CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Having conducted the analysis of types of swear words and translation technique used in translating it, it is found there are five types of swear words found with details of twenty four data of religious type (with details of fourteen data of celestial and ten data of diabolical), one data of sexual activity, two data of scatological, and three data of mother theme. Thus, it can be said that religious (celestial) type of swear word is the type that appears the most with 46.7% of percentage. Although Americans are usually not religious, the fact that the frequency of occurence of swear word *goddamn* occured the most. This is due to the fact Christian faith in United States in 1951 was still strong. Using the name of God to condemn something the speaker does not like can be more impactful rather than using swear words such as *fuck* or *shit* that are more common to use to swear by Americans nowadays.

Meanwhile, of eighteen techniques of translation proposed by Molina and Albir, only seven techniques applied: three data of reduction, nine data of established equivalence, two data of modulation, eight data of particularization, five data of generalization, one data of compensation, two data of adaptation. Established equivalence is the most applied procedure with nine data from total of thirty data or 30% in percentage form. This happens because of the fact that in every language swear words do exist. However as there are differences between source and target language, the translator may want the readers in target language to grasp the emotion of the speaker of the source language. Thus, the translator may use the swear words that are already established in target language rather than translating it literally.

In translating swear words, sometimes it is hard for translator to find a proper way in doing it. There might be no equivalence of the word in target language, or sometimes, a translator must also consider the culture of target language. However, a translator as connector between the author and readers in target language must find a way to do their job. Thus, translation techniques like established equivalence or compensation can be used so there will not be big nuance in target language.