

**AN ANALYSIS OF TABOO WORDS TRANSLATION  
IN JOHN STEINBECK'S *OF MICE AND MEN***

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining  
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



By:

**FITHROTUL KHOIRIYAH**

13150066

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA  
**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES**

**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA**

**YOGYAKARTA**

**2017**

## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, May 22, 2017

The researcher,



**FITHROTUL KHOIRIYAH**

Student No. 13150066

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA



## PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-284/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/06/2017

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : AN ANALYSIS OF TABOO WORDS TRANSLATION IN JOHN STEINBECK'S OF MICE AND MEN

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : FITHROTUL KHOIRIYAH  
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 13150066  
Telah diujikan pada : Selasa, 30 Mei 2017  
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A-

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

### TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

Ketua Sidang

Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum.  
NIP. 19810416 200901 1 006

Penguji I

Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A.  
NIP. 19780309 201101 1 003

Penguji II

Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA  
NIP. 19800411 200912 1 003

Yogyakarta, 30 Mei 2017  
UIN Sunan Kalijaga  
Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
DEKAN



Prof. Dr. H. Iwan Khoiri, M.A.  
NIP. 19600224 198803 1 001



**NOTA DINAS**

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Fithrotul Khoiriyah

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara :

Nama : FITHROTUL KHOIRIYAH  
NIM : 13150066  
Prodi : Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
Judul :

**AN ANALYSIS OF TABOO WORDS TRANSLATION IN  
JOHN STEINBECK'S OF MICE AND MEN**

saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Yogyakarta, 22 Mei 2017  
Pembimbing,

Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M. Hum  
NIP. 19810416 200901 1 006

## AN ANALYSIS OF TABOO WORDS TRANSLATION IN

### JOHN STEINBECK'S *OF MICE AND MEN*

By: Fithrotul Khoiriyah

#### ABSTRACT

This research is conducted to analyze the taboo words in the *Of Mice and Men* novel written by John Steinbeck. It aims to find out the translation strategies used by the translator in translating taboo words and to identify the quality of the translation. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The source of data is *Of Mice and Men* novel and its Indonesia translation. The data are the sentences containing taboo words in the novel that consist of 97 data. This research employs a theory from Baker to analyze the translation strategy and theory a theory from Nida to analyze the quality of translation. The results of the analysis show that there are four strategies employed in the translation of taboo word. They are translation by more general words (18 data), translation by neutral words (36 data), translation by cultural substitutions (10 data) and translation by omissions (33 data). For the quality of translation, the results show that 45 data have very good quality, 29 data have good quality and 23 data have poor quality. For the quality of each strategy, it presents that translation by more general words have 15 data with very good quality and three data with good quality; translation by neutral words have 20 data with very good quality, 13 data with good quality and three data with poor quality; translation by cultural substitutions have 10 data with very good quality; and translation by omissions have 13 data with good quality and 20 data with poor quality.

**Keywords:** *taboo word, translation strategy, translation quality.*

SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA

# ANALISIS PENERJEMAHAN KATA-KATA TABU DALAM NOVEL

## JOHN STEINBECK OF MICE AND MEN

Oleh: Fithrotul Khoiriyah

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis kata tabu dalam novel *Of Mice and Men* yang ditulis oleh John Steinbeck. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menemukan strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk menerjemahkan kata tabu dan untuk mengidentifikasi kualitas terjemahan. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data yaitu novel *Of Mice and Men* dan novel terjemahan Bahasa Indonesianya. Data dari penelitian ini yaitu kalimat-kalimat dalam novel yang terdapat kata-kata tabu yang berjumlah 97 data. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Baker untuk menganalisis strategi penerjemahan dan teori dari Nida untuk menganalisis kualitas terjemahan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah ada empat jenis strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan kata tabu. Strategi penerjemahan tersebut seperti penerjemahan dengan kata yang lebih umum (18 data), penerjemahan dengan kata netral (36 data), penerjemahan dengan penggantian padanan budaya (10 data), dan penerjemahan dengan penghilangan (33 data atau). Sedangkan untuk kualitas terjemahan, hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa 45 data memiliki kualitas sangat bagus, 29 data memiliki kualitas bagus, dan 23 data memiliki kualitas buruk. Sedangkan untuk kualitas dari setiap strategi penerjemahan yaitu penerjemahan dengan kata umum memiliki 15 data dengan kualitas sangat bagus dan tiga data dengan kualitas bagus, penerjemahan dengan kata netral memiliki 20 data dengan kualitas sangat bagus, 13 data dengan kualitas bagus dan tiga data dengan kualitas buruk, penerjemahan dengan penggantian padanan budaya memiliki 10 data dengan kualitas sangat bagus, dan penerjemahan dengan penghilangan memiliki 13 data dengan kualitas bagus dan 20 data dengan kualitas buruk.

**Kata kunci:** *kata tabu, strategi penerjemahan, kualitas penerjemahan.*

## MOTTO

*So, verily, with every difficulty, there is relief*

*Verily, with every difficulty there is relief*

*(Q.s. Alam Nasroh verse 5-6)*

*No Matter How You Feel, Get Up, Dress Up, Show Up And  
Never Give Up*

*Do What You Have To Do Until You Can Do What You Want  
To Do*

*(Oprah Winfrey)*

*Two roads diverged in a wood*

*And I took the one less traveled by*

*And that has made all the difference*

*(The Road Not Taken by Robert Frost)*

## DEDICATION

*I wholeheartedly dedicate this Graduating Paper to:*

*My Beloved Parents*

*My Beloved Brother*

*All of the people who love me sincerely*

*My Major, English Literature Department,*

*State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga*

*My Bright Future*

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise and thanks are just for Allah SWT, the Almighty God and the Lord of the Universe. Because of His mercy and guidance, finally I can finish my thesis. Thanks to Muhammad SAW, thanks for Him who spread the guidance.

However, this work cannot also be achieved without encouragement and helps from everybody around me. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude to those who contribute to the completion of this thesis.

1. Prof. Yudian Wahyudi, M.A., Ph.D, the Rektor of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga.
2. Prof. Dr. H. Alwan Khoiri, M.A., the Dean of Adab and Cultural Sciences Faculty.
3. Dr. Ubadillah, S.S., M.Hum., the Head of English Department and My thesis consultant, for his permission to conduct this research and for his guidance during finishing this research.
4. Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA., my academic consultant, for his advice and care.
5. All lectures in the English Department, who have given many lessons and experiences to me.
6. My beloved parents, Mr. Moch. Khozin and Mrs. Siti Lutfiyah, who have supported, helped, and prayed for me (your whole hearted pray is my power). Thank you for understanding me, always being there when I need you. I love you both very much!

7. My beloved brother, Zaidan Ma'arif, thanks for your love and support.
8. My kindhearted friends, Febri and Ika (My *ngapak* girls, thanks for being faithful to listen all of my happy and sad confidences), Arifah, Nurul, and Kanza (thanks for sharing happiness).
9. All girls in Kos Hibrida 2, *Mbak Riris, Mbak Afni, Mbak Ayu, Mbak Muha, Sekar, and Rani*, thanks for being my second family.
10. All of my thesis reviewers, thanks for your criticism and advices.
11. All my friends in English Department chapter 2013, especially class A, thanks for sharing bad and good experience together.
12. Anyone else who supports me directly or indirectly, if I have forgotten any names, I am deeply sorry.

Furthermore, I realize that this thesis is still far for being perfect. The suggestion and criticism are really welcomed. Finally, I hope this research will be useful for those who are interested in similar studies.

Yogyakarta, May 22, 2017

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA

Fithrotul Khoiriyah

13150066

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT .....	ii
APPROVAL.....	iii
NOTA DINAS .....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
ABSTRAK .....	vi
MOTTO .....	vii
DEDICATION .....	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xi
LIST OF FIGURE.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES .....	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	xvi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of Study .....	1
1.2 Problem Statements .....	4
1.3 Objective of Study .....	5
1.4 Significances of Study .....	5
1.5 Literature Review.....	5

1.6	Theoretical Approach.....	9
1.7	Methods of Research.....	11
1.7.1	Type of Research .....	11
1.7.2	Source of Data .....	11
1.7.3	Methods of Collecting Data.....	12
1.7.4	Methods of Data Analysis.....	13
1.8	Paper Organization.....	13
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BACKGROUND .....		15
2.1	Translation .....	15
2.2	Equivalence in Translation .....	17
2.3	Translation Strategy .....	18
2.3.1	Translation by a More General Word (Superordinate).....	19
2.3.2	Translation by a More Neutral/less Expressive Word .....	19
2.3.3	Translation by Cultural Substitution.....	19
2.3.4	Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation...	20
2.3.5	Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word .....	21
2.3.6	Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words.....	21
2.3.7	Translation by Omission .....	22
2.3.8	Translation by Illustration.....	23
2.4	Translation Quality .....	23

2.5	Taboo Word .....	25
2.5.1	Types of Taboo words .....	27
2.5.2	Functions of Taboo Words .....	29
2.6	Synopsis of <i>Of Mice and Men</i> Novel.....	31
CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....		34
3.1	Research Findings.....	34
3.2	Discussion .....	35
3.2.1	Translation by More General Word (Superordinate).....	35
3.2.2	Translation by More Neutral or Less Expressive Word .....	39
3.2.3	Translation by Cultural Substitution.....	42
3.2.4	Translation by Omission.....	46
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....		50
4.1	Conclusion .....	50
4.2	Suggestion.....	51
REFERENCES.....		53
APPENDICES .....		56
CURRICULUM VITAE .....		69

**LIST OF FIGURE**

Figure 1: Example of Illustration Strategy example ..... 22



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Translation Strategy .....	32
Table 2: Quality of Translation .....	33



### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

No.	ABBREVIATIONS	MEANING
1	SL	Source Language
2	TL	Target Language
3	ST	Source Text
4	TT	Taget Text



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

In this world, humans are created by Allah in many different races. It makes humans have many different things that can differentiate them from each other. The example of the differences is located in the aspect of language. Language can be defined as a means of communication to the other people. According to Kridalaksana language is “system of sound that has arbitrary characteristics and it is used by social society to cooperate, to communicate and also to self identification” (Kridalaksana, 2008: 24). From that definition, it can be said that without language people will not have identification as human.

There are many languages used by people to communicate around the world. Even in one country it may has several languages or it can be more than one mother languages. Two languages can be different if the members of those two languages do not understand to each other when they talk together. According to Chaer “two utterances can be considered as two different languages based on two criterions, linguistic and politic standard. Language differences can be seen when the society do not understand with the other languages although they are in one country” (Chaer, 1994: 32).

The language differences between people around the world sometime make some problems for human. For example, people will be difficult to communicate with other people from other countries. Another example is

when they want to know about the issues from another country is also difficult to understand. This difference language of human is also said in the Holy Quran Surah Ar Rum in verse 22.

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ وَاٰخْتَلَفَ الْاَلْسِنٰتِكُمْ وَالْوٰنِكُمْ اِنَّ فِيْ ذٰلِكَ لَاٰيٰتٍ لِّلْعٰلَمِيْنَ ۝۲۲

“And among His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the variations in your languages and your colors: verily in that are Signs for those who know” (Ali, 1934: 1056).

To solve these language difference problems, translation can be taken as an alternative way. Translation can be defined as process in changing source language (SL) into target language (TL) including the meaning, form and other aspects. It is appropriate with the opinion of Hatim and Munday that translation is “a process in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language or target text (TT)” (2004: 3). From that definitions, translator must understand or master at least two languages. So, it means becoming translator is not easy to do.

By using translation, people can understand other languages easily. People become easier in communication in the global era that usually uses multilingual language. With translation also, people can get understanding or can learn moral value that usually contained in the literature works from another country.

One kind of literature works is novel. There are many great works especially from English literature. One of the best writers is John Steinbeck. American popular writer, John Steinbeck, has written many amazing works

especially novel. *Of Mice and Men* became one of his novels that was very phenomenal in the world. Because of its popularity, *Of Mice and Men* novel has translated into many languages including Bahasa.

*Of Mice and Men* novel has story background from American hard workers when economic crisis happened in America. Because of this background, John Steinbeck used many taboo words in his novel such as *Goddamn, hell, fool*, and so on. Usually taboo word is used by the speaker to express some strong emotions like anger. This kind of word is usually avoided to be spoken especially in formal conversation. Roland Wardhaugh says 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” (2006: 239). In addition, Allan and Burridge states that there are some types of taboo which are common to be used in English (2006:1). The types of taboo are bodies and their effluvia, organs and act of sex, diseases and death, naming and addressing.

There are many taboo words that can be found in this novel especially in the conversation between the characters. For examples:

**Example 1:**

“So yon forgot that awready, did you? I gotta tell you again, do I? Jesus Christ, you’re a *crazy bastard!*” (SL)

“Jadi kau sudah lupa, kan? Aku harus mengatakannya padamu lagi, gitu? Ya Tuhan, kau *anak sialan!*” (TL)

**Example 2:**

“You *crazy son-of-a-bitch*...” (SL)

“Kau *anak sialan*...” (TL)

From those examples, it can be seen that taboo words of *crazy bastard* and *crazy son-of-a-bitch* have same Indonesian translation as *anak sialan* in target language (TL). Meanwhile, those taboo words have different meaning as source language but the translator prefers to translate them into same translation. In this case, there is a problem in the translation equivalence. The equivalence problems commonly appear in the translation for example in the word level equivalence. So, translator may use some translation strategies to solve these translation problems of taboo words.

In the translation of this novel, translator may also face background of different cultures. For instance, Indonesian translator have different way in translating all of these taboo words. It is because in Indonesian culture the taboo word is still forbidden to be spoken in daily conversation. Another reason is the analysis of taboo word translation is rarely to be found. This analysis is needed to know the strategies that are used by translator to translate the taboo words. Because of these reasons also, the translation of taboo words in this novel is interesting to be more analyzed.

**1.2 Problem Statements**

There are two problem statements in this research, such as:

1. What are the strategies of translation used in translating the taboo words into Bahasa in *Of Mice and Men* novel?
2. How is the quality of taboo words translation in *Of Mice and Men* novel?

### 1.3 Objective of Study

Related with the problem statements before, the objectives of this study are presented below, they are:

1. To find out the kind of translation strategies employed in translating taboo words in *Of Mice and Men* novel.
2. To know the quality of taboo words translation in *Of Mice and Men* novel.

### 1.4 Significances of Study

This research is conducted for both academic and practical significances of study. Those significances can be used in the academic or in the real life. The academic significances are to give understanding about the translation of taboo words, especially for the theory of translation strategy from English into Indonesian, to add new knowledge for anyone who is interested with the English-Indonesian translation, to give explanation how the theory of translation strategy can be applied. The practical significances is such as to be useful as a reference for further researcher in the area of translation especially who are interested in analyzing taboo word translation.

### 1.5 Literature Review

There are some previous researches which are related with this study. The first prior research is a thesis by Hendri Aditia from State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” (2011) entitled “An Analysis of Taboo Word and Swear Word in Dustin Lee Abraham’s *How High* Movie.” The

thesis analyzes the usage of taboo word and swears word in Dustin Lee Abraham's movie *How High*.

In this thesis, the writer of the first prior research wants to classify the types of taboo words and also the factors why the characters use some of those taboo words and swear word in the movie. In the research method, this first prior research uses content analysis method in analyzing the data of taboo and swears words. In addition, this research is included in the qualitative analysis because the data of analysis in this thesis is video. In analyzing the data, Aditia uses Michael Swan Theory's categories of taboo words. The result of the analysis shows that there are four types of taboo word which are used in the movie. They are lavatory, private parts of body, religion and also sexual activity. While for the swear word, there are two types that can be found in the movie such as strong swear word and weak swear word. For the types of strong swear word are exclamation of surprise, insult, emphasize an emotion insulting to go away. The types of weak swear word are exclamation of surprise, emphasize and emotion and insult. Moreover, the analysis also finds some reasons about why the characters use those taboos and swear word in the movie, such as psychological condition, social class and ethnic group.

This research has similar object analysis with the first prior research. The object of taboo word in this research is taken from novel while the object of first prior research is taken from movie. The first prior research focuses on

analyzing taboo word in sociolinguistic approach while this research more focuses in analyzing taboo word in translation approach.

The second prior research is a thesis entitled “A Translation Analysis Of Taboo Expressions In A Film Entitled “Knocked Up” And Their Indonesian Subtitles”. This thesis is written by Cindy Parahita from Sebelas Maret University (2010). This study analyzes about the strategies employed by translator in translating taboo expression in the film “Knocked Up” and also analyze about the strategy impacts to the accuracy and the acceptability of translation of taboo expression.

In doing analysis, theory of Mona Baker is used. The result of this thesis shows that there are eleven strategies used to translate taboo expressions in the movie “Knocked Up”, they are: translation using taboo expressions with similar expressive meaning and form, translation using non taboo expressions with similar expressive meaning and form, translation using taboo expressions with less expressive meaning but similar form, translation using taboo expressions with less expressive meaning and dissimilar form, translation using non taboo expressions with less expressive meaning and dissimilar form, translation by more general word, translation by omission, translation by loan word plus explanation, translation by swearing word, translation by reduction, and translation using proper interjection. For the analysis of accuracy, it is found that there are 25 data which is considered to be very accurate, 106 data considered to be accurate translation, 87 data considered to be less accurate translation and 9 data considered to be

inaccurate translation. The strategy which produces translation of taboo expressions with the high level of accuracy is translation strategy using taboo expression with similar expressive meaning and form. While, for the strategy which produces translation with low level of accuracy is strategy using non taboo expression with less expressive meaning and dissimilar form. For the analysis on the acceptability, this thesis shows that there are 182 data which are considered to be acceptable translation and 45 data which are considered to be unacceptable translation. The translation strategies which produce the high level of acceptability are translation using taboo expressions with less expressive meaning but similar form, translation using proper interjection, translation by reduction and translation using taboo expressions with less expressive meaning and dissimilar form.

Comparing with this second prior reaseach, this analysis has similarity and some differencies. The similarity is both analysis are using the same theory which is theory of translation strategy proposed by Mona Baker. While for the differences, in analyzing the translation quality, this research uses different theory that is Nida's theory. They also take different object analysis. The second prior reseach uses movie, but this reseach uses novel.

The third prior search is a thesis entitled "Taboo Words In The *Jackass* Movie" which is written by Wahyu Adi Saputra. This study analyzes about the types and function of taboo words in the movie. The theories which are used are theory from Batistella and theory from Wardhaugh. For the result of analysis, it shows that there are four types of taboo words such as epithet



11,06%, profanity 9,68%, vulgarity 8% and obscenity 72,35%. There are also four functions of taboo words such as to draw attention to oneself 57,14%, to show contempt 19,36%, to provocative 16,59% and to mock authority 6,91%.

Comparing this research with the third prior research, there are some differences and similarities. They are same in the object analysis, taboo words. Meanwhile, the object of taboo word in this research is taken from novel while the object of third prior research is taken from movie. The other differences can be seen from the theory used for analysis. This research uses theory of Mona Baker about translation strategy while the third prior research uses Batistella's theory and Wardhaugh's theory.

### **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

There are some theories which are used in this research such as theory of taboo and theory of translation strategy. For the theory of taboo, this analysis uses theories proposed by Keith Allan and Kate Burridge for the type of classifications and Roland Wardhaugh for the function. According to Allan and Burridge taboo is "a proscription of behaviour for a specifiable community of people, for a specified context, at a given place and time. There is no such thing as an absolute taboo that holds for all worlds, times and contexts" (2006: 27). There are some types of taboo, such as:

1. Bodies and Their Effluvia
2. Organs and Act of Sex
3. Diseases and Death

#### 4. Naming and Addressing

Meanwhile for Wardhaugh, 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” (Wardhaugh, 2006: 239). Taboo words are usually avoided in the formal conversation or they are only used in some circumstances. Although this kind of word is forbidden, some people usually maintain to use them because of some reasons. These reasons are to draw attention to oneself, to show contempt, to be aggressive or provocative and to mock authority (Wardhaugh, 2006: 239).

This research also uses theory of translation strategy proposed by Mona Baker. This theory is used to find the equivalence of the translation of taboo words in the target language. Baker has divided the equivalence in translation into five classifications. They are equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, pragmatic equivalence (Baker, 1992: 5). In translating especially for the equivalence at word level, there are some strategies used by professional translators (Baker, 1992: 26 – 42). They are:

1. Translation by a more general word (superordinate)
2. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word
3. Translation by cultural substitution
4. Translation using a loan word or loan plus explanation
5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word
6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

7. Translation by omission
8. Translation by illustration

To analyze the quality of translation, this research uses theory proposed by Nida. In doing the evaluation of translation quality, Nida proposes three basic criteria (1966: 182), they are:

1. General efficiency of the communication process
2. Comprehension of intent
3. Equivalence of response

## **1.7 Methods of Research**

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

The research uses a descriptive qualitative research related with the type of the data analysis. In general, the qualitative research is differentiated with the quantitative research. The qualitative is used for determining some data such as “recorded interviews, various types of texts (for examples are field notes, journals and diary entries, documents), and images (such as photo or videos)” (Dörnyei, 2007: 37–38). The data, further, are analyzed descriptively.

### **1.7.2 Source of Data**

In doing a research, it needs a data source for getting the information. According to Bungin, data source can be defined as “the first source where the data gotten” (2001: 129). In addition Lofland and Lofland say that “the main data sources used in qualitative research is

words and actions” (as cited in Moleong, 1993: 112). While for the definition of data, Bungin states that “the data are the information material about the object of research” (2001: 123).

The data sources of this research is a novel entitled *Of Mice and Men* which is written by John Steinbeck and its translation entitled *George and Lenny* translated by Sri Wulandari which is published by Matahari Publisher. The data are taboo words and their translations. The sources language is English while the target language is Indonesia.

### **1.7.3 Methods of Collecting Data**

In collecting the data, there are some methods that can be used such as survey, interview, observation and documentation (Alwasilah, 2003: 151-155). For this research, documentation method is chosen as the method of collecting data because the data source of this research is books. It is appropriate with the opinion of Alwasilah that “documents include letter, autobiography, diary, journal, book, will, position paper, article in newspaper, editorial, medical record, propaganda pamphlet, government publication, picture and so on” (2003: 155). The steps in collecting the data are:

- a. Reading both novel *Of Mice and Men* and *George and Lenny* closely.
- b. Identifying the taboo words found in the source language and the translation in the target language.
- c. Collecting and making a list of the data on a table side by side.

#### **1.7.4 Methods of Data Analysis**

Susan Steinback (as cited in Sugiyono, 2013: 332) says that “data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is to recognition, study, and understanding of interrelationship and concept in your data that hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated.” As already stated in the point of type of research, this research uses descriptive qualitative method. Here are some steps in analyzing the data:

- a. Finding the taboo words in the source language are translated into target language.
- b. Analyzing the translation strategy used in translating the taboo words based on theory of translation strategy by Mona Baker.
- c. Analyzing the translation quality based on Nida’s theory.
- d. Explaining the data thoroughly.
- e. Drawing conclusion.

#### **1.8 Paper Organization**

For making an easy understanding, this paper is divided into four chapters. Chapter one contains about the introduction of this paper. It includes background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, significances of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of the study, and paper organization.

For chapter two, it contains theoretical background. It includes some explanation of theories. These theories are like translation theory, theory of translation strategy which is proposed by Baker, theory of taboo words.

For chapter three, it contains research finding and discussion. This chapter explains about the analysis of the data using the translation strategy theory in translating of taboo words.

For chapter four, it contains the conclusion for the entire discussion of this study. It presents also about some suggestions for the future research of translation of taboo word.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data in chapter III, this conclusion answers the questions that have been presented in chapter I. It explains about what type of the translation strategy used in translating taboo words and how the quality of taboo words translation in *Of Mice and Men* novel. Based on the discussion about the analysis, it can be concluded some points.

1. From the results of the analysis, it is revealed that there are four translation strategies used by the translator in translating English taboo word; they are:
  - a. Translation by more general word (superordinate) covers 18 data.
  - b. Translation by more neutral word covers 36 data.
  - c. Translation by cultural substitution covers 10 data.
  - d. Translation by omission covers 33 data.

From those results above, it can be seen that the most frequency strategy which tends to be used to translated taboo word is translation by more neutral word. It is indicated by the data of taboo word 36 data that are translated by using this strategy.

2. For the analysis of the translation quality, it shows that there are 45 data considered to be very good translation, 29 data considered to be good

translation and 23 data considered to be poor translation. Translation strategy which produces the high level of very good quality is translation by more general word (superordinate). All results for translation quality from each strategy are presented below.

- a. In the strategy of translation by more general word, there are 15 data have very good quality and three data have good quality.
- b. In the strategy of translation by neutral word, there are 20 data have very good quality, 13 data have good quality and three data have poor quality.
- c. In the strategy of translation by cultural substitution, there are 10 data have very good quality.
- d. In the strategy of translation by omission, there are 13 data have good quality and 20 data have poor quality.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

After drawing the conclusion from the analysis data, this research gives some suggestions to:

1. Student

This research expects that the student can improve their understanding about taboo word especially for its translation in detail. Relating to the topic of taboo word, there are various forms and also usages of this word. Students had to have knowledge about taboo word so they can identify them correctly.



## 2. Next Research

This research only focuses on the analyzing of translation taboo word from English into Bahasa. For the next research, it is suggested that it should conduct a more variety of research in the translation of taboo words such as analyzing translation of taboo word from Bahasa into English, translation taboo word in the movie script, etc. Next, the research also suggests to improve the analyzing related to other scopes of study such as pragmatics or sociolinguistics.

## REFERENCES

- Aditia, H. 2011. "An Analysis of Taboo Word and Swear Word in Dustin Lee Abraham's How High Movie" (Thesis). Jakarta: State Islamic University 'Syarif Hidayatullah'.
- Allan, Keith and Kate Burridge. 2006. *Forbidden Words Taboo and The Censoring of Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Alwasilah, A. Chaedar. 2003. *Pokoknya Kualitatif: Dasar-Dasar Merancang dan Melakukan Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Dunia Pustaka Jaya.
- Baker, M. 1992. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. London ; New York: Routledge.
- Baker, M. (Ed). 1998. *Rouledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London and New York: Rouledege.
- Bassnet, Susan M. 1991. *Translation Studies*. England: Clays Ltd, St Ives Plc.
- Bell, Roger.T. 1991. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. London: Longman.
- Brislin, R.W.(ed). 1976. *Translation Application and Research*. New York: Gardner Press, Inc.
- Bull, Victoria. 2008. *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Bungin, Burhan. 2001. *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial*. Surabaya: Airlangga University Press.
- Catford, J.C.: 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Chaer, A. 1994. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

- Dörnyei, Z. 2007. *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Methodologies*. Oxford ; New York, N.Y: Oxford University Press.
- Fairman, Christopher M. 2009. *Fuck: Word Taboo and Protecting Our First Amendment Liberties*. Illinois: Sphinx Publishing.
- Freud, Sigmund. 2004. *Totem and Taboo*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Hatim, Basil, and Jeremy Munday. 2004. *Translation An Advanced Resource Book*. London; New York: Routledge.
- Jay, Timothy. 1992. *Cursing in America: A Psychological Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movie, in the Schoolyards and on the Streets*. Philadelphia/Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publising.
- Kridalaksana, H. 2008. *Kamus Linguistik* (Ed. 4). Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 1993. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya .
- Newmark, Peter. 1976. *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Nida, Eugene A, and Charles R Taber. 1969. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Parahita, C. 2010. "A Translation Analysis of Taboo Expressions in A Film Entitled "Knocked Up" and Their Indonesian Subtitles" (Thesis). Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University.
- Pusat Bahasa Depdiknas. 2008. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Saputra, W.A. 2015. "Taboo Words In The Jackass Movie" (Thesis). Yogyakarta: State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga.

- Spears, Richard A. 1991. *Forbidden America Essential Dictionary of Taboo American English*. Illinois: National Textbook Company.
- Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Trudgill, Peter. 2000. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society*. London: Penguin Books.
- Wardhaugh, R. 2006. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (5th ed). Malden, Mass., USA: Blackwell Pub.
- Ali, Abdullah Yusuf. 1934. *The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation and Commentary*. Lahore: Shaik Muhammad Ashraf Pub.

## APPENDICES

No	English (Source Text)	Indonesia (Target Text)	Translation Strategy	Quality	Situational Context
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>					
1	“We could just as well of rode clear to the ranch if that <b>bastard</b> bus driver knew what he was talkin’ about.	“Kita seharusnya bisa saja tetap berada di dalam bus hingga tiba di peternakan jika supir bus <b>sialan</b> itu tidak bicara sembarangan	More general word	Very Good	George is angry to the bus driver because he has lied to George about the distance of the ranch and did not want to drive George and Lennie to the ranch.
2	<b>God damn</b> near four miles, that’s what it was!	Empat mil lagi. Itu saja.	Omission	Poor	
3	<b>Too God damn</b> lazy to pull up.	<b>Dasar</b> sopir pemalas.	More neutral word	Good	
4	Wonder he isn’t too <b>damn good</b> to stop in Soledad at all.	Jangan-jangan ia juga <b>tidak sanggup</b> berhenti di Soledad.	Omission	Poor	
5	<b>Damn</b> hot day	Mana panasnya minta ampun. <b>Sialan.</b>	More general word	Very good	
6	Jesus Christ, you’re a <b>crazy bastard!</b> ”	Ya Tuhan, kau <b>anak sialan!</b> ”	More general word	Very good	George scowled over at Lennie because he always forgets about anything that George already has said before to him.
7	“ <b>The hell with</b> the rabbits.	“ <b>Persetan dengan</b> kelinci-kelinci itu.	More general word	Very good	George is angry to Lennie because he cannot remember all things that have been told to Lennie except one thing that is about the rabbits.
8	If he finds out <b>what a crazy bastard</b> you are,	No Translation	Omission	Poor	George says to Lenny that he may not speak anything when they meet their new boss.

					George worries that if the boss knows that Lennie has mental problem, they will not be accepted for the job.
9	“Run us out, <b>hell</b> ,” said George disgustedly.	“Mengejar kita, <b>mukamu</b> ,” sahut George dengan sebal.	More neutral word/ less expressive word	Good	George is annoyed to Lennie because he has forgotten that they were looked for by many people in Weed because Lenny had made problem on there.
10	“ <b>Poor bastard</b> ,” he said softly, and then went on whistling again.	“ <b>Anak jadah yang malang</b> ,” katanya perlahan, lalu melanjutkan siulannya.	Cultural substitution	Very Good	Georg orders Lenny to look for some tree’s branches to make fire, but Lenny does not listen to him. Lenny just tries to look for the dead mouse that has been thrown by George, so he feels pity to Lenny.
11	“You know <b>God damn</b> well what. I want that mouse.”	“Kau tahu, <b>sialan kau!</b> Aku minta tikus itu.”	More general word/less expressive word	Very Good	George becomes angry to Lenny because he does not want to give the dead mouse to him and tries to lie to George.
12	“ <b>The hell with</b> the rabbits.	No Translation	Omission	Poor	Lenny asks for George to give him a rabbit. This makes George becomes angry because Lenny cannot keep his pet properly.
13	I could eat any place I want, hotel or an place, and order any <b>damn thing</b> I could think of.	Aku bisa makan di mana pun, hotel atau di mana saja, dan memesan <b>makanan apa saja</b> yang muncul di pikiranku.	Using neutral word	Very Good	George has lost his patient with Lenny because of his behaviour. So, George think that he can get proper life if he is alone.
14	An’ I could do all that <b>every damn month</b> .	Aku bisa melakukannya <b>setiap bulan</b> .	Omission	Good	

15	“You <b>crazy son-of-a-bitch</b> . You keep me in hot water all the time.”	“Kau <b>anak sialan</b> . Kau selalu menyusahkan aku.”	By a more general word (subordinate)	Good	George becomes so angry to Lenny because everything that he can do is just making a trouble for George. For example the problem that Lenny made in the Weed when he tried to touch woman’s dress. The woman became so afraid to Lenny and tried to ask help. Because of this trouble, they had to hide and go far away from Weed.
16	“Well, how <b>the hell</b> did she know you jus’ wanted to feel her dress?”	Wah, <b>bagaimana mungkin</b> gadis itu tahu kalau kau hanya ingin menyentuh gaunnya?”	Using omission	Good	
17	“Where <b>the hell</b> could you go?”	“Memangnya kau bisa ke mana, <b>sih?</b> ”	Omission	Good	
18	We got somebody to talk to that <b>gives a damn</b> about us.	Kita punya seseorang yang dapat kita ajak bicara yang <b>sangat memperhatikan</b> kita.	Using neutral word	Good	
19	If them other guys gets in jail they can rot for all anybody <b>gives a damn</b> . But not us.”	Jika orang lain masuk penjara, tak ada yang membesuk mereka karena <b>tidak ada yang peduli</b> . Kita tidak seperti itu.”	Using neutral word	Very Good	
20	and we’ll build up a fire in the stove and set around it an’listen to the rain comin’ down on the roof – <b>Nuts!</b> ”	lalu kita akan menyalakan api di tungku dan duduk berkeliling sambil mendengarkan suara hujan yang menetes di atap... <b>Gila!</b> ”	More general word (superordinate)	Very good	

CHAPTER 2					
21	“He was sore <b>as hell</b> when you wasn’t here to go out this morning.”	“Dia <b>sangat marah</b> ketika kalian tidak datang dan bekerja pagi ini.”	Using neutral word	Very good	Candy tells to George and Lenny that the boss was angry because they were not already arrive to the ranch in the morning.
22	“Say. <b>What the hell’s</b> this?”	“ <b>Apa sih</b> , ini?”	Using omission	Good	George looks disappointed when he tries to open his box shelf and find the can inside of it.
23	“last guy that had this bed was a blacksmith – <b>hell of</b> a nice fella and clean a guy as you want to meet.	“Orang terakhir yang menempati tempat tidur ini adalah seorang tukang besi, seorang yang <b>sangat</b> ramah dan sangat bersih seperti lelaki yang kau anggap bersih lainnya.	Using neutral word	Very Good	Candy tries to explain about the last guy who had the bed before George.
24	An’ he give the stable buck <b>hell</b> , too.”	Dan si bos memarahi pengurus kandang kuda juga.”	Using neutral word	Very Good	Candy tells to George that the boss was angry in the morning because the new workers (George and Lenny) was not in the ranch yet and tried to scold the stable buck too.
25	“Sure. Ya see the stable buck’s <b>a nigger</b> .”	“Tentu. Kau tahu, pengurus kandang kuda itu <b>orang Negro</b> .”	General word	Very good	The boss is always angry to the stable buck because he is a nigger.
26	The boss gives him <b>hell</b> when he’s mad.	Bos <b>marah sekali</b> ketika si Negro itu sakit.	Using neutral word	Very Good	
27	“ <b>The hell</b> he did! Whole gallon?”	“ <b>Masa sih?</b> Segalon penuh?”	Neutral word	Good	George is impressed with the story about the boss which has told by Candy.
28	If he coulda used his feet,	No translation	Using omission	Poor	Candy tells about the party when the workers



	Smitty says he woulda killed <b>the nigger</b> .				had in the Christmas. All of the workers had fun and one man (Smithy) tried to play with the nigger. Then, all of the drunk workers made trouble in the Soledad.
29	“After that the guys went into Soledad and raised <b>hell</b> , didn’t go in there.	“Setelah itu orang-orang pergi ke Soledad dan membuat <b>kerusuhan</b> . Aku tidak pergi ke sana.	Using neutral word	Good	
30	But I say he’s a <b>God damn</b> good worker.	Tetapi, aku hanya bilang ia pekerja <b>yang sangat baik</b> .	Using neutral word	Very good	George tries to explain to the Boss that Lennie is very good worker. Actually, he covers the fact that Lennie has mental problem from the boss.
31	<b>Damn</b> near lost us the job.”	<b>Keparat</b> . Hampir saja kita kehilangan pekerjaan.”	More general word (superordinate)	Very good	George feels angry to Lennie because he almost answers the question from the boss. If the boss knows the fact about Lennie, they will not get the job.
32	“Well, that was a lie. An’ I’m <b>damn glad</b> it was. If I was a relative of yours I’d shoot myself.”	“Yah, itu bohong. Dan aku senang <b>sekali</b> begitu keadaannya. Jika aku memang keluargamu, aku akan tembak diriku sendiri.”	using neutral word	Very good	George has lied to the boss that Lennie is his cousin.
33	“Say, what <b>the hell</b> you doin’ listenin’?”	“Hei, <b>mengapa kau</b> menguping percakapan kami?”	Omission	Good	George becomes angry to Candy because he had heard what they were talking about.
34	“ <b>Damn right</b> he don’t,” said George, slightly mollified,	“ <b>Tentu saja tidak</b> ,” sahut George, dengan agak mengancam,	Omission	Good	
35	“That’s a <b>hell of</b> an old dog.”	“Anjingmu itu tua <b>sekali</b> .”	Using neutral word	Very good	George comments about Candy’s dog

36	<b>What the hell</b> are you gettin' into it for?"	Kau <b>siapanya?</b> "	Omission	Poor	Curley tries to talk to Lennie but George always answers and do not give chance for Lennie to talk. So, Curley becomes angry.
37	"Say, <b>what the hell's</b> he got on his shoulder? Lennie didn't do nothing to him."	"Katakan, <b>ada apa</b> dengan orang itu? Lennie sama sekali tidak menggungunya."	Omission	Poor	George asks to Candy about what happen to the Curley because he tries to make problem with Lennie and George.
38	Seems like Curley is <b>cockier'n</b> ever since he got married.	Curley menjadi lebih sombong setelah menikah.	Using neutral word	Good	George and Candy are talking gossip about Curley.
39	He said, "This guy Curley sounds like a <b>son-of-a-bitch</b> to me. I don't like mean little guys."	Ia berkata, "Si Curley ini bagiku seperti <b>anak sundal</b> saja. Aku tidak suka lelaki kecil yang bengis."	Cultural substitution	Very good	
40	" <b>Hell no.</b> "	" <b>Tentu saja tidak.</b> "	Omission	Good	
41	And then, "Where the hell is that <b>God damn nigger?</b> "	Kemudian, "Di mana sih, <b>si Negro keparat</b> itu?"	General word	Very good	From the distance of the house, there is loud voice which is trying to call the stable buck.
42	"I hate that <b>kinda bastard,</b> " he said.	"Aku benci pada <b>anak sialan</b> itu," katanya.	More general word (superordinate)	Good	George gives warning to Lennie for not having trouble with Curley because he is a mean guy. So George does not like him.
43	"Jesus, <b>what a tramp,</b> "	"Ya ampun. <b>Dasar pelacur,</b> " katanya.	Using more general word	Very good	Curley's wife comes to the worker's house and tries to tease other men. George is surprised when he knows the attitude of Curley's wife.
44	"Don't you even take a look	"Jangan pernah menatap <b>sundal</b>	Cultural substitution	Very good	George gives warning for Lennie to not come

	at that <b>bitch</b> .	itu.			close Curley's wife.
45	"It's brighter'n a <b>bitch</b> outside," he said gently.	"Di luar sangat silau, jadi aku tidak dapat melihat dengan baik di dalam ruangan," katanya lembut.	Omission	Poor	Slim just enters the bunk house and realizes that there are new men inside of it.
46	" <b>Hell</b> , yes," said George.	" <b>Tentu saja</b> ," sahut George.	Omission	Good	Slim asks to George and Lennie that they ever bucked any barley or not. George answers it confidently and tries to explain that Lennies is such good worker.
47	"I ain't nothing to scream about, but that <b>big bastard</b> there can put up more grain alone than most pairs can."	"Aku tak perlu berteriak-teriak sombong, tetapi <b>anak bertubuh besar</b> ini dapat memanggul lebih banyak karung dibandingkan dengan orang lain."	using neutral word	Poor	
48	Stinks like <b>hell</b> , too. Ever' time he comes into the bunk house I can smell him for two, three days.	Baunya juga <b>minta ampun</b> . Setiap kali ia datang ke sini, aku masih dapat mencium baunya selama dua atau tiga hari.	Neutral word	Good	Carlson complains to Slim about Candy's dog.
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>					
49	Never seem to <b>give a damn</b> about nobody.	Tidak pernah kelihatan <b>peduli</b> pada orang lain.	Using neutral word	Very good	Slim explains that all men who work in the ranch usually go lonely and they never give attention to other men.
50	"I used to have a <b>hell of</b> a lot of fun with 'im.	"Aku biasa bersenang-senang bersamanya.	Omission	(Good)	George tells to Slim about his story with Lennie. George says that he always did wrong thing for Lennie but Lennie did not seem to have anger with him.
51	That wasn't so <b>damn</b> much fun after a while.	Tidak terlalu menyenangkan setelah itu.	Omission	Good	
52	I've beat <b>the hell</b> outa him, and he coulda	Aku pernah memukulinya padahal	Omission	Poor	

	bust every bone in my body jus' with his han's, but he never lifted a finger against me."	sesungguhnya ia bisa saja meremukkan tulang-tulangku hanya dengan jemarinya.			
53	<b>Dumb bastard</b> like he is, he wants to touch ever'thing he likes.	<b>Anak bodoh</b> seperti Lennie ingin menyentuh apa pun yang disukainya.	More neutral word (superordinate)	Good	George tells to Slim about their problem when they were in the Weed.
54	And he's so <b>God damn strong</b> , you know."	Padahal kau tahu, ia <b>sangat kuat.</b> "	Omission	good	
55	"Them <b>God! Damn</b> turnips give it to me	"Lobak cina itulah yang membuatku sakit.	Omission	Poor	Candy feels angry about his gut ache because of turnips.
56	"Darker'n <b>hell</b> in here," he said.	"Gelap sekali di sini," katanya	Using omission	Poor	Carlson just enters the room after playing horseshoes game outside and he is amazed about how the nigger can play the game.
57	"Well- <b>hell!</b> I had him so long.	" <b>Persetan!</b> Aku telah bersamanya begitu lama.	General word	Very good	Candy becomes anger when he is asked to kill his old dog because he had it since it was a pup.
58	He said proudly, "You wouldn't think it to look at him now, but he was <b>the best damn sheep dog</b> I ever seen."	"Kau tidak akan percaya jika melihatnya sekarang, tetapi ia adalah <b>anjing penggembala terbaik</b> yang pernah kulihat."	Omission	Good	
59	"And he stinks to beat <b>hell</b> .	"Lagipula, ia <b>bau sekali.</b>	Using neutral word	Very good	Carlson tries to convince Candy for killing his old dog.
60	" <b>The hell</b> I ain't.	" <b>Tentu saja</b> aku punya.	Using neutral word	Very Good	Carlson confidently answers Candy's question that he have gun to kill the dog.
61	Susy don't <b>give</b>	Susy <b>tidak</b>	Usig neutral	Very	Whit tells about Susy's

	<b>a damn.</b>	<b>akan peduli.</b>	word	good	place in the town where all men spend their night.
62	“Where the hell’s Slim?”	“Di mana Slim?”	Omission	Good	Curley suddenly enters the worker’s room and tries to look for his wife. He agrily asks about Slim’s position because he assumes that Slim is with his wife.
63	An’ Curley’s handy, <b>God damn handy..</b>	Padahal Curley <b>tangkas sekali.</b>	Using neutral word	Very good	Whit assumes that Curley will have a fight with Slim because he is handy.
64	If we don’t like a guy we can say, ‘Get <b>the hell</b> out,’	Jika kita tidak suka pada seseorang kita bisa saja mengatakan, ‘Keluar kau,’	Omission	Poor	George tells to Lennie again about their dream. George says that if there is a mean guy who tries to make trouble with them, they can face him easily.
65	I’ll break their <b>God damn</b> necks.	aku akan putar leher <b>terkutuk</b> mereka.	General word	Very good	
66	If you can’t look after your own <b>God damn</b> wife, what you expect me to do about it? You lay offa me.”	Jika kau tidak dapat <b>menjaga istrimu sendiri,</b> apa yang kau harapkan padaku tentang hal itu? Kau bergantung padaku?”	Omission	Poor	Slim is very angry with Curley because he had assumed that Slim had a play with his wife. So, Slim is scowling to Curley.
67	“Why’n’t you tell her to stay <b>the hell</b> home where she belongs?” said Carlson.	“Mengapa tidak kau katakan saja padanya untuk tinggal di rumah saja, tempat yang tepat baginya?”	Omission	Poor	Carlson asks for Curley to keep his wife so she will not go anywhere again.
68	You come for me, an’ I’ll kick <b>your God damn</b> head off.”	Kau menantangku, aku akan menendang kepalamu hingga lepas.”	Omission	Poor	Carlson gives a warning to Curley if he tries to get trouble with him.
69	“Come on, <b>ya</b>	“Ayo, kau <b>anak</b>	Cultural	Very	Curley is angry with

	<b>big bastard.</b> Get up on your feet.	<b>jadah besar.</b> Berdirilah.	substitution	good	Lenny and tries to have a fight with him.
70	. “ <b>The dirty little rat,</b> ” he cried, “I’ll get ‘um my self.”	“ <b>Tikus kecil kotor,</b> ” teriaknya. “Aku akan menghajarnya sendiri.”	Neutral word	Very good	Slim becomes anger to Curley because he had beated Lennie.
71	You look like <b>hell.</b> ”	<b>Kau berantakan sekali.</b> ”	Using neutral word	Good	After the fighting of Curley and Lennie, George orders Lennie to wash his face because he is looked so messy.
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>					
72	“I seen hundreds of men come by on the road an’ on the ranches, with their bindles on their back an’ that same <b>damn thing</b> in their heads.	“Aku lihat ratusan orang di jalanan dan di pertenakan-pertenakan, dengan bungkusan tergantung di punggung mereka dan dengan <b>khayalan yang sama</b> di kepala mereka.	using neutral word	Good	After Lennie tells their dream to Crooks, Crooks does not believe because he is sure that the dream will not come true. Crooks already met many men with a dream but the dream would not happen to the reality.
73	An’ never a <b>God damn</b> one of ‘em ever gets it.	Dan tidak pernah <b>satu pun dari</b> mereka yang benar-benar mempunyainya.	Omission	Poor	
74	You’ll talk about it a <b>hell of</b> a lot, but you won’t get no land.	Kalian <b>sering sekali membicarakan nya,</b> tetapi sebenarnya kalian tidak akan mempunyai tanah itu. Kalian hanya akan	Using neutral word	Very Good	

		menjadi			
75	<b>Hell</b> , I seen too many guys.	<b>Ya ampun</b> , aku melihat terlalu banyak orang seperti itu.	Neutral word	Good	
76	“You <b>God damn right</b> we’re gonna do it.	“Kau <b>benar sekali</b> , kami akan melakukannya.	Using neutral word	Very Good	Candy is trying to ascertain Crooks that they can realize their dream soon.
77	“ <b>Damn right</b> . We got most of it.	“ <b>Benar</b> . Hampir cukup.	Using omission	Poor	Confidently Candy answers Crooks’s question that they had the money already.
78	... I ain’t so crippled I can’t work like a <b>son-of-a-bitch</b> if I want to.”	... Aku tidak terlalu cacat sehingga aku tidak dapat bekerja seperti yang diinginkan <b>anak jadah</b> itu.”	Cultural substitution	Very good	Crooks offers his self to Lennie and Candy if he can work with them.
79	“ <b>Baloney!</b> What you think you’re sellin’ me?”	“ <b>Omong kosong!</b> Kau pikir aku percaya?”	General word	Very good	Lennie tells about the accident which is gotten by Curley but Curley’s wife does not believe it.
80	“Tell an’ <b>be damned</b> ,”	“Adukan saja, kalian <b>akan celaka</b> ,”	Using neutral word	Good	Candy tries to give a warning to Curley’s wife about what she had done to Crooks but Curley’s wife does not seem afraid with the warning.
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>					
81	“ <b>God damn</b> you,” he cried.	“ <b>Sialan</b> kau,” teriaknya.	More general word (superordinate)	Very good	Lennie is very angry because his pup has already dead.
82	“ <b>You God damn tramp</b> ,” be said viciously.	“ <b>Kau gelandangan sialan</b> ,” katanya dengan marah.	More general word	Good	Candy becomes so angry to Curley’s wife who has dead because it is her fault that she always makes a mess.
83	You ain’t no good now, <b>you lousy tard</b> .”	Kau tidak ada gunanya, sekarang, <b>pelacur sialan</b> .”	More general word	Very Good	

84	“That <b>big son-of-a-bitch</b> done it. I know he done it.	“ <b>Anak sundal besar</b> itulah. Aku tahu ia melakukannya.	Cultural substitution	Very good	All the men who play the game suddenly stop the game after Candy told them about the death of Curley’s wife. They directly go to the ranch to see the condition of Curley’s wife. Suddenly Curley becomes angry and he accuses Lennie who kills his wife.
85	I’ll <b>kill the big son-of-a-bitch</b> myself.	Aku akan membunuh <b>anak besar itu</b> sendiri.	using neutral word	Good	
86	“The <b>bastard</b> ’s stole my Luger,” he shouted.	“ <b>Anak jadah</b> itu mencuri Luger-ku,” teriaknya.	Cultural substitution	Very good	
87	“I’m gonna shoot the guts outs that <b>big bastard</b> myself, even if I only got one hand.	“Aku akan menembak perut <b>anak haram jadah besar</b> itu sendiri, walaupun aku hanya punya satu tangan.	Cultural substitution	Very Good	Curley is very angry and he will kill Lennie by his own hand if he has found him.
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>					
88	“I di’n’t forget, you bet, <b>God damn.</b>	“Aku sama sekali tidak lupa, kau yakin itu.	Omission	Poor	Lennie remembers what George has said to him before that he must hide when he get trouble.
89	“George gonna <b>give me hell,</b> ” he said.	“George akan <b>sangat marah padaku,</b> ” katanya.	Using neutral word	Very Good	Lennie feels that George will be very angry to him because he has killed Curley’s wife.
90	He woulda took his pay an’ <b>raised hell</b> in a whore house, and he coulda set in a poolroom an’ played snooker	Ia bisa saja mengambil gajinya dan <b>pergi</b> ke rumah bordil, dan ia bisa saja pergi ke ruang biliard dan main bola sodok.	Omission	Poor	In the imagination of Lennie, his aunt Clara becomes very angry with Lennie because all thing that he can do is only burdening George. She says that George can have good life if he does not travel together with Lennie.



91	“You’re always sayin’ that an’ you know <b>son of bithcing</b> well you ain’t never gonna do it.	“Kau selalu bilang begitu, kau sangat tahu, <b>anak sundal</b> , tidak akan pernah melakukannya.	Cultural substitution	Very good	Lennie tries to convince his aunt Clara that he will go far away from George but she does not believe that Lennie can do it.
92	“You <b>crazy bastard</b> . You ain’t fit to lick the boots of no rabbit.	“Kau <b>anak jadah gila</b> . Kau akan melupakannya dan membiarkan mereka kelaparan.	Cultural substitution	Very good	In the Lennie imagination also, a gigantic rabbit comes to him and it scolds over Lennie because he cannot tend the rabbit properly.
93	“ <b>The hell</b> you wouldn’,” said the rabbit.	“ <b>Kau pasti lupa</b> ,” kata si kelinci.	Using neutral word	Poor	The rabbit does not believe that Lennie will not forget anymore. It also says to Lenny that he is worthless to George. Then, the rabbit said that George will only beat Lennie because he has done big problem.
94	He <b>gonna bear hell</b> outa you with a stick, that’s what he’s gonna do.”	Ia akan <b>memukulimu</b> dengan tongkat, itu yang akan dilakukannya.”	Using neutral word	Very Good	
95	“He’s gonna <b>beat hell outa</b> you an’ then go away an’ leave you.”	“Ia pasti akan memukulimu lalu pergi meninggalkanmu.”	Omission	Poor	
96	“Ain’t you gonna <b>give me hell</b> ?”	“ <b>Kau akan meninggalkan aku</b> , kan?”	Using neutral word	Poor	George has found Lennie from his hide. Then, Lennie asks to George if George will leave him alone or not.
97	George said, “Guys like us They ain’t got nobody in the worl’ that <b>gives a hoot in hell about ‘em</b> .”	Mereka tidak punya siapa-siapa di dunia ini <b>yang mempedulikan mereka</b> .”	Using neutral word	Very Good	George tells about the story of their dream to Lennie before he puts an end to Lennie’s life.

## CURRICULUM VITAE



### **FITHROTUL KHOIRIYAH**

Address : Dungmangu RT 03 RW 11 Kedunglosari  
Tembelang, Jombang, Jawa Timur  
Cell Phone : +6285733026115  
e-mail : [fithrotulkhoiriyah@gmail.com](mailto:fithrotulkhoiriyah@gmail.com)

### **PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Date of Birth : May, 20 1995  
Place of Birth : Jombang  
Citizenship : Indonesian  
Gender : Female

Marital Status : Single

### **EDUCATION**

2001-2007 : Elementary School of Kedunglosari I  
2007-2010 : State Islamic Junior High School Tambakberas  
2010-20013 : State Islamic Senior High School Tambakberas  
2013-2017 : State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

## **WORK EXPERIENCES**

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Freelance Writer                                   | (2015-2016)    |
| Freelance Translator                               | (2016)         |
| Internship in Pro-U Media Publisher as Proofreader | (Oktober 2016) |

