AN ANALYSIS ON THE TRANSLATION SRATEGIES AND THE QUALITY ASSESMENT OF SOME HUMOROUS EXPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive qualitative research is conducted to describe the strategies are used by the writer to translate the joke in the book "Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary" and also to know the quality of the translation assesed from Accuracy and Acceptability. This research applies purposive sampling since the samples are chosen and determined based on criteria. The result of this research showed there were 9 translation strategies, named Shift (91 data or 72.8 %), Literal translation (9 data or 7.2 %), Addition (7 data or 5.6 %), Deletion (6 data or 4.8%), Borrowing (5 data or 4.0%), Free translation (3 data or 2.4 %), Cultural substitution (2 data or 1.6 %), Naturalization (1 datum or 0.8 %), Synonym (1 datum or 0.8 %). The accuracy assesment showed there were 73 data (81.1 %) considered to be accurate, 14 data (15.6 %) considered to be less accurate, 3 data (3.3 %) considered to be inaccurate. The strategies resulting from the accurate translation are deletion, literal, borrowing, naturalization, synonym and cultural translation. The strategies resulting from the less accurate and inaccurate translations are addition, shift and free translation. From the acceptability assesment, there are 66 data (73,33 %) considered to be acceptable translation, 15 data (16, 67 %) considered to be less acceptable translation, 9 data (10 %) considered as unacceptable translation. The strategy resulting from the high level of acceptable translation is addition. The strategy resulting from the unacceptable translation was the use of synonym.

Keywords : Translation strategy, quality assesment, humorous expression

INTRODUCTION

Humor and sense of humor is needed for balancing one's life. Without humor people will have a serious and tiresome daily life. We can release our stress with humor. People can find humorous entertaintments from anywhere, form television, internet and books. It become an interesting topic whenever we are talking about understanding humor from different languages.

Humor can be defined as 'anything comic or anything that makes people laugh' (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1970: 841). To understand written jokes, the humor readers have to know the language which may have ambiguous meaning or an implicit meaning of the language used in the jokes. Besides, the reader must

know the cultural background of the setting in the jokes, the vast knowledge on the facts occurred in the real life. The fact or the subjects, which have various context of situation, used in the jokes are usually taken from: culture of a community, daily life story, fairy tales, etc.

Trying to understand the humor which is still written in English will surely be a big problem for someone who doesn't master that language. Moreover, the ability of the reader to catch the illogical thing within the humor itself is significant to determine whether the joke is humorous or not. The reader's incompetence of mastering the cultural background of the joke makes it impossible for readers to enjoy the joke. Therefore, the activity of translating the humorous material such as joke and anecdote might not help readers to catch the funny aspect because of different cultural backgrounds rather than different languages. The book applied as the source of data of this research is a book entitled "*Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary"*, published by Mitra Utama, Jakarta, year 1994. This book contains the collection of jokes which is collected and managed by Anton Adiwiyoto.

PROBLEM STATEMENTS

This research is carried out to answer the problems as formulated below:

1. What strategies used to translate the jokes in the book "Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary"?
2. How is the quality of the translation assesed from Accuracy and Acceptability?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this research are:

1. To know the strategies used by the writer to translate the joke in the book "Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary"
2. To know the quality of the translation assesed from Accuracy and Acceptability

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Translation

Many experts propose the definitions of translation. Brislin (1976:1) states that translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target) whether the languages are in written or in oral form. While Catford (1965:20) emphasizes on the terms simply called as source language (SL) and target language (TL) where the textual material of the source language text is replaced by the equivalent textual material in target language text.

Meanwhile, Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber define that "Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style". (1969: 11). In line with the above statement, Bell (1991) states that translation is a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in second language. Therefore, the translator has to find the closest equivalent to the target language. This is supported by Nida and Taber statement (1974) that the best translation does not sound like a translation.

B. The Translation Strategy

In translating the message from the source language to the target language the translator must find the closest equivalent of the word, phrase, or sentence to avoid the distortion of the message. Therefore to do this process, a translator requires certain competences so that a quality translation product can be produced. In order to achieve a quality translation, certain translation strategies are inevitably needed by the translator during the process of transferring message from the source language to the target language. Translation strategy is basically any method a translator employs in order to solve the problems of linguistic and cultural untranslatability the translator finds in the translation process.

In translating the jokes, the translator should find the equivalent of SL to the TL based on some considerations. Here, the actions are done by the translator in order to get the closest equivalent with the original message. The practical application of views or opinions on translation requires certain strategies. Strategy can be defined simply as "a way of doing something". (Chesterman 1997: 88).

Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 67) states that the translation strategy is basically divided into two types: the structural strategy and semantic strategy. Firstly, structural strategy is done by the translator to deliver the message in the SL structure into appropriate and proper TL structure. Therefore, the translator makes an addition, reduction, or the change of sentence structure merely to fit the TL rule system. Secondly, as cited from Newmark (1988), Suryawinata and Hariyanto suggests the semantic strategies include the borrowing, cultural substitution, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, etc).

C. TQA (Translation Quality Assessment)

Larson (1984: 532) states that a translation must be examined since a translator needs to make sure the accuracy, the clarity and the nature of a translation. Larson (1984) mentions that the three most important features to be checked in translation quality assessment are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. The accuracy is about the meaning or message of ST that should be fully transferred into TT without any omission. The clarity means that the translation should be communicative to the people using it. The forms of languages used should make the message of the ST easy to be understood. The naturalness means that the translation should not only be accurate and communicative but also be natural in the receptor language. The translation is checked whether the grammatical forms are normally used in the target language. The composition of the translation should be natural and original in the receptor language.

Accuracy in Translation; translation quality is one important aspect to assess the final product of translation. A translator is required to be able to transfer the message and form of the SL into the TL. Tyttler, in Hatim and Mason (1990:16), proposes three requirements of the quality translation. Firstly, the translation should provide a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work. Secondly, the style and the manner of the writing should be of the same character with that of the original. Thirdly, the translation should have all the ease of the original composition. Based on the understanding above, it can be concluded that accuracy in translation deals with the message or content of the SL into the TL. A

translation product can be stated as an accurate translation when it can transfer the whole message from SL to the TL.

Acceptability in Translation; acceptability of a text refers to the natural "feel" of the translation. A translation which leans toward acceptability can thus be thought as fulfilling the requirement of "reading as an original" written in target language rather than that of "reading as the original" (Shuttleworth and Cowie, 1997: 2-3). Acceptability relates to the naturalness of the translated text to the target readers. It is determined by the faithfulness to the linguistics and cultural bounds of the target system. Therefore, the translator needs to observe the norms of the source language and the target system before he translates a text. The translated text will be considered acceptable if it is read as an original written in target language and sound natural for the target readers. Moreover, like what is stated by Finlay, in Simatupang (2000: 3) that ideally, the translation should give the sense of the original in such a way that the reader is unaware that he/she is reading a translation. It means that an acceptable translation reads like the original composition written in the target language.

D. Humor

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, it arose during the 17th century out of psycho-physiological scientific speculation on the effects of various humors that might affect a person's temperament. Besides, humor is defined as a form of communication in which a complex mental stimulus illuminates or amuses, or elicits the reflex of laughter (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1970).

Nowadays, the term "humor" is considered to address anything funny or anything that produces laughter. The definition of humor mostly mentions that laughter is the main factor, although not all of theorist agrees with that. Shibles (2000: 4) said that humor is a kind of emotion, not just a bodily feeling. According to him, humor may also not involve the laughter and in turn, the laughter does not always involve humor. He added that the laughter and smile is not the core parameter to define the humor. The laughter has the broader scope rather than the humor does since the laughter may be caused from the factor outside the humor, such as the effect of drug. People may give the different reaction to respond the humor, not just laughter. Considered with this, Veatch suggest by saying that the humor, "tends to produce rather than produce laughter" (1998: 5). According to him, the humor does not always produce laughter, but only has a tendency to produce laughter. Moreover, humor can be in form of any act, visually or verbally that tends to produce laughter.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method as the type of research. Hadi (1989) states that descriptive method involves collecting the data, analyzing data, finding the models, and drawing conclusion based on the data without taking account into general conclusion. In short, descriptive method is a method for finding fact about actual phenomena through the process of collecting data, classifying data, analysing and interpreting based on the analysis result. This research also involves the process above so that it can be said that this research belongs to the descriptive research.

This research is also qualitative one. Moleong (1990) asserts that qualitative research is a type of research that does not include any calculation or enumeration. The research will describe the existing phenomenon in this case the phenomenon is the translation of the jokes. Data in the qualitative research is not in a form of numbers but in the form of words or sentences (Sutopo, 2002: 35).

A. Data and Source of Data

The source of data of this research is divided into two kinds of data that are primary and secondary data. The document which is applied as the primary data of this research is the jokes and its translation taken from the book entitled "*Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary"*, published by Mitra Utama, Jakarta, year 1994. This book contains the collection of jokes and also its translation which is collected and managed by Anton Adiwiyoto.

The secondary data of this research are taken from the information given by the raters and the respondents. In this research, the raters play a role as the competent person to determine the accuracy of the translation. Later, they will contribute the data that is significant for the researcher to identify the translation's accuracy. All of the raters should master both languages, English and Indonesian. They should have knowledge and experiences in translation.

B. Sample and Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique means that all the samples of the research are taken in purposive ways. Since in deciding the sample the researcher uses some criteria, it can be said that the technique used here is purposive sampling. The researcher chooses the data that does not base on the population, but the information that is needed. (Sutopo,2002). The purposive sampling technique is applied to determine the respondents who will give their respond toward the readability of the translation. The researcher assumes that the respondents involved in this research represent the target reader of the book.

C. Technique of Analyzing Data

The collected data are analyzed as follows:

1. The researcher observes the jokes in the original language.
2. The observer compares between the original and the translated text to know the strategies used by the translator in translating the jokes.
3. Based on the comment of the experts, the researcher analyses whether the translation is accurate or not.
4. The researcher analyzes the questionnaire to give clear information of the translation's acceptability and readability.
5. The researcher interprets the results of analysis and drawn conclusion based on the research.

The researcher will use questionnaire in finding out the information about the data. The result of the questionnaire is expected to contribute valuable information about the jokes translation. There are two questionnaires used in this research. The first questionnaire will be given to the respondents for finding the readability of the translated texts. The second questionnaire will be given to three practitioners for

measuring the accuracy and acceptability of the translation. Here, the practitioners are those who already have experiences and knowledge related with translation. The accuracy level of the translation is analyzed based on the end result of the questionnaires delivered to the raters.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The Kinds of Strategies

In this section presents the strategies applied by the translator to translate the joke into Indonesian version. There are some strategies found in translating the jokes as follow:

1. Addition

Addition strategy is strategy when the translator adds some information in the translation to give a clearer meaning to the reader (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000:74). Additional information in the translation may take various forms. It can be within the text, notes at the bottom of page, notes at the end of chapter, and notes or glossary at the end of book (Newmark, 1988:92). Based on the analysis, the seven data that belong to this category . Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: "Ketchup," she calmly replied.

TT: "Minta saus tomat," dia dengan tenang menjawab. (datum no. 074)

2. Deletion

Deletion is a strategy where the translator omits or deletes word or other parts of the ST in the TT. In other words, the translator does not translate some parts of the ST (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000:75). Based on the analysis, the six data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: They stand around with their hand in their pockets watching everybody else work."

TT: Mereka hanya berdiri saja dengan tangan di dalam saku melihat setiap orang lainnya bekerja." (datum no. 044)

3. Borrowing

This strategy is usually applied when there is not yet an equivalent of certain word or it is done to show appreciation toward certain word. Borrowing is done simply by having a loan of the original word and put that word in the target language text. Based on the analysis, the five data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: So I was surprised to hear him say, "Watch it buddy. You may not believe it, but I know jujitsu, karate. . . ."

TT:Maka saya heran mendengarnya berkata, "Awas,kawan. Mungkin kau tidak percaya, tapi aku tahu jujitsu, karate. . . "(datum no. 027)

4. Naturalization

This strategy succeeds transference and adapts the source language word, first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the target language (Newmark, 1988:82). Based on the analysis, there is only one datum that belongs to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: As he turned to confront the six-foot, two-hundred-pound boy who had bumped into him, he trailled off with," . . . . and two or three other Japanese words."

TT: Sewaktu dia menoleh untuk menghadapi anak laki-laki dengan tinggi badan enam kaki dan berat dua ratus pon yang menabraknya, kalimatnya melantur dengan, " . . . .dan dua atau tiga kata bahasa Jepang lainnya." (datum no. 028)

5. Synonym

This strategy is used by the translator by transferring the term in the SL into the familiar term in the TL. It is possible that the translation does not represent the same concept. This term is usually used for a SL word that there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality (Newmark, 1988: 84). Based on the analysis, one datum that belongs to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST**:** "I don't expect them to be geniuses," she says, "but I am getting tired of going to PTA meeting under an alias."

TT: "Aku tidak mengharapkan mereka menjadi jenius," katanya, "tapi aku sudah bosan pergi ke rapat POMG dengan nama samaran." (datum no. 076)

PTA Parent-Teacher Association, Persatuan Orangua Murid dan Guru, POMG

6. Literal Translation

Literal translation focuses on the form and structure of the original text. According to Newmark (1988: 81), literal translation is the most important of translation strategies. It is started from word for word translation and then makes changes to the conformity of source language grammar with TL grammar. Based on the analysis, the nine data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: "Do you keep anything in it?" he asked.

TT: "Apakah anda menyimpan sesuatu di dalamnya?"dia bertanya. (datum no. 078)

7. Translation by using cultural substitution

This strategy is used when a culture-specific item or expression in source language is unknown in target language. Vinay and Darbelnet (in Munday, 2001: 58) state that this strategy involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. Based on the analysis, the two data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: "My dad's so fast he can shoot a deer at 500 yards and get the deer before it falls."

TT: "Ayahku begitu cepat sehingga dia bisa menembak seekor rusa pada jarak 500 meter dan sampai ke rusa itu sebelum roboh." (datum no. 017)

8. Free Translation

Free translation, unlike literal translation, is more "TL-oriented" than "SL-oriented" (Shuttleworth and Cowie, 1997: 62). It is so since free translation transfers and provides, not the structure or wording of the original, but the meaning and situational context of the ST. The translator can interpret the meaning and the structure of source language and represents into target language by using different structure, but the TT should be equivalent with the ST. Based on the analysis, the

three data that belong to this category Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: "Well, in plain English," the doctor replied, "You're just lazy."

TT: *"Yah, dalam bahasa biasa," Dokter menjawab," Anda hanya malas."*

9. Structure Shift: Modifier – Head (M-H) into Head – Modifier (H-M)

Structure shift is a shift in grammatical structure including a change in word order. As stated by an expert that defines the shift as a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988:85). Structure shift occurs when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. Based on the analysis, the 43 data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: "That's nothing," the second boy replied.

TT: "Itu belum apa-apa," jawab anak yang kedua. (datum no. 016)

"the second boy" → "*anak yang kedua*"

M H H M

10. Unit/Rank Shift: Shift from phrase into word

Using this kind of strategy, the text in the source language that originally belongs to the phrase form is translated into the word form in the target language. As stated by an expert that defines the shift as a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988:85). Based on the analysis, the 18 data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: A bussinessman who was approached by an elderly street person braced himself for the usual pitch for a spare change.

TT: Seorang usahawan yang dihampiri oleh seorang gelandangan lanjut usia bersiap-siap untuk menghadapi rengekan permintaan uang kecil seperti biasa. (datum no. 020)

11. Unit/Rank Shift: Shift from word into phrase

In this kind of strategy, the text in the source language that originally belongs to the word form is translated into the phrase form in the target language. As stated by an expert that defines the shift as a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988:85). Based on the analysis, the 13 data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: One said," My dad's so fast he can shoot an arrow and get to the target before the arrow does".

TT: Seorang berkata, "Ayahku begitu cepat sehingga dia bisa menembakkan anak panah dan sampai ke sasaran sebelum anak panah sampai ke sana." (datum no. 015)

12. Unit/Rank Shift: Shift from the clause into word

This is a shift that the translation equivalent in the target language is at a different rank to the source language. As stated by an expert that defines the shift as a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988:85). Based on the analysis, the five data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: Instead, the fellow said, "I just inherited two million dollars." That's right, two million!"

TT: Tetapi sebaliknya orang itu berkata, “Saya baru saja mewarisi uang dua juta dolar. Betul, dua juta!” (datum no. 021)

13. Class Shift: Shift from verb into noun

The class shift occurs when a word of the SL has an equivalent in different class of word in the TL. The expert, Catford (1965: 78) points out that “class-shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.” Based on the analysis, one datum that belongs to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: Annoyed, the woman chastised the young man.

TT: Karena merasa kesal, wanita itu menegur si pemuda. (datum no. 70)

namely:

14. Intra System Shift: Shift from plural into singular

Intra system shift occurs in the system of language, i.e. in the system of number. Here, in this kind of strategy, the source text that is in the plural form is translated into the singular form in the target language. Based on the analysis, the 11 data that belong to this category. Here is the example of the datum that belongs to this category:

ST: Three boys were bragging about their fathers.

TT: Tiga orang anak laki-laki sedang membual tentang ayah masing-masing. (datum no. 014)

Finally, the translator applies five kinds of strategies in translating the text of joke 1 namely: structure shift, unit / rank shift, deletion, literal translation, intra system shift. Among 9 strategies found in the joke 1, 5 data (55.6%) are translated by using structure shift, 1 datum (11.1%) is translated by using unit/ rank shift, 1 datum (11.1%) is translated by using intra system shift, 1 datum (11.1%) is translated by using literal translation and 1 datum (11.1%) is translated by using deletion.

B. The Analysis of Accuracy, Acceptability and Readability of the Translation

1. The Analysis of Accuracy of translation

The accuracy of the translation is analyzed based on the score given by three raters. The accuracy level of the translation is analyzed based on the end result of the questionnaires delivered to the raters. The translation quality assesment results are presented as follow;

a. Accurate Translation

This category includes the data of which the average scores 4.0. There are 73 data in this research that are considered as accurate translation. Example :

ST: As he turned to confront the six-foot, two-hundred-pound boy who had bumped into him, he trailled off with,” . . . . and two or three other Japanese words.”

TT: Sewaktu dia menoleh untuk menghadapi anak laki-laki dengan tinggi badan enam kaki dan berat dua ratus pon yang menabraknya, kalimatnya melantur dengan, “ . . . dan dua atau tiga kata bahasa Jepang lainnya.” (datum no. 028)

b. Less Accurate Translation

This category includes the data of which the average score ranges from 3.0 to 3.9. There are 14 data in this research that are considered as less accurate translation. Example :

ST: “My dad’s so fast he can shoot a deer at 500 yards and get the deer before it falls.”
TT: “Ayahku begitu cepat sehingga dia bisa menembak seekor rusa pada jarak 500 meter dan sampai ke rusa itu sebelum roboh.” (datum no. 017)

c. Inaccurate Translation

This category includes the data of which the average score ranges from 1.1 to 2.9. There are three data in this research that is considered as inaccurate translation. Example :
ST: On the last day of camp, a conselor watched in astonishment as a youngster rubbed a new bar of soap back and forth on a cinderblock wall.
TT: Pada hari terakhir perkemahan, seorang penasihat mengawasi dengan keheranan sementara seorang anak laki-laki menggosok- gosokkan sebatang sabun baru berulang-ulang pada dinding batu bata. (datum no. 033)

Based on the accuracy assesment, from total 90 data, 73 data (81,1 %) are accurately translated, 14 data (15,6 %) were not so accurately translated into the target language, and 3 data (3,3 %) did not transfer the message of the source text. The translator found that the score mean of the whole data for the accuracy of the message transfer of the translation is 3, 88. It means that mostly the message of the data is accurately conveyed to the target text. Generally the joke translation in the book *“Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”* are accurate.

2. The Analysis of Acceptability of the Translation

The acceptability of the translation is analyzed based on the answers given by the three raters.

a. Acceptable Translation

This category includes the data of which the average score ranges from 2.4 to 3.0. There are 66 data in this research that belong to the acceptable translation.Example:
ST: “I am not,” shot back the man. “I just want to sell him the ring.”
TT: “Tidak,” si pria menjawab. “Aku hanya ingin menjual cincin ini kepadanya.” (datum no. 054)

b. Less Acceptable Translation

This category includes the data of which the average score ranges from 1.7 to 2.3. There are 15 data in this research that are considered as less acceptable translation.
ST: “No, no” cried the woman. “You’re looking for a fight!”
TT: “Tidak, tidak,” tangis si wanita. “Kau mencari- cari perkelahian!” (datum no. 053)

c. Unacceptable Translation

This is the last category for the data that is unacceptable translation. This category includes the data of which the average score ranges from 1.0 to 1.6. There are nine data in this research that are considered as unacceptable translation. Example:
ST: Feeling sheepish, the bussinessman offered congratulations.
TT: Merasa kemalu-maluan, si usahawan memberikan ucapan selamat. (datum no. 022)

In general from total 90 data, 66 data (73,33 %) were acceptable translation, 15 data (16, 67 %) were less acceptable translation, and 9 data (10 %) were unacceptable translation. The translator found that the score mean of the whole data

for the acceptability of the message transfer of the translation is 2, 65. It means that the data is acceptable to the target text. Although to some extent the raters give a quite different scale to one datum, generally the joke translations in the book *"Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary"* are acceptable.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of the analysis, the conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. The results of the analysis data shows that there are 9 translation strategies used by the translator are as follow: shift (91 data or 72.8 %) results 53 data (77.93 %) that are considered to be accurate translation, 12 data (17.65 %) are considered to be less accurate translation and only 3 data (4.41 %) are considered to be inaccurate translation.
2. The average score of equivalence/accuracy in content is 3.8. It means that most of the sentences of the TT are evaluated as accurate (communicating the same message/content) by the raters since the score mean of accurate qualification is 4.0. In fact, there are only 14 data (15.6 %) said as less accurate and 3 other data (3.3 %) are inaccurate and there is no any very inaccurate datum, while 73 others (81.1 %) are evaluated as accurate.
3. The average score of acceptability is 2, 65. It means that most of the sentences of the target text are evaluated as acceptable since the score mean of acceptable qualification ranges from 2.4 to 3.0. In fact, there are only 15 data (16, 67 %) were less acceptable translation, and 9 data (10 %) were unacceptable translation, while the rest 66 data (73,33 %) were acceptable translation.

B. Recommendation

The researcher would like to give some recommendations to the translator, the students and other researchers.

The translator is expected to improve their competence in translating the joke. The translator has to master both of the source language and target language in order to transferring the message of the target language into the target language. Besides, knowing the context of SL and the culture of SL and TL is a must in order to produce quality translation that is easy to understand by the target readers.

The result of the research is supposes to be beneficial for the students as one of the additional source to enlarge and sharpen knowledge of the humor translation especially joke. Moreover, they can use this research as a reference to conduct a further research related to this study.

To some extents, translating humor has closely relation with the context and also culture of the source and target language. Therefore, the researcher suggests other researchers to consult with the expert and to read many books.

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