

## CHAPTER III

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Data presented in this section are taken from ‘Travel’ part of humor book ‘Enriching Your Vocabulary Through Anecdotes 3’. To enable readers to easily catch the points of the analysis, the data are presented in the form of tables. Each table represents each humor text. They comprise Source Language (SL) texts, Target Language (TL) texts, and types of translation procedures used.

#### III. 1 TEXT I

##### III.1.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) When group of women got on the bus, every seat was already occupied.	Sekelompok wanita menaiki bus, ternyata semua kursi sudah terisi.	Literal Translation
(2) 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!”	Kondektur bus melihat seorang pria yang kelihatannya tertidur. Takut jika pria itu melewatkan pemberhentiannya, ia membangunkan pria itu: “bangun, bangun!”	Literal Translation Modulation
(3) “I wasn’t asleep,” The man protested.	“Saya tidak tidur kok,” kata pria itu.	Literal Translation; Modulation
(4) “Not asleep? But you had your eyes closed.”	“Tidak tidur? Tapi mata anda meram.”	Literal Translation Modulation
(5) “I know. I just hate to look at ladies standing up in a crowded bus.”	“Ya, saya tahu. Saya cuma tidak mau melihat wanita-wanita itu berdiri di dalam bus.”	Literal Translation Modulation

Let's take a look at the first sentence "When group of women got on the bus, every seat was already occupied" (SL 1 line 1-2) and the translation result is "Sekelompok wanita menaiki bus, ternyata semua kursi sudah terisi" (TL 1 line 1-2). In this sentence, the translator uses **literal translation**, which means that she translates word-for-word without replacing their grammatical structure.

In the next sentences—sentences 2, 3, 4, and 5— the translator combines **literal translation** and **modulation**. It means that the grammatical structures of the SL remain the same, the translator merely adjusts some words into Indonesian style or she tries to change the point of view without replacing the meaning. See the details below:

In sentence 2 "The conductor noticed a man who seemed to be asleep, ..." (SL 2 line 1-4) is translated literally and make it into single sentence in order to emphasize it as an informative sentence, and then she takes the rest of the sentence apart into another single sentence. Here, she uses **modulation** as she makes a little change by removing the meaning of the word 'miss his stop' (SL 2 line 3) and 'nudge' (SL 2 line 3) that is literally supposed to be 'kehilangan pemberhentiannya' and 'menyikut' with 'melewatkan pemberhentiannya' (TL 2 line 3-4) and 'membangunkan' (TL 2 line 5) respectively.

In sentence 3, she combines **literal translation**, in which she translates the sentence "I wasn't asleep" (SL 3 line 1) by "Saya tidak tidur, kok" (TL 3 line 1), and **modulation**, since instead of saying 'protes' as an Indonesian translation of the word 'protest' (SL 3 line 1), the translator uses 'kata' (TL 3 line 1). A change is obviously seen in sentence 4 "...But, you had your eyes closed" (SL 4 line

1-2), which is supposedly translated into "...Tapi, mata anda tertutup" become "...Tapi, mata anda meram" (TL 4 line 1-2) in order to capture the sense of its meaning or to go through Indonesian style.

In the last sentence, **literal translation** is used in translating this sentence. Look at the grammatical order of the SL and the TL which do not undergo any changes, but replace the meaning of the word 'hate' (SL 5 line 1), that is 'benci', with 'tidak mau'(TL 5 line 1). Regarding this, the translator uses **modulation**.

### III.1.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

Such translation result is not wrong, but the writer thinks it is not good enough. If we want other people get influenced with our words, we should try to create 'attractive' words, moreover it is humor language, not formal one. A change in the point of view can be justified when, although literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti, 2000). The best we can do is to modify this sentence, even without replacing the Source Language grammatical structure.

For the details, the writer tries to retranslate text 1 without making great changes in it.

(1) Ada sekumpulan wanita yang sedang menaiki bus, ternyata kursi di bus itu seluruhnya terisi. (2) Saat itu, kondektur bus melihat seorang pria yang kelihatannya tertidur. Jaga-jaga bila pemberhentian pria tadi terlewati, si kondektur membangunkannya "Eh, bangun, Pak!" (3) "Saya tidak tidur, kok," jawab pria itu. (4) "Apa? Tidak tidur? Mata anda tadi tertutup, Pak." (5) "Ya, saya tahu. Cuma, saya itu tidak mau melihat ibu-ibu itu berdiri."

No great changes have been made here, the writer just adds and adjusts some words, which may soften the sentences, so that they are not too awkward to read. It means **literal translation** and **modulation** procedures are used in this translation results, with some—of course—changes from the original translation.

## III.2 TEXT II

### III.2.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) We decided to spend our summer vacation in Italy.	Kami berencana menghabiskan liburan musim panas di Itali.	Literal Translation Modulation
(2) Since we planned on taking our car, our friends told us the wildest stories about cars being broken into.	Karena kami berencana untuk naik mobil, banyak teman kami memberitahukan mengenai banyaknya mobil yang dimalingi.	Literal Translation
(3) We thought we had a solution and posted a sign on the front window that read in Italian, 'Nothing to be found in here.'	Setelah berpikir, kami menemukan jawabannya. Kami pasang tulisan di jendela depan yang dalam bahasa Itali berbunyi. 'Tidak ada apa-apa di dalam mobil ini.'	Transposition; Modulation
(4) On the morning, we discovered that the quarter-glass window on the driver's side had been smashed.	Sekali waktu, kami menemukan bahwa seperempat bagian jendela di dekat tempat duduk sopir telah hancur.	Literal Translation Modulation
(5) To our surprise, nothing was taken.	Yang membuat kami kaget, tidak ada barang kami yang dicuri.	Modulation
(6) We were about to rip off the sign when we noticed a postscript which read in German, 'True!'	Tapi sewaktu kami hendak menyobek tulisan di jendela, kami menemukan tulisan lain yang dalam bahasa Jerman kira-kira berbunyi 'Benar!'	Literal Translation; Modulation; Transposition

It is obvious that in sentence 1, the translation procedures used are **literal translation** (regarding that there is no change in grammatical structures of both

in the SL and TL sentences) and **modulation**, since she has changed the meaning of 'decided to spend' (SL 1 line 1), which is supposed to be translated into 'memutuskan untuk menghabiskan' with 'berencana menghabiskan' (TL 1 line 1). Here, we can see that there is a rendering of the point of view between 'berencana' (referred to an abstract activity) and 'memutuskan' (referred to a concrete activity). In sentence 2, the translator uses **literal translation**, for the translator only renders the meaning of the English words into Indonesian and she has made no changes here, but eliminates some 'unnecessary' words like 'the wildest stories' (SL 2 line 2).

In sentence 3, translation procedures used are **transposition** and **modulation**. It is a **transposition** due to replacements of some word classes, such as 'we thought we had a solution' (SL 3 line 1) which is translated into 'setelah berpikir, kita menemukan jawaban' (TL 3 line 1-2); '...that read in Italian,...' (SL 3 line 2-3) into '...yang dalam bahasa Itali berbunyi...'(TL 3 line 3-4); and 'nothing to be found here' (SL 3 line 3) into 'tidak ada apa-apa dalam mobil ini' (TL 3 line 4-5). It is also a **modulation**, for there are changes in posting meanings to some words, like 'solution' (SL 3 line 1) which is translated into 'jawaban' (TL 3 line 2); 'posted a sign'(SL 3 line 2) into 'pasang tulisan'(TL 3 line 2); and 'read' (in "read in Italian"—SL 3 line 2) translated into 'berbunyi' (TL 3 line 4). Next, in sentence 4, we can see that there is a change of the meaning of 'on the morning' (SL 4 line 1) which is translated into 'sekali waktu'(TL 4 line 1). Meanwhile, we have already noticed that 'on the morning' is literally translated into 'pada pagi hari'. It indicates that translation procedures used is **modulation**.

Yet, in translating ‘we discovered that the quarter-glass window .....’, she uses **literal translation**. In sentence 5, the translator uses **modulation** due to a variation of the form of the message: ‘to our surprise’ (SL 5 line 1) is translated into ‘yang membuat kami kaget’ (TL 5 line 1) and ‘nothing was taken’ (SL 5 line 1) into ‘tidak ada barang kami yang dicuri’ (TL 5 line 1-2). The last one, in sentence 6, the main clause ‘we were about to rip off the sign’ (SL 6 line 1), is translated by using **literal translation** (by reason no changes in the grammatical structure of the SL and the TL sentences) and **modulation**, since the translator changes the meaning of ‘the sign’ (SL 6 line 1), from ‘tanda itu’ with ‘tulisan di jendela’ (TL 6 line 2). Still in sentence 6, the translator combines **Transposition** and **Modulation** by changing the meaning of ‘postscript’ (SL 6 line 2), which is supposed to be ‘catatan tambahan’, with ‘tulisan lain’ (TL 6 line 3) and modifying the structure of the clause, like in ‘...which read in German...’ (SL 6 line 2-3) which is literally translated into ‘..yang membaca dalam bahasa Jerman...’, with ‘...yang dalam bahasa Jerman kira-kira berbunyi...’ (TL 6 line 3-4).

### III.2.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

Though this is not the absolute answer of the best translation procedures used, at least the writer is trying to modify what had been done so far by the translator without making great changes, as I mentioned before. Here are the details of the alternative procedures that should be used:

- (1) Kami memutuskan untuk menghabiskan liburan musim panas di Itali.
- (2) Karena rencananya kami naik mobil, teman-teman kami yang lain bercerita tentang banyaknya pencurian mobil.
- (3) Setelah berpikir, kami menemukan solusi mengatasi hal tersebut, yaitu dengan memasang sebuah tulisan yang dalam bahasa Itali berbunyi “Tidak ada apa-apa dalam mobil ini”.

(4) Pagi harinya, seperempat kaca jendela mobil dekat sopir hancur. (5) Yang membuat kami kaget, tidak ada barang kami yang dicuri. (6) Tapi, sewaktu kami mau menyobek tulisan di jendela, kami menemukan sebuah tulisan lain dalam bahasa Jerman, berbunyi “Benar!”

In sentence 1, the structure of the TL sentence is the same as the structure in the SL. The translator tries to render ‘decide to’ (SL 1 line 1) with ‘berencana’ (TL 1 line 1), whereas the writer keeps it the same as its literal meaning, that is ‘memutuskan’. Words ‘berencana’ and ‘memutuskan’ are two distinct words, with different meanings, and also different activities. So, it is much better if we still use the literal meaning of the word, ‘memutuskan’. This is based on the opinion that this is a story (an activity in the past), not ‘a planning’ (‘perencanaan’). For sentence 2 and 3, it is suggested that the translator use **transposition** (replacing one word class with another ) and **modulation** (changing the semantics). To be more obvious, we will give you the following examples:

● **Transposition** in ‘Karena kita berencana untuk naik mobil’ (TL 2 line 1-2) which is rendered into ‘Karena rencananya kita naik mobil’ (see line 1-2).

● **Modulation** in ‘banyak mobil yang dimalingi’ (TL 2 line 4) which is translated into ‘banyaknya pencurian dalam mobil’ (see line 3). Besides, the example can be seen in ‘...kami menemukan jawabannya. Kami pasang tulisan di jendela depan yang dalam bahasa...’ (TL 3 line 1-5) which is rendered into ‘kita menemukan solusi mengatasi hal tersebut, yaitu dengan memasang sebuah tulisan yang dalam bahasa...’ (see line 3-5).

In this way, it will give more sense of humor to the reader. In sentence 4, we can use **literal translation and modulation**. It means, without changing the structure of the SL, just varying the form of the sentence, the translation result still can be nicely enjoyed. Look at the words ‘pagi harinya’ (see line 6) and ‘dekat sopir’ (see line 6), both of them respectively refer to ‘literal translation’ and ‘modulation’. In sentence 5, the writer assumes that the translation result is unnecessary to be changed. In sentence 6, we should make a little change of the structure of the TL sentence, but still combine translation procedures by using **literal translation, transposition, and modulation**. The changes can be made in rendering ‘hendak’ (‘were about to’) with ‘mau’ (more informal one); ‘yang dalam bahasa’ (TL 6 line 3–4) with ‘dalam bahasa’; and ‘...kira-kira berbunyi...’ (TL 6 line 4) with ‘..., berbunyi...’.

### III.3 TEXT III

#### III.3.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) One warm day in Pennsylvania, a motorist saw a hitchhiker stretched out asleep on the grass near a major intersection.	Pada suatu hari yang cerah di Pennsylvania, seorang pengendara motor melihat seorang pengembara tidur terlentang di atas rumput di dekat sebuah persimpangan	Literal translation Modulation
(2) Besides him was his suitcase with a big leaning against it reading: OREGON, A smaller placard beside it said: PLEASE BLOW HORN	Di sampingnya ada sebuah kopor besar dengan papan bertuliskan: OREGON, dan sebuah tulisan di sebelahnya: TOLONG BUNYIKAN KLAKSON.	Literal translation Modulation



From the translation of sentence 1, we clearly notice that the translator literally translates the SL sentence. It means that she uses **literal translation**. But, it doesn't mean that it is a pure literal translation, for she changes the literal meaning of 'warm' (SL 1 line 1), that is 'hangat', with 'cerah' (TL 1 line 1). Due to this fact, she also uses **modulation**. In sentence 2, she combines **modulation and literal translation**. She translates 'reading' (SL 2 line 3) into 'bertuliskan' (TL 3 line 2) instead of 'membaca' (modulation) and she doesn't make great changes in her translation result, since she does word-for-word translation to the sentence.

### III.3.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

(1) Suatu hari di Pennsylvania, seorang pengembara motor melihat seorang pengembara tidur terlentang di atas rumput dekat sebuah persimpangan. (2) Di sampingnya ada sebuah kopor besar dengan papan bertuliskan OREGON, dan sebuah tulisan di sebelahnya: TOLONG BUNYIKAN KLAKSON.

Translation procedures used by the translator are appropriate enough. But, there are some words that need to be removed. For instance, 'pada suatu hari yang cerah di ...' (TL 1 line 1) is better translated into 'suatu hari di...' (see line 1)—since such complete structure (like what the translator translates) is suitably applied in a short story—and 'di dekat..' (TL 1 line 5) is better translated into 'dekat' (by omitting 'di').

### III.4 TEXT IV

#### III.4.1 The Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) A man sat on a train, chewing gum and staring vacantly into space, when suddenly the old lady sitting opposite said, "It's no good you talking to me, young man. I'm stone deaf!"	Seorang pria duduk di keret api sambil mengunyah permen karet dan memandang kosong ke udara. Tiba-tiba perempuan tua yang duduk di depannya berkata, "Percuma anda berbicara kepadaku, anak muda. Saya Tuli, kok!"	Literal translation Modulation

In translating the text, she uses **literal translation and modulation** procedures. As a whole, she translates SL sentence literally, except 'direct saying' part. When she translates "it is no good you talking to me, young man." (SL 4-5), she makes an adjustment by saying "percuma anda berbicara kepadaku, anak muda." (TL line 8-10). Instead of saying "hal ini tidak baik bagimu berbicara kepadaku, anak muda." . That is what so-called **modulation**, making a variation of the form of the message.

#### III.4.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

The writer assumes that translation procedures used by the translator: **literal translation and modulation**, are suitable to be applied here. But, it is necessary to remove some words, so that the text doesn't tend to be awkward, especially in some words such as 'memandang kosong ke udara' (TL line 4-5) is changed into 'memandang kosong ke depan'; 'percuma anda berbicara' (TL line

8-9) is changed into ‘percuma kamu bicara’; and ‘saya tuli, kok!’ (TL line 10) is changed into ‘aku tuli!’. So, the alternative translation result is as follows:

Seorang pria duduk di kereta api sambil mengunyah permen karet dan memandang kosong ke depan. Tiba-tiba perempuan tua yang duduk di depannya berkata, “Percuma kamu bicara kepadaku, anak muda. Aku tuli!”

### III.5 TEXT V

#### III.5.1 Translation Procedure Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) On board the liner in mid-Atlantic a nervous passenger was being comforted by a steward.	Di dalam pesawat yang tengah melintasi samudra Atlantik, seorang penumpang yang ketakutan sedang dihibur oleh pramugara.	Literal Translation Modulation
(2) “There is nothing to worry about, madam,” he said soothingly. “After all, we’re only two miles from land.” “Only two miles?” “Yes, straight down!”	“Tenang saja, Nyonya, tidak ada yang perlu ditakutkan,” hiburnya dengan lembut. “Sebenarnya kita cuma berada dua mil di atas tanah.” “Hanya dua mil?” “Iya, dua mil tegak lurus!”	Literal Translation Modulation

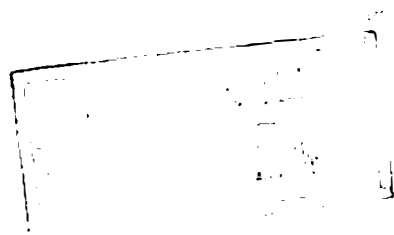
We can see in sentence 1, the translator combines two translation procedures: **Modulation** in translating ‘on board the liner in mid-Atlantic’ (see SL 1 line 1-2) and **literal translation** in translating the rest of the sentence. From the adverb of place above, that is ‘on board the liner in mid-Atlantic’, we can find out that the translator gives what so-called the touchstone of a good translation. This term ‘touchstone of a good translation’ is given by Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday (2001:58). It means that ‘on board the liner in mid-Atlantic’(see SL 1 line 1-2), which should literally be translated into ‘pada papan garis di tengah Atlantik’, is rendered into ‘di dalam pesawat yang tengah melintasi Samudra Atlantik’ (TL 2 line 1-2).

In sentence 2, the translator uses two translation procedures, namely **literal translation** and **modulation**. It is called literal translation since the translator renders some sentences literally. We can see in “we’re only two miles from land” (see SL line 3-4), which is rendered into ‘kita cuma berada dua mil di atas tanah’ (see TL line 4-6) and ‘only two miles?’ (see TL line 7), which is rendered into ‘hanya dua mil?’. It is categorized as modulation because there is a change from active sentence to passive sentence. For example, ‘...nothing to worry about...’(see SL line 1-2) is translated into ‘tidak ada yang perlu ditakutkan’ (see TL line 1-2), instead of ‘tidak ada untuk khawatir tentang’. Other reason why it is categorized as modulation is because there are some modifications of words. For example, ‘he said’(see SL line 2) is translated into ‘hiburnya’ (see TL line 3) and ‘after all’ (see SL line 3) is translated into ‘sebenarnya’ (see TL line 4).

### III.5.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

Basically, changing translation procedures as applied by the translator is not necessary. However, we need to check whether the translation of the text is acceptable. For this reason, the writer tries to give readers the alternative translation as follows:

- (1) Didalam pesawat yang tengah melintasi Samudra Atlantik, seorang penumpang yang sedang ketakutan sedang dihibur oleh pramugara. (2) “Tenang saja, Nyonya, tidak ada yang perlu ditakutkan,” hibur si pramugara. “sebenarnya kita cuma berada dua mil di atas tanah.”  
 “Hanya dua mil?”  
 “Iya, dua mil tegak lurus!”



In the translation above, the writer does not add any sentences, except changing ‘hiburnya’ into ‘hibur si pramugara’ (see line 3 and 4). The purpose is merely to strengthen the sense of humor within the text by eliminating the personal pronoun “nya”, so that when the reader reads this humor, he/she will easily get amused.

### III.6 TEXT VI

#### III.6.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
1). The train was crawling slowly across from Dublin to Ballisnasloe, and the English tourist was growing increasingly impatient.	1). Kereta api yang sedang menuju Ballisnasloe dari Dublin bergerak dengan amat lambat. Seorang turis Inggris merasa sangat tidak sabar dengan keadaan itu.	Modulation
2). Finally he jumped out at one of the many interminable stops, walked along to the engine-driver and said, “can’t you go any faster, driver?”	2). Akhirnya berjalan keluar ke ruang masinis, melewati mesin-mesin, dan akhirnya berkata kepada masinis, “Apa anda tidak bisa lebih cepat lagi?”	Literal Translation Modulation
3). “Sure I can at that,” replied the driver, “but I’m not allowed to leave the train.”	3). Oh, saya sendiri sih bisa,” jawab si masinis, “tapi saya kan tidak boleh meninggalkan kereta ini.”	Literal Translation

In sentence 1, the translation uses **modulation** as the translation procedures. Although, there is a change on its English and Indonesian sentences structures, no part of speech changes is found. As explained previously, a change of part of speech is the indication of **transposition**. Also, it can not be assessed as



‘...berjalan keluar ke ruang masinis,...’ (TL: 3 line 1-2) instead of ‘...melompat keluar pada salah satu pemberhentian tak berkesudahan...’; ‘...walked along to the engine-driver...’(SL: 2 line 4-5) is rendered into ‘...melewati mesin-mesin..’(TL: 2 line 3) instead of ‘...berjalan terus menuju mesin-pengemudi...’; and ‘can’t you go any faster, driver?’ which is rendered into ‘apa anda tidak bisa lebih cepat lagi?’ instead of ‘tidak bisakah anda lebih cepat lagi, sopir?’.

The translator uses **literal translation** as the procedure in translating sentence 3. Indeed, there are some additional words; however it cannot be said that she uses **modulation**. For, modulation emphasizes changes of the semantics and point of view while additional words in that sentence are merely a part of translation process (Remember the theory shown by Rachmadie).

### III.6.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

Using modulation in translating sentence 1 is regarded appropriate, but the translator should pay attention to the word choice. Let’s take a look at sentence 1. Here, the translator should not translate ‘crawling’ (SL 1 line 1) into ‘bergerak’ (TL 1 line 3) since normally we say ‘kereta api berjalan’ not ‘kereta api bergerak’; ‘...dari Dublin...’ (TL 1 line 2-3) should be put before ‘...yang sedang menuju Ballisnasloe...’(TL 1 line 1-2) because that is the structure in Indonesian; and ‘sangat’ is more appropriate to be used than ‘amat’(TL 1 line 4). Next, in ‘The English tourist was growing increasingly impatient.’, she should modify it so that the sentence is acceptable. In this case, we have to change the structure of the

sentence by putting adverb in front of the subject to make the sentence coherent to the previous sentence.

For sentence 2, the translation procedures used by the translator are possible, but we have to omit 'odd' words like 'melewati mesin-mesin' to avoid peculiarity. The translation of sentence 3 is regarded the appropriate one, so we don't need to change nor modify the translation.

From the explanation above, we may conclude that changing the translation procedures used by the translator is unnecessary; however we have to modify some sentences or words in them. The alternative translation of this text is as follows:

(1) Sebuah kereta api dari Dublin yang sedang menuju Ballinasloe berjalan dengan sangat lambat. Dengan keadaan seperti itu, seorang turis Inggris menjadi tidak sabar. (2) Akhirnya ia berjalan ke ruang masinis dan berkata kepada masinis. "Apa anda tidak bisa lebih cepat lagi?" (3) Oh, saya sendiri sih bisa," jawab si masinis, "Tapi saya kan tidak boleh meninggalkan kereta ini."

### III.7 TEXT VII

#### III.7.1 The Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
Travel agent to client: "For the price you have in mind, Sir, I suggest you join the Navy."	Agen perjalanan kepada pelanggan: "Untuk harga yang anda minta, Pak, saya sarankan sebaiknya anda menumpang saja pada Angkatan Laut."	Literal translation Modulation

The translator uses **literal translation** and **modulation**. Literal translation is applied in translating 'travel agent to client' (SL line 1) and 'for the price...'



(SL line 1) ; and modulation is applied in translating ‘you have in mind’(SL line 2) and ‘I suggest you join the Navy’ (TL line 2-3), under the reason that she modifies these sentences without changing meanings. As a result it is easy to catch the messages of the text.

### III.7.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

The writer agrees the translation procedures chosen, but there is something to be fixed up, in order to treat readers with a good quality of reading. It is suggested that ‘agen perjalanan kepada pelanggan’ (TL line 1) is modified by adding some words to make ‘agen perjalanan menimpali perkataan pelanggan’. It means that **transposition** (replacing a phrase into a sentence) is also needed here.

The alternative translation is:

Agen perjalanan menimpali perkataan pelanggan: “Untuk harga yang anda minta, Pak, saya sarankan sebaiknya anda menumpang saja pada Angkatan Laut.”

## III.8 TEXT VIII

### III.8.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
1). Bill is selling tickets at the local train station when a young man approaches him,	1). Bill sedang menjual tiket kereta ketika seorang pria mendekatinya,	Literal translation Transposition
2). “I’d like to a round-trip ticket,” says the man. “Where to?” asks Bill	2). “Saya mau tiket pulang-pergi,” kata pria itu. “Ke mana? Tanya Bill.	Literal translation
3). The man looks confused and says, “Well, to here, of course!”	3). Pria itu bingung, dan langsung menjawab, “Ya, balik lagi ke sini!”	Literal translation Modulation

In sentence 1, the translator uses **literal translation** as the translation procedure. Let's observe this sentence carefully. This sentence is a compound sentence which consists of main clause and sub-clause. The main clause of the sentence is 'Bill is selling tickets at the local train station' (SL 1 line 1-2) translated into 'Bill sedang menjual tiket kereta' (TL 1 line 1-2) whereas the sub-clause is 'when a young man approaches him,...'(SL 1 line 2-3) translated into 'Ketika seorang pria mendekatinya,...'( TL1 line 2-3). Hence, the translation procedure used in those sentences above is literal translation. 'At the local train station' (SL 1 line 1-2) and '...kereta' (TL 1 line 1) referred to different things. Furthermore, they have different part of speech, one is as an adverb of place and the other is as a noun. This characteristic, that is a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense, is defined as **transposition**.

In sentence 2, there is no doubt that the translator uses **literal translation** because both of the structures in Source language and Target language are the same.

"Where to?" asks Bill

"Kemana?" Tanya Bill

**Question Word    V    S**

**Question Word    V    S**

The translation procedures used in sentence 3 are **literal translation** and **modulation**. It is categorized as literal, since no changes in the structure of the sentence is made and (it is categorized as) modulation since there is a variation of the form of the message, particularly in "Well, to here, of course!" which is translated into "Ya, balik lagi ke sini!". Here, we can see here that changes happen

to some words such as ‘well’ which is rendered into ‘ya’; ‘of course’ is omitted; and ‘to here’ into ‘balik lagi ke sini’.

### III.8.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

In this case, the writer will not give any alternative translation procedures.

She assumes that those translation procedures are properly applied in those sentences.

## III. 9 TEXT IX

### III.9.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
1). An American, vacationing in Spain, went into a restaurant near the bullring.	1). Seorang turis Amerika yang tengah berlibur di Spanyol, pergi ke sebuah restoran di dekat arena matador.	Literal translation
2). He didn't know enough of the language to read the menu, but noticed that the man at the next table was being served an extraordinary dish.	2). Ia tidak begitu mengerti mengenai bahasa di menu itu, dan kebetulan ia melihat seorang pria di meja sebelah sedang dilayani dengan hidangan yang luar biasa.	Literal translation Borrowing Modulation
3). The American called the waiter over and asked what the dish was.	3). Turis Amerika itu memanggil pelayan dan menanyakan hidangan tadi.	Literal translation
4). "It is the house specialty, senor," the waiter replied.	4). "Itu hidangan khas restoran ini, tuan," jawab pelayan.	Literal translation Transposition
5). "Fine, I'll have that."	5). "Baiklah, saya mau hidangan itu."	Literal translation Modulation
6). "I am very sorry, senor, but there is only one portion prepared each day. If you like, we can reserve tomorrow's portion for you. The bullfight is over at three; you may come for dinner any time after four."	6). "Maaf, tuan, hanya ada satu porsi untuk setiap harinya. Kalau anda mau, kami akan menyiapkan hidangan itu untuk anda besok. Petarungan banteng selesai pada pukul 3; anda boleh datang kapan saja setelah pukul 4.	Literal translation

7). The next day he returned after four, as specified, and requested the house specialty.	7). Keesokan harinya turis Amerika datang lagi setelah pukul 4, seperti yang dijanjikan, dan langsung memesan hidangan istimewa itu.	Literal translation Transposition Modulation
8). The waiter brought out a silver-domed platter and lifted the cover, revealing a dish full of sautéed onions, the same exquisite sauce, and two small round nuggets of meat.	8). Pelayan membawakan piring ceper bundar keperakan dengan tutupnya yang sudah terbuka, sehingga menunjukkan isi piring itu; sepiring penuh bawang goreng dengan kuah yang menerbitkan air liur, dan dua potong kecil daging.	Literal translation Transposition Modulation
9). Furious, the American said to the waiter, "This isn't the same dish you served yesterday! What happened those huge filets?"	9). Sambil marah-marah, turis Amerika itu berkata kepada pelayan, "kok, hidangan ini berbeda dengan yang kemarin! Mana potongan-potongan yang besarnya?"	Literal translation Modulation
10). Many pardons, senor, the waiter sad, "but sometimes the bull wins."	10). "Maaf, tuan, " kata pelayan dengan sedih, "kadang-kadang bantengnya menang juga."	Literal translation

As we can see in sentence 1, 'An American, vacationing in Spain, went into a restaurant near the bullring.' (SL 1 line 1-3), which is translated into 'Seorang turis Amerika yang tengah berlibur di Spanyol, pergi ke sebuah restoran di dekat arena matador.' (TL 1 line 1-4), the writer notices that the translator uses **literal translation**. It is under reason that it is direct transfer of an SL sentence into a grammatical TL sentence. There are no part of speech changes nor point of view changes can be found. In sentence 2, the translation procedures used are **literal translation, borrowing and modulation**. It is called literal translation because the translator transfers the SL sentence into the TL sentence word-for-word. It means that there is no change on the grammatical structure of the TL.

But, apart from using literal translation, she uses modulation and borrowing. It is called modulation since there is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view; and it is categorized as borrowing because the SL word is transferred directly to the TL, i.e. menu (SL)--menu (TL). The example is: 'to read the menu' (SL 2 line 2) is translated into 'mengenai bahasa di menu itu' (TL 2 line 2). 'to read the menu' is supposed to be rendered literally into 'membaca menu'. Yet, the translator wants to adjust it in order to make the meaning close to what the author means.

Next, in sentence 3, it is apparently noticeable that the translator applies **literal translation** as the procedure. The grammatical structure of the SL is particularly similar with that of the TL. Indeed, some changes have been made, though it is very few such as addition in 'The American', which is translated into 'Seorang turis Amerika' and elimination ('what' is not translated, but omitted). In sentence 4, the translator uses **literal translation** and **transposition**. Literal translation is applied in translating 'the waiter replied' (SL 4 line 2), whereas transposition is applied in translating 'the house specialty' (SL 4 line 1). It is under reason that 'the house specialty' which is translated into 'hidangan khas restoran ini' is involving part of speech changes. The word 'specialty' is a noun, while 'khas' (TL version) is an adjective.

In sentence 5, **literal translation** and **modulation** are used as the translation procedures. Literal translation is applied in translating this sentence and modulation is applied in translating 'have'(SL 5 line 1), which is rendered into 'mau' (TL 5 line 1) instead of 'memiliki'. Sentence 6, the translator uses

**literal translation.** Generally, these sequence of sentences are translated by using literal translation. It is due to word-for-word translation, no many changes have been made here.

In sentence 7, the translator combines 3 translation procedures: **literal translation, transposition, and modulation.** Literal translation is used in translating ‘the next day he returned after four’ (SL 7 line 1-2), which is translated into ‘keesokan harinya turis Amerika itu datang setelah pukul 4’ (TL7 line 1-3). Modulation is applied in the translation of ‘as specified’ (SL 7 line 2), that is ‘seperti yang dijanjikan’ (TL 7 line 3). As we notice that the Indonesian literal meaning of ‘as specified’ is ‘sebagaimana/seperti yang dikhususkan’, we cannot use its literal meaning because it is inappropriate. On the other hand, ‘seperti yang dijanjikan’ is regarded to be much closer to the intended meaning of the humor.

Sentence 8 depicts the usage of **literal translation, transposition, and modulation** as the procedures. Literal translation is used as the base of the translation. Modulation is used when the translator renders ‘silver-domed platter’ (SL 8 line 2) into ‘piring ceper bundar keperakan’(SL 8 line 2). ‘Domed’ can actually be literally translated into ‘kubah’, but it is not suitable to be used, while ‘bundar’ is more suitable. Modulation is also applied in translating ‘the same exquisite sauce’ (SL 8 line 5) and ‘round nuggets of meat’ (SL 8 line 5-6). It is based on reason that the translator modifies the literal meaning, which should be ‘kuah yang bagus/enak’ and ‘bungkah bundar daging’ into ‘kuah yang menerbitkan air liur’ (TL 8 line 6-7) and ‘potong kecil daging’ (TL 8 line 8)

respectively. Finally, transposition is used in the translation of ‘lifted the cover’ (SL 8 line 2-3). It is called so, because ‘lifted the cover’ should be translated into ‘mengangkat tutup’; however the translator translates it into ‘dengan tutupnya yang terbuka’ (SL 8 line 2-3). Here, we can see that there is a change of part of speech, from ‘lifted’ ( a verb) into ‘terbuka’ (An adjective).

In sentence 9, the procedures used are **literal translation** and **modulation**. It is categorized as literal translation because the translator translates it literally, and as modulation since there is a modification of the message. For example, ‘this isn’t the same dish you served yesterday’ (SL 9 line 2-3) is translated into ‘hidangan ini berbeda dengan yang kemarin’ (SL 9 line 3-4), instead of ‘ini bukan hidangan yang sama yang kamu sajikan kemarin’. The last one, in sentence 10, it is obviously known that the translator uses **literal translation** as the procedure. The SL grammatical structure is the same as the TL grammatical structure.

### III.9.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

From the translation of this text, the writer tries to give the alternative translation below:

(1) Seorang turis Amerika sedang berlibur di Spanyol. Ia pergi ke sebuah restoran di dekat arena matador. (2) Ia tidak begitu mengerti bahasa di menu itu. Kebetulan, ia melihat seorang pria di meja sebelah yang sedang dilayani dengan hidangan yang luarbiasa.

(3) Turis Amerika itu memanggil pelayan dan menanyakan hidangan itu.

(4) “Itu hidangan khas restoran ini, tuan,” jawab pelayan.

(5) “Baiklah, saya mau hidangan itu.”

(6) “Maaf, tuan, hanya ada satu porsi untuk setiap harinya. Kalau anda mau, kami akan menyiapkan hidangan itu untuk anda besok. Pertarungan banteng selesai pada pukul 3; anda boleh datang kapan saja setelah pukul 4.”

(7) Keesokan harinya, turis Amerika itu datang lagi setelah pukul 4, seperti yang dijanjikan, dan langsung memesan hidangan istimewa itu. (8) Pelayan membawakan piring bundar keperakan dengan tutup yang terbuka, sehingga terlihatlah isi piring itu: sepiring penuh bawang goreng dengan kuah yang mengundang selera, dan dua potongan daging yang kecil-kecil. (9) Sambil marah-marah turis Amerika itu berkata kepada pelayan, "kok, hidangan ini berbeda dengan yang kemarin! Mana potongan-potongan besarnya?"

(10) "Maaf, Pak," kata pelayan dengan sedih, "kadang-kadang bantengnya yang menang."

In fact, there are not many changes held in the alternative translation shown above. Such changes are regarded unnecessary to be held, but it does not mean that we do not do any adjustments. Adjustments are still needed here, for instance, changing or modifying some words or omitting some 'redundant' words. In this way, we are trying to avoid awkward translation. The detail of the changes can be seen below:

Sentence 1, instead of saying 'tengah berlibur', the writer prefers to use 'sedang berlibur'. Here, she also splits the sentence into 2 sentences, so that it is more acceptable. In sentence 2, 'mengenai' is omitted and in spite of this, it is replaced by 'di'. Here, she also splits it into two sentences. In sentence 8, there are some words need to be omitted, such as 'ceper' and 'sudah'. It is under reason that those words are redundant. Still in sentence 8, 'kuah yang menerbitkan air liur' (TL 8 line 6-7) is appropriately replaced by 'kuah yang mengundang selera', whereas 'dua potong kecil daging' is suitably replaced by 'dua potongan daging yang kecil-kecil'. In sentence 9, the word 'yang' in 'Mana potongan-potongan yang besarnya?' is properly omitted, so that it will not sound clumsy and the last sentence, sentence 10, the writer assumes to omit the word 'juga' as well as (to) add the word 'yang' in 'bantengnya yang menang', in order to emphasize the informative sentence in it. In general, the writer does not change any translation



procedures used by the translator, but she tries to modify some words in order to make the humor more enjoyable to read. As a result, the translation procedures used are the same as those, which are used by the translator.

### III.10 TEXT X

#### III.10.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) A boastful American from Texas was being shown the sight of London by a taxi driver	Seorang turis Amerika dari Texas yang sombong sedang berkeliling kota dengan taksi.	Literal translation Modulation
(2) "And that is the Tower of London, sir," said the taxi driver.	"Dan ini Menara London, tuan," kata sopir taksi itu.	Literal translation
(3) "We can put up buildings like that in two weeks," said the tourist.	"Kami di Amerika bisa membangun menara seperti itu hanya dalam dua minggu," kata si turis.	Literal translation
(4) A little later, "That is the Buckingham Palace," said the driver, "where the queen lives."	Tidak berapa lama kemudian, "Ini Istana Buckingham," kata si sopir lagi, "tempat tinggal ratu."	Literal translation Modulation Transposition
(5) "Is that so? Do you know, in Texas, we could put up a building like that in a week," said the tourist.	"Cuma sebegitu? Anda tahu, di Texas, kami bisa membangun istana seperti itu hanya dalam waktu satu minggu," kata si turis lagi.	Literal translation Modulation
(6) And when they were passing through Westminster Abbey, the American asked, "Hey, what is that building over there?"	Dan ketika mereka melewati Westminster Abbey, si turis bertanya, "He, gedung apa di sana itu?"	Literal translation
(7) "I am afraid. I do not know, sir," replied the taxi driver. "It was not there this morning."	"Wah, saya tidak tahu, tuan," jawab si sopir taksi. "Gedung itu belum ada tadi pagi."	Literal translation Modulation Adaptation

In translating sentence 1, the translator uses both **literal translation** and **Modulation**. 'A boastful American from Texas...' (SL 1 line 1) is translated literally into 'Seorang turis Amerika dari Texas yang sombong...' (TL 1 line 1).

Literally means that she translates word-for-word or she merely transfers SL words into TL words without changing the form of the message or changing the part of speech. Modulation procedure applied in translating ‘...was being shown the sight of London by a taxi driver.’ (SL 1 line 2-3). It should be literally translated into ‘...sedang ditunjukkan pemandangan kota London oleh seorang sopir taksi.’, but the translator expresses it in a different way. She modifies it into ‘sedang berkeliling kota London dengan taksi.’, so that it gets closer to what the humor means.

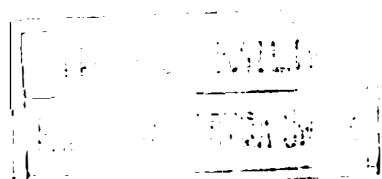
In sentence 2, it is obviously seen that there are neither changes of sentence structure nor variations of the form of the message. The translator translates this sentence literally. It means that she uses **literal translation**. Look at the detail below:

“And that is the Tower of London, sir,” said the taxi driver.  
 “Dan ini Menara London , tuan,” kata sopir taksi itu

Literal translation still dominates the procedures used in translating most humors in this book, including in translating sentence 3. In sentence 3, the translator seemingly uses only one translation procedure, that is **literal translation**. To make it clearer, look at the following figure:

“We can put up Buildings like that  
 “Kami di Amerika bisa membangun menara seperti itu  
in two weeks,” said the tourist.  
 hanya dalam dua minggu kata si turis

As we can see above, the translator matches the SL expression into TL expression without making changes on the structure or on the semantic. But, she adds ‘di



Amerika' to emphasize the word 'we' that actually refers to 'Americans' and this change does not reflect any translation procedures.

The translator combines three translation procedures in rendering sentence 4: **literal translation, modulation and transposition**. Modulation procedure is applied in 'A little later, ...'(SL 3 line 1) which is translated into 'Tidak berapa lama kemudian,...'(TL 3 line 1) instead of 'Sedikit kemudian,..' if we translate it literally. Literal translation is applied in translating 'That is the Buckingham Palace' (SL 3 line 1-2) and 'said the driver' (SL 3 line 2-3), whereas transposition procedure is applied in translating 'where the queen lives' (SL 3 line 3). 'Where the queen lives', of which literal meaning is 'dimana ratu tinggal', is translated into 'tempat tinggal ratu'. Here, there is so-called a change of part of speech, which become one of the characteristics of transposition procedure. The word 'where', which is categorized as adverb of place, undergoes part of speech change into 'a noun' (refers to 'tempat').

In translating sentence 5, the translator uses **modulation and literal translation**. Literally, 'is that so?' (SL 5 line 1) should be translated into 'Apakah itu begitu/demikian?'. But, the translator modifies it into 'Cuma sebegitu?' (TL 5 line 1) in order to match with the previous sentence. It is under reason that 'cuma sebegitu' is as the reaction of the driver's statement 'that is the Buckingham Palace where the queen lives'. If it is translated as its literal meaning, that is 'apakah begitu?', it is seemingly inappropriate. From this, we can notice that the translator makes a change on the point of view, so that the translation she makes is closer to the original message. Still in sentence 5, the translator applies literal

translation in translating ‘do you know, in Texas, we could put up a palace like that in a week’ (SL 5 line 1-3) and ‘said the tourist’ (SL 5 line 3-4). Look at the detail below:

“Do you know, in Texas, we could put up a palace like that  
 - Anda tahu, di Texas, kami bisa membangun - istana seperti itu  
in a week,” said the tourist.  
 (hanya) dalam waktu 1 minggu,” kata si turis lagi

We can see above that she eliminates and adds a word or phrase to make the translation nice to read.

In sentence 6, the translator uses one translation procedure only, namely **literal translation**. It can be seen from the translation result, which is both grammatically and idiomatically the same as the SL version. Finally, in translating sentence 7, she combines three translation procedures: **literal translation, modulation, and adaptation**.

☞ Adaptation is applied in:

‘I am afraid’ (SL 7 line 1), which is substituted by ‘Wah’ (TL 7 line 1)

Adaptation is done because an expression in SL sentence does not exist in TL sentence. This usually involves cultural reference.

☞ Literal translation is applied in:

“I do not know, sir,” replied the taxi driver (SL 7 line 1-2)  
 Saya tidak tahu, tuan jawab si sopir taksi (TL 7 line 1-2)

☞ Modulation is applied in:

‘It was not there this morning’ (SL 7 line 2-3), of which literal meaning is ‘Itu tidak ada disana pagi ini’ (TL 7 line 2-3), is properly translated into ‘Gedung itu belum ada tadi pagi’. So, there is something called a variation of the form of

the message, which indicates the use of modulation procedure. ‘Was not’, that literally should be translated into ‘tidak’, is translated into ‘belum ada’, whereas ‘this morning’, that literally should be translated into ‘pagi ini’, is translated into ‘pagi tadi’.

### III.10.2 The Alternative Translation Procedure

Generally, the translation procedures used by the translation are pertinent or appropriate enough to be used. It means that the translation procedures, that are available, are unnecessary to be criticized. But, there are some things have to be fixed: First, in sentence 1 ‘A boastful American from Texas’ (SL 1 line 1), which is translated into ‘Seorang turis Amerika dari Texas yang sombong’ (TL 1 line 1), is better translated into ‘Seorang turis Amerika, dari Texas, yang sombong’. Second, ‘We ...’ (SL 3 line 1) is supposed to be rendered into ‘Kita (di Amerika)...’ rather than rendered it into ‘Kami (di Amerika)..’. It is under reason that ‘kita’ has stronger sense of arogancy than ‘kami’. So, it is more suitable if we use ‘kita’ instead of ‘kami’. The alternative translation should be like this:

(1) Seorang turis Amerika, dari Texas, yang sombong sedang berkeliling kota dengan taksi. (2) “Dan ini Menara London, tuan,” kata sopir taksi itu. (3) “Kita di Amerika bisa membangun menara seperti itu hanya dalam dua minggu,” kata si turis. (4) Tidak berapa lama kemudian, “Ini Istana Buckingham,” kata si sopir lagi, “tempat tinggal ratu.” (5) “Cuma sebegitu? Anda tahu, di Texas, kami bisa membangun istana seperti itu hanya dalam waktu satu minggu,” kata si turis lagi. (6) Dan ketika mereka melewati Westminster Abbey, si turis bertanya, “He, gedung apa di sana itu?” (7) “Wah, saya tidak tahu, tuan,” jawab si sopir taksi. “Gedung itu belum ada tadi pagi.”

### III.11 TEXT XI

#### III.11.1 The Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) Auntie Gladys bought herself a new rear-engine continental car.	Bibi Gladys baru membeli sebuah mobil Eropa yang bermesin di belakang.	Literal translation Modulation
(2) She took an old friend for a spin, but after only half a mile the car broke down.	Ia mengajak temannya untuk berputar-putar, tetapi baru saja berjalan setengah mil mobil itu mogok.	Literal translation
(3) Both women got out and opened up the front of the car.	Kedua wanita itu keluar dan membuka bagian depan mobil.	Literal translation
(4) "Oh, Gladys," said her friend, "you've lost your engine!"	"Oh, Gladys," kata temannya, "mesinmu hilang!"	Literal translation Modulation
(5) "Never mind, dear." said auntie, "I've got a spare one in the boot."	Tenang saja," kata bibi Gladys, "masih ada persediaan, kok, di bagasi mobil."	Modulation

The translator uses **literal translation** and **modulation** as the translation procedures. It is called literal translation since the translator translates the sentence word-for-word. There are no grammatical changes, except she adds and eliminates some words. Modulation is applied in rendering 'continental car' (SL 1 line 3) into 'mobil Eropa' (TL 1 line 2). It is based on a reason that there is a change in the point of view. The translator intentionally tries to make the message behind the humor understandable by translating 'continental' whose meaning is 'yang bertautan dengan benua' into 'Eropa'.

In sentence 2, there is only one translation procedure applied here, that is **literal translation**. It is under reason that the translator renders the sentence word-for-word, without changing the part of speech of some words and (without)

varying or changing the point of view of the message. Look at the detail of how the translator translates the sentence as follows:

**Source Language Sentence:**

She took an old friend for a spin, but after only half a mile the car broke down.  
 S V O complement Adv. of Time S V

**Target Language Sentence:**

la mengajak temannya untuk berputar-putar, tetapi baru saja berjalan setengah mil  
 S V O complement Adv. of Time

mobil itu mogok.  
 S V

From the figure above, we can apparently see that there is no grammatical shift. The translator obviously translates the sentence literally. The same thing seemingly happens to sentence 3. The translator uses **literal translation only**, since she translates the sentence word-for-word. The detail can be seen below:

**Source Language Sentence:**

Both women got out and opened up the front of the car.

S V V O

**Target Language Sentence:**

Kedua wanita itu keluar dan membuka bagian depan mobil.

S V V O

In translating sentence 4, the translator uses **literal translation and modulation**. Literal translation is applied in “Oh, Gladys,” said her friend (SL 4

line 1-2), whereas modulation is applied in “you’ve lost your engine” (SL 4 line 2-3). Literally, “you’ve lost your engine” must be translated into “kamu telah kehilangan mesinmu”, but that is not the real meaning of the sentence. What is meant by that sentence is ‘mesinmu hilang’, just like what has been translated by the translator. The structure of sentence “you’ve lost your engine” reminds us to sentence “I have broken my leg”, which is properly translated into “Kaki saya patah” instead of “Saya mematahkan kaki saya”. To conclude, such structure needs modifications, so that there is a process called changing point of view (modulation) . In other words, adjusting TL expression is a must in order to get to the point of the sentence.

In the last sentence, the translator uses **modulation** procedure only. It is under reason that she modifies some expressions, especially in rendering ‘never mind’ (SL 5 line 1) and “I’ve got a spare one in the boot” (SL 5 line 2-3). ‘Never mind’ should be literally translated into ‘tidak apa-apa’, but it does not fulfill what the humor tries to convey. It is much better to translate ‘never mind’ into ‘tenang saja’ rather than ‘tidak apa-apa’. “I’ve got a spare one in the boot”, whose literal meaning is “Saya memiliki persediaan di bagasi mobil”, is translated into “masih ada persediaan , kok, di bagasi mobil” (SL 5 line 2-3). It is done so in order to adjust the translation into the closest meaning of the humor sentence.

### **III.11.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures**

There are some oddities in the translation of this humor text. In this case, the writer tries to rearrange the alternative translation as follows:



- (1) Bibi Gladys baru membeli sebuah mobil Eropa bermesin belakang.
- (2) Ia mengajak temannya berkeliling, tapi baru berjalan setengah mil, mobil itu mogok.
- (3) Kedua wanita itu keluar dan membuka bagian depan mobil.
- (4) "Oh, Gladys," kata temannya, "mesinmu hilang!"
- (5) "Tenang saja," kata bibi Gladys, "masih ada persediaan, kok, di bagasi mobil."

Look at the changes made by the writer such as 'bermesin di belakang' into 'bermesin belakang' (TL 1) and 'untuk berputar-putar' into 'berkeliling' (TL 2). Obviously, the writer does not change the translation procedures applied by the translator. She merely substitutes some 'awkward' words with some more proper words.

### III.12 TEXT XII

#### III.12.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) Jill lands in New York after spending a few weeks in Paris.	Jill mendarat di New York setelah berlibur beberapa minggu di Paris.	Literal translation
(2) She is going through customs when the agent asks her, "Cognac? Cigarettes? French wine? Liqueurs? Designer clothing?"	Dia sedang melewati bagian pabean ketika petugas pabean menanyainya, "Cognac? Rokok? Anggur Perancis? Minuman keras? Pakaian mahal?"	Literal translation Borrowing Modulation
"No thanks," says Jill. "A cup of coffee would be just fine."	"Tidak, terima kasih," kata Jill. "Cukup segelas kopi saja."	Literal translation Modulation

In sentence 1, the translator uses **literal translation** only. We can find out from the translation of the sentence with neither grammatical changes nor modifications. Besides, the structure of the SL sentence and TL sentence are alike. It can be said that the translator translates in word-for-word. In sentence 2, the translator uses **literal translation, borrowing and modulation**. 'She is going

through customs when the agent asks her' (SL 2 line 1-3) is literally translated into 'Dia sedang melewati bagian pabean ketika petugas pabean menanyainya' (TL 2 line 1-3). Modulation is applied when she translates 'designer clothing' (SL 2 line 5) which is translated into 'pakaian mahal' (TL 5 line 5-6) instead of its literal translation 'pakaian desainer'. Finally, borrowing is applied when she translates 'cognac' (SL 2 line 3). This is because there is no exact replacing word in the TL for this word.

There are two translation procedures applied in translating sentence 3— **literal translation and modulation**. Literal translation is used to translate "No, thanks," says Jill (SL 3 line 1) which is translated into "Tidak, terima kasih," kata Jill. Meanwhile, modulation is applied in translating "A cup of coffee would be just fine." (SL 3 line 1-2) which is translated into "Cukup segelas kopi saja" (TL 3 line 2). If it is translated literally, the translation must be "Secangkir kopi akan hanya baik". But, that would sound clumsy. So, varying the form of the message or (it can be said ) using modulation procedure is the best way the translator can do.

### III.12.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

Studying the translation of sentence 1 '*Jill mendarat di New York setelah berlibur beberapa minggu di Paris.*', the writer will not give any comment for this because she assumes that the translation procedures used is acceptable. Besides, she thinks that it is not necessary to change any words on that sentence.

In translating sentence 2 ‘*Dia sedang melewati bagian pabean ketika petugas pabean menanyainya, “Cognac? Rokok? Anggur Perancis? Minuman keras? Pakaian mahal?”*’, the writer assumes that it is necessary to adjust the expression of ‘*dia sedang melewati bagian pabean ketika petugas menanyainya*’ into ‘*ketika melewati bagian pabean, dia ditanyai petugas*’. This means that we have to change the traslation procedures used, from literal translation, into **modulation** (to vary the form of the message or to change the point of view). The translation of the rest of sentence 2 is acceptable.

The translation procedures used in translating sentence 3 “*Tidak, terima kasih,*” kata Jill. “*Cukup segelas kopi saja.*” is appropriate to be applied here. So, there is no change need to be done. Generally, the alternative translation of this text can be seen below:

- (1) Jill mendarat di New York setelah berlibur beberapa minggu di Paris. (2) Ketika melewati bagian pabean, dia ditanyai petugas’, “Cognac? Rokok? Anggur Perancis? Minuman keras? Pakaian mahal?’ (3) “Tidak, terima kasih,” kata Jill. “Cukup segelas kopi saja.”

### III.13. TEXT XIII

#### III.13.1. The Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) A huge American car screeched to a halt in a sleepy Warwickshire village,	Sebuah mobil besar buatan Amerika berhenti mendadak di desa Warwickshire yang senyap,	Literal translation Modulation
(2) and the driver called out to a local inhabitant, “Say, am I on the right road for Shakespeare’s birthplace?”	dan sopirnya bertanya kepada seorang penduduk setempat, “Apakah ini jalan menuju tempat kelahiran Shakespeare?”	Literal translation Modulation

(3) "Ayr, straight on, Sir," said the rustic, "but no need to hurry. He's dead."	"Betul, Pak," kata penduduk itu, "tapi nggak usah terburu-buru lah. Dia sudah meninggal, kok."	Literal translation Modulation
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It is seemingly noticeable that the translator uses **literal translation** and **modulation** in translating sentence 1. In general, the translation procedure applied in translating sentence 1 is literal translation, but for a word 'sleepy' (SL 1 line 3) and a phrase 'screched to a halt' (SL 1 line 2), the translator uses modulation. 'Sleepy' has literal meaning '(me)ngantuk' which then undergoes a semantic change into 'senyap' (TL 1 line 4). It is done to adjust it with the context of the sentence. To translate 'screched to a halt' literally seems implausible, since there is no Indonesian expression 'mencicit hingga sebuah penghentian'. That is why a change in the point of view or in this case, changing 'mencicit hingga sebuah penghentian' into 'berhenti dengan mendadak' is an obligatory.

Similar with sentence 1, the translator uses **literal translation** and **modulation**. Literal translation is implemented in rendering 'the driver call out to a local inhabitant' (SL 2 line 1-2) and 'Shakespeare's birthplace', whereas modulation is applied in rendering 'Say, am I on the right road for ...' (SL 2 line 3-4). The reason why it is categorized as literal translation is obvious. Meanwhile, the reason why it is categorized as modulation because there is a change in the point of view: the subject of 'am I on the right road for...' should be 'I' (Saya), but it is substituted by 'road' (jalan) in 'Apakah ini jalan ...?' (TL 2 line 3-5).

The translation's result of sentence 3 conveys two types of translation procedures. When we take a look at 'said the rustic' (SL 3 line 2) and 'but no need

to hurry. He's dead.'(SL 3 line 2-3), we notice that the procedure used by the translator is **literal translation**. In translating 'Ayr, straight on, Sir' (SL 3 line 1), the translator uses **modulation**. The modulation can be recognized through the change of the point of view of 'Ayr, straight on' from 'terus saja'—based on its literal meaning—into 'betul' (TL 3 line 1).

### **III.13.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures**

For sentence 1 and 2, it seems that we do not need to change the translation procedures used by the translation. It is under reason that the translation procedures applied there—literal translation and modulation—are appropriate. On the other hand, in sentence 3, it is seemingly best to choose literal translation only and there is no need to use modulation procedure. That is because 'straight on' (SL 3 line 1) should not be rendered into 'betul' (TL 3 line 1). 'Terus/Lurus saja', which is a literal meaning of 'straight on' is more proper than 'betul'. So, the alternative translation procedure used in rendering sentence 3 is literal translation only.

**The alternative translation of this text should be as follows:**

(1) Sebuah mobil besar buatan Amerika berhenti mendadak di desa Warwickshire yang senyap, (2) dan sopirnya bertanya kepada seorang penduduk setempat, "Apakah ini jalan menuju tempat kelahiran Shakespeare?" (3) "Terus saja, Pak," kata penduduk itu, "tapi nggak usah terburu-buru lah. Dia sudah meninggal, kok."

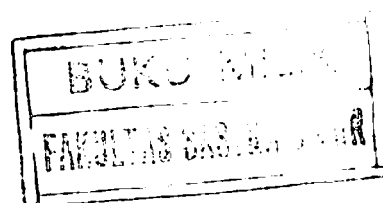
### III.14. TEXT XIV

#### III.14.1 Translation Procedures Applied

<i>Source Language Text</i>	<i>Target Language Text</i>	<i>Translation Procedures</i>
(1) I was cycling on back roads in a small town and stopped at a store to ask directions.	Saya sedang bersepeda di jalan kecil di sebuah desa, dan berhenti untuk bertanya.	Literal translation Modulation
(2) The elderly store owner told me; go six kilometers until you see Jack's big, white farmhouse on the left.	Seorang pemilik toko yang sudah tua memberi tahu; jalan terus sejauh enam kilometer sampai anda melihat rumah Jack yang besar bercat putih di sebelah kiri.	Literal translation
(3) The road you want goes off on the right.	Jalan yang anda maksud ada di sebelah kanan.	Literal translation Modulation
(4) After a pause, he added, "Jack's dog will help you choose the right road."	Setelah berdiam diri sejenak, ia menambahkan, "Anjingnya Jack akan menolong anda menentukan mana jalan yang benar."	Literal translation Transposition

The translator uses **literal translation** and **modulation** in translating sentence 1. It is categorized as literal translation because she translates it word-for-word without making any changes on the structure of the TL sentence. She merely eliminates some words. The detail can be viewed below:

I was cycling on back roads in a small town and stopped at a store  
 Saya sedang bersepeda di jalan kecil di sebuah desa, dan berhenti - - -  
to ask directions.  
 untuk bertanya -





off’—whose literal meaning is ‘menyeleweng dari/berangkat’— is translated into ‘ada’ (TL 3 line 2).

In rendering sentence 4, the translator combines **literal translation and transposition**. ‘...He adds, “Jack’s dog will help you choose the right road.”’ (SL 4 line 1-4) is translated literally into ‘...ia menambahkan, “Anjingnya Jack akan menolong anda menentukan mana jalan yang benar.”’ (TL 4 line 2-7). It is under reason that there are no part of speech changes nor structures changes have been made here. Meanwhile, transposition is used in translating ‘a pause’ (SL 4 line 1), whose part of speech is a noun, into ‘berdiam diri sejenak’ whose part of speech is a verb(‘berdiam diri’) and an adverb of time (‘sejenak’). Because of such a change, it is categorized as transposition procedure.

### III. 14.2 The Alternative Translation Procedures

(1) Saya sedang bersepeda melewati jalan kecil di sebuah desa. Kemudian, saya berhenti di sebuah toko dan menanyakan arah jalan. (2) Seorang pemilik toko yang sudah tua memberi tahu; jalan terus sejauh enam kilometer sampai kamu melihat rumah Jack yang besar bercat putih di sebelah kiri. (3) Jalan yang kamu maksud ada di sebelah kanan. (4) Setelah berdiam diri sejenak, ia menambahkan, “Anjingnya Jack akan menolong kamu menentukan mana jalan yang benar.”

If we look at sentence 1, the writer intentionally splits up the sentence into 2 sentences in order to emphasize some actions in it. She also adds ‘kemudian’ to conjoin with the previous sentence, that is ‘Saya sedang melewati jalan kecil di sebuah desa’. She replaces ‘di’ (TL 1 line 2), a preposition, into ‘melewati’ which is notably a verb and ‘untuk’ (TL 1 line 4), a preposition, into ‘dan’ which is notably a conjunction. Such translation is categorized as transposition procedure.



Other changes have been made by the writer are translating phrases exactly like the SL phrases: 'berhenti di sebuah toko' and 'menanyakan arah jalan'. In short, apart from literal translation and modulation, other translation procedure should be used is transposition.

For sentences 2, 3, and 4, the writer suggests that similar translation procedures should be used. But, one thing that should be remembered is the usage of 'anda'. It is more suitable if we replace 'anda' into 'kamu' because the store owner was much older than the person who asked direction. Furthermore, language style of humor is flexible and less formal. That is why, it sounds clumsy if the translator translates 'you' into 'anda'.

# **CHAPTER IV**

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**