

The Translation Quality on Slurs in *BlacKkKlasman* Movie

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the micro translation technique and determine its impact on the accuracy of translation quality on slurs in movie called *BlacKkKlasman*. It applied a descriptive qualitative method with embedded case study. The data in this research focused on slur expressions explored in *BlacKkKlasman* movie. They were collected by using document analysis and then they were also validated by 3 raters through FGD (Focused Group Discussion). The results of the analysis revealed that there are 13 micro translation techniques applied. The established equivalent technique becomes the most dominant technique in this analysis because it cannot be separated from the context. As a result, it has a good impact on the quality of translation, especially on accuracy. It can be proven by knowing the average total of the translation quality for accuracy amounting 2.8 of 3 points. So, the translation quality of slurs especially in the term of accuracy assessment in this research is good.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hate speech has become a serious issue in our life. It is still done by people to express their freedom in delivering messages. This speech is categorized into prohibited terms to express in many aspects of lives. They are taboo, swearing, pejorative words, insult and slur expressions. One interesting topic which can be investigated more is slurs because this phenomenon often happens in the society. According to Anderson and Lepore (2013b: 3), slurs are prohibited words and it is the violations of those prohibitions that cause offense. Based on this point of view, the application of slurs is not only functioning as the expressive of derogatory, but also becoming taboo expression. Then, A Gay-Straight Alliance (GSA) network anti slur campaign defines slurs as “any offensive, insulting remark or comment

intended to ridicule someone based on their race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, religion, class, etc (Anderson, 2013). Besides, “Slurring terms are expressions used to derogate persons and groups of persons on the basis of their ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, nationality, gender, occupation, and various other socially significant categories” (Jeshion 2013, p.232). Several definitions about slurs above explain how those words can be harmful and destroy the relationship among people. One of the uses of slurring expressions causes racism which can happen in many aspects of life, especially in social life.

This study of investigating slurs has been done by many linguists or philosophers. They applied many approaches or perspectives to analyze this field especially in literature. There are several studies on slur expressions which applied semantics approach only, including Ritchie (2017), Beller (2013) and Hedger (2012). Each of them has a commitment in

identifying the slur expressions. First, Ritchie's opinion about Slur is that he who tries to change the semantics of pronouns on slurs can be used to access the appropriate content. Moreover, according to Hedger, this slur can be analyzed through the permissible semantic agreement with the interpretation of truth-condition content. Meanwhile, Beller identified the word pejorative through subjective evaluation or personal opinion.

Furthermore, the research of slurs can also be developed by combining semantics and pragmatics approaches. Semantics approach is for the interpretation of literal meaning and pragmatic approach is for meanings that require the contexts (Sileo; 2018), (Panjeri and Carrus ; 2016), (Technau ; 2016), and (Bianci ; 2014). Besides, Diaz-Legaspe, et al (2019) also did the research on slur by using sociolinguistics approach. Taxonomic registers are applied to determine the intersection categories of slurs which have slang, vulgar, disrespectful and demeaning elements.

Based on previous studies, researcher has a few gaps to identify the slur expression by applying the translation approach. The goals of this research are to find out the micro translation technique and determine its impact towards the accuracy aspect of translation quality. The *BlacKkKlasman* movie is chosen as data source, because this movie reflects racism.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

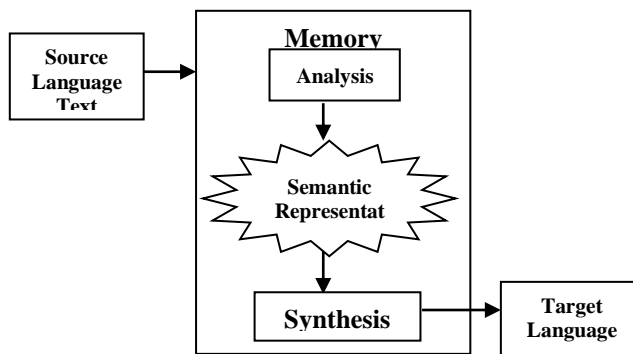
Translation

There are many definitions of translation that are described by the experts in this field. One of them is (Newmark, 1981:7) who defines translation as some efforts to transfer one certain written language

message to another language with the equivalent message or statement. So, this definition only focuses on transferring messages from the source language into the target language. Moreover, Brislin, the other expert, explained translation as a term of transferring written or oral ideas and thought from one language to another language (1976:1). This is not like Newmark's idea, Brislin makes translation more complex by transferring thoughts or ideas in the form of written or spoken language from the source language into the target language. In addition, Bell explains translation is the expression of one certain source language to another target language by preserving semantic and stylistic (1991:5).

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring messages, ideas and thought from the source language into the target language with also concerning semantic and stylistic equivalence. At last, Bell (1991: 20) also explained the process of translation is divided into three steps including Analysis, Semantic Representation, and Synthesis, which exposed in the following chart below:

Chart I: Step of Translation Process Bell (1991: 21)



a. Analysis

In the first step, the translator reads the whole source language text, in order to get the messages delivered by the writer of source text. Besides that, the translator also looks at both structure and language features used in the text, so these can be adjusted with structure and language features in target language text.

b. Semantic Representation meaning

In the second step, the translator does the transferring in his or her thought or in other words, there is a cognitive process in this step.

c. Synthesis

In the last step of the translation process, the translator starts to do the translation activities.

Translation techniques

According to Molina & Albir (2002), translation techniques can be defined as procedures to analysis and classify the equivalence of translation from source language text into target language text. Therefore, these techniques are also called as a realization of decision making process. Then, it produces the result which can be identified in the work of translation. So, translation techniques have an impact on translation quality including accuracy, acceptability, and readability. There are 18 translation techniques which are recommended by them. These techniques are (1) Adaptation as translation technique which replaces the cultural term in source language text into the other cultural term in the target language text, for example “as white as snow” is translated into “*seputih kapas*”. Then, (2) Borrowing technique, which borrow the words or expressions from source language text. There are two types of this techniques consisting of pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. The example of pure borrowing technique is the word “pizza” in source

language text which is translated into “*pizza*” in target language text. Another type of borrowing technique is the naturalized borrowing which can be seen from the example “pencil” which is translated into “*pensil*”. The next translation technique is (3) Calque used by the translator in translating the word or phrase in source language text literally. It can be seen from this example “interest rate” in source language text is translated “*tingkat suku bunga*” in target language text. Besides, there is (4) Description technique which is applied by the translator to change the term or expression by describing form and function from source language text into target language text. For example: the word “panettone” in source language text is translated into “*kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat Tahun Baru*” in target language text.

After that, there are translation techniques which apply to two sides. They are Generalization technique which is the opposite of Particularization technique. (5) Generalization technique uses the more general or neutral term in the translation process, for example the word “penthouse” is translated into “*tempat tinggal*” (subordinate to superordinate). On the other hand, (6) Particularization technique applies the term more concrete and precise. The example which is a representative for this technique is the phrase “sea transportation” in source language text translated into “*kapal*” in target language text (superordinate to subordinate). The other translation techniques which also show the opposition of two sides are Amplification technique which is contrary to Reduction technique. (7) Amplification technique is a technique which paraphrases implicit information in source language text to make an explicit one in target language text, for example “Ramadan” translated into “*Bulan puasa kaum muslim*”. The opposition of this

technique is (8) Reduction technique which uses the density of text information from source language text into target language text. In other words, explicit information in source language is changed to become the implicit information in target language text, such as “the month of fasting” is translated into “*Ramadan*”.

Moreover, there is also a translation technique called (9) Compensation technique used by translator to recognize the elements of information or the effect of stylistic from source language text into target language text. The next technique is (10) Discursive Creation technique which is intended to display the unpredictable temporary-equivalence or the meaning out of context. This technique is usually used in the title of movie or book. Meanwhile, there is (11) Established equivalent technique which uses the customized term or expression based on the application of using dictionary, for example “Killing two birds with one stone” in source language text is translated into “*Sambil menyelam minum air*” in target language text. This technique is almost similar to (12) Literal translation. This technique translates the expression word to word, for instance “I will ring you” in source language text is translated into “*Saya akan menelpon anda*”. Next, (13) linguistic amplification technique adds the linguistic elements in target language, such as realization in dubbing in the movie. After that, (14) Linguistic compression technique is used by translator in translating movie text by synthesizing linguistic elements in target language.

There are also several translation techniques relating to the changing case, such as substitution, modulation, transposition and variation. (15) Substitution technique is to refer to the changing

linguistic elements to paralinguistic elements (intonation or sign). Next technique is (16) modulation which changes the point of view or focus or cognitive categories in relation to the source language text. It can be in a lexical or structural level for example “This novel is written by Enid Blyton” becomes “*Enid Blyton menulis novel itu*”. In addition, there is (17) Transposition technique which changes the grammatical category from source language into target language, for example “safety” as noun is translated into “*aman*” as adjective. The last technique is (18) Variation which replaces linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) which have an impact on linguistic variation, such as “What do you want?” is translated into “*Apa mau lu?*”

Translation Accuracy

Nababan, et al (2012) state that there are three aspects such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability in assessing the quality of translation. One of the interesting aspects discussed in translation research is accuracy. It means that the message in source language text can be transferred accurately in the text language text. So, the translator must look for the referent meaning in language target text correctly without meaning distortion.

Moreover, Machali (2000:110) says that translation accuracy can be seen from several aspects, such as linguistic aspect (grammatical structure), semantics and pragmatics. So, it can assess not only accuracy in word choice, but also correctness in grammatical structure, meaning equivalence, and pragmatics.

3. METHODOLOGY

Methodology of this research is a descriptive qualitative method focusing on a single case. Bell explains translation as the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been

expressed in other, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence (1991:5).

Then, it belongs to the qualitative research because this research analyzes social phenomena in the society (Creswell, 1998:15), in this case relating to slur expression happening in the real life in movie. This research is also called as a qualitative research because it is based on the data forms including words, phrases or clauses (Moleong, 2000:18). There are two data in this research. The first data focused on slur expression and its subtitle in *BlacKkKlasman* movie as the primary data and then the secondary data came from the informants or the raters for the translation quality including accuracy, acceptability and readability. This research used a purposive sampling technique in collecting the data. Therefore, the data were collected by using document analysis and validated by 3 raters through FGD (Focused Group Discussion). There are some instruments which are used by the raters to validate the data in FGD. Table 1 shows the parameters used to assess the translation quality.

Table 1 The Instruments of Accuracy Assessment of Translation quality

Translation category	Score	Qualitative parameters
Accurate	3	Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source language text are translated into target language text accurately; without meaning distortion.
Less Accurate	2	Most of word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source language text are translated into target language text accurately; even though, there is still meaning distortion or ambiguous meaning or

omission, which destruct the whole message.

Inaccurate 1

Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, and source language text are not translated into target language text accurately, or deleted in the text.

Nababan, et al (2012)

The accuracy of translation quality instrument has three categories including Accurate, Less Accurate and Inaccurate. Each category can be assessed by scoring from 3, 2, and 1, which shows the quality translation degree from high to low. Moreover, it also has qualitative parameters showing the description of accuracy instruments for translation quality assessment.

The researcher applied content analysis to collect the data based on Santosa (2014). There were some steps taken in doing this research: (1) Watching the movie called *BlacKkKlasman* and its subtitling, then marking the utterance expressing slurs based on its context. (2) Identifying the micro translation techniques applied. (3) Calculating the frequency of translation technique. (4) Analyzing the effect of using translation technique towards the term of accuracy in translation quality. (5) Concluding the report based on analyzing the data above.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research revealed that there are 13 micro translation techniques applied by the translator in translating slur expressions in the *BlacKkKlasman* movie. The researcher used some theorists in analyzing the data. The first analysis is to look for slurring term as the data linguistic coming from

theory belongs to Jeshion, 2013. After that, the theory of micro-translation (Molina & Albir, 2002) was applied by the researcher to find the best technique that have an impact on the translation quality. Finally, the researcher and the raters assess the translation quality including accuracy, acceptability and readability based on the theory from Nababan, et al (2012). In this study, the researcher only focuses on the translation quality in terms of accuracy assessment. Here is the table of translation techniques applied in this research;

Table 2. Translation technique of slurs in *BlacKkKlasman* movie.

No.	Translation Technique	∑ data	Percentage
1	Established Equivalence	148	74.7
2	Modulation	14	7.1
3	Deletion	8	4.0
4	Pure Borrowing	4	2.0
5	Generalization	4	2.0
6	Explicitation	3	1.5
7	Implication	1	0.5
8	Literal	1	0.5
9	Discursive Creation	1	0.5
10	Established Equivalence + Reduction	9	4.5
11	Established Equivalence + Explicitation	3	1.5
12	Established Equivalence + Literal	1	0.5
13	Pure Borrowing +	1	0.5

Discursive Creation

Total	198	100%
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Translation techniques applied by the translator as the first finding

1. Established Equivalence; it is the most dominant translation technique used by the translator in translating source language text into target language text with 148 data from the total of 198 data. It can be seen in the example below:

ST: Forget those **fags**. BK / 119

TT: *Lupakan homo-homo itu.*

Expression slur “*fags*” in source language text translated into “*homo-homo*” in target language text is equal. This expression is familiar in dictionary or language in use. So, the message can be transferred well based on context.

2. Modulation; this technique is used by translator to change the point of view. It can be found in the data with amounting 14 data. It can be represented the example below:

ST: So you're a crazy **son of a bitch**, huh? BK/ 053

TT: *Kau bajingan gila, huh?*

The example above shows that there is the change of view point from the translator in translating “*son of a bitch*” in source language text becoming “*bajingan*” in target language text. It means that there is a translation shift between them. “*son of a bitch*” is categorized

into gender in slur, but “*bajingan*” is categorized into the others.

3. Deletion; in this technique, translator deletes word in source language text. The effect of this technique causes unequal message delivery from source language text into target language text. So, the quality of accuracy is poor. The example of this technique is found in this expression below:

ST: what your **nigger** name is! BK/ 039

TT: *Aku tak peduli siapa namamu!*

The translator deletes the word “*nigger*” in target language text. There is missing word in target language text.

4. Pure Borrowing; in this technique, the translator borrows the word from source language text. In other words, this technique causes the existence for the same word between source text and target text in translation activity. this technique is repeated 4 times. For example;

ST: Oh, shut the fuck up, **Landers**. BK/ 160

TT: *Oh, tutup mulutmu, Landers.*

The word “*landers*” in source language text is borrowed in target language text. So, the translator uses the same word between source text and target text.

5. Generalization; there are 3 data applied in this technique. This technique prefers to use general terms or neutral expression in target language text. For example;

ST: Watch, watch. They're gonna scare the **pickaninnies**. BK/ 169

TT: *Lihat, lihat. Mereka akan menakuti bocah-bocah itu.*

“*Pickaninnies*” in source language text is translated by the translator to “*bocah-bocah*” in target language text in order to show the generality.

6. Explication; this technique is used by the translator to convey messages in source language text explicitly, in order to make them clear in target language text. There are 3 data emerged in the source of data which applied this technique.

ST: **pigs** are out tonight, yeah. BK/ 139

TT: *polisi berpatroli malam ini, ya.*

The translator translated the word “*pig*” in the source language text into “*polisi*” in target language text, in order to express the implicit meaning in source language, the text becomes explicit meaning in target language text.

7. Implication; in this study, Implication technique is used once in the data. The translator made the information in source language text become implicit to target language text.

ST: Yeah, wasn't long ago them **sumbitches** wasn't on no TV. BK/ 071

TT: *Ya, belum lama ini mereka tumben tidak muncul di TV.*

In the result of translation, the word “*sumbitches*” in source language text is changed into “*mereka*” in target language text, because

the translator makes the result of translation implicitly in target language text.

8. Literal; the application of this technique only emerges once in the data. This technique was used by the translator by translating the source language text into the target language text word for word directly without paying attention to the context.

ST: Are you a **pig**? BK/ 088

TT: *Apa kau seorang **babi**?*

The word “*pig*” in source language text is translated directly “*babi*” in target language text without attention to the context.

9. Discursive Creation; there is one data applied in this translation technique, for instance;

ST: spade, spook, Sambo, **spear-chucking jungle bunny**, BK/ 188

TT: *muka ancur, setan, Sambo **kelinci hutan, kelamin hitam,***

The example above applied the Discursive Creation technique because of the word “*spear-chucking jungle bunny*” in source language text which is translated “*kelinci hutan, kelamin hitam*” in target language text. There is creation which is done by translator in translating those words.

10. Established Equivalence + Reduction; this technique is a combination of established Equivalence technique and Reduction technique. There are 9 techniques applied in the data. For example;

ST: I'd rather see a brother kill a **white racist cop** than kill a Vietnamese. BK/ 036

TT: *Lebih baik aku menyaksikan saudara kita membantai **polisi rasis** itu daripada membantai warga Vietnam.*

The phrase above “*a white racist cop*” in source language text is translated into “*polisi rasis*” in target language text. In the source language text, the word “*white*” is not translated into target language text. So, there is a missing word in target language text

11. Established Equivalence + Explication; there are 3 techniques which are used by translator in the data. This technique is the mixture of two technique which paraphrases information from source language text into target language text, in order to make it easy for the audience or reader to understand the meaning.

ST: is Ron Stallworth, you racist, **peckerwood**, BK/ 190

TT: *dialah Ron Stallworth, dasar kau rasis, **kulit putih bangsat,***

From the example above, the word “*peckerwood*” is translated by translator becoming “*kulit putih bangsat*”. There is additional information in target language text which is used to describe the word “*peckerwood*” in source language text.

12. Established Equivalence + Literal; there is one technique applied in the data. Translator applied this technique by using word by word from the source language into target language.

ST: **Black bitch**, you get this Black Panther. BK/ 040

TT: ***Pelacur hitam**, kau bawa anggota Black Panther ini.*

“*Black bitch*” is translated in source language text into “*Pelacur hitam*” in target language text literally. The meaning between source language text and target language text is the same although its meaning is out of the context.

- Pure Borrowing + Discursive Creation; in the data, there is one technique applied by translator in translating the same word between source language text and target language text. This combination of two techniques produces the creativity of translation. It can be seen in the example below:

ST: spade, spook, **Sambo**, **spear-chucking jungle bunny**, BK/ 187

TT: *muka ancur*, *setan*, ***Sambo kelinci hutan***, ***kelamin hitam***,

“*Sambo spear-chucking jungle bunny*” in source language text is translated into “*sambo kelinci hutan, kelamin hitam*” in target language text. The reason why the translator used this technique is the translator borrowed the word from source language text, and developed the creativity in its translation product

Translation quality in accuracy assessment aspect as the second finding

Accuracy is the first aspect in translation quality assessment. To know the translation quality, the researcher applied the assessment applied by Nababan, et al (2012) by applying the findings of the Average of Translation Quality. This result can be seen in table 3:

Table 3 The Average of Translation Quality of slur terms in *BlacKkKlasman* movie.

			quality (1-3 points)
Accurate	3	171	2.8
Less Accurate	2	19	
Inaccurate	1	8	
Total data		198	

According to the table 3 above, the translation quality in terms of accuracy shows that there 171 data from 198 data which has the highest score with score 3 or accurate. Next, in the second rank of translation quality in terms of accuracy is less accurate with 19 data which has score 2. The third one in accuracy level is inaccurate by appearances of 3 data from the total of data. It has the lowest score in terms of accuracy level with score 1. So, it can be concluded that on average the accuracy of translation quality for slur terms in *BlacKkKlasman* movie is 2.8 of 3 points. It means that the translation quality is good. Several examples of translation quality of term of accuracy including accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate level can be seen in the table 4 below:

Translation Quality in term of Accuracy	Score	∑ data	The average of translation
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Table 4. The Examples of Slurs in the Form of Accuracy Assessment.

No.	Data code	Source Language Text	Target Language Text	Accuracy
1	BK/ 004	They're lying, dirty monkeys , stopping at nothing to gain their equality with white men.	<i>Mereka monyet-monyet pembohong dan menjijikkan, tak akan berhenti sampai mereka mendapatkan kesetaraan dengan warga kulit putih.</i>	Accurate
2	BK/ 019	Good. So, knowing that,if somebody calls you a nigger , will you be able to turn the other cheek?	<i>Bagus. Jadi, mengetahui itu, jika seseorang memanggilmu nigger, apakah kau dapat menahan dirimu?</i>	Accurate
3	BK/ 083	Course I'm no stinkin' kike .	<i>Tentu saja aku bukan Yahudi.</i>	Accurate
4	BK/ 198	Not all of those people were neo-Nazis , believe me.	<i>Tidak semua dari orang-orang itu adalah neo-Nazi, percayalah padaku.</i>	Accurate
5	BK/ 071	Yeah, wasn't long ago them sumbitches wasn't on no TV.	<i>Ya, belum lama ini mereka tumben tidak muncul di TV.</i>	Less Accurate
6	BK/ 088	Are you a pig ?	<i>Apa kau seorang babi?</i>	Less Accurate
7	BK/ 139	pigs are out tonight, yeah.	<i>polisi berpatroli malam ini, ya.</i>	Less Accurate
8	BK/ 188	spade, spook, Sambo, spear-chucking jungle bunny ,	<i>muka ancur, setan, Sambo kelinci hutan, kelamin hitam,</i>	Less Accurate
9	BK/ 039	what your nigger name is!	<i>Aku tak peduli siapa namamu!</i>	Inaccurate
10	BK/ 056	Only I have to change it every time that British fag , David Bowie, pipes on.	<i>Hanya saja aku harus menggantinya lagi kalau ada musiknya David Bowie terdengar.</i>	Inaccurate

The table 4 above states the examples of Slurs in the aspect of Accuracy Assessment. The examples 1 until 4 show that source language texts are translated into target language texts accurately. So, the messages transferred are equal between source language texts and target language texts without any meaning distortion. In these examples, the raters assess the translation quality of accuracy with score 3 which is the highest score. This quality can also be proven by

applying the translation techniques correctly. These techniques used by the translators are Establish equivalence, Pure borrowing and Modulation. After that, the next examples started from 5 to 8 are evaluated by the raters as less accurate in terms of accuracy assessment. They scored 2 for the translation quality. It means that there is still meaning distortion or ambiguous meaning or omissions, which

destroy the whole message. It can also be seen from translation techniques. These techniques applied in the data are Implication, Explicitation, Literal and Discursive Creation techniques. The last examples in number 9 and 10 are included in inaccurate level in accuracy assessment of translation quality. The raters gave score 1 which is the lowest score for this assessment. So, there are meanings which have been deleted by the translator in translating the source language text into target language text. One translation technique which deletes meaning from source language text into target language text is Deletion technique.

5. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that there are 198 data relating to slur expressions which were translated from Source Text into Target Text in *BlacKkKlasman* movie. Then, the translation techniques applied here are classified into 13 techniques both single and double techniques. Those are Established Equivalence, Modulation, Deletion, Pure Borrowing, Explicitation, Generalization, Literal, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalence + Explicitation, Established Equivalence + Reduction, Established Equivalence + Literal, Pure Borrowing + Discursive Creation. The most dominant technique in this analysis is Establish equivalent technique because it cannot be separated from the context. Finally, the translation techniques above have a good impact on the translation quality including accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It can be seen from the average total of the accuracy term of translation quality was 2.8 point from 3 points. Therefore, the translation quality in *BlacKkKlasman* movie is good for the audient.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR(S)



Agus Dimiyati Masykur is a student in Sebelas Maret University's post graduate program, majoring in translation studies. He is also interested in many linguistics researches, such as semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics and systemic functional linguistics. He has not had international journal. Professor Mangatur R. Nababan and Professor Djatmika are lecturers in post graduate program in Sebelas Maret University who always motivate him to complete his thesis and give him a lot of knowledge in several linguistic fields.

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