

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### L1 Background of the Study

*When a woman got on the bus, every seat was already occupied. The conductor noticed a man who seemed to be asleep and, fearing that he might miss his stop, he nudged him and said: "Wake up!" "I wasn't asleep," The man protested. "Not asleep? But you had your eyes closed." "I know. I just hate to look at the woman standing up in a crowded bus."*

If we take a look at the joke above, we may understand the point or the message which lies within. In particular, the word 'hate' here helps us to grasp the humor of the joke. However, we often translate the word 'hate' into Indonesian, '*benci*', the joke may lose its humor, because it sounds awkward. Instead of translating 'I just hate to look at the woman standing up in a crowded bus' into '*Saya hanya benci melihat wanita itu berdiri di dalam bus yang padat ini*', I think we'd better translate the sentence into '*Saya tidak tega melihat wanita itu berdiri di dalam bus yang padat ini*'. Although the word 'hate' does not match exactly with the word '*tidak tega*', at least we do not lose the humor of the joke.

Translating humor is seemingly not an easy 'job' for non-native speaker. There are some obstacles to cope with; some of them are reading and comprehension ability in the source language. In this obstacle, the translator should be able to handle with semantic and cultural nature. As has been said by Tricas in Gerding-Salas (2000), "Once the translator has coped with this obstacle, the most frequent translation difficulties are of a semantic and cultural nature:

**linguistic untranslatability** (cognates, i.e. true and false friends, calque, and other forms of interference; institutional and standardized terms, neologism, aphorism, etc.), and **cultural untranslatability** (idioms, sayings, proverbs, jokes, puns, etc.). Subsequently, still in Gerding-Salas (2000), Kussmaul added, “One should adopt a very cautious attitude toward these words or expressions so as to avoid interference and/or language misuse.” There are some technical devices used to transfer a text from one language into a text in another language. The technical devices are known as translation procedures, which comprise ‘Borrowing’; ‘Calque’; ‘Literal Translation’; ‘Transposition’; ‘Modulation’; ‘Equivalence’; and ‘Adaptation’.

Humor is a phenomenon which may exist all around the world. American has its own humor, Chinese has its own humor and so does Indonesia. Humor is required to amuse people, just like a candy to children. Also, humor is used for the sake of social life. As mentioned in Oxford Learner's Pocket dictionary (1995:204), humor, anecdote, joke, gag, or whatever people call is (ability to cause or feel) amusement. Koestler in Suprana (1996:96) defined “Humor as the only form of communication in which a stimulus in a high level of complexity produces a stereotyped, predictable response on the physiological reflex level.”

There are many English humors translated into Indonesian. For instances, some humor TV programs such as Friends, Full House etc. One of humor translations from English into Indonesian which is going to be explored by the writer is *Enriching Your Vocabulary Through Anecdotes 3 By Pertiwi Ambarningrum*. Since it does not only encompass the translation results, but the

original humor texts as well, so this book is the most appropriate one to be selected.

In order to explore it deeply, or to get the salient information related to humor translation especially from English into Indonesian, the writer wants to find out what types of translation procedures that are implemented by the translator and what kinds of problems that may appear. Then, the writer hopes she could determine what alternative types of translation procedures that should be appropriately used.

## **I.2 Statement of the Problem**

1. What types of translation procedures are applied in the translation of humor book entitled *Enriching Your Vocabulary Through Anecdotes 3* By Pertiwi Ambarningrum?
2. What the alternative translation procedures should be used in humor book entitled *Enriching Your Vocabulary Through Anecdotes 3* By Pertiwi Ambarningrum in order to make better translation results?

## **I.3 Objective of the Study**

Through the analysis of the problems, the writer would like to find out the types of translation procedures that are implemented by the translator and the alternative translation procedures that should be used.

#### **I.4 Significance of the Study**

Theoretically, this study is expected to provide more ideas as well as to broaden knowledge about humor translation, especially for linguistic students who intend to be translators in the future time. Also, this study is aimed to be one of the references for further study.

Practically, this study is expected to be a starting point for junior or even senior translators in doing their jobs, so that they produce appropriate translation.

#### **I.5 Scope and Limitation**

The writer limits her research merely in some humors presented in a book entitled *Enriching Your Vocabulary Through Anecdotes 3* By Pertiwi Ambarningrum. There are 2 (two) parts of the book: one is about 'Drink' and the other is about 'Travel'. The writer chooses 'Travel' as her topic of the study since compared with 'Drink', 'Travel' is a common phenomenon that is easily caught by Indonesian society. The focus of the study is sentence per sentence which shows the translation procedures applied by the translator. Here, in analyzing the data, the writer uses her own analysis, which is based on her own perspective.

#### **I.6 Theoretical Framework**

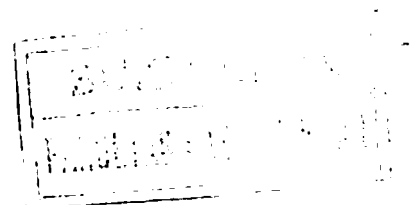
Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford in Rachmadie, 1988: 1.2). Still in Rachmadie, Nida (1988:1.2) stated, " Translation consists in

reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message and secondly in terms of style."

Translating humor is not an easy work. The translator should be able to bring the translated humor into local cultural nuance (Wijana, 1996:13). He further said that because of each language has its own characteristics, it leads to the difficulty in translating humor.

De Maar in Widyamartaya (1989:34) stated that the translation must express the whole meaning of the original, but it must do this without sacrificing its claim to be good, idiomatic Indonesian. Bathgate in Widyamartaya recommended the same thing. According to him that tuning is the main part to get the feel of the text to be translated. He further said that depending on their field of work, translators need to be able to produce the language of a poet or novelist, lawyer or economist, research physicist or factory manager, advertising copywriter or biblical prophet. Each 'register', as it is often called, demands a different mental approach, a different choice of words or turn the phrase.

Rachmadie (1988:1.34) explained how translator translates text through some elements that are so-called 'Translation procedures'. He defined that translation procedures are the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language. Vinay and Darbelnet (2001:56-58) designed a model of translation procedures, which covers some items: 1). Borrowing; 2). Calque; 3). Literal Translation; 4). Transposition; 5). Modulation; 6). Equivalence; 7). Adaptation.



## **I.7 Method of the Study**

This is a qualitative study since the data taken are not in the form of numbers (not numerical data). Punch (1998:29) explained it in detail that qualitative research not only uses non-numerical and unstructured data, but also, typically, has research questions and methods which are more general at the start, and become more focused as the study progresses.

### **L7.1 Population and Sampling**

Due to the fact that there are many humor books that contain foreign humors translated into Indonesian, the writer seeks for an appropriate book, which can correspond to what she is going to explore. She assures whether the book contains original text of the source language. That is why, a book entitled *Enriching Your Vocabulary Through Anecdotes 3* By Pertiwi Ambarningrum is chosen. The use of the word 'humor' instead of 'anecdote' is solely done by reason that anecdote is a part of humor and also due to the fact that people are less familiar with the word 'anecdote'.

There are two parts of the book: 'Drink' part and 'Travel' part. The writer limits her study only in the analysis of 'Travel', not 'Drink' and emphasizes on the translation procedures presented by the translator. In 'Travel', the total humor is 56 (fifty-six). Only 1/4 (a quarter) of the total, that is going to be explored, that is, 14 humors. The choice of the humors is based on numerical order, i.e. the initial number is

1, then it is multiplied by 4, so  $1 \times 4 = 4$ , then  $2 \times 4 = 8$ , and so on. It means that the writer chose humor 1, humor 4, humor 8, humor 12, ..... and the last one is humor 52. So, the total will be 14 humors.

### **I.7.2 Technique of Data Collection**

To collect the data, the writer chose one part of the book and counted the number of humors in it. She used systematic random sampling to select the humor. The chosen humors were then compiled together.

Below is the data collected through some systematic steps:

1. Using systematic random sampling to select the humor
2. Compiling the chosen humor

### **I.7.3 Technique of Data Analysis**

The writer determined some steps in analyzing the data: First, she splitted up humor per humor, both the source language and the target language, in order to identify the type of the translation procedures, in the form of tables, so that readers will easily understand them. Then, she determined what translation procedures are used by the translator. She tried to find out whether translation results may be regarded as clumsy ones, so that she could find what alternative translation procedures should be applied. In short, in analyzing the data, she made some steps as follows:

1. Splitting up humor per humor in both the source and target

languages in the form of tables.

2. Identifying sentences in each humor to know the type of the translation procedures.
3. Finding which translation results (per sentence) that sound clumsy.

### **I.8 Definition of Key Terms**

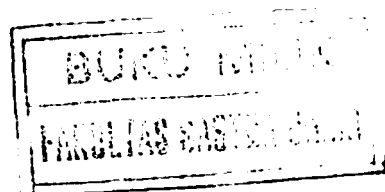
- ❖ **Anecdote:** A usually short narrative of an interesting, amusing or curious incident often biographical and generally characterized by human interest
- ❖ **Humor:** Any kinds of stimulus, both verbal and non-verbal, that is potential to make the hearer smile and laugh
- ❖ **Translation:** The replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)
- ❖ **Translation procedures:** The technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language
- ❖ **Literal translation:** The one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence
- ❖ **Borrowing:** The process of borrowing words from another language because there is not the equivalent
- ❖ **Calque:** The process of transferring the SL expression or structure in a literal translation
- ❖ **Transposition:** The process of replacing a grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect



- ❖ **Modulation** : The process that involves a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view
- ❖ **Adaptation** : The process that involves modifying the concept, or using a situational analogous to the SL situation though not identical to it

### **1.9 Organization of the Paper**

The writer would like to organize her paper into four main chapters. The detail for each chapter is as follows: the first chapter is *Introduction*. It covers eight subchapters: Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study, Theoretical Framework, Scope and Limitations, Method of the Study, and The Organization of the Paper itself. The second chapter is *Literature Review*. Here, the writer would show findings (or related studies) and some theories to analyze the data. The third chapter is *Presentation and Analysis of the Data*. The presentation and analysis of the data is the central of the study, since it covers the analysis of the problems. The fourth chapter is *Conclusion and Suggestion*. In this last chapter, the writer would try to summarize the whole study and provided suggestion for subsequent studies.



# **CHAPTER II**

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**