

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Humor is a phenomenon that is always concerned with human life. It is required to amuse people, just like a candy to children. Humor is used for the sake of social life, for it functions as a means of getting intimate with others and relaxing nerves after being stuck with serious matters. Essentially, the gist of humor is to amuse people.

Humor is a phenomenon, which exists in all over the world. Americans have their own humor, Chinese have their own humor, and so do Indonesians. Each has its own characteristics, including local language. American humor brings her own language, that is English, and Indonesian humor brings her own language, that is Bahasa Indonesia. To bridge languages gap which occurs when people try to understand humors written in other languages, translation is needed. Through this translation, the translator tries to transfer the SL into TL, trying to find the TL counterparts, so that 'new' readers will obtain the meaning and the sense of the humor.

Such a job on translation is not an easy one. There are steps that must be taken by a translator. One of them is applying translation procedures as a way of translating SL into TL. One of the types of translation procedures is recommended by Vinay and Darbelnet. The procedures comprise Borrowing, Calque, Literal translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation.

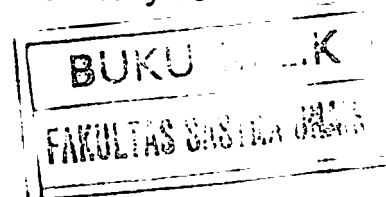
Through this research, the writer tries to find out types of translation procedures that are implemented by the translator in translating texts in that book.

She may draw a conclusion that:

From seven types of translation procedures given by Vinay and Darbelnet, the translator of this humor book only uses Literal translation, Modulation, Transposition, and Borrowing as the procedures. Among these four, 2 (two) translation procedures — Literal translation and Modulation—are mostly used within the texts.

The reason why the translator frequently uses literal translation is because this humor book aims to help readers to enrich their vocabulary. Literal translation is a procedure where it involves direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text. Therefore, such characteristics may enable readers to learn English sentences as well as to catch ideas of the SL message. It is why literal translation is preferred.

The second translation procedure, which is commonly used, is modulation. It is under reason that the translator attempts to avoid unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward translation in the TL. That is why, she changes the point of view or varies the form of the messages of the SL into TL counterparts. It is aimed to avoid the use of odd or awkward word or phrase. In other words, when it is not possible for the translator to remain using words or phrases literal meanings, she will apply adjustments, which enable the SL to mean as closely as the TL meaning.

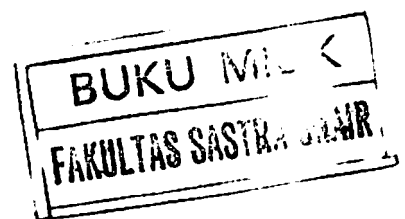


After literal translation and modulation, transposition is also one of the translation procedures often used. Transposition, which involves a replacement of one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message, is one of the ways of how to make the translation readable. When the translator feels that literal translation and modulation is not possibly to be applied, she then uses transposition in rendering the SL word/phrase. The last translation procedure used by the translator is borrowing. Based on its name 'borrowing' whose stem is 'borrow', it is noticeable that TL borrows a word or phrase from the SL. This occurs to create a stylistic effect or to introduce the flavor of the source language (SL) culture into a translation. This probably occurs when there is no TL counterpart to replace the SL terms, since the SL terms are local color.

After knowing the types of translation procedures used by the translator, the writer gives suggestions in the form of the alternative translation procedures that could be used. She thinks that most of translation procedures applied in this humor book are appropriate enough. Yet, sometimes changing or replacing the procedures is necessary. It is held in order to treat readers with better translation.

In most cases found through this study, the writer may infer that there are many cases to be fixed up, especially concerning the use of inappropriate words. In her translation, the translator often uses formal language represented by words like 'anda', 'hendak', etc. Regarding this case, the writer suggests that it is much better if the translation avoid using formal form of words, because the language properly used in humor language is informal or flexible or less burdened with formality.

The writer also would like to suggest that choosing appropriate translation procedures in translating humors in this humor book is a must. However, paying attention to the style of language—in this case, language style of humor—which involves informal language is regarded necessary as well. In other words, it is a necessity for the translator to have significant amount of empathy to ‘feel’ the mood of the material to be translated.



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