the F-Words can be categorized as polymorphous. Therefore, the current research is prompted by the findings of Machmudah, (2021) which reported about the flexibility of the F-Word.

In this research, the writer attempted to adapt the theory about Swearing function in expressing something based on Machmudah's classification (2021), those are; 1) **Emphasis**, it can be used to emphasize something or to stress one's feelings or emotions about something. It is important to note that F-Words used for emphasis do not have to be considered rude or inappropriate in context; 2) **Solidarity**, it can also be prompted by a desire to demonstrate solidarity or harmony to express unity and identity. In some contexts, it is normally meant to denote intimacy. E.g. the words *fuck you!* are usually fine among close friends, as they instill or confirm a sense of friendliness, solidarity. As a result, it serves as a symbol of solidarity in this context, and this phenomenon is considered as positive; 3) **Emotion**, expressing emotion is one of the functions of the F-Word, we normally associate it with the emotion of anger, fury, and anxiety; 4) **Insult**, it might also be used to offend someone else. This function is undeniably used in a negative manner. insults and slurs that are intended to offend people We can easily see how cursing is used to express negative emotions, be disrespectful, offend, insult, or refer to someone in a bad manner; 5) **Humor**, interestingly, it is also possible to use the F- word to make others laugh. It's also worth noting that jokes contain a lot of offensive language, which contributes to or detracts from their amusement value. It's also possible to employ cussing to make others laugh. It's also worth noting that jokes contain a lot of offensive language, which contributes to or detracts from their amusement value. Humorous words directed at others with a similar sense of humor will be favorably received, and if it goes beyond the bounds of humor, it will be well received.

3. METHODOLOGY

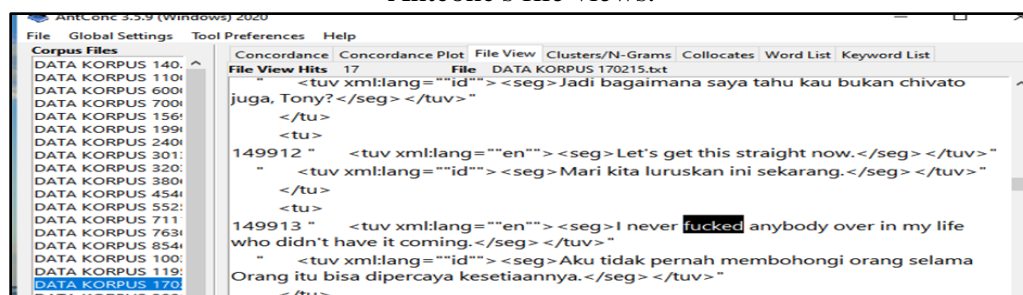
The corpus obtained in this study is *OpenSubtitle Corpus 2016* which contains a large database of movie and TV subtitles and includes a total of 1689 bitexts spanning 2.6 billion sentences across



60 languages. Since the main objectives of this study is to analyze the lexical equivalence variety of F-Words translation into Indonesian and to identify the polarity of F-Words in Indonesian translation, therefore, this study used the corpus parallel of English into Indonesian. This corpus is freely accessed in <https://opus.nlpl.eu/OpenSubtitles-v2016.php>. This Corpus contains 4,3 millions correspondence of English- Indonesian data. This present study is a translational research which took an interpretative qualitative-quantitative analysis. The quantitative data strands to find out the occurrence of F-Word in the *OpenSubtitle Corpus 2016*, meanwhile the interpretative qualitative is used to give the breadth and depth analysis on F-Words translations and look at the lexical equivalence variety of F- words' Indonesian translation and its function.

Then, in collecting the data, the researchers conducted some steps ; 1) downloading the article files from the corpus website *OpenSubtitle Corpus 2016* in <https://opus.nlpl.eu/OpenSubtitles-v2016.php>; 2) open the corpus in the notepad application; 3) to number the data, the researcher copied the text into Mr. Excel, and saved the data into tmx/txt; 4) importing the database into software "*Antconc*", a free software which is usually used to do scientific quantitative research. Some linguists who are interested in conducting quantitative research used *Antconc* to analyze the data. In this present study, the software AntConc 5.3.8 version is used to analyze the frequency of the F-Words existing in the Corpus. This software is mostly used as a corpus- based analyzing tool and freely accessed in Laurence Anthony's AntConc Software. In this software, we can load our files and can see the number of word tokens refers to the total number of words in the corpus. Besides, the overall distribution of the researched items shown under "Concordance Plot" and the detailed contexts (source text and target text) of each retrieved word can be seen via "File Views"

Figure 3.1. The display of the importing database of Corpus Parallel English Indonesia in Antconc's file views.



The figure showed the correspondence of English- Indonesian in the *OpenSubtitle Corpus 2016*, which is displayed in the *AntConc*. After importing the database, 5) the next step is searching the frequency of F-Words in the corpus and categorizing the F-Words translation by looking at the lexical equivalence variety. The last, 6) Investigate the functions of F-Words in the sentences.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Findings

Based on the analysis, the total occurrences of F-Words in the corpus is 7938 with the significance difference of each F-Word. The highest frequency is shown in the word fuck with 3549 occurrences followed by the word fucking with 3194 occurrences. However, for the word motherfucker as the F-Words compounds, fucker, fucked, and motherfucker had only hundred occurrences in the corpus. The lowest occurrence is for the word motherfuck which only appears in 29 times and followed by the word motherfucking 33 occurrences and fucks which is usually only used by the third personal pronoun occurs in 7 times. As mentioned in the methodology, the retrieval of F-Words in the *OpenSubtitles Corpus 2016* indicates that F-Words are frequently used in English Movie and TV Subtitles which becomes crucial to be analyzed. After analyzing the frequency of F-Words occurrences in the corpus, then looking at the Lexical Equivalence in Indonesian and analyzing the function of F-Words itself in the sentence whether it values the negative meaning or not.

a. F-Words Lexical Translation Varieties in Indonesian

Most people who watch subtitled movies have probably noticed some distinctions between the F-Words in the source language and its translation in subtitles. Occasionally, F- Words may be noticeably milder in the subtitles, or it may not be rendered at all (omitted). This first section of the research's finding shows the distribution of F-Words translation within Indonesian lexical varieties. This following table shows the distribution of lexical equivalence of F-Words in Indonesian.



Table 1. The distribution of Lexical equivalence of F-Words translation in Indonesia

No	F- Words	F-Words lexical translation in Indonesian
1	Fuck	<i>Bercinta, meniduri, memperkosa, menyodomi, mengacau, menghajar, bersetubuh, setubuhi, keparat, brengsek, mulut, persetan, Neraka, Kacau, bajingan, main-main, berurusan sial, hancur, mempermainkan, tertangkap, khianati, bangsat, mampus, menghabisi, menghajar, macam- macam, sialan.</i>
2	Fucks	<i>Kekacauan, bangsat, bajingan, gagal, melarang.</i>
3	Fucked	<i>Membohongi, bersetubuh, mengacau, persetan, meniduri, ditipu, kacau, mati, terancam, tak bisa, bajingan, brengsek, parah, ngawur, pakai.</i>
4	Fucking	<i>Benar-benar , benar, sangat, sialan, sungguh - sungguh ,sudah, bajingan, keparat, sekali (sangat), sial, berhasil, bangsat, membunuh.</i>
5	Fucker	<i>Keparat, bajingan.</i>
6	Motherfucker	<i>Brengsek, bos, bajingan, jahanam</i>
7	Motherfucking	<i>Brengsek.</i>
8	Motherfuck	(Omitted)

The given table offers a classification of lexical varieties of F-Words' translations into Indonesian. The translator translated the F-Word in various ways, even though it is often to create the same translation. Based on the findings, the word "Fuck" which has the highest frequency in occurrence, it also has the highest lexical equivalence in Indonesian translation. Nonetheless, the word "motherfuck" is not translated in the corpus, but the translator tends to omit the word in the target language. This research result shows that the lexical equivalence translation of F-Words is not merely translated into negative or taboo words in Indonesian. it also demonstrates that the "F-Word" has the ability to be used in any statement. The breath explanation is explained and shown in the following.



1) Fuck

In Oxford Learners Dictionaries, the word fuck means a swear word that many people find offensive. As can be observed in table above, the most common lexical translation for ‘fuck’ is related to having sex such as, *bercinta, memperkosa, and menyodomi*. Besides, there are also some words which offend other people, such as *menghabisi* and *menghajar*. Nonetheless, in the the corpus the word fuck also is translated into *mulut, kematian, mengacau*, etc. The translations are shown in the following data:

Excerpt 1 (data 149882)

(Eng) : I started you in this business, so shut the fuck up.

(Id) : *Saya memulai kamu dalam bisnis ini, jadi tutup mulutmu.*

Excerpt 2 (data 150849)

(Eng) : I don't give a fuck.

(Id) : *Saya tidak memberikan kematian.*

Excerpt 3 (data 171871).

(Eng) : You fuck up in a firefight and I goddamn guarantee you a trip out of the bush, in a body bag!

(Id) : *Jika kau mengacau dalam pertempuran aku berikan jaminan padamu jalan-jalan keluar semak dalam kantong mayat!*

Based on the given data, the term "fuck" is clearly translated based on the available facts; in excerpt 1, it was translated as "*mulut*" or "mouth" which is not completely taboo in meaning. In this case, it is used to show the speaker's emotion, to stop the other speaker from talking or to shut up his/her mouth. This finding reveals that “fuck” cannot be categorized as taboo in this context. Then, in excerpt 2, it was translated as "*kematian*" which has the same meaning as "*death*" in English. Besides, it was translated as "*mengacau*" in excerpt (3), which means "to disturb others". The speaker wants to emphasize to the other speaker to not make a problem in the firefight, unless he/she will end in a body bag. Hence, looking at the three cases above, the translator created some lexical variety in the translation of fuck, demonstrating that it was not always taboo in Indonesian translation. Furthermore, the word fuck is frequently translated as a verb in the meaning of having sex, which in Indonesian is traditionally considered forbidden.



Nevertheless, the translation of F-Words is unavoidable with the term of having sex, but the translators also rendered its translation as a verb implying sexual activity. The examples below showed how to translate F-Words in the sense of having sex.

Excerpt 4 (data 79299)

(Eng) : Riley tried to fuck me... so I had to kick the shit out of him,

(Id) : Riley mencoba memperkosaku lalu aku memukulnya?

Excerpt 5 (data 179283)

(Eng) : I bet you would fuck a person in the ass and not have the courtesy to give him a reach-around!

(Id) : Aku bertaruh kau menyodomi orang dan bahkan tak memberi kesempatan baginya untuk bergerak.

As we can investigated from the Excerpt 4, the word Fuck is translated into “*memperkosaka*” or in English “rape” which means unlawful sexual activity and usually sexual intercourse carried out forcibly or under threat of injury against a person's will or with a person who is beneath a certain age or incapable of valid consent because of mental illness or even unconsciousness. Similarly in the excerpt 5, it was translated as “*menyodomi*” which means doing anal or oral sex. These two words sound taboo, and they cannot be used in public.

2) Fucking

There is a special case of Fucking translations in this corpus if it is compared to other F-Words, the fucking can be used to say something which definitely amazing or it can be used to show the level of admiration ,amazement e.g., “*sangat, benar – benar and sungguh -sungguh*”. As a result, the word fucking has so many positive lexical equivalence in Indonesia. This following are the examples of fucking translation in to Indonesia.

Excerpt 6 (data 204965)

(Eng) : He's fucking crazy!

(Id) : Dia benar-benar tidak waras!

Excerpt 7 (data 180235)

(Eng) : I fucking blew her away!



(Id) : *Aku berhasil meledakkan dia.*

Excerpt 8 (data 108481)

(Eng) : Hey, fucking, man.

(Id) : *Hei, memang benar, kawan.*

In the given data, F-Words aren't always used to portray a negative sentiment, but they are occasionally used to indicate strong feelings about something or to underline an emotional point. For example, the term *fucking* in excerpt 10 is translated as "*benar - benar*" which means "really/truly." *Fucking* is also translated as *berhasil*, which meaning successfully completed, in excerpt 12. While, excerpt 13, the word *fucking* is translated as "*memang benar*", which means to convinced people that something happened or something is true. Hence, the lexical variety of F-Words translation does not always create the taboo connotation, as evidenced by the instances provided.

3) Fucked

We discovered that the term "fucked" is most commonly employed as a verb and an adjective in the corpus data. Despite the fact that the word "fucked" are still translated to forbidden words (related to have sex), apparently, it can also be used for non-taboo words like "*membohongi* and *ditipu*." Although it has a negative meaning, those terms are not restricted in the target language. The following example demonstrates the translation of *fucked*.

Excerpt 14 (data 207570)

(Eng) : Who gets fucked?

(Id) : *Siapa yang ditipu?*

Excerpt 15

(Eng) : I never fucked anybody over in my life who didn't have it coming.

(Id) : *Aku tidak pernah membohongi orang selama orang itu bisa dipercaya kesetiiaannya.*

Excerpt 17

(Eng) : Any one of 'em gets through, we're truly fucked.

(Id) : *Beres. I saja bisa tembus, kita mati.*

Excerpt 18



(Eng) : I'm pretty fucked up.

(Id) : *Aku benar-benar parah.*

In the Excerpt 14 and 15, which employed “fucked” as verb, is translated as *ditipu* (cheated) and *membongki* (tell a lie), these words means to behave in a dishonest way in order to get what we want. These words are commonly used in common usage in Indonesia, and it is not considered taboo. The word fuck is used in the source text to highlight the feeling of receiving dishonest, and in its translation it is suitable to translate “fucked” as *ditipu and membongki*. Then in the Excerpt 17, the word “fucked” is translated in to *mati* (death) . Interestingly, in excerpt 18 when the word “fucked” is collocated with preposition “up”, it will have the meaning which is used to indicate a state of being miserable, blunder, damned, fully tired, and exhausted. In Indonesian translation, the translators use *parah*, which is ideal to be used.

4) Fucks

The word fucks has the lowest frequency in the data, but it demonstrates that the translation of F-Words in Indonesian has lexical variety. Even if it contains taboo words such as *bajingan* and *bangsat* in its translation, it is discovered that it can be used to represent failure and forbidden things. The examples of 'fucks' translation in the corpus data are as follows.

Excerpt 19 (179540)

(Eng) : From now on, whenever Private Pyle fucks up I will not punish him.

(Id) : *Jadi, mulai sekarang, saat Prajurit Pyle gagal aku tak akan menghukumnya.*

Excerpt 20 (72659)

(Eng) : Nobody fucks with you.

(Id) : *Tak ada yang melarangmu.*

In Excerpt 19, the expression chosen to translate ‘fucks’ is ‘*gagal*’ which literally means ‘fail’. It is worth pointing out that ‘fucks’ is used for the condition of fail to do something. Here, we can see that the word ‘fucks’ could be used when we are not successful in achieving something. It definitely is not taboo in the target language. Then, excerpt 20 also clarified that ‘fucks’ is translated in to ‘*melarang*’, it means to urge someone not to do something; to warn someone not to do anything. Therefore, in this case, it is used to emphasize the message in the sentence.



5) Fucker and Motherfucker

According to the findings, the words motherfucker and fucker which are primarily used as nouns are still strictly prohibited in translation. Nonetheless, it shows that there is a lexical variation of fucker which is translated in to Indonesian “Bos” which means a person in charge of a group, whereas the word fucker and motherfucker is typically used to express astonishment, anger. The other translation of fucker and motherfucker is shown in this following excerpt.

Excerpt 21 (data 19209)

(Eng) : Chuck Berry is a fucker.

(Id) : *Chuck Berry adalah bajingan jelek!*

Excerpt 22 (data 188359)

(Eng) : Baby-faced thief fucker.

(Id) : *Bayi berwajah pencuri keparat.*

Excerpt 23 (data 156721)

(Eng) : Motherfucker, come on!

(Id) : *Bos, ayolah!*

In excerpt 20 and 21, the word fucker is translated as *keparat* and *bajingan*, the man who is disgusting, dreadful, formidable, and a bothersome or hateful thing, task, or condition. The words fucker and motherfucker, which both end in the infix “er”, are commonly used for insulting. However, in the excerpt 22, the word motherfucker does not apply as an insult if it is meant to show solidarity for the boss or member in the group. This finding reported that practically in its translation motherfucker was also used for name calling in Indonesian translation.

6. Motherfucking

According to the findings, the word "motherfucking," which is typically used as an adjective in a sentence, has only one lexical equivalent in Indonesian, ‘*Brengsek*’. In Indonesian, this word has a taboo sense, consequently It is unavoidable to say that the phrase “motherfucking” has a negative connotation in the translation. The following is the translation of motherfucking in the corpus data.



Excerpt 24 (data 230473)

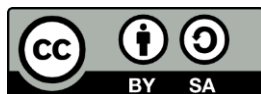
(Eng) : But, no, I got to crawl around in this motherfucking tin can.

(Ing) : *Aku harus merangkak di dalam kaleng brengsek ini!*

Based on the given examples, the translation of ‘motherfucking’ in the target language is still harsh and offensive in meaning. This finding reveals that the word fuck might be considered taboo, because the situation when they are uttered is in the state of anger.

b. The Flexibility of F-Words in the Translation based on Its Function

As previously stated at the beginning of this study, after analyzing the lexical variation of F-Words in the corpus data, we decided to look for the flexibility of the F-Words translation based on their function, in order to prove F-Words are not necessarily translated taboo in Indonesian. Based on the depth analysis, practically the F-Words can be employed to express; 1) **Solidarity**, as has been shown in the excerpt 23 (Eng) : Motherfucker, come on!, (Id) : *Bos, ayolah!*. The word motherfucker is translated as “*Bos*”, in this case it can be said that the most significant aspect of F-Words for solidarity is that no one feels offended while being sworn and both sides believe it's normal today for each other; 2) **Emphasis**, as has been demonstrated in excerpt 6 (Eng) : He's fucking crazy! (Id): *Dia benar-benar tidak waras!*. In this case the word fucking is used for emphasizing that he is crazy enough; 3) **Emotion**, as has been illustrated in excerpt 1, (Eng) : I started you in this business, so shut the fuck up, (Id) : *Saya memulai kamu dalam bisnis ini, jadi tutup mulutmu.* The term fuck in this case is used to express the speaker's anger and emotion; 4) **insult**, the insult word is usually one that ends with the letter –er, such as fucker or motherfucker. In excerpt 21, (Eng) Chuck Berry is a fucker, (Id) : *Chuck Berry adalah bajingan jelek!*. When the F-Words are used in a derogatory manner, it might be considered an insult. Then the last function based on Machmudah (2021) is **humor**, based on our analysis it is not found the word fuck which is used as a humor in Indonesian translation. Nonetheless, we found that the word fuck can be used to show the **failure and misery**, such as in **Excerpt 19** (179540) (Eng) : From now on, whenever Private Pyle fucks up I will not punish him. (Id) : *Jadi, mulai sekarang, saat Prajurit Pyle gagal aku tak akan menghukumnya.*



4.2 Discussion

The omission or deletion of taboo terms in the translation is a common practice in F-Words translation. It happened due to the stigma of assuming that F-Words always have a negative meaning (Abdelaal & Sarhani (2021); Pratama (2016); Arif, et.al (2019)). However, the findings of this study revealed that the features of translated F-Words showed the variation in lexical equivalence. Despite the fact that the translation is still dominated by negative or forbidden phrases (connected to having sex), such as *bercinta, meniduri, memperkosa, menyodomi, mengacau, bersetubuh, setubuhi*. It was also proven in the corpus data that F-Words can be translated into non-taboo words in Indonesia such as *benar-benar, benar, sangat, sungguh - sungguh, sudah, sekali (sangat), gagal, melarang*. It demonstrates that the F-Words have the ability to be used in any explanation or statement. Starting with the characteristics of the word and the function of its usage, the F-Words can be judged negatively. However, from the data, it appears that there are several types of word elements and functions that are not necessarily negative and not always positive. It demonstrates the variety of the F-Words in Indonesian translation.

Besides the analysis on the lexical variety, the meanings disclose that variations of F-Words impart emotive expressions of solidarity; emotion of anger; insult; to show failure, and misery. These emotions take part in determining that F-Words are not always taboo in use. Further analysis showed the variation of F-Word translation into Indonesian may be derived from F-Words used in the outcome of its collocation. Such as *fuck up, fuck off*, etc which can create the non-taboo sense in the sentence. Therefore, translation meaning of F-Words can be positive or negative depending on a word that it specifies.

The current study offers scope for development with a better categorization scheme if a similar study is undertaken in the future. This research would allow the researcher to draw more certain findings, improving the study's quality. It would also be interesting to see follow-up research that takes a different approach to similar phenomena especially related to F-Words translation.

5. CONCLUSION

It is possible to suggest that F-Word translations do not always imply rudeness and harshness. It is not always impolite, or angry but it could even be a sign of politeness of solidarity and



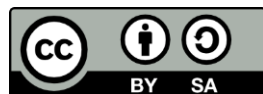
amazement. Despite the fact that taboo words' translation is very sensitive and limited, this does not mean that they are untranslatable or forbidden to translate, especially when they are used to generate audience emotion as well as portray character emotion. Because the goal of language is to visualize what we are thinking or perceiving in words, regardless of whether they are "good" or "bad" words. By "bad" words, we mean a taboo, which in linguistic theory refers to the circumstance in which a term or a name is not permitted to be used by a specific group, circumstance, or individuals. In conclusion, F-words have a variety of Lexical translations in Indonesia and their functions are not necessarily negative and not always positive.

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

The first author or as the corresponding author of this manuscript is Isra F. Sianipar, the student of Linguistics studies in Graduate School of Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada. She takes concentration on translation studies and interests in conducting research on translation. Then the second author is the lecturer in the French Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, and also as the first author's academic advisor.



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