CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of The Study

Translation is essential for promoting communication and understanding among individuals, corporations, and governments who speak various languages. Translation, according to Newmark (1988), is the act of transferring an utterance's meaning from its original language to its target language. Additionally, translation is the act of going from one state or form to another in order to become proficient in one's own language or another, according to Larson (1984). Furthermore, Al-Mohannadi (2009) define the act of translating itself may be difficult. A translator must work on a source text (ST), without expressing any of their own thoughts in order to translate an author's thoughts into a target text (TT). Researchers have a definitional challenge when seeking to investigate an interdiscipline, like sex and translation. Translation and sex(uality) are loaded wordss that are getting increasingly loaded throughout the day. In terms of the previous, regardless of which reference book or encyclopedia we as a species consult, we are inclined to encounter a mix of groups: male and female microorganisms sex-related emotions; reproduction characteristics of living things; actions related to intimate relationships; features recognizing guys compared to females; the capacity to procreate or be produced; and more. Translating has evolved significantly in recent many years, questioning old divisions such as creation vs. growth, genuine

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vs. replicate, integrity vs. abuse, and several more. (Santaemilia & von Flotow 2011).

According to Santaemilia (2014), sexuality, and particularly sexuality-related speech, is clearly prevalent in everyday conversations, writings, and metaphorical representations. However, traditionally restricted due to a number of explanations, such as cultural taboos, societal norms, and historical contexts that have marginalized discussions of sexuality, the topic of sexuality interpretation is being studied more widely. These restrictions often stem from a desire to maintain social order and uphold conventional moral standards, leading to the stigmatization of open discussions about sexual matters. However, this shift reflects a growing recognition of the importance of understanding sexual identities and expressions in various contexts. It also reveals the translator's perspective on the way that the identities of men and women are conceptualized, how people behave sexually, and how society views morality.

The subject areas of sex(uality) and translating are very delicate, with conceptual limits that are continually increasing with the potential for revolution. The "rules and conventions, categories and terms, disagreements and competing arguments" both restrain and help them as they make their way from the periphery to the mainstream. surrounding them, including the continuous power conflicts over who gets to define and label sex(uality) and translating, what their acceptable definitions should be, and whose behaviors should be tolerated or prohibited (Cameron & Kulick, 2003). The truth is that society makes an effort to put legal

and social constraints on how people talk and speak at all times, defining terms such as "unique," "adequate," "suitable," "normal," "ethics," and others.

Also, the concept of "sexuality" refers to people's erotic experiences and modes of self-expression, which are frequently motivated by a desire for sexually explicit pleasures **(McAnulty & Burnette, 2006).** In other words, anatomical differences between the sexes serve as the foundation for sexuality, but these differences, according to Freud, do not define sexuality in humans (Freud, 1905). In this Sex Education series, examples of sexuality terminology include:

"Blow job"

"Ejaculation."

"Masturbate"

"Moaning"

"Hand jobs, fingering, oral, 69ing, a bit of anal stuff"

The reason why this study needs to utilize this series as the object of this research is because it relates to the topic of sexual terminology and each character in the series regularly makes use of sexual terminology with one another. For example, in Sex Education, the movie series is well known for its open conversations about teen sex in which characters use explicit sexual language to freely express their emotions, desires, and experiences. The technique normalizes discussions on subjects like sexual orientation and consent in modern contexts.

Furthermore, over 40 million people have streamed the first season of this show since its premiere, demonstrating its popularity with fans. Additionally, one of the lead actors was nominated for a 50th International Emmy Award for Best

Comedy and won the BAFTA TV Award for Best Female Comedy Performance for her work in the second series. Additional nominations and awards are available on the Internet Movie Database (IMDb) at this link:

"Sex Education (TV Series 2019–2023) - Awards - IMDB. (n.d.). IMDb. https://www.imdb.com/title/tt7767422/awards/?ref_=ext_shr_lnk"

Moreover, Sex Education is a British Netflix original series. It's concerning adolescents because it explores themes of finding oneself, interpersonal relationships, and sex while dissecting American cliché storylines by giving each character an expanded and dynamic life. And a highly important TV program because of the way it is changing the landscape of media sex education. It is made simpler for the program to discuss sex because the mother of the main lead is a sex therapist. It might be challenging to bring about sex in various contexts.

Hence, this study analyzes what are the translation techniques of sexual terminology found in *Sex Education* Series? And how are the translation techniques realized in *Sex Education* Series?. The questions will be answered using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002) define the eighteen techniques for translation used in this study are: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition and Variation.

The reason Molina and Albir's the theory was selected was that it is broad and expansive, which facilitates data classification for the writer.

B. The Problems Of The Study

The study's problems are stated as follows in light of the study's background:

1. What translation techniques of sexual terminology are found in *Sex Education* Series?

2. How are the translation techniques realized in *Sex Education* Series?

C. The Objectives of the Study

Following accordance with problem studies, the research aims to:

1. To identify information about the translation techniques in *Sex Education* Series

2. To explain how the translation techniques are realized in *Sex Education* Series

D. The Scopes of the Study

The study was limited to the transcription of the first season of the Sex Education series and the Indonesian subtitle. Additionally, the translation methods used to translate sexual vocabulary in the Sex Education movie series are the main subject of this study.

E. The Significance of the Study

Regarding the research's background and objectives, the researcher anticipates that the research will be of great theoretical and practical significance.

1. Theoretically

   This research adds more horizons to theory, particularly sexual terminology, and how translation of sexual terminology works, as well as providing additional information to other linguistics researchers.

2. Practically,

   a) For students, this research can be used to provide a better understanding of language phenomena in society, particularly sexual terminology, and how sexual terminology translation works.

   b) This study could potentially be cited as a helpful guide by a different study exploring the same topic.

   c) The readers will gain new knowledge about sexual terminology and how to translate sexual terminology in conversation.