

SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF SWEAR WORDS AND TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN FOREST GUMP MOVIE SUBTITLES

ANALISIS TINDAK TUTUR DAN TEKNIK PENERJEMAHAN KATA UMPATAN PADA TAKARIR FILM FORREST GUM

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Abstract

The aims of the study are to find out and elaborate the swearwords based on different contexts in the Forest Gump movie's subtitle and its translation. This is to answer the questions of translation technique used in the translated subtitle, and the speech acts used in the swear words. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this research to identify and to analyse the dialogue containing swearwords in the Forest Gump movie. From the analysis, it can be seen that the most used phrase of swearword is dominated by the phrase damn it or God damn it. The speech acts found were Assertive, Directive, Expressive, and Commissive. The Source Text had the total data of speech act about 63 (sixty-three) data of which 11 data were counted as two data (2). The data comprised of Assertive, Directive, Expressive and Commissive. The Target Text had the total amount data of speech act about 50 (fifty) data, 3 (three) of which were not translated and therefore cannot be counted. The Data comprises of Assertive, Directive, Expressive, and Commissive. It is expected that future researchers can study further and deeper about the speech acts in swear words and the translation techniques.

Keywords: *speech acts, swearwords, translation, utterance*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mengelaborasi kata umpatan berdasarkan konteks yang berbeda dalam subtitle film Forest Gump dan terjemahannya. Pentingnya penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab pertanyaan tentang teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam penerjemahan subtitle, dan tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam kata umpatan. Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis dialog yang mengandung kata-kata umpatan dalam film Forest Gump. Dari hasil analisis terlihat bahwa frase umpatan yang paling banyak digunakan didominasi oleh frase damn it atau god damn it. Tindak tutur yang ditemukan adalah assertive, directive, ekspresif, dan comissive. Teks Sumber memiliki total data tindak tutur sebanyak 63 (enam puluh tiga), dengan 11 (sebelas) data dihitung sebagai dua (2) data. Data tersebut terdiri dari assertive, directive, expressive dan commissive. Teks Sasaran memiliki jumlah total data tindak tutur sekitar 50 (lima puluh) data, 3 (tiga) di antaranya tidak diterjemahkan sehingga tidak dapat dihitung. Data tersebut terdiri dari 24 data assertive, directive, expressive dan commissive. Diharapkan peneliti selanjutnya dapat meneliti lebih jauh dan lebih dalam topik tindak tutur dalam kata umpatan dan teknik penerjemahannya.

Kata kunci: *kata umpatan, penerjemahan, tindak tutur, ujaran*

Introduction

People as social creature need to communicate to each other. They communicate through language, whether verbal or non-verbal so that communication is possible to be done. Differences in language sometimes produce some difficulties in communication that caused the message will not be accepted properly. One of the solutions of the difficulties is translation. As it is stated by Newmark in Sianturi et al., (2021) that translation is a craft consisting of attempts to write statements and replace messages in one language with the same statements and messages in another language, a proper translation transfer not only the meaning but also the message to the target text, so that the difficulties in communication can be solved.

There are techniques that used by the translators to make the translation naturally accepted. Molina and Albir in Muttaqin et al., (2021) stated that translation techniques are procedures for analyzing and classifying the equivalence of translation results. Techniques that proposed by them are: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction,

Substitution, Transposition and Variation. One of the media that need translation the most is movie.

As the language in the movie often different from the language of the viewers, the work of translation holds an important role. Movie can be used to communicate by giving message to people. As they watch movies in various language, a translation is necessary. A subtitle is made in order to transfer the meaning of the movie in different language. Things that have to be translated from the movie mostly are dialogue, that uttered by the characters. To understand fully what were the movie and its characters means, the translator needs to comprehend the theory of speech acts, that is the theory of human's utterance. Dialogues is produced by talking and expressed by utterances. Utterances are used to perform actions that called Speech Acts. Yule in Hidayat (2016) stated that speech acts are a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. Speech act is an action of human while language is produced and is related to how people speak in their way. According to Yule in (Mufiah et al., 2018) that all actions in an utterance can be classified into five types of speech act, they are representative (or assertive), directive, commissive, expressive and declarations.

According to Searle in (Santosa et al., 2021), there are five main categories of

speech acts. (1) Assertive acts are phrases employed to form in the addressee a specific idea, proposition, or belief, for example: stating, informing, reporting, announcing, classifying, confirming, denying, claiming, etc. With assertive, speakers commit themselves to something being true. (2) Directive speech acts focus on calling the addressee to action, such as requesting, questioning, advising, asking, begging, permitting, ordering, etc. (3) Commissive speech acts relate to committing oneself to a future action. Speaker expresses the intention that speaker will do some action. It includes promising, threatening, offering, agreeing, inviting, etc. (4) Expressive speech acts are based on psychological states and relate to the expression of feelings or emotions to the receiver. Its propositional content must be related to speaker or hearer, such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, greeting, etc. (5) Declarative involves immediate change in the institutional state of affairs such as christening, marrying, firing, declaring war, etc.

Speech act which uses utterances are related to human activities in society. As human being people often show their emotions. It represented by their actions or words. Some people express their emotions (such as anger) using swearwords. According to Crystal in Prayuda et al., (2019), "swear words are the commonest signal to be used as emotional expression, especially when one

is in anger". The usage of swearwords sometimes indicates one's social class in the past, causing the speaker often punished legally. On the other hand, swearwords nowadays are often used not only to express rudeness or curse others, but sometimes it used to emphasize their words. Jay in (Sembiring et al., 2019) swearing is like using the horn on the car, which can be used to signify a number of emotions, such as; anger, frustration, joy, surprise. In the modern time, the usage of swearwords is wider and more versatile. Currently, swearing word are often used by people in their everyday life. The word is proposed not only for expressing anger or curse the hearer. In some different contexts, it is used to emphasize the words come after or even praise someone. For example, the words "You're a goddamn genius!" does not mean that the speaker are cursing the hearer. It means that the speaker really amazed by the ability that the hearer has shown. From the theories above, it pointed out that functions, purposes and effects of swearing are depend on the context and the situations which it occurs.

Swearwords can be analyzed through the dialogues of the characters in this movie. They state various expressions using swearwords in different context. The aims of the study are to find out and elaborate the swearwords based on different contexts in the Forest Gump movie's subtitle and its

translation in Indonesian and to identify the translation technique used in the translated subtitle.

Method

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to identify and to analyze the dialogue containing swearwords in the Forest Gump movie. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative method expands on the data analysis steps and the methods used for presenting the data, interpreting it, validating it, and indicating the potential outcomes of the study. The method is used as the results of the data analysis are words, sentences and utterances.

The procedures to collect the data in this study are (1) watching the movie to understand the story and the usage of swearwords, (2) making the screenshots of the scenes that contains swearwords (3) selecting the utterances in both English subtitle and Indonesian subtitle. These data then were categorized according to their speech acts.

After that, the data were analyzed. The technique of analyzing the data of the swearwords in the Forest Gump movie are: (1) classifying the utterances into their groups using Searle's theory of speech act (2) analyzing the speech act (both the SL text and the TL text) based on the context (3) deciding the techniques used in translating the subtitle (4) concluding the results of swearwords analysis using speech act theory and translation technique. Reading related articles about swearwords from many books is another way besides reading journals and articles from internet.

Result and Discussion

In this chapter, the list of the findings will be presented as is listed in the table below. The analysis concluded that in the movie of Forrest Gump, out of 1592 data, 53 data were found to have contained swearwords which comprising of kinds of speech act as follows Assertive, Directive, Expressive, and Commissive.

Table 1. The Data Collection of Speech Acts containing Swearwords in *Forrest Gump*

No	Source Text	Target Text	ST	TT
1.	00:21:23,425 --> 00: 21: 27,595 - Who in the hell is that?	00:21:23,670 --> 00: 21: 25,040 Siapa orang itu?	Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking
2.	00:21:45,613 --> 00: 21: 49,157 Run, you stupid son of a	- Lari, kau anak bodoh!	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering

	bitch! Run!				
3.	00:22:00,628 --> 00: 22: 04,172 You son of a bitch! Run! Go! Run!	00:22:01,580 --> 00: 22: 04,440 Lari, sialan, lari! Cepat! Lari!	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering	
4.	00:24:17,180 --> 00: 24: 21,266 Nah, that couldn't be. It sure as hell was.	00:24:19,680 --> 00:24: 22,810 Nah, tak mungkin. Aku yakin itu dia.	Assertive: Answering Assertive: Asserting	Assertive: Answering Assertive: Asserting	
5.	00:26:05,204 --> 00:26: 08,123 - Forrest, stop it! Stop it! - BILLY: Jesus!	00:26:01,020 --> 00:26: 09,390 Forrest, hentikan! Hentikan!	Directive: Ordering Expressive: Cursing	Directive: Ordering	
6.	00:26:09,417 --> 00:26: 11,084 - He was hurting you. - What the hell is going on here?	00:26:09,520 --> 00:26: 14,890 - Dia menyakitimu.	Assertive: Stating Directive: Asking	Assertive: Stating	
7.	00:26:14,964 --> 00:26:16,047 - Billy, I'm sorry. - What the hell?	00:26:15,060 --> 00:26:17,690 - Billy, maaf. - Menjauh saja dariku.	Expressive: Apologizing Directive: Asking	Expressive: Apologizing	
8.	00:31:42,580 --> 00:31:45,582 Nobody gives a hunk of shit who you are, fuzball!	00:31:42,820 --> 00:31:45,730 Tidak ada yang bertanya tentang namamu!	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating	
9.	00:33:30,813 --> 00:33:34,190 God damn it, Gump! You're a goddamn genius!	00:33:30,900 --> 00:33:34,430 Sial kau, Gump, kau jenius sialan.	Expressive: Praising	Expressive: Praising	
10.	00:33:39,655 --> 00:33:42,616 You are goddamn gifted, Private Gump!	Kau berbakat sialan, Prajurit Gump.	Expressive: Praising	Assertive: Stating	
11.	00:34:26,493 --> 00:34:29,912 Jesus H. Christ, this is a new company record.	00:34:26,690 --> 00:34:30,050 Jesus H. Christ. Ini rekor terbaru.	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating	
12.	00:34:30,038 --> 00:34:32,498 If it wouldn't be a waste of such a damn fine enlisted man,	00:34:30,190 --> 00:34:32,630 Jika kau belum terdaftar menjadi calon perwira,	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating	
13.	00:37:35,305 --> 00:37:39,058 - God damn it!	00:37:35,510 --> 00:37:37,570 Bajingan!	Expressive: Cursing	Expressive: Cursing	
14.	00:42:04,864 --> 00:42:06,990 There's goddamn snipers all	00:42:05,180 --> 00:42:07,170 Ada banyak sniper sialan di	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating	

15.	around this area 00:43:05,300 --> 00:43:07,593 Sergeant Sims, God damn it,	sekeliling tempat ini 00:43:05,540 --> 00:43:09,030 Sersan Sims. Sialan,	Expressive: Cursing	Assertive: Stating
16.	00:43:31,910 --> 00:43:33,911 - God damn it, kick some ass! - I'm on it, Lieutenant.	00:43:31,970 --> 00:43:34,930 Sialan, bajingan. Kerjakan itu!	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering
17.	00:45:49,713 --> 00:45:51,881 Man, what the hell's going on?	Apa yang terjadi?	Assertive: Answering Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking
18.	00:49:29,472 --> 00:49:31,557 Get that pig up here, God damn it!	00:49:29,660 --> 00:49:33,890 - Bawa senjatanya kemari, sialan!	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering
19.	00:49:58,126 --> 00:50:00,127 DAN: God damn it! Mac!	- Sialan!	Expressive: Cursing	Expressive: Cursing
20.	00:50:01,087 --> 00:50:04,506 Get that thing... Fuck it, get it in the tree line!	00:50:01,050 --> 00:50:04,750 Ambil senjatanya dan maju ke garis tiga!	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering
21.	00:50:05,466 --> 00:50:06,633 Jesus!		Expressive: Cursing	
22.	00:50:26,446 --> 00:50:28,655 Run, God damn it, run!	00:50:26,650 --> 00:50:28,910 Lari, sialan! Lari!	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering
23.	00:51:25,337 --> 00:51:27,338 Where the hell are you?	00:51:25,670 --> 00:51:27,970 Di mana kau?	Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking
24.	00:52:44,291 --> 00:52:47,126 My whole goddamn platoon is wiped out!	Semua pasukanku mati semua!	Assertive: Informing	Assertive: Informing
25.	00:52:47,252 --> 00:52:48,586 - Leg Lima 6, Leg Lima 6. - God damn it!		Directive: Requesting Expressive: Cursing	
26.	00:52:57,304 --> 00:52:59,930 God, I said leave me here, God damn it!	00:52:56,060 --> 00:52:59,960 Tuhan! Kubilang tinggalkan aku di sini, Sialan!	Assertive: Affirming	Assertive: Stating
27.	00:53:18,200 --> 00:53:20,326 You chink son of a bitch!	00:53:15,820 --> 00:53:20,480 Anak sialan!	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating

28.	00:53:32,839 --> 00:53:34,799 God damn it, put me down!	00:53:32,900 --> 00:53:36,960 Gump, sial, turunkan aku.	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering
29.	00:53:40,846 --> 00:53:43,431 I didn't ask you to pull me out of there, God damn you!	00:53:40,910 --> 00:53:43,640 Aku tak memintamu untuk memindahkanku dari sana, sialan kau!	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating
30.	00:53:43,516 --> 00:53:44,849 Where the hell do you think you're going?	00:53:43,810 --> 00:53:46,040 - Ke mana kau pikir kau mau pergi?	Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking
31.	00:53:50,147 --> 00:53:52,524 Gump, you stay here, God damn it! That's an order!	00:53:48,050 --> 00:53:52,750 Mereka akan membom semua area. Diam di sini! Itu perintah.	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering
32.	00:58:30,968 --> 00:58:33,469 Gump, how can you watch that stupid shit?	00:58:30,930 --> 00:58:34,960 Gump, bagaimana bisa kau bisa menonton acara bodoh itu?	Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking
33.	01:00:14,196 --> 01:00:18,157 but now I'm nothing but a goddamn cripple, a legless freak!	01:00:14,430 --> 01:00:19,840 tapi sekarang, aku bukan apa-apa selain pincang sialan, orang aneh tak berkaki!	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating
34.	01:03:30,431 --> 01:03:31,890 God damn, son.	01:03:29,760 --> 01:03:30,890 Anak sialan!	Expressive: Cursing	Assertive: Stating
35.	01:04:48,301 --> 01:04:50,927 ...where to stick this fucking war! Yeah!		Assertive: Informing	
36.	01:05:23,294 --> 01:05:26,213 - The war in Viet-fucking-nam! - Yeah!	- Perang di Viet-fuckin'-nam!	Assertive: Confirming	Assertive: Confirming
37.	01:06:18,598 --> 01:06:19,682 MAN 4: Hey, what the hell are you...		Directive: Asking	
38.	01:06:19,766 --> 01:06:22,518 I'll beat your head in, you goddamn oinker!	01:06:19,500 --> 01:06:22,470 Akan kuhajar kepalamu, kau sialan!	Commissive: Swearing	Commissive: Swearing
39.	01:06:22,602 -->	01:06:22,600 -->	Directive:	Directive:

	01:06:25,104 Jesus Christ, what'd they do with this?	01:06:25,400 Jesus Christ! Kenapa mereka melakukan ini?	Asking	Asking
40.	01:08:05,538 --> 01:08:07,456 - Let me tell you about us. - Where the hell have you been?	- Kuberitahu tentang kami.	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating
41.	01:08:54,086 --> 01:08:55,253 You are a fucking asshole!		Directive: Asking Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating
42.	01:09:28,120 --> 01:09:31,748 I should have known it was just gonna be some bullshit hassle.	01:09:27,990 --> 01:09:32,580 Seharusnya aku tahu ini akan jadi perjuangan omong kosong!	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating
43.	01:15:55,754 --> 01:16:00,007 and makes a fool out of himself in front of the whole damn country,	01:15:55,740 --> 01:16:00,610 yang membuat diri sendiri menjadi bahan tertawaan di depan seluruh negara,	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating
44.	01:16:14,857 --> 01:16:17,108 God damn bless America.	Semoga Amerika sialan diberkati!	Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating
45.	01:18:20,273 --> 01:18:23,650 God is listening? What a crock of shit.	01:18:20,120 --> 01:18:23,920 Tuhan mendengarkan? Omong kosong!	Assertive: Disagreeing	Assertive: Disagreeing
46.	01:18:55,266 --> 01:18:57,475 DAN: What the hell is in Bayou La Batre?	01:18:55,490 --> 01:18:58,980 - Ada apa di Bayou La Batre	Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking
47.	01:18:59,979 --> 01:19:02,397 Who gives a shit about shrimping boats?	Siapa yang mengatakan omong kosong masalah kapal udang?	Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking
48.	01:22:21,179 --> 01:22:22,888 - Why are you so upset? - DAN: Just get the hell out of here.		Directive: Asking Directive: Ordering	
49.	01:22:22,972 --> 01:22:24,056 - Stupid damn... - Get your goddamn clothes...	01:22:22,790 --> 01:22:26,750 Ambil bajumu dan keluar dari sini!	Directive: Ordering	Directive: Ordering
50.	01:22:25,725 --> 01:22:27,601 - Get the hell out of here! - You should be in a	01:22:26,930 --> 01:22:30,530 Kau seharusnya mengaca. Kau menyedihkan!	Directive: Ordering Assertive:	Assertive: Stating

51.	sideshow! 01:22:28,812 --> 01:22: 30,103 Come on, Lenore. We don't need this shit!		Stating Assertive: Stating	Assertive: Stating
52.	01:34:48,254 --> 01:34: 52,632 - No shrimp. - Where the hell's this God of yours?	01:34:48,110 --> 01:34: 53,130 - Tak ada udang. - Di mana Tuhanmu?	Assertive: Affirming Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking
53.	01:55:11,134 --> 01:55: 13,177 - I'll be damned. Forrest? - Sir, why are you running?	01:55:11,030 --> 01:55: 14,120 - Sial. Forrest ? - Kenapa kau berlari?	Expressive: Cursing Directive: Asking	Directive: Asking

Excerpt 1: *You son of a bitch! Run! Go! Run! - Lari, sialan, lari! Cepat! Lari!*

Utterance	ST	00: 22: 00,628 --> 00: 22: 04,172 You son of a bitch! Run! Go! Run!
	TT	00: 22: 01,580 --> 00: 22: 04,440 Lari, sialan , lari! Cepat! Lari!
Speech Act	ST	Directive - Ordering
	TT	Directive - Ordering

The percentage of which the swearwords are found in the utterance is

$$\frac{53}{1592} \times 100\% = 0.033\%$$

In this part, the researcher will discuss the data found in the movie *Forrest Gump*. The data that are being discussed are Directive: Ordering, Assertive: Stating, Expressive: Praising, and Directive: Asking.

The first form of speech act in this excerpt is Directive. The speech act is categorized into Directive – Ordering. The classification is made by looking at the context in which the utterance act was uttered, that is when the character Forrest was in a football match. In the scene, Forrest was given the ball by his

teammate for he to score. Forrest was told to run, and he ran. Intense atmosphere quickly built up in the match when Forrest began to run, since he is a praised player even by his coach because of his running speed. When Forrest ran through the field, his coach started to yell loudly at him while following Forrest's movement. The sentence that the coach uttered is *You son of a bitch! Run! Go! Run!*.

The utterance is categorized into Directive – Ordering, by looking at Forrest's coach's position in the film, that is as a coach who held the authority in the team, therefore it can be concluded that the utterance is a form of the act of ordering. Since Forrest has to ran

because he's carrying the ball and by looking at Forrest character's personality, his character needs to be given direction in performing his actions. In the film, the coaches and every person that were present in alongside in the bench was yelling and telling Forrest what to do when he is running. The paralinguistic elements such as the expression of the coach, especially having being in excitement, where he followed Forrest's movement while yelling at him also becomes a factor in determine the form of the speech act into the type of ordering. The fact that it is an ordering expression can also be seen from the sentence structure that is with the use of exclamation point (!). Usually, an imperative sentence is presented in a short form especially using only a word and ended with an exclamation point to emphasize the statement, as can be seen form *Run! Go! Run!*. The speech act in the translation does not seems to change, the target text still maintains the form of Directive – Ordering.

In the utterance, it can be seen that there is a use of swearword which is the phrase *son of a bitch*. The phrase son of a bitch is generally used to express likes, dislikes, astonishment, surprise, or even to describe the nature of a particular task, for example in describing difficulties. However, it should be

noted that the expression in the utterance is not used to express like or dislike rather it can be said to describe excitement or as form name-calling which in this case the name-calling is as form of praising because of Forrest's ability by referencing him with the phrase itself.

The sentence *You son of a bitch! Run! go! Run!* is translated into *Lari, sialan, lari! Cepat! Lari!* The phrase *son of a bitch* is translated into the word *sialan*. As it is explained, the phrase son of a bitch! is usually used to show likes or dislikes, or astonishment, surprise, excitement, and can also be form of praising in some context. The word *sialan* is usually used to describe like or dislike to someone and it is also an expression to describe the feeling of upset because of something, usually misfortune in the source language. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *sialan* is categorized as swearword. The translation of the phrase *son of a bitch* into *sialan* used *adaptation technique* because of the message of the word *sialan* is easily understood in the target language. Adaptation technique to which Molina and Albir in (Noftariani, 2019) stated that is related to the cultural environment with the source language, and it is used when there is no suitable term in the SL culture to be translated.

Excerpt 2: *There's goddamn snipers all around this area – Ada banyak sniper sialan di sekeliling tempat ini*

Utterance	ST	00:42:04,864 --> 00:42: 06,990 There's goddamn snipers all around this area
	TT	00:42:05,180 --> 00:42: 07,170 Ada banyak sniper sialan di sekeliling tempat ini
Speech Act	ST	Assertive: Stating
	TT	Assertive: Stating

In the excerpt 2, the analysed data is categorized into Assertive type of speech act, where it is in the form of Stating. The utterance is in the form of stating as seen from the scene in which it was uttered by the character of Lieutenant Dan. In the movie, Forrest and Bubba have been assigned to Vietnam, and there they met Lieutenant Dan, their officer in the field. When Forrest and Bubba arrived at the camp, they went to see Lieutenant Dan to discuss their assignments. When they saw him, Forrest and Bubba immediately raised their hands to salute the officer, but was stopped. Lieutenant Dan said, *Get your hand down! Do not salute me*, hence both of them put their hand down and start to listen to what Lieutenant Dan said. According to the dictionary, the meaning of the word state is to write or say something formally in way that is both carefully and clearly. Since the utterance *There's goddamn snipers all around this area* is followed after an imperative sentence *Get your hand down! Do not salute me*, here Lieutenant Dan is trying to get the two soldiers to understand that he is a high-ranking officer in field and therefore if sighted by the enemy, he will be

eliminated. Therefore, the utterance should be clear and carefully stated. The gesture that Lieutenant Dan was making also enable the clear delivery of the message to both Forrest and Bubba. It is also noted that, the speech act does not seem to change upon translation in the target text where it remains in the form of Stating.

In the sentence, there is a use of swearword, that is the word *goddamn*. The word *goddamn* is a swearword typically used to show annoyance or irritation or angry, it is in some use can be functioned to emphasize the word followed by it. In its use, the word itself is consider very offensive. In the sentence, the word is paired with the word snipers. A sniper is a person who is trained to shoot while hiding their position. Since they are in the war, the presence of the sniper is very dangerous especially to Lieutenant Dan, and therefore he explained to Forrest and Bubba that if they saluted him the sniper might noticed and can easily take him down. Because of their dangerous nature of the sniper, Lieutenant Dan used the word *goddamn* to show his cautious and annoyance feeling.

The sentence *There's goddamn snipers all around this area* is translated into *Ada banyak sniper sialan di sekeliling tempat ini* in the TT. In the sentence, the word *goddamn* is translated into *sialan*. The word *sialan* in the TT is described as swearword used to show strong annoyance, like and dislike or upset of something, usually when misfortune happened. *Sialan* according to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* is a noun in the TT, while *goddam* is an adjective in the ST. Thus, there is a change in the grammatical structure which is from adjective in the ST into noun in the TT. The technique used to translate the word is *Transposition*, as suggested by Molina & Albir where they stated that transposition is the changing word class without changing the meaning or grammatical categories. Whereas, the word *Snipers* in the ST sentence is translated into *Sniper* in the TT. Here, the translation technique employed in the translation is the technique of Borrowing. It is a translation technique, which according to Molina & Albir in Noftariani (2019) as a type of technique that borrows the expression of

the ST completely into the TT without translating it.

The utterance *God damn it, Gump! You're a goddamn genius!* is categorized into Expressive Praising. Especially the part of the utterance which shows praising is the sentence *You're a goddamn genius!*. In the movie, the utterance was uttered by the character Drill Sergeant, where he spoke to Forrest about his answer which pleases him. Drill Sergeant asked Forrest what is his purpose in the army, to which he answers that he is in the army to do whatever Drill Sergeant told him to. After hearing Forrest's answer, Drill Sergeant quickly made a compliment saying that Forrest is a genius. He also further added that *That's the most outstanding answer I've ever heard.* and *You must have a goddamn IQ of 160!*. These sentences are considered as compliments since Drill Sergeant seems to be very pleased.

In the ST sentence, it can be seen that there is a use of swearword phrases which are *God damn it!* and *goddamn*. These expressions according to the dictionary is usually used to emphasize the sentence.

Excerpt 3: *God damn it, Gump! You're a goddamn genius! – Sial kau, Gump, kau jenius sialan.*

Utterance	ST	00:33:30,813 --> 00:33: 34,190 God damn it, Gump! You're a goddamn genius!
	TT	00:33:30,900 --> 00:33: 34,430 Sial kau, Gump, kau jenius sialan.
Speech Act	ST	Expressive: Praising
	TT	Expressive: Praising

Excerpt 4: *Where the hell do you think you're going?* - *Ke mana kau pikir kau mau pergi?*

Utterance	ST	00: 53: 43,516 --> 00: 53: 44,849 Where the hell do you think you're going?
	TT	00: 53:43,810 --> 00:53: 46,040 Ke mana kau pikir kau mau pergi?
Speech Act	ST	Directive: Asking
	TT	Directive: Asking

The word *goddamn* especially used to emphasize the word *genius* in the ST which meant that the person that is complemented on is very genius. The translation of the phrases in the TT, both are the same which is translated using the word *sial* and *sialan*. The words *sial* and *sialan* according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2013), is a swearword usually used to curse (*memaki*) which can be implied that the word shows strong dislike to someone or something.

The utterance, however, even though it is meant to show compliment, the translation of the phrase can lead to misinterpretation since such use of words in expressing feeling can be translated by the target readers as the feeling of annoyance. The translation of both phrases used adaptation, that is a translation technique to replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture (Nduru, 2017) which also accordingly to the expression used as the translation that is the words *sial* and *sialan* often used in the target language.

In the excerpt 4, the identified speech act is categorized into Directive, which is

Directive – Asking. In the movie, the utterance was uttered in scene in which Forrest Gump was about to leave Lieutenant Dan after getting him to a safer place. Forrest initial action was to look for Bubba, but he found Lieutenant Dan first, and after he had safe him, he wanted to get back and look for Bubba. However, since Lieutenant Dan is an experienced combat officer, his first respond is to tell Forrest to stop looking for Bubba because Bubba may already be dead. Lieutenant Dan grabbed Forrest by his vest around the shoulder and shook him. While he does that he said to Forrest, *Where the hell do you think you're going?*, it can be seen that utterance is clearly a form of question. Since they are in a battle field, it would only logical that Lieutenant Dan would make a question by questioning Forrest's action. The form of asking can also be seen from the use of the word *where* and the use question mark (?), the two items are generally employed in making question. The speech act itself does not change upon translation, as can be seen the sentence is kept in the form of question with the use of the phrase *Ke mana* and the

question mark (?) implying the action of asking.

In the sentence *Where the hell do you think you're going?*, it can be seen that there is a swearword used, which is the phrase *the hell*. In the sentence, the word *hell* is used to give an emphasize to the question, usually the emphasize is viewed as a strong emotion put in the question which in this case is Lieutenant Dan's concern and annoyance toward Forrest's decision to look for Bubba. In addition, the strong grabbing and shaking performed by Lieutenant Dan helps to give emphasize to the question.

The sentence *Where the hell do you think you're going?* is translated into *Ke mana kau pikir kau mau pergi?*. The phrase *the hell* is left omitted in the TT. The omission happened because the phrase cannot be translated literally and that it apparent that there is no suitable translation that is equivalent to the phrase in TT. The Translation used the reduction technique in which the item in ST is not transferred to the translation as stated by Molina & Albir in Noftariani (2019).

Conclusion

In this research, the researcher wants to identify and analyze the types of speech acts in both subtitles and the translation strategies used in Indonesian subtitle of the

movie *Forrest Gump*. This chapter is to conclude that in the findings of the data of speech acts containing swearwords, it is found that there are four kinds of speech acts which employs the use swearwords from the total of 53 data. The speech acts are Assertive, Directive, Expressive, and Commissive. The Source Text has the total data of speech act about 63 data of which 11 data are counted as two data (2). The data comprises of Assertive 24 data, Directive 28 data, Expressive 10 data, Commissive 1 datum. The Target Text has the total amount data of speech act about 50 data, 3 of which are not translated and therefore cannot be counted. The Data comprises of Assertive 24 data, Directive 21 data, Expressive 4 data, Commissive 1 datum.

From the analysis, it can be seen that the most used phrase of swearword is dominated by the phrase *damn it or god damn it*. The phrase itself usually used to emphasize certain sentences in the movie and also used to express the characters feelings of annoyance to the unfortunate condition they are in. Some of the swearwords are left untranslated and discarded in the target text, one most notable is the expression *Jesus!* which does not really have the suitable equivalent in the Target Text. Furthermore, the translation of the swearwords is by most is translated using the word *sial* and *sialan*, this is because of the frequency of use of the

expression in the Target Text. As it mentioned that the swearwords are usually used for emphasizing and therefore it can be difficult to find the appropriate equivalent in order to create the same sense in the Source Text. The strategy of Adaption, Borrowing, Reduction and Transposition are used to translate the swear words. By doing this research, it is expected that the knowledge of speech acts and the translation strategies can be enriched. Further researches about the topics are also expected, to study deeper and give more complete elaboration.

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