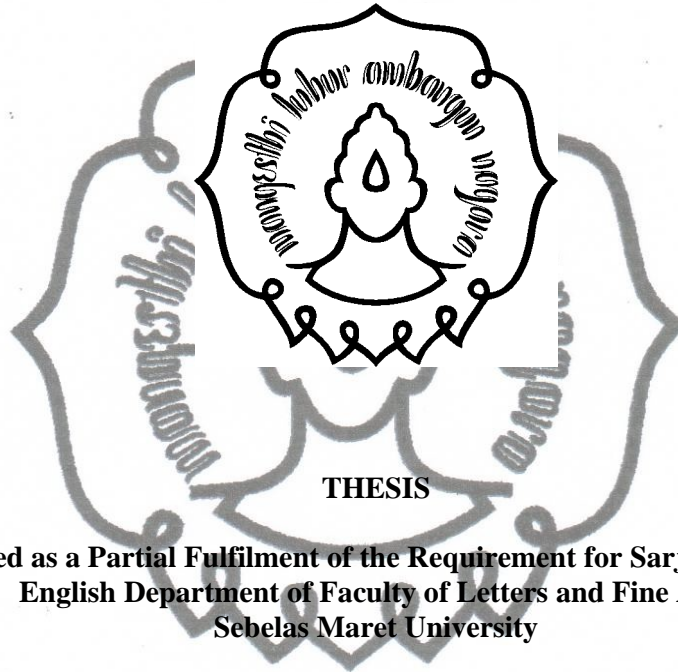


**AN ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIES AND TRANSLATION
QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE BOOK ENTITLED
“Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”
INTO BAHASA INDONESIA**



THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for Sarjana Degree at
English Department of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Sebelas Maret University**

By:

EDY MAHERUL FATA

C0304019

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
SURAKARTA
2009**

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Stated whole-heartedly that this thesis entitled An Analysis of Strategies and Translation Quality Assessment of the Book Entitled “*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*” Into Bahasa Indonesia is originally made by the researcher. It is neither a plagiarism, nor made by others. The things related to other people’s works are written in quotation and included within bibliography.

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Surakarta, July 2009

The researcher

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MOTTO

“A translator is severely criticized if he makes a mistake, but only faintly praised when he succeeds” (Nida 1964: 155).

There is no accident... there are only some purposes that we haven't yet understood. (Deepak Chopra)

We may not always gain what we want, but surely God always gives us what we need, if you realize. (Anonym).

“Surely with difficulty is ease. With difficulty is surely ease.”
(QS: Alam Nasyrah : 5-6)

“ . . . And whoever is careful of (his duty to) Allah, He will make for him an outlet. And give him sustenance from whence he thinks not.” (QS: At- Thalaq: 2-3)

“ . . . And it may be that you dislike a thing while it is good for you, and it may be that you love a thing while it is evil for you, and Allah knows, while you do not know.”
(QS. Al-Baqarah: 216)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

Allah SWT, the Lord of the Universe

The Prophet Mohammed, Peace be Upon Him

My beloved family

The 3 little 'fairies' in my home (Hana, Lala, Faiz)

Everyone as being the pieces of the 'puzzle of my life'

Every single precious moment in my life

My beloved friends

My future...

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ABSTRACT

Edy Maherul Fata. C0304019. An Analysis of Strategies and Translation Quality Assessment of the Book Entitled “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary” into Bahasa Indonesia. Undergraduate Thesis: English Department, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts. Sebelas Maret University. Surakarta. 2009.

It was a qualitative research employing descriptive method. It was aimed to describe the translation strategies and to identify translation quality of a book entitled “*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*”. The quality assessment was aimed to know accuracy level, acceptability level and readability level of the translation of the book.

This research applied the criterion-based selection technique since the samples were chosen and determined based on criteria. It had two types of data, primary and secondary ones. The primary data consisted 90 numbers of joke translation taken from the book entitled “*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*” and its translation. The secondary data were taken through the comments from raters and respondents.

The result of data analysis shows that there are 9 types of strategies used by the translator in the book. They are shift (91 data), literal translation (9 data), addition (7 data), deletion (6 data), borrowing (5 data), free translation (3 data), cultural substitution (2 data) and synonym (1 datum).

The analysis on accuracy shows that there are 73 data (81.1 %) considered to be accurate, 14 data (15.6 %) considered to be less accurate and 3 data (3.3 %) considered to be inaccurate and there is no datum considered to be very inaccurate datum. The analysis on the distribution of strategy toward the accuracy of each joke shows that the strategies that result the accurate translation are deletion, borrowing, naturalization, synonym, literal and cultural translation. The strategies that result in less accurate and inaccurate translations are addition, shift and free translation.

The analysis on acceptability shows that there are 66 data (73.33 %) considered to be acceptable translation, 15 data (16, 67 %) considered to be less acceptable translation, and 9 data (10 %) considered to be unacceptable translation. The analysis on the distribution of strategy toward the acceptability of each joke shows that the strategy that results the high degree of acceptable translation is addition, while the strategy that results the unacceptable translation is the use of synonym.

The analysis on readability shows that there are only 7 data (35 %) considered to be readable translation, 8 data (40 %) considered to be less readable translation, 5 data (25 %) considered to be unreadable translation and there is no datum considered to be very unreadable translation. The analysis on the distribution of strategies toward the readability of each joke shows that the strategy that results the high degree of readability is shift, while the strategy that results the unreadable translation is the use of synonym.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Everybody needs entertainment. After having a long day of routines, people will try to get something that will refresh their mind and feeling. The changeable situation which is full of challenge can easily make the people get a big tense both physically and mentally. Therefore, the needs of getting relaxation and entertainment have been an inseparable part of human life. The entertainment is urgently needed by the human being to decrease the tense, before getting back to work.

One of the entertainments is humor, which can make people laugh and enjoy the humor after understanding it. Humor can be defined as ‘anything comic or anything that makes people laugh’ (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1970: 841). In written humor, the reader’s understanding toward the jokes is a must. 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 usually are 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

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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. This book helps those who want to enrich their vocabulary in English through the entertaining way. The jokes within this book will motivate the readers to continue learning new vocabularies through reading it. However, if the readers meet a difficulty in identifying the humorous aspect of the joke, the readers will not intend to continue reading the book. Below is the example of jokes translation derived from the book entitled "*Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*".

Source Text :

Every Wednesday a baker in our village had a sign in his shop: "A free bun for every child". A 70- year-old man bought a loaf of bread and asked for his free bun. "Those are free for children, sir" the baker's wife said.

"But I am my parent's child" answered the customer.

"Well," she replied, "come back with your mother then".

Target Text :

Setiap rabu seorang tukang roti di desa kami memasang tanda di tokonya: "Sebuah roti manis cuma-cuma untuk setiap anak". Seorang laki-laki berumur 70 tahun membeli sebuah roti tawar dan minta roti cuma-cuma. "Roti Cuma-Cuma itu untuk anak-anak, Pak," kata istri tukang roti.

"Tapi saya anak orangtua saya," jawab si pembeli.

"Baiklah," kata istri tukang roti, "Kalau begitu kembalilah dengan ibu anda." (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, p.47).

The dialogue between the baker and the customer above may raise the smile from the reader. The customer actually committed "the white lie" to exploit the truth (to get the bread by free). It is true that he is a son of his parent, although he has been old nowadays. Unexpectedly, the baker also replies the old man's order by exploiting the "white lie" too. The old man may get the bread for free but he must come with his parents. It is clear that the seller's request is difficult to be accomplished. It is impossible for the old man to fulfill it since his parents must have already died.

At a glance, it seems that the writer correctly transferred the message. On the other hand, what makes the translation of the joke above unnatural is the translator's tendency to translate it literally. For example, the writer translates the sentence "come back with your mother then" into "Kalau begitu kembalilah dengan ibu anda". This translation sounds unnatural because the writer tends to translate it literally. The translator must also consider the participants in the joke itself. The translator must consider the culture of the target language to make translation acceptable in target language. In the example above, it is significant to translate the word "you" into "anda" rather than "kamu" since the speaker address someone who is older than him. The writer may translate the sentence into "Boleh, tapi mohon bawa ibu Anda kesini dulu".

Below is another example of the joke that belongs to the unreadable translation derived from the book "Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary".

Source Text :

Two former college roommates met after a ten-year separation. "It sure has been a long time," the first one said. "Did you ever marry that girl you were dating, or do you still do your own cooking and cleaning?"

"Yes," replied his friend.

Target Text :

Dua bekas teman sekamar di perguruan tinggi bertemu setelah berpisah selama sepuluh tahun. "Ini sudah lama sekali," kata laki-laki yang pertama.

"Apakah kau jadi mengawini gadis yang dulu kau ajak berkenan, atau apakah kau masih memasak dan mencuci sendiri?"

"Ya," jawab temannya.

The translation above might lead the confusion toward the reader. Therefore, the readers need to read the translation for several times to catch the humorous aspect of the joke above. Here, the translator has a duty to transfer the humorous aspect from the source language into the target language rather than just finding its equivalent. In the joke above, the translator may change the structure, point of view or addition to make the joke still humorous in the target language. The writer may translate the last sentence of the joke above into "*Ya, aku masih melakukan semuanya sendiri*".

The strategy used by the translator and the translator's duty to keep the acceptability of the jokes are interesting and challenging. The ability of the translator to interpret the humor's content and rearrange it into other language appropriately will influence much on the translation's product. The translator's failure to interpret the joke may result in misinterpretation so that the translation of the joke is less humorous and even not humorous anymore. The equivalent message between the source text and target text doesn't guarantee the good humor translation.

The phenomenon above is interesting to observe because in transferring process, a joke translator must consider two main things, the message and the funny side. This is the reason that triggers the researcher to analyze it and conduct a research entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIES AND THE TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE BOOK ENTITLED "*Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*" INTO BAHASA INDONESIA".

B. Problem Statement

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

1. What strategies are used by the translator to translate jokes in the book “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”?
2. How is the accuracy of the translation of jokes in the book “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”?
3. How is the acceptability of the translation of jokes in the book “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”?
4. How is the readability of the translation of jokes in the book “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To know the strategies used by the translator to translate the jokes in the book “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”
2. To identify the accuracy of the translation of jokes in the book “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”
3. To identify the acceptability of the translation of jokes in the book “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”
4. To identify the readability of the translation of jokes in the book “Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”

D. RESEARCH LIMITATION

To avoid the expansion of the problem in this research, the researcher decided to analyze the strategy and the quality assessment of the translation only. Therefore, the data of the research are jokes taken from the book entitled “*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*”. Here, the jokes taken as the data source are the jokes especially that belong to *Shaggy dog* jokes. The jokes in book are arranged by Anton Adiwiyoto and published by Mitra Utama, Jakarta.

E. RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE

This research is expected to be beneficial for students as one of the references to improve their knowledge in joke translation. Considering that there is only few researches conducted to analyze humor or jokes, this research hopefully can serve an essential material for students. Moreover, it will give the students the basic understanding toward the theory of humor, the strategy and translation quality assessment of humorous material.

For translators, this research can be regarded as a reference so that they will put more consideration before choosing strategies to translate jokes. Here, the translator does not only find the equivalent, but he must also consider the humorous aspect as the nature of joke.

Hopefully this research can also encourage other researchers to conduct similar studies. Moreover, this research can function as a guidance to conduct the further research related with the humorous material by relating it with the theory of humor or linguistic aspects.

F. THESIS ORGANIZATION

Chapter I. INTRODUCTION contains research background, problem statements, research limitation, research objectives, research benefit and thesis organization.

Chapter II. LITERATURE REVIEW concludes definition of translation, translation strategies, the accuracy in translation, the acceptability in translation, the readability in translation, the definition of humor, the theory of humor, the types of humor, the difficulties in translating humor, the structure of joke, the types of joke.

Chapter III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY contains type of research, data and data source, sample and sampling technique, research procedure, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data, and research instrument.

Chapter IV. DATA ANALYSIS covers data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Translation

1) Definition of 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.

According to Halliday (cf. Bell, 1997: 13) the term ‘translation’ can mean both the process and the product. He points out that “translation is the process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another.” Besides, the translation is also the product of the process of translating. In line with him, Bell (ibid) concludes that the word ‘translation’ has three distinguishable meanings:

1. Translating: the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object);
2. A translation: the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text);
3. Translation: the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process.

2) The Translation Strategy

Translating the message from the source language to the target language is not an easy thing. 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 addition, the one who translate the source language into target language must obey the rule related to the translation itself. The prior purpose of the translation is the reader interest; therefore the product of translation must be closely equivalent with the content of original source text. Besides, the translation language style must sound natural to the target language.

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).

1. Addition

This strategy is used by the translator by giving an addition to the message of the translation. The meaning which initially is not explicitly uttered in the source text becomes apparent in the target text. A strategy when the translator

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adds some information in the translation to give a clearer meaning to the reader (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000:74). In addition, Newmark (1988:92) stated that additional information in the translation may take various forms: within the text, notes at bottom of page, notes at end of chapter and notes or glossary at the end of a book.

The example:

SL: At 1 a.m. Mr Andi was convinced that she had heard a prowler in the living room.

TL: Pada pukul satu pagi Pak Andi yakin bahwa dia mendengar seorang pencuri yang sedang berkeliaran di ruang tamu

In the example above, the word “*yang sedang berkeliaran*” is added by the translator although its word-for-word equivalent is not mentioned in the SL. The addition is done in order to give the explicitly explanation to what the prowler do in the living room.

2. Literal translation

According to Newmark (1988: 81), literal translation is the most important of translation strategies. Applying this strategy, the translator translates the term literally. The translator interprets the term in the SL and then searches for its equivalent as it is translated word by word.

The example:

SL: The girl wearing the hat right near the car is Alexa

TL: Gadis yang memakai topi di dekat mobil itu adalah Alexa

In the example above, every part constructing the sentence is translated by finding its equivalent as it is translated word by word. The word “*the girl*” as a *commit to user*

subject is translated into “*gadis*” that also functions as subject. The word “*wearing the hat right near the car*” that functions as noun modifier in the SL is translated into “*yang memakai topi dekat mobil itu*” that also functions as a noun modifier in the TL.

3. Omission or deletion

Applying this strategy, the translator omits or deletes word or other parts of the SL in the TL. In other words, the translator does not translate some parts of the SL (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2000:75). Sometimes the translator applies this strategy because the omitted parts do not give important meaning to the text. On the other hand, this strategy often produces inaccurate translation.

The example:

SL: Mobile phone can be used, for example, to send message and to make call.

TL: Telepon genggam dapat digunakan untuk mengirim pesan dan menelepon.

From the above example, the word “*for example*” is omitted. The translator omits it based on consideration that the omitted part since the word omitted does not give a significant meaning. Therefore, it does not distort the message of the SL.

4. Borrowing or borrowing plus explanation

This translation strategy transmits the SL words into the TL text. This strategy is usually used to translate modern concepts, and buzz words, names, places, and scientific terms, specific terms for example in culture. The translator can borrow the SL words and give explanation about the borrowed words. If the

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loan words occur many times in the text, the translator only needs to give the explanation once, in the first appearance of the words in the text.

The example:

SL: A defined developmental plan includes on the job activities and off the job activities.

TL: Rencana pengembangan yang terstruktur dan terdiri atas dua jenis yaitu kegiatan on the job (kegiatan pengembangan saat bekerja) dan off the job (kegiatan pengembangan di luar kerja).

In the example above, the term “*on the job*” and “*off the job*” is still kept in the target text. It is based on consideration that there is no word for word equivalent for that term in the TL. Therefore, the translator borrows the SL words and gives the explanation about the borrowed words that is put in the bracket.

5. Paraphrase using a related word

This strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language (Baker, p. 37). As stated by Newmark that this procedure is used for a SL word that there is no one-to-one equivalent and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality (1988:94).

The example:

SL: It is so unbelievable that Badrun suddenly gets crazy after having divorce from his wife.

TL: Sungguh tidak dapat dipercaya kalau Badrun tiba-tiba gila setelah bercerai dengan istrinya

In the example above, the word “*unbelievable*” is translated by finding the related words that are equivalent with the morphemes constructing it. The word “*unbelievable*” is constructed by the bound morpheme (*un* – and *-able*) and free morpheme (*believe*). The prefix *un-* is translated into “*tidak*”, while the suffix *-able* is translated into *dapat*. The word “*believe*” (English) itself is equivalent with the word “*percaya*” in the Indonesian.

6. Paraphrase using an unrelated word

If the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy can be still be used in some contexts. Instead of a related word, the paraphrase may be based on modifying a super ordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex (Baker, p. 38).

The example:

SL: My classmates frequently gather to have a barbecue party in the weekend

TL: Teman- teman sekelasku sering berkumpul dan membuat daging panggang setiap akhir pekan

In the example above, the word “*barbecue*” is translated into “*membuat daging panggang*”. Indonesian people as the target reader commonly associate “*barbecue party*” as “*pesta daging panggang*”. Here, the translator paraphrases it by paraphrasing or modifying its more wide characteristics (super ordinate).

7. Translation by cultural substitution

This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word (Newmark, 1988:82). This strategy is used when a culture-

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specific item or expression in source language is unknown in target language. Therefore, the translator attempts to find the equivalent TL word or expression to give the reader a concept which s/he can identify, something familiar and appealing (Baker, 1992: 31). By using this strategy, the translator can give the target reader the concept of the cultural item or expression of the SL.

The example:

SL: Yesterday, he got 500 pounds of tomatoes from his farm.

TL: Kemarin, Ia mendapat satu kuintal tomat dari ladangnya.

Related with the culture, it is uncommon for the Indonesian people to use the word “*pounds*” as a standard of measure in their daily life. Therefore, the translator uses the word “*kuintal*” as its equivalent since it is familiar standard of measure to the Indonesian people as the target reader.

8. Modulation

“A variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought” (Vinay and Darbelnet, cited in Newmark, 1988: 88). This strategy is usually used when literal translation can not produce a natural and faithful translation. While transposition concerns with the change of form, modulation focuses on meaning. It is characterized by the change of point of view in handling the message of the source text. Modulation is often used when literal translation produces unnatural text (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003: 76).

Example: SL: I broke my leg

TL: Kakiku patah

From the example above, it will be unnatural and unfaithful translation when the text of SL is translated literally. The message of the sentence “*I broke my leg*” will be apparently different with the sentence “*aku mematahkan kakiku*”. Therefore, there must be the change of point of view in handling the message of the source text.

9. Synonymy

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).

Example: SL: David Beckham is a gentleman.

TL: David Beckham adalah seorang pria sejati

From the sentence above, the word “*gentleman*” is translated into “*pria sejati*” since there is no the one-to-one equivalent in the TL. Here, the translator considers that “*pria sejati*” in Indonesian represents the same concept as the word “*gentleman*” in English.

10. Naturalization

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word forms) of the TL (Newmark, 1988:82).

The example:

SL: By applying the good management, the company will be success

TL: Dengan menerapkan manajemen yang bagus, maka perusahaan akan sukses

From the example above, firstly the word “management” is adapted to the normal pronunciation of the TL. Then, there some changes in the word form of the SL. There are the change of the letter “g” into “j” and the omission of the letter “t” in the TL.

11. Transposition (Newmark’s term) or Shift (Simatupang’s term)

“A translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL“ (Newmark, 1988:85). This strategy often called as translation shift.

a) Shift from plural into singular

Example: SL: There is a pair of glasses on the table

TL: Ada sebuah kacamata diatas meja

Here, the word “glasses” (plural) is translated into “kacamata” (singular). The glasses consist of two parts of glass. In English, it should be added by the suffix *-es* to show that it is plural. On the other hand, in Indonesia, the word “kacamata” has referred to the word “glasses”.

b) Shift from modifier - head (M-H) into head- modifier (H-M)

Example: SL: The beautiful girl wearing the red hat right there is Putri

TL: Gadis cantik yang memakai topi merah disana itu adalah Putri

This strategy is used since the SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. In English, the word “beautiful” that functions as a modifier precedes the word “girl” that functions as a head in the noun phrase. On the other hand, in Indonesian, the head of the noun phrase “gadis” precedes its modifier “cantik”.

- c) Shift from word into phrase.

Example: SL: The stallion bought by Madi wins the race

TL: Kuda jantan yang dibeli Madi memenangkan perlombaan

From the example above, we can see that the word “*stallion*” in the SL is in the form of word. When it is translated into Indonesian, its equivalent is “*kuda jantan*” that is in the form of phrase.

- d) Shift from phrase into word

Example: SL: Being unsatisfied with the decision, Reo gets off the room

TL: Merasa tidak puas dengan keputusan, Reo keluar dari ruangan

In the source language, the word “*gets off*” is written in the form of phrase. When it is translated into Indonesia, the equivalent for it is “*keluar*” that is in the form of word.

- e) Shift from phrase → sentence

Example: SL : His misinterpretations of the situation caused his downfall

TL: Dia salah menafsirkan situasi dan itulah yang menyebabkan kejatuhannya

From the example above, the word “*his misinterpretation*” that is in the form of phrase in the SL is translated into “*dia salah menafsirkan*” that is in the form of the sentence in the TL.

- f) etc

3) 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.

House believes that “evaluating the quality of a translation presupposes a theory of translation, thus different views of translation lead to different concepts of translational quality, and hence different ways of assessing it.” Therefore, a researcher is free to design his/her own technique which is appropriate to the goal of the research.

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.

a) 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.

The word *accuracy* can be defined as ‘the state of being correct or exact and without error, especially as a result of careful effort’ (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 1995, p.9). Accuracy is one of the aspects of translation quality assessment. Shuttleworth and Cowie describe accuracy as follows:

“A term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. While it usually refers to preservation of the information content of ST in TT, with an accurate translation being generally literal rather than free, its actual meaning in the context of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence found in the translation” (1997:3).

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. In other words, the TL does not betray the message or content of the SL. To short, the faithfulness of the SL message is still maintained in the TL.

b) 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.

“A translated text, whether prose or poetry, fiction or non-fiction, is judged acceptable by most publishers, reviewers, and readers when it reads fluently, when the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities make it seem transparent, giving the appearance that it reflects the foreign writer’s personality or intention or the essential meaning of the foreign text—the appearance, in other words, that the translation is not in fact a translation, but the original”. (Venuti in Munday, 2001: 146).

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.

c) Readability in Translation

Readability is the interaction of all elements in a text that affects the readers in understanding the message (Nababan, 1999: 47). Richards, et. al. (cf. *commit to user*)

Nababan, 1999: 45) state that the term readability refers to how easily written materials can be read and understood. Hence, a text with high readability is easier to be read and understood than that with low readability. Readability can be determined by many factors. According to Richard et al, readability depends on many factors, including the average length of sentences in the passage, the number of new words a passage contains and the grammatical complexity of the language used (1992: 306). Nababan (2004: 54) states the other factors that may affect the translation readability which include the use of foreign and native words and sentences, ambiguous sentences and incomplete sentences. The ideal target readers to whom the translation is addressed are the appropriate part to assess the readability of a translated text (Nababan, 2004). Moreover, while the assessment of accuracy needs comparison between the ST and the TT, readability assessment does not need it since the inclusion of the ST might affect the judgment.

B. Humor

1) Definition of Humor

The term “humor” is derived from Latin word “humor” which means “liquid” (Encyclopedia Americana, 1991: 562). In the past, people believed that human being possesses four body liquids. The four fluids of the body are blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile. Their relative proportions are thought in ancient and medieval medicine to determine general health and character.

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.

2) Theory of Humor

Why is it that some people experience humor in a particular situation, while others do not? When two people experience the same event and react differently, that difference is based on each individual's unique perception.

(Sultanoff, Steven M, 2002). While it is clear that "sense of humor" varies widely among individuals and groups, it is the presence of one or more of the universal characteristics of humor that make events more likely to be perceived as funny by the observer. Steven M Sultanoff, 2002 states that among the universal characteristics that may produce a humorous response are the experiences of: incongruity; absurdity, ludicrousness, or ridiculousness; an unexpected future; a pleasant surprise; being startled; emotional chaos remembered in tranquility;

It is also essential to aware that humor does not always make us laugh; we might instead merely smile, visibly or inwardly. We can also state that something is 'fun' without it being so. We can feign or pretend to appreciate and state that something is humorous, even if we personally do not think so.

The degree/ intensity of humor felt by someone may be different from what others do due to the differences in perceiving the humor elements. A certain humor is regarded funny by someone, while some things are funnier by the other one. It is caused by the different perceptions toward the elements the complexity, pleasure, familiarity and intensity (Veatch : 1998).

First, complexity seems to increase the degree of perceived humor, so that if a joke is seen to contain several hidden violation, it will be funnier than if fewer were noticed. Second, if a violation is itself pleasurable, for example as in cases where a joke points out a violation of some person, group, or practice disliked, it will seem funnier. In general, the feeling of dislike for those who are discomfited in a joke makes it funnier. Third, familiarity and intensity of the violation have an important role. Sometimes people find a joke funnier when it evokes an

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experience they had before or when the audience has had personal encounters with the violations occurred in the joke.

Related with the theory, there are many theories of humor that can be seen in Encyclopedia Americana, Encyclopedia Britannica and Collier's Encyclopedia. Those categories can be classified into three. As suggested by D. H. Monro in his *The Argument of Laughter and Godwin's Moral Philosophy*, the three main types of humor theory are: superiority theory, incongruity theory and relief theory.

a) Superiority Theories

In the Encyclopedia Americana, this theory is also called "*Theory of Superiority and Degradation*". Based on this theory, humor makes people laugh because it puts them in the superior condition and the object is in the position of degradation. Theories of this group have been the most persistent through the ages. The theorist believe in the superiority of the laughter and the degradation of the one laughed at either lead up to or derive from the thinking of Thomas Hobbes in his Leviathan. Hobbes insists that joy is the cause of laughter (Encyclopedia Americana, 1990 : 563).

Jonathan Swift and Joseph Addison tend to agree with Hobbes. Swift maintains that "men laugh at another's cost," and Addison points out that "absurdity, oddness, and infirmity make us laugh" (ibid).

b) Incongruity Theories

In the Encyclopedia Americana, this theory is also called "*Theory of Incongruity, Frustration of Expectation, and Bisociation*". This theory deems that something is regarded as out of place or absurd, something that is somehow

incompatible with the more 'normal' activities in the lives of people. Humor presents us with a world that consists of 'the abnormal, the bizarre, and the nonsensical' (Oring 1989: 350). Arthur Schopenhauer emphasizes incongruity, "The cause of laughter is simply the sudden perception of the incongruity between the concept and the real object" (Encyclopedia Americana, 1990, p.563).

Naturally, not everything abnormal is humorous. According to Suls (1972), for something to be perceived as humorous, there must first exist a violation of expectations followed by the perception of the code while still maintaining the violation of expectancy. From this, we get three steps in the recognition and construction of a humorous incongruity: a violation of expectations, perception of a code combining incompatible components, and preservation of the violation.

Blaise Pascal emphasizes the frustration of expectation: nothing makes people laugh so much as a surprising disparity between what they expect and what they see". Immanuel Kant agrees with Pascal when he says that laughter comes "from the sudden transformation of a strained expectation into nothing" (ibid).

Related with the bisociation, Henri Bergson added, "A situation is invariably comic when it belongs simultaneously to two altogether independent series of events and is capable of being interpreted in two entirely different meaning at the same time" (ibid). Moreover, Arthur Kestler said, "The pattern underlying all varieties of humor are bisociative – perceiving a situation or event in two habitually incompatible, associative contexts" (ibid).

c) Relief Theories

In the Encyclopedia Americana, this theory is also called “*Theory of Relief of Tension and Release from Inhibition*”. Sigmund Freud is being the most outstanding theorist of this category. Freud believes that laughter arises when psychic energy is freed from its more or less static function of repressing the forbidden thought (Encyclopedia Americana, 1990, p.564). A joke has its own origin in an aggressive tendency. This tendency according to Freud, must be kept away from the conscious, so it disappear in into the unconscious. There the aggressive tendency is mingled with playfulness repressed since childhood. The freedom from repression and the freedom of thought provide an enjoyable shock that produces delighted laughter.

3) The Types of Humor

There are some types of humor suggested by several theorists. Generally, someone could agree that there are three general categories of humor: a) universal humor, b) Culture specific humor, c) Language specific humor.

The other theorist such as Raphaelson-West (1989; 130) has also divided jokes into three main categories: linguistic jokes (e.g. puns); cultural jokes (e.g. ethnic jokes); universal jokes (the unexpected). Raphaelson-West (1989; 132) points out that : “There are many jokes which may mean the same thing semantically, but in terms of pragmatic and culture, there is something greatly missing which makes of every joke untranslatable”. Yet, universal jokes are

perhaps bicultural jokes, since not being aware of every culture, there is no way for understanding all jokes in the world (Katia Spanakaki).

Some of the other types of humor will be explained below:

a) Anecdote

Anecdote is a strongest point in dazzling the audience. Audrieth (2004: 35) said that anecdote can be about celebrity or famous people.

The example:

A simple-minded chap was struggling out his house with a big table. His neighbor said to him, "Hello, Harry. Where are you going with that then?" And Harry replied, "I am taking it to a draper's shop to have it measured for a new tablecloth." (<http://www.humormatters.com/jokes.htm>)

b) Antonym

Audrieth (2004) defines it as "humor that comes from two words or phrase that have an opposite meaning".

The example: *A purchase credit is an easy pay but difficult collection*". (ibid)

c) Blunder

Blunder is humor which is based on the error made by someone that causes him looks like a fool.

The example:

"A man in a party said to a lady beside, "I've just made a mistake. I talked to someone and said that the party was held by a stingy person, but I never thought before he is the host". The lady answer, "Oh, you mean, my husband" (ibid)

d) Caricature

Caricature is an exaggerate statement of certain characteristic.

The example:

"He is so tall that he has to stand on his chair to brush his teeth (ibid).

e) Irony

Irony has a common form that is an opposite expression.

The example:

“One day, Lincoln was told that many North Politicians extremely dislike him. “It’s a strange,” he said, “How can they dislike me? I never do them a favour!” (ibid)

f) Jokes

More about jokes will be explained separately below.

4) The Difficulties in Translating Humor

Appropriate topics of humor vary from culture to culture (Ciaro 1992: 5, Kinnunen 1994: 20, Ruch et al). What is funny in one culture may be inappropriate or serious in another. As Chiaro (1991: 81) states, the jokes that are culture-specific to the extent that a person unfamiliar with the culture in question, a particular joke may seem plain. She emphasizes the importance of socio cultural information in the appreciation of humor (ibid; 10). One kind of factor that plays a large role in determining humor quality is familiarity with the subject matter. This is closely related to socio cultural competence. Besides, originality is another substantial factor in determining the quality of humor. Oring affirms that “the demands for novelty in joke telling are far greater than in tale telling”. Therefore, a joke that is known to its hearer will evoke a lesser amount of appreciation of the joke than a joke previously unknown.

According to Vandaele (2002: 150), there are four elements to be pointed out: a) Humor, as an intended effect, has an exteriorized manifestation (laughter),

which is quite difficult to render, whereas the meaning of other texts is 'less compelling' in term of perception. b) The comprehension and appreciation of humor and humor production are two distinct skills, since it is neither learnable nor teachable, unlike the skill of writing academic papers and business letters for instance. c) "The appreciation of humor varies individually" (ibid); it is very much depended on the translator's sense of humor; that is the translator's recognition of a comic instance, and d) "The rhetorical effect of humor on translators may be so overwhelming that it blurs the specifics of its creation; strong emotions may hinder analytic rationalization (ibid). To some extent, it frequently happens that humor is also confronted with the personal translator's dilemma of whether to translate a bad joke or just produce a funny effect.

Moreover, Vandaele state that humor translation is qualitatively different from 'other types' of translation. Consequently, one cannot write about humor translation in the same way one writes about other types of translation" (Vandaele, 2002: 150). Similarly, when it comes on translating humor, the translator has to deal with the intended effect of humor and its possible unsuccessful reproduction.

The translation of humor is also a stimulating challenge. It requires the accurate decoding of a humorous speech in its original context, the transfer of that speech in a different and often different linguistic and cultural environment. Besides, the translator must reformulate it in a new utterance which successfully recaptures the intention of the original humorous message and evokes the in the target audience an equivalent pleasurable and playful response.

C. Jokes

There are many types of humor. One of the subclasses of verbal humor is the joke. Hetzron defines a joke as “a short humorous piece of literature in which the funniness culminates in the final sentence”. The joke can be in the form of utterance or act that is intended to make the listener feels excited. As cited in Wikipedia that a joke is defined as “a short story or short series of words spoken or communicated with the intent of being laughed at or found humorous by the listener or reader” ([http:// wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org)).

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, joke is defined as something said or done to make people laugh (2003: 233). Moreover, the New Book of Knowledge defines the term ‘joke’ as follow:

- 1) Something said or done to evoke laughter or amusement, especially an amusing story with a punchline
- 2) A mischievous trick; a prank
- 3) An amusing or ludicrous incident or situation

Jerry Suls (1983) from psychology insists that there has to be this ‘resolution’ of the incongruity for the humor to be present. Moreover, he adds that all jokes have these five elements:

- 1) The ambiguous trigger over which the interpretations play
- 2) A clue to a first context of interpretation
- 3) The first meaning resulting from this first clue

- 4) A clue to a second context of interpretation ; and
- 5) The second meaning resulting from this second clue

There are several reasons that people want to achieve by employing the joke. For example, the joke may function to make someone looks smart, to relieve someone's feeling, to reveal something that is difficult to be expressed in the other way, or to make friend or join a certain community.

1) The Structure of Jokes

The joke generally comprises two basic components namely setup and punchline ([http:// www. laughlab.co.uk](http://www.laughlab.co.uk)). Besides, most researchers also agree that jokes can be broken into two parts: a setup and a punch line. The setup is the first part of the joke. It usually establishes certain expectations, and consists of most of the text. In the setup, the reader will be so enthusiastic to follow the story of the joke. The punch line is a much shorter portion of the joke. It is usually located in the end part of jokes following the setup which raises the laughter/ smile. The punch line can force another text interpretation; violate an expectation, or both. The humorous point of the joke is usually found in the punch line.

The example of the joke can be seen below:

Jim and Mary were both patients in a Mental Hospital. One day while they were walking past the hospital swimming pool, Mary suddenly jumped into the deep end. She sunk to the bottom and stayed there. Jim promptly jumped in to save her. He swam to the bottom and pulled Mary out. When the medical director became aware of Jim's heroic act he immediately ordered him to be discharged from the hospital, as he now considered him mentally stable. When he went to tell Jim the news he said,

“Jim I have good news and bad news. The good news is you’re being discharged because since you were able to jump in and save the life of another patient, I think you’ve regained your senses. The bad news is Mary, the patient you saved, hung herself with her dressing gown belt in the bathroom. I am so sorry, but she’s dead.” Jim replied, “She didn’t hang herself. I put her there to dry.” (<http://www.humormatters.com/jokes.htm>)

The contradiction in this joke comes in the humorous ‘punch line’ which works by suddenly providing an alternative perspective on Jim’s behavior. The medical director’s perspective is denied. Jim’s apparently honest explanation of what he did will presumably stop him from being discharged. The Medical Director assumed what was true, simply based on his ‘God’s eye view’ of the patient, using only the observation of Jim’s heroic behavior in the swimming pool. The possibility exists that Jim is sane, that he has a great sense of humor or that he does not want to leave the mental hospital.

In the joke above, the setup comprises the part of the joke from the beginning to the medical director’s report saying that Mary had already died. The punch line covers the answer given by Jim after hearing the report informed by the medical director. In this punch line, the writer conveys the humorous point of the joke. The expectation felt by the reader has definitely gone reversely and this raises the laughter.

2) Types of Jokes

Based on its topic and form, jokes can be divided into several types (Wikipedia: 2006). Some types of jokes include:

a) The profession joke

The profession joke is a joke that takes a certain profession as the main 'participant' within this joke. The profession joke usually exploits the characteristic of the related profession as the humorous point.

The example:

A couple are touring a graveyard when they spot a tombstone that reads "Here lies an honest man and a lawyer." The man says to the woman, "Look honey, there're two people in that grave." (<http://www.workjokes.com>)

It is implied from the joke above that honest is definitely not a characteristic of a lawyer. Therefore, he considered that there must be two people in that grave, although it is clearly seen that there is just a grave in fact.

b) Yo mama joke

This joke is initiated from *dozens*, the activity usually done by the American Black people to compete in expressing jokes. They face and mock one to each other. The topic that they ridicule is the other's mother or their relatives.

The example:

Your mom is so ugly; if ugliness was a brick, she was The Great Wall of China. (<http://www.workjokes.com>)

c) Political joke

The topic raised in this joke is about the politician or the leader of the nation. This political joke has 2 kinds of categories. Firstly, it talks about the joke related with his / her political rivals or ordinary politician. Secondly, it is about the motto, notable quotation uttered by the politician.

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The example:

Lenin, Stalin and Gorbachev were riding on a train. When it came to a halt, the engineer said, "Our engine has failed – what shall we do?"

"Let the invincible spirit of the people pull us on!" Lenin declared.

"Shoot the engineer!" offered Stalin.

And Gorbachev suggested, "Close the shades and we can pretend we're moving forward." (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, 1994: 89)

As what is commonly known by the people that the characteristic/ thought of the leader of the country will shape their form of leadership. The joke above represents the well-known political figures in Soviet Union era. The joke above smartly implies the certain characteristic possessed by the political figures in the form of joke.

d) Question and Answer Joke

This kind of joke merely comprises the question and its answer. What makes unique is that the answer is frequently beyond the imagination of the reader.

The example:

A: What is snake-like stuff which can smoke by using its head but always laments all day and night?

B: Train exiled in a distant island (<http://www.workjokes.com>)

e) Dirty Joke

This joke usually exploits the taboos and sexual-related matter. This kind of joke sometimes tends to offend the other sex. For example: the joke about religious and sexual taboo related with nun (nun joke).

f) Sick Joke

This joke goes reversely with the dirty joke that exploits the taboos matter and something illogical as its humorous side. The humorous side in this joke is happened by violating the taboos and the logic. What makes different is that the sick joke takes the object beside the sexual matters.

The example:

The driver of a car struggling through the Sahara met a Bedouin perched high on his camel. "How do I get to the Siwa oasis?" asked the motorist.

"Straight ahead," replied the son of the desert, "and on Tuesday make a sharp right." (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, 1994: 82)

Reading this joke, the reader will find the violation of the logic that really beyond the human's expectation. Here, the driver of a car had to face the irrational idea suggested by the Bedouin. The humorous point of this joke is actually found in its unpredictable shock uttered by the actor.

g) Ethnic joke

Ethnic joke takes the characteristic of a certain ethnic as the humorous side. This joke usually exploits the stereotype addressed to a certain ethnic group or minority group. This joke maybe positive since it represents the characteristic of a certain group. On the other hand, sometime this joke is used to mock other ethnic group. It is often stated that the target is ethnic or other groups or individuals who have certain stereotypes attached to them. For examples blondes are often associated with the stereotype of stupidity.

h) Sexist Joke

This joke is based on the one's perspective or mindset that one kind of gender is better than others. The mocking addressed to the other sexes is usually exploited in this joke. Therefore, there is a term in the scope of humor named 'the battle of sex'.

Example:

Complaining to my husband about our new computer generated income-tax program, I snarled, "Why won't the computer just accept what I enter?" Why does it demand justification and verification for every item? Why won't this fool machine believe me?"

Replied my spouse, "It's a computer, honey, not a husband." (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, 1994: 85)

From the joke above, it is implied that obedience and trust toward the wife is the typical characteristic of a husband. The joke above seems to tell that the husband always believe on what his wife says related the household's expenditures. The mocking addressed to a certain sex is actually the humorous point of the sexist joke.

i) Shaggy Dog Joke

The shaggy dog joke usually comprises the longer content rather than the ordinary joke. Uniquely, what makes it different from the other joke is that the plot embedded in this joke attracts the attention from the reader. The reader is so enthusiastic to know the end which is actually just a plain ending.

The example:

As the high school students entered the classroom, one accidentally tripped and pushed another. The student who was pushed was of medium build and wore glasses. He didn't look a bit aggressive. So I was surprised to hear him say,

“Watch it buddy. You may not believe it, but I know jujitsu, karate. . . . “

As he turned to confront the six-foot, two-hundred-pound boy who had bumped into him, he trailed off with,” . . . and two or three other Japanese words.” (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, 1994: 38)

In the joke above, the story will lead the reader's assumption that the student will confront the person who had pushed him. The reader will be attracted and enthusiastic to follow the whole story and to know what happens next. But, finally the reader find the plain ending after realizing that the boy just mentions the Japanese self-defense terms. The plain ending called anticlimax in this story become the characteristic of the shaggy dog joke.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

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).

B. Data And Source Of Data

The data of this research are divided into two kinds of data, they are primary and secondary data. The document which is applied as the primary data of this research is jokes and the translation of it taken from the book entitled *commit to user*

“*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 decision used by the researcher to take this book as data source is under some considerations as follows:

1. This book contains many different types of jokes.
2. Jokes embedded within this book are translated by applying several strategies. The strategies used by the translator are the one objective to conduct this research.
3. There are several changes found in the target text which result to the changes of the acceptability, readability and accuracy of the translation. These aspects also become the other objectives in conducting this research.

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 are significant for the researcher to identify the translation’s accuracy. All of the raters should master both languages, English and Indonesian languages. They also should have knowledge and experiences in translation.

The other source of data is the comments given by the target readers/ respondents. The researcher spreads the jokes translation’s text to the respondents to comment. The interview with the reader is also conducted to get clear information toward the answer that they write. From the comments given by the

respondents, the researcher takes the data in the form of their response toward the translation. Here, the respondents involved in this research must be 19 years old or older. It is assumed that they have the competency and knowledge to understand the jokes related with the foreign / western culture.

C. Sample And Sampling Technique

As stated earlier, the subject of this discussion are the jokes within the book entitled “*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*”. The researcher chooses it since in translating the jokes, the translator must make some changes to translate the joke while still paying attention to the funny side of it. All changes he made must be in accurate portion so that the humorous aspect of the jokes is kept.

The technique used in this research is criterion-based selection technique since in deciding the sample the researcher uses some criteria. The researcher chooses the data that does not base on the population, but the information that is needed. (Sutopo,2002).

Here, the jokes taken as the data source are those especially belong to *Shaggy dog* jokes. The reason what makes this kind of joke chosen as the data source is the unique characteristics which differentiate it from the other jokes. The content of shaggy dog joke is usually longer than that of ordinary joke. Besides, the plot embedded in this joke could keep readers to read it until the end of story.

The researcher assumes that the respondents involved in this research represent the target reader of the book. The criteria that are used to determine the respondents are as follow:

- a. Mastering Indonesian language well

Here, the respondents will value whether the translated text is easy to read or not. The respondents will also comment whether or not the translated text conforms to Indonesian language's structure. Later, it will result to the humorous aspect of the translated text.

- b. Haven't read the book "*Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*"

This criterion is applied since those who have never read the book will give their respond toward the new jokes naturally.

- c. Having hobby to read the humorous book

This criterion is important since those who like to read the humorous book will have a greater sense in evaluating the humor. Even, it is possible for them to comment about the structure and the humorous aspect of humor.

D. Research Procedures

Research procedure describes the ways of research, which is conducted in an effective direction. The researcher applied the procedures as follow:

1. Collecting all of the jokes in the book entitled “*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*”.
2. Selecting the jokes which later will be taken as the research’s sample.
3. Giving code to each datum
4. Identifying the strategy used by the writer by comparing the original text and translated texts.
5. Spreading out the questionnaire.
6. Checking the questionnaire
7. Analyzing the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the translation.
8. Drawing conclusion and giving the suggestion.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This research mainly took the data from the document. Here, the document referred to the jokes taken from the book entitled “*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*”. In this book, there were 140 jokes in various types. Here, the subject that would be taken as the data of the discussion was the jokes which belonged to a type of jokes named shaggy dog jokes. Shaggy dog jokes were jokes that were usually longer than the ordinary jokes. The humorous side of this joke was located on its plot which triggered the reader to follow the story and then found the unexpected answer at the end of story. The shaggy dog jokes were

usually ended by the anticlimax. This book contained 140 jokes, but there were only several jokes that fulfilled the criteria as the shaggy jokes. From the jokes within this book, the researcher found 20 jokes as the data of the research.

This research employed the criterion-based selection technique. This meant that all the samples of the research were taken by applying several criteria. Therefore, the researcher would only select the jokes which fitted to the criteria of the shaggy jokes as the data needed in this research.

Besides, the researcher used questionnaire in finding out the information about the data. The result of the questionnaire was expected to contribute valuable information about the jokes translation. There were two questionnaires used in this research. The first questionnaire was given to the respondents for finding the readability of the translated texts. This sort of questionnaire was spread to five people in the age of nineteen years old or over. The limitation of age was set since the researcher assumed that those people below 19 years old might face difficulty to understand the jokes. The second questionnaire was given to three practitioners for measuring the accuracy and acceptability of the translation. Here, the practitioners were those who already had experiences and knowledge related with translation.

In conducting this research, the researcher applied two types of question namely the open and close-ended question. In close-ended question, the respondents were given optional answer; while in open-ended questions, they were free to express their answers.

The accuracy level of the translation is analyzed based on the end result of the questionnaires delivered to the raters. The three raters give mark/ score to each datum based on the rating system below:

Point	Definition	Criteria
4	Accurate	The translation is considered accurate if the content/ message of the original source text is accurately conveyed to the target text.
3	Less accurate	The content of the source sentence is conveyed to the target sentence, even though not totally.
2	Inaccurate	The content of the source sentence is not accurately conveyed to the target sentence.
1	Very inaccurate	The content of the original source text is not translated at all into the target sentence, i.e. it is omitted or deleted.

Then, the scale of readability and acceptability is formulated as below:

The Table of Readability

Point	Definition	Criteria
4	Readable	The translation is readable if the reader can understand it easily without any more reading
3	Less readable	The translation is less readable if the reader can understand it after reading it for twice
2	Unreadable	The translation is unreadable if the reader must reread it for the several times to understand it
1	Very unreadable	The translation is very unreadable if the text is difficult to understand, although after rereading it for several time

The Table of Acceptability

Point	Definition	Criteria
3	Acceptable	The translation has natural form of target text. The translation sounds natural and almost does not feel like a translation.
2	Less acceptable	The translation is closely natural but there are still some of the uncommon sentence pattern
1	Unacceptable	The translation is literally translated from the source language (unnatural); the use of unfamiliar terms and sentence pattern

F. 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.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Introduction

Chapter four presents analysis data to answer the problem statements as mentioned in the chapter one. The first part of this chapter discusses the strategy of the translation found in the jokes translation.

The second part presents the analysis of the accuracy of the translation. There are three raters who will rate the score for the accuracy of the translation. This analysis is intended to observe whether or not the translation is accurate.

The third part of this chapter presents the analysis of the acceptability of the translation. The acceptability of the translation will be determined from the answer given by the three raters that have been mentioned before.

The last part of this chapter aims to figure out the level of the readability of the translation. Here, the readability level of the translation is determined based on the answers of the questionnaire given by the five respondents.

B. Data Analysis

1. The Analysis of Strategy of the Jokes

1.1. The Kinds of Strategies

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 in the book “*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*” namely:

1.1.1. 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).

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

ST: At 2 a.m. Mrs Culkin was convinced that she had heard a prowler in the living room.

TT: Pada pukul dua pagi Nyonya Culkin yakin bahwa dia mendengar seorang pencuri sedang berkeliaran di ruang duduk (datum no. 036)

The above example shows that the translator adds the words “*sedang berkeliaran*” in the TT although the literal equivalent of those words is not embedded in the ST. Here, the strategy of addition is used in order to give a clearer understanding toward the message conveyed from the source text. The words “*sedang berkeliaran*” must be added to give a clear message from the SL

that the prowler wanted to steal the belongings in that house. Besides, it functions to avoid the ambiguity resulted if the text is translated literally without any addition on it.

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

ST: "Ketchup," she calmly replied.

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

The above example shows that the translator merely adds the word "*minta*" although the word for word equivalent of that word is not embedded in the ST. The strategy of addition is used in order to give a clearer understanding toward the message conveyed from the source text. It functions to avoid the ambiguity resulted if the text is translated literally without any addition on it. After understanding the context of the situation from the joke, it is implied that the child needed ketchup to eat her food. If the word "*minta*" is not added in the TL, it will also distort the humorous part of the joke. The detail analysis to the data belonging to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the noun/verb that will result to the ambiguous translation if it is translated without any addition on it.

Based on the analysis, the seven data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 009
- Datum no. 012
- Datum no. 022
- Datum no. 036
- Datum no. 047
- Datum no. 067
- Datum no. 074

1.1.2. 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).

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)

The above example shows that the word “*their*” is omitted in the target text. In SL, the pronoun must be written explicitly in front of the noun phrase. Therefore, the pronoun “*their*” must be written before the noun. On the other hand, in the TL, the same message has been implicitly represented by the subject. In the example above, the subject “*mereka*” has represented the pronoun “*their*” in the SL although it is omitted in the TL. However, in this example, the omission of this part does not harm toward the message from the source text itself.

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

ST: “He isn’t – he just too lazy to hunt for an ashtray.”

TT: “Dia belum meninggal – dia hanya terlalu malas mencari asbak.” (datum no. 081)

The above example shows that the word “*an*” in the source text above is omitted in the target text. However, the message is still accurately conveyed to the target text. Here, the omission doesn’t significantly affect the translation since the omitted part is not a vital part. In SL, the quantity of the noun must be written

explicitly. Besides, the noun that shows plural must be added by *-s/-es*. On the other hand, in Indonesia language system, writing explicitly to show whether the noun is singular or plural is not always necessary. The detail analysis to the data belonging to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to the words/ phrase that will result to the ineffective translation unless it is omitted.

Based on the analysis, the six data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 002
- Datum no. 004
- Datum no. 023
- Datum no. 044
- Datum no. 081
- Datum no. 082

1.1.3. 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.

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)

Here, the translator merely takes the Japanese word such as *jujitsu*, *karate* without any changes. It might be assumed that the translator uses this strategy based on the consideration that there is no word for word equivalent for those

terms in the TT. However, Indonesian people as the target readers have been familiar with the terms. They have understood that those terms are the names of Japanese-self defense. Although the ST terms are maintained as its original form, the message is still conveyed to the target readers.

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

ST: Joey Adams laments: “When we went on vacation two years ago, burglars broke in and stole \$250.”

TT: Joey Adams mengeluh: “Ketika kami pergi berlibur dua tahun yang lalu, perampok mendobrak masuk rumah dan mencuri uang \$250. (datum no. 062)

In the sentence above, the translator keeps the form of the currency at its original writing. It might be based on the consideration that the target readers have been familiar with the currency. It is why the translator keeps the sign “\$” as its original form rather than converting it into “Rp”. Although in case of quantity, the two currencies are not equal, the target readers do not meet confusion to understand the content. The detail analysis to the data belonging to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the ST terms that have been widely known in Indonesia.

Based on the analysis, the five data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 027
- Datum no. 058
- Datum no. 062
- Datum no. 065
- Datum no. 083

1.1.4. 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).

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 trailed 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)

The above example shows that the translator adapts the source language word (*pound*), first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the target language (*pon*). As the target language, Indonesian language system also has word-for-word equivalent for the term. Even, the term "*pon*" is also derived from the foreign language that has been adapted to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of Indonesian language. In Indonesian language system, the English diphthong *-ou* must be changed into *-o*. The detail analysis to the data belonging to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the SL terms consisting the diphthong and there is word-for-word equivalent for it in the TL.

Based on the analysis, there is only one datum that belongs to this category namely:

- Datum no. 028

1.1.5. 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).

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

The above example shows that the term “PTA” has an equivalent term in the target text that is “POMG”. Here, the term “PTA” is an abbreviation of *Parent-Teacher Association*, while the term “POMG” is an abbreviation of *Persatuan Orangua Murid dan Guru*. This is done because the term “POMG” is familiar term in the target reader’s culture which refers to an organization which shares the same characteristics to the SL term “PTA”. The detail analysis to the datum belonging to this category suggests that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the SL term that has no clear word-for-word equivalent to TL.

Based on the analysis, one datum that belongs to this category namely:

- Datum no. 076

1.1.6. 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.

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)

It is started from word for word translation and then makes changes to the conformity of source language grammar with target language grammar. Here, the translator looks for the literal equivalent for every word in ST that is conveyed into TT. In addition, there is no any change in the word order from the ST into TT. This literal translation has resulted in an acceptable version of TT in term of grammatical pattern and cultural context, therefore another strategy is unnecessary to apply.

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

ST: “Mother never hesitated.”

TT: “Ibu tidak pernah ragu-ragu..” (datum no. 085)

It is started from word for word translation and then makes changes to the conformity of source language grammar with target language grammar. Here, the translator looks for the literal equivalent for every word in ST that is conveyed into TT. In addition, there is no any change in the word order from the ST into

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TT. This literal translation has resulted in an acceptable version of TT in term of grammatical pattern and cultural context, therefore another strategy is unnecessary to apply. The deeper analysis to the data that belong to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the simple sentences.

Based on the analysis, the nine data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 012
- Datum no. 026
- Datum no. 034
- Datum no. 042
- Datum no. 089
- Datum no. 051
- Datum no. 066
- Datum no. 078
- Datum no. 085

1.1.7. 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.

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)

The above example shows that the word “*yard*” is translated into “*meter*”. This is applied since the word “*meter*” is familiar and acceptable term for Indonesian people rather than the word “*yard*”. Although in the term of quantity,

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the length of the distance covered by “500 yard” does not match exactly with “500 meter”, it does not greatly distort the message from ST. By using this strategy, the translator can give the target reader the concept of the cultural item or expression of the ST.

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

ST: At 2 a.m. Mrs Culkin was convinced that she had heard a prowler in the living room.

TT: Pada pukul dua pagi Nyonya Culkin yakin bahwa dia mendengar seorang pencuri sedang berkeliaran di ruang duduk (datum no. 036)

The above example shows that the term “a.m.” in the source text (English) is translated into “*pagi*” in the target text (Indonesian). The term “a.m” (*ante meridiem*) itself in English refers to the time that cover the time considered as “*pagi*” in Indonesia. Besides, the target reader of the translation will be much familiar with “*pagi*” that is equivalent with the term “a.m.”. By using this strategy, the translator can give the target reader the concept of the cultural item or expression of the SL. The detail analysis to the data belonging to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the unfamiliar term that is uncommonly used in the target culture.

Based on the analysis, the two data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 017
- Datum no. 036

1.1.8. 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.

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.”

The above example shows that the term “*plain English*.” in the source text is translated into “*bahasa biasa*” in the target text. The translator chooses to use this strategy since translating the sentence by using the literal translation will create the improper and clumsy translation. If the underlined words above are translated literally, the result of the translation will be “*biasa bahasa Inggris*”. The translation will be clumsy and unacceptable if it is translated in that way since the target readers do not use English as their daily language. The detail analysis to the data that belong to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the term, clause or idioms that will result to the clumsy translation if it is translated literally without any change on its meaning, structure and situational (context).

Based on the analysis, the three data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 030
- Datum no. 031
- Datum no. 068

1.1.9. 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.

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

ST: “Your wife found a picture worth a half-million dollars.”

TT: “Istri anda menemukan sebuah foto bernilai setengah juta dolar.” (datum no. 058)

“your wife” → “istri anda”

M H H M

In English, the word “*your*” that functions as a modifier precedes the word “*wife*” that functions as a head in the noun phrase. On the other hand, in Indonesian language system, the head of the noun phrase “*istri*” must precede its modifier “*anda*” unless it will be clumsy and unacceptable.

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

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

In English, the word “*second*” that functions as a modifier precedes the word “*boy*” that functions as a head in the noun phrase. On the other hand, in Indonesian language system, the head of the noun phrase “*anak*” must precede its modifier “*kedua*” to avoid the clumsy and unacceptable noun phrase. The detail analysis to the data that belong to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the noun phrase only.

Based on the analysis, the 43 data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 001
- Datum no. 002
- Datum no. 005
- Datum no. 006
- Datum no. 007
- Datum no. 008
- Datum no. 013
- Datum no. 015
- Datum no. 016
- Datum no. 017
- Datum no. 019
- Datum no. 024
- Datum no. 029
- Datum no. 032
- Datum no. 035
- Datum no. 037
- Datum no. 040
- Datum no. 041
- Datum no. 045
- Datum no. 048
- Datum no. 049
- Datum no. 050
- Datum no. 052
- Datum no. 055
- Datum no. 056
- Datum no. 057
- Datum no. 058
- Datum no. 059
- Datum no. 060
- Datum no. 061
- Datum no. 063
- Datum no. 065
- Datum no. 068
- Datum no. 069
- Datum no. 073
- Datum no. 075
- Datum no. 077
- Datum no. 079
- Datum no. 082
- Datum no. 086
- Datum no. 087
- Datum no. 088
- Datum no. 090

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1.1.10. 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).

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

ST: A businessman 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 renekan permintaan uang kecil seperti biasa. (datum no. 020)

The above example shows that the phrase “*street person*” in the source language is translated into the word “*gelandangan*” in the target language. In Indonesian, the term “*gelandangan*” shares the same characteristics as meant by the phrase “*street person*”. Although the ST and its equivalent do not belong to the same unit, the message is still accurately conveyed to TT. This shift belongs to down-ward rank shift since the unit of language (linguistic unit) changes from higher level (phrase) into lower level (word).

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

ST: “Don’t turn on the lights. Sneak up on him before he knows what’s happening.”

TT: “Jangan menyalakan lampu. Sergap dia sebelum dia tahu apa yang terjadi.” (datum no. 038)

The above example shows that the phrase “*turn on*” and “*sneak up*” in the source language is translated into the word “*menyalakan*” and “*sergap*” in the target language. In Indonesian, the term “*menyalakan*” and “*sergap*” share the same characteristics as meant by the phrase “*turn on*” and “*sneak up*”. Although the source text and its equivalent do not belong to the same unit, the message is still accurately conveyed to TT. This shift belongs to down-ward rank shift since the unit of language (linguistic unit) changes from higher level (phrase) into lower level (word). The detail analysis to the data that belong to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the noun phrase and verb phrase only.

Based on the analysis, the 18 data that belong to this category namely:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| - Datum no. 010 | - Datum no. 035 | - Datum no. 053 |
| - Datum no. 018 | - Datum no. 038 | - Datum no. 054 |
| - Datum no. 019 | - Datum no. 039 | - Datum no. 064 |
| - Datum no. 020 | - Datum no. 046 | - Datum no. 067 |
| - Datum no. 028 | - Datum no. 048 | - Datum no. 070 |
| - Datum no. 033 | - Datum no. 049 | - Datum no. 071 |

1.1.11. 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).

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)

The above example shows that the word "arrow" in the source language is translated into "anak panah" that belongs to phrase in the target language. This shift belongs to up-ward rank shift since the unit of language (linguistic unit) changes from lower level (word) into higher level (phrase). Here, the change of unit is needed since in the Indonesian language system, the equivalent for the word 'arrow' is "anak panah".

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

ST: "Do you want the bad news first or the terrible news?" the lawyer said.

TT: "Anda ingin mendengar kabar buruk dulu atau kabar yang mengerikan?" si ahli hukum bertanya. (datum no. 056)

The above example shows that the word "lawyer" in the source language is translated into "ahli hukum" that belongs to phrase in the target language. This shift belongs to up-ward rank shift since the unit of language (linguistic unit) changes from lower level (word) into higher level (phrase). Here, the change of unit is needed since in the Indonesian language system, the equivalent for the word "lawyer" is "ahli hukum". The detail analysis to the data that belong to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the noun phrase and verb phrase only.

Based on the analysis, the 13 data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 014
- Datum no. 015
- Datum no. 024
- Datum no. 033
- Datum no. 037
- Datum no. 039
- Datum no. 040
- Datum no. 056
- Datum no. 072
- Datum no. 080
- Datum no. 083
- Datum no. 084
- Datum no. 087

1.1.12. 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).

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)

The above example shows that the clause "*that's right*" in the source language is translated into the word "*betul*" in the target language. This shift belongs to down-ward rank shift since the unit of language (linguistic unit) changes from higher level (clause) into lower level (word). Here, the change of unit is needed since the translation will be clumsy and ineffective if it is translated literally. Besides, the equivalent has conveyed the content from the source language without being distorted although there is a change of unit.

The other example that belongs to this category is as stated below:

ST: “I want you to be my wife,” he said.

TT: “Aku ingin kau menjadi istriku,” katanya. (datum no.050)

The above example shows that the clause “*he said*” in the source language is translated into the word “*katanya*” in the target language. This shift belongs to down-ward rank shift since the unit of language (linguistic unit) changes from higher level (clause) into lower level (word). Here, the change of unit is needed since the translation will be clumsy and ineffective if it is translated literally. Besides, the equivalent has conveyed the content from the source language without being distorted due to the change. The detail analysis to the data that belong to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the clause that has the word-for-word equivalent for SL’s term in the TL.

Based on the analysis, the five data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 017
- Datum no. 021
- Datum no. 049
- Datum no. 050
- Datum no. 086

1.1.13. 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.”

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

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ST: Annoyed, the woman chastised the young man.

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

The above example shows that the word “*annoyed*” that belongs to the class of verb in the source language is translated into the word “*kesal*” that belongs to the class of noun in the target language. In the English language system, it is acceptable that the verb phrase itself functions as the relative clause. On the other hand, in the Indonesian, it will result to the clumsy sentence. Therefore, there must be addition on it and the verb is changed into noun. The detail analysis to the data that belong to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the verb functions as the relative clause.

Based on the analysis, one datum that belongs to this category namely:

- Datum no. 070

1.1. 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.

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)

The above example shows that the word “*boys*” and “*fathers*” (plural) is translated into “*anak laki- laki*” and “*ayah*” (singular). Here, the translation

equivalent of the plural form in English is the singular form in Indonesian language. In the English language system, the noun phrase showing plural form must be added by the suffix *-s/-es* on it. On the other hand, in the Indonesian, the addition of the suffix is not needed since it has been implied from the noun itself. The detail analysis to the data that belong to this category reveals that the translator tends to use this strategy to translate the noun phrase only.

Based on the analysis, the 11 data that belong to this category namely:

- Datum no. 001
- Datum no. 006
- Datum no. 013
- Datum no. 014
- Datum no. 025
- Datum no. 047
- Datum no. 062
- Datum no. 064
- Datum no. 065
- Datum no. 083
- Datum no. 084

1.2. The Distribution of the Strategies in Each Text of the Joke

Table 1

The Distribution of Strategies in Each Joke

Joke Number	Datum Number	The Kind of Strategy
1	001	- Shift : Structure Shift - Shift : Unit / rank shift
	002	- Deletion - Shift : Structure Shift
	003	Shift : Structure Shift
	004	Literal translation
	005	Shift : Structure Shift

	006	- Shift : Structure Shift - Shift : Intra system shift
2	007	Shift : Structure Shift
	008	Shift : Structure Shift
3	009	Addition
	010	Shift: Unit/rank-shifts
	011	Literal translation
	012	Literal translation
	013	- Shift: Intra-system shifts - Shift : Structure shift
4	014	- Shift: Intra-system shifts - Shift : Unit/ rank shift
	015	- Shift : Structure shift - Shift: Unit/ rank-shifts
	016	Shift : Structure Shift
	017	- Shift : Structure shift - Translation by using cultural substitution - Shift : Unit/rank Shift
	018	Shift: Unit/ rank-shifts
	019	- Shift : Structure shift - Shift: Unit/ rank-shifts
5	020	Shift: Unit/ rank-shifts
	021	Shift: Unit/ rank-shifts
	022	Addition
	023	Deletion
6	024	- Shift : Structure shift - Shift : Unit/ rank-shifts
	025	Shift: Intra-system shifts
	026	Literal Translation

	027	Borrowing
	028	- Naturalization - Shift : Unit/ rank shift
7	029	Shift : Structure Unit
	030	Free Translation
	031	Free Translation
	032	Shift: Structure shift
8	033	Shift: Unit/ rank shift
	034	Literal translation
	035	- Shift: Unit/ rank- shift - Shift : Structure shift
9	036	- Addition - Translation by using cultural substitution
	037	- Shift: Unit/ rank – shift - Shift : Structure shift
	038	Shift: Unit/ rank - shift
	039	Shift: Unit/ rank – shift
	040	- Shift: Unit/ rank – shift - Shift : Structure shift
10	041	Shift: Structure shift
	042	Literal translation
	043	Shift: Unit/ rank shift
	044	Deletion
	045	Shift: Structure shift
	046	Shift: Unit/ rank shift
	047	- Addition - Shift : Unit/ rank shift
11	048	- Shift: Unit/ rank shift - Shift : Structure shift

	049	- Shift: Unit/ rank shift - Shift : Structure shift
	050	Shift: Structure shift
	051	Literal translation
	052	Shift: Structure shift
	053	Shift : Unit/ rank shift
	054	Shift : Unit/ rank shift
12	055	Shift : Structure shift
	056	- Shift : Structure shift - Shift : Unit/ rank shift
	057	Shift : Structure shift
	058	- Shift : Structure shift - Borrowing
	059	Shift : Structure shift
	060	Shift : Structure shift
	061	Shift : Structure shift
13	062	- Shift: Intra system shift - Borrowing
	063	Shift: Structure shift
	064	- Shift : Unit/ rank shift - Shift : Intra system shift
	065	- Shift: Intra system shift - Shift: Structure shift - Borrowing
14	066	Literal Translation
	067	- Addition - Shift : Unit/ rank shift
	068	- Shift: Structure shift - Free Translation
15	069	Shift: Structure shift

	070	Shift : Unit/ rank shift
	071	Shift : Unit/ rank shift
	072	Shift : Unit/ rank shift
16	073	Shift : Structure shift
	074	Addition
17	075	Shift : Structure shift
	076	Synonym
18	077	Shift : Structure shift
	078	Literal translation
	079	Shift : Structure shift
	080	Shift : Unit/ rank shift
	081	Deletion
19	082	- Shift : Structure shift - Deletion
	083	- Shift : Unit / rank shift - Shift : Intra system shift - Borrowing
	084	-Shift : Intra system shift -Shift : Unit/ rank shift
	085	Literal translation
	086	-Shift : Unit/ rank shift -Shift : Unit/ rank shift
20	087	-Shift : Unit/ rank shift -Shift : Structure shift
	088	Shift : Structure shift
	089	Literal translation
	090	Shift : Structure shift

As seen from the table above, 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. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 1, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 1 is structure shift.

In the text of the joke 2, the translator applies the strategy called structure shift in translating the text. Among total 2 data in this joke 2, both of the two data (100%) are translated by using the structure shift. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 2, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 2 is structure shift.

In the text of the joke 3, the translator applies five kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: literal translation, unit/ rank shift, intra system shift, structure shift, addition. Among 6 strategies found in the joke 2, 2 data (33.3%) are translated by using literal translation, 1 datum (16.6%) is translated by using unit/ rank shift, 1 datum (16.6%) is translated by using intra system shift, 1 datum (16.6%) is translated by using structure shift and 1 datum (16.6%) is translated by using addition. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 3, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 3 is literal translation.

In the text of the joke 4, the translator applies four kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, structure shift, intra-system shifts and cultural substitution. Among 11 strategies found in the joke 4, 5 data (45.4%) are translated by using unit/ rank shift, 4 data (36.3%) is translated by using structure shift, 1 datum (9.1%) is translated by using intra system shift and 1 datum (9.1%) is translated by using cultural substitution. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 4, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 4 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 5, the translator applies three kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, addition and deletion. Among 4 strategies found in the joke 5, 2 data (50%) are translated by using unit/ rank shift, 1 datum (25%) is translated by using addition and 1 datum (25%) is translated by using deletion. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 5, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 5 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 6, the translator applies six kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, structure shift, intra-system shifts, literal translation, borrowing and naturalization. Among total 7 strategies found in the joke 5, 2 data (28.6%) are translated by using unit/ rank shift, 1 datum (14.3%) is translated by using structure shift, 1 datum (14.3%) is translated by using intra-system shifts, 1 datum (14.3%) is translated by using literal translation, 1 datum (14.3%) is translated by using borrowing and 1 datum (14.3%) is translated by

using naturalization. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 6, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 6 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 7, the translator applies two kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: structure shift and free translation. Among total 4 strategies found in the joke 7, 2 data (50%) are translated by using structure shift and 2 data (50%) is translated by using free translation. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 7, there are 2 major strategies used in the text of joke 7 that are structure shift and free translation. .

In the text of the joke 8, the translator applies three kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, structure unit and literal translation. Among total 4 strategies found in the joke 8, 2 data (50%) are translated by using Unit/ rank shift, 1 data (25%) are translated by using Unit/ rank shift and 1 data (25%) is translated by using literal translation. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 8, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 8 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 9, the translator applies four kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, structure shift, addition and cultural substitution. Among total 8 strategies found in the joke 9, 4 data (50%) are translated by using unit/ rank shift, 2 data (25%) is translated by using structure shift, 1 datum (25%) is translated by using addition and 1 datum (25%) is translated by using cultural substitution. According to the distribution of strategies in the joke 9, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 9 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 10, the translator applies five kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, structure shift, addition, deletion and literal. Among total 8 strategies found in the joke 10, 3 data (37.5%) are translated by using unit/ rank shift, 2 data (25%) is translated by using structure shift, 1 datum (12.5%) is translated by using addition, 1 datum (12.5%) is translated by using deletion and 1 datum (12.5%) is translated by using literal translation. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 10, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 10 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 11, the translator applies three kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, structure shift and deletion. Among total nine strategies found in the joke 11, 4 data (44.4%) are translated by using unit/ rank shift, 4 data (44.4%) is translated by using structure shift and 1 datum (11.1%) is translated by using deletion. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 11, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 11 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 12, the translator applies three kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, structure shift and borrowing. Among total nine strategies found in the joke 12, 7 data (77.8%) are translated by using structure shift, 1 data (11.1%) is translated by using unit/ rank shift and 1 datum (11.1%) is translated by using deletion. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 12, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 12 is structure shift.

In the text of the joke 13, the translator applies four kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: intra system shift, structure shift, borrowing and unit/rank shift. Among total 8 strategies found in the joke 13, 3 data (37.5%) are translated by using intra system shift, 2 data (25%) is translated by using structure shift, 2 data (25%) is translated by using borrowing and 1 datum (12.5%) is translated by using unit/ rank shift. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 13, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 13 is intra system shift.

In the text of the joke 14, the translator applies five kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, structure shift, addition, free translation and literal translation. Among total 5 strategies found in the joke 15, 1 datum (20%) are translated by using unit/ rank shift, 1 datum (20%) is translated by using structure shift, 1 datum (20%) is translated by using addition, 1 datum (20%) is translated by using free translation and 1 datum (20%) is translated by using literal translation. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 14, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 14 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 15, the translator applies the unit/ rank shift and structure shift in translating the text. Among total 4 strategies found in the joke 15, 3 data (75%) are translated by using the unit/ rank shift and 1 datum (25%) is translated by using structure shift. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 15, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 15 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 16, the translator applies the structure shift and addition in translating the text. Among total 2 strategies found in the joke 16, 1 datum (50%) are translated by using the structure shift and 1 datum (50%) is translated by using addition. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 16, there are 2 major strategies used in the text of joke 16 that are structure shift and addition.

In the text of the joke 17, the translator applies the structure shift and synonym in translating the text. Among total 2 strategies found in the joke 17, 1 datum (50%) are translated by using the structure shift and 1 datum (50%) is translated by using synonym. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 17, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 17 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 18, the translator applies four kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: structure shift, unit/ rank shift, literal translation and deletion. Among total 5 strategies found in the joke 18, 2 data (40%) are translated by using structure shift, 1 datum (20%) is translated by using unit/ rank shift, 1 datum (20%) is translated by using literal translation and 1 datum (20%) is translated by using deletion. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 18, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 18 is structure shift.

In the text of the joke 19, the translator applies six kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: unit/ rank shift, intra-system shifts, structure shift, literal translation, borrowing and deletion. Among total 10 strategies found in the joke 19, 4 data (40%) are translated by using unit/ rank shift, 2 datum (20%) is

translated by using structure shift, 1 datum (10%) is translated by using intra-system shifts, 1 datum (10%) is translated by using literal translation, 1 datum (10%) is translated by using borrowing and 1 datum (10%) is translated by using deletion. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 19, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 19 is unit/ rank shift.

In the text of the joke 20, the translator applies three kinds of strategies in translating the text namely: structure shift, unit/ rank shift and literal translation. Among total five strategies found in the joke 20, 3 data (60%) are translated by using structure shift, 1 data (20%) is translated by using unit/ rank shift and 1 datum (20%) is translated by using literal translation. According to the distribution of strategies found in the joke 20, the majority of strategy used in the text of joke 20 is structure shift.

2. The Analysis of Accuracy of the 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 three raters give mark/ score to each datum based on the rating system below:

Table 2
The Accuracy Scale and Definition

Scale	Definition
4	The translation is considered accurate if the content/ message of the original source text is accurately conveyed to the target text.
3	The content of the source sentence is conveyed to the target sentence, even though not totally.
2	The content of the source sentence is not accurately conveyed to the target sentence.
1	The content of the original source text is not translated at all into the target sentence, i.e. it is omitted or deleted.

After having the score from the raters, the researcher makes a calculation and finds the mean of the score. Then, the researcher counts the mean of the accuracy score or the average score given by the three raters. This average point is used to classify the data into categories below.

- a. Category A: Accurate translation. It consist of the data of which the average point 4.0
- b. Category B: Less accurate translation. It consists of the data of which the average point ranges from 3.0 to 3.9
- c. Category C: Inaccurate translation. It consists of the data of which the average point ranges from 1.1 to 2.9

- d. Category D: Very inaccurate translation. It consists of the data of which the average point 1.0

2.1. 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. Some of them will be discussed further below:

Example 1:

ST: As he turned to confront the six-foot, two-hundred-pound boy who had bumped into him, he trailed 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)

The average score of the translation above is 4.0. All of the three raters give score 4 for this translation. It means that the message from the source text is accurately conveyed to the target text. Although one of the rater (R3) gives two suggestions to the translation, the message of the source language is not distorted. He considers that the message contained by the word "*he*" should be translated into "*anak itu*" rather than "*kalimatnya*". Besides, he also advises that the measurement (*pon*) should be converted into *kilogram (kg)* since it will give the clearer message for the target reader. The other raters do not give any suggestion for this translation.

Example 2:

ST: Joey Adams laments: “When we went on vacation two years ago, burglars broke in and stole \$250.

TT: Joey Adams mengeluh: “Ketika kami pergi berlibur dua tahun yang lalu, perampok mendobrak masuk rumah dan mencuri uang \$250. (datum no. 062)

The average score for the translation above is 4.0. All of the three raters give score 4 for this translation. It means that the message from the source text is accurately conveyed to the target text. Therefore it belongs to the accurate translation. Although the translator still keeps the currency in the dollar (\$) in its original form, it does not distort the message. The target reader has been familiar with the currency although it is not converted into rupiah (*Rp*).

2.2. 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. Some of them will be discussed further detail below:

Example 1:

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)

The average score of the translation above is 3.3. Therefore it belongs to the less accurate translation. It is only R3 who gives score 4 to this sentence, while R1 and R2 give the score 3 for this translation. To the sentence above, R1

advises that the part of the sentence (“...before it falls”) should be the alternative translation for it is “... sebelum rusa itu roboh”. R2 thinks that there is a subtraction toward the message of this sentence.

Example 2:

ST: At 2 a.m. Mrs Culkin was convinced that she had heard a prowler in the living room.

TT: Pada pukul dua pagi Nyonya Culkin yakin bahwa dia mendengar seorang pencuri sedang berkeliaran di ruang duduk (datum no. 036)

The average score of the translation above is 3.3. Therefore it belongs to the less accurate translation. The two raters (R1 and R3) give the score 3 for this translation, while one rater (R2) give the score 2. All of the three raters have the same suggestion toward this translation. They advise that the word “living room” should be translated into “ruang tamu” rather than “ruang duduk”.

2.3. 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. Some of them will be discussed further below:

Example 1:

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)

The average score of the translation above is 2.6. Therefore it belongs to the inaccurate translation. Two raters (R1 and R3) give the score 3, while one rater (R2) gives score 2 for this translation. R1 thinks that the improper diction used in the sentence makes the translation ambiguous. Being similar with R1, R2 and R3 assume that the translation may make confusion. Therefore, R2 adds that the reader needs to reread the text to understand the message.

Example 2:

ST: Dutifully, Mr. Culkin put on his robe.

TT: Dengan patuh Tuan Culkin memakai jas kamar. (datum no. 039)

The average score of the translation above is 2.6. Therefore it belongs to the inaccurate translation. Two raters (R2 and R3) give the score 3, while one rater (R1) gives score 2 for this translation. All of the three raters have the same suggestion toward the translation of this sentence. They think that the robe is better to be translated into "*piyama*" rather than "*jas kamar*".

Table 3
The Classification of Translation Accuracy

Categories	Data number	Total number	Percentage
Accurate	002 , 003 , 004 , 006 , 007 , 008 , 009 , 010 , 011 , 012 , 014, 015 , 016 , 018 , 019 , 020 , 023 , 024 , 025 , 026 , 027 , 028 , 029 , 031 , 032 , 034 , 035 , 037 , 038 , 040 , 041, 042 , 043 , 044 , 045 , 046 , 047, 049 , 050 , 051 , 052 , 054 , 055 , 056, 057 , 058 , 059 , 060 , 061 , 062 , 064 , 065 , 066 , 067 , 068 , 069 , 070 , 071 , 072 , 073 , 074 , 076 , 077 , 078 , 079 , 080 , 081 , 082 , 083 , 084 , 085 , 087 , 089.	73	81, 1 %
Less accurate	001 , 005 , 013 , 017, 021 , 022 , 030 , 036 , 048 , 053 , 063 , 075 , 086 , 088	14	15, 6 %
Inaccurate	033, 039, 090	3	3,3 %
Very Inaccurate	0	0	0 %
Total	90	90	100 %

2.2. The Distribution of Accuracy in Each Joke

Table 4
The Distribution of Accuracy in Each Joke

Joke	Data Number	Total	Mean	Category
1	001	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	002	12	4.0	Accurate
	003	12	4.0	Accurate
	004	12	4.0	Accurate
	005	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	006	12	4.0	Accurate
2	007	12	4.0	Accurate
	008	12	4.0	Accurate
3	009	12	4.0	Accurate
	010	12	4.0	Accurate
	011	12	4.0	Accurate
	012	12	4.0	Accurate
	013	10	3.3	Less Accurate
4	014	12	4.0	Accurate
	015	12	4.0	Accurate
	016	12	4.0	Accurate
	017	10	3.3	Less Accurate
	018	12	4.0	Accurate

	019	12	4.0	Accurate
5	020	12	4.0	Accurate
	021	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	022	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	023	12	4.0	Accurate
6	024	12	4.0	Accurate
	025	12	4.0	Accurate
	026	12	4.0	Accurate
	027	12	4.0	Accurate
	028	12	4.0	Accurate
7	029	12	4.0	Accurate
	030	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	031	12	4.0	Accurate
	032	12	4.0	Accurate
8	033	8	2.6	Inaccurate
	034	12	4.0	Accurate
	035	12	4.0	Accurate
9	036	10	3.3	Less Accurate
	037	12	4.0	Accurate
	038	12	4.0	Accurate
	039	8	2.6	Inaccurate
	040	12	4.0	Accurate
10	041	12	4.0	Accurate
	042	12	4.0	Accurate

	043	12	4.0	Accurate
	044	12	4.0	Accurate
	045	12	4.0	Accurate
	046	12	4.0	Accurate
	047	12	4.0	Accurate
11	048	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	049	12	4.0	Accurate
	050	12	4.0	Accurate
	051	12	4.0	Accurate
	052	12	4.0	Accurate
	053	10	3.3	Less Accurate
	054	12	4.0	Accurate
12	055	12	4.0	Accurate
	056	12	4.0	Accurate
	057	12	4.0	Accurate
	058	12	4.0	Accurate
	059	12	4.0	Accurate
	060	12	4.0	Accurate
	061	12	4.0	Accurate
13	062	12	4.0	Accurate
	063	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	064	12	4.0	Accurate
	065	12	4.0	Accurate
14	066	12	4.0	Accurate

	067	12	4.0	Accurate
	068	12	4.0	Accurate
15	069	12	4.0	Accurate
	070	12	4.0	Accurate
	071	12	4.0	Accurate
	072	12	4.0	Accurate
16	073	12	4.0	Accurate
	074	12	4.0	Accurate
17	075	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	076	12	4.0	Accurate
18	077	12	4.0	Accurate
	078	12	4.0	Accurate
	079	12	4.0	Accurate
	080	12	4.0	Accurate
	081	12	4.0	Accurate
19	082	12	4.0	Accurate
	083	12	4.0	Accurate
	084	12	4.0	Accurate
	085	12	4.0	Accurate
	086	10	3.3	Less Accurate
20	087	12	4.0	Accurate
	088	11	3.6	Less Accurate
	089	12	4.0	Accurate
	090	8	2.6	Inaccurate

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According to the table above, it is clearly shown the distribution of the accuracy for each text of the joke. In the joke 1, among 6 data comprised in this joke, 4 data (66.7%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 2 data (33.3%) belong to the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 1, the majority of data in the joke 1 is accurately translated to the target language.

In the joke 2, both of the 2 data (100%) comprised in this joke are translated accurately to the target language. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 2, the majority of data in the joke 2 is accurately translated to the target language.

In the joke 3, among 5 data comprised in this text, 4 data (80%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 1 datum (20%) belongs to the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 3, the majority of data in the joke 3 is accurately translated to the target language.

In the joke 4, among 6 data comprised in this text, 4 data (66.7%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 2 data (33.3%) belong to the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 4, the majority of data in the joke 4 is accurately translated to the TL.

In the joke 5, among 4 data comprised in this text, 2 data (50%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 2 data (50%) belong to the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 5, the majority of data in the joke 5 is accurately translated to the target language.

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In the joke 6, all of 5 data (100%) comprised in this joke are translated accurately to the target language. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 6, the majority of data in the joke 6 is accurately translated to the TL.

In the joke 7, among 4 data comprised in this text, 3 data (75%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 1 datum (25%) belongs to the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 7, the majority of data in the joke 7 is accurately translated to the target language.

In the joke 8, among 3 data comprised in this text, 2 data (66.7%) translated accurately to the TL while the rest 1 datum (33.3%) belongs to the inaccurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 8, the majority of data in the joke 8 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 9, among 5 data comprised in this text, 3 data (60%) translated accurately to the target language, 1 datum (20%) belongs to the less accurate translation while the rest 1 datum (20%) belong to the inaccurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 9, the majority of data in the joke 9 is accurately translated to the target language.

In the joke 10, all of 7 data (100%) comprised in this joke are translated accurately to the target language. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 10, the majority of data in the joke 10 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 11, among 7 data comprised in this text, 5 data (71.4%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 2 data (28.6%) belong to

the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 11, the majority of data in the joke 11 is accurately translated to the TL.

In the joke 12, all of 7 data (100%) comprised in this joke are translated accurately to the target language. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 12, the majority of data in the joke 12 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 13, among 4 data comprised in this text, 3 data (75%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 1 datum (25%) belongs to the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 13, the majority of data in the joke 13 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 14, all of 3 data (100%) comprised in this joke are translated accurately to the target language. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 14, the majority of data in the joke 14 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 15, all of 4 data (100%) comprised in this joke are translated accurately to the target language. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 15, the majority of data in the joke 15 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 16, both of 2 data (100%) comprised in this joke are translated accurately to the target language. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 16, the majority of data in the joke 16 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 17, among 2 data comprised in this text, 1 datum (50%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 1 datum (50%) belongs

to the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 17, the majority of data in the joke 17 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 18, both of 5 data (100%) comprised in this joke are translated accurately to the target language. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 18, the majority of data in the joke 18 is accurately translated to TL.

In the joke 19, among 5 data comprised in this text, 4 data (80%) translated accurately to the target language while the rest 1 datum (20%) belongs to the less accurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 19, the majority of data in the joke 19 is accurately translated to the TL.

In the joke 20, among 4 data comprised in this text, 2 data (50%) translated accurately to the target language, 1 datum (25%) belongs to the less accurate translation while the rest 1 datum (25%) belongs to the inaccurate translation. According to the distribution of accuracy found in the joke 20, the majority of data in the joke 20 is accurately translated to the target language.

3. The Analysis of Acceptability of the Translation

The acceptability of the translation is analyzed based on the answers given by the three raters. The three raters give mark/ score to each datum based on the rating system below:

Table 5
The Acceptability Scale and Definition

Point	Definition	Definition
3	Acceptable	The translation has natural form of target text. The translation sounds natural and almost does not feel like a translation.
2	Less acceptable	The translation is closely natural but there are still some of the uncommon sentence pattern
1	Unacceptable	The translation is literally translated from the source language (unnatural); the use of unfamiliar terms and sentence pattern

The level of acceptability is analyzed based on the score given by the three raters. After having the score from the raters, the researcher makes a calculation and finds the mean of the score. Then, the researcher counts the mean of the acceptability score or the average score given by the three raters. This average point is used to classify the data into categories below.

- a. Category A: Acceptable translation. It consist of the data of which the average point ranges from 2.4 to 3.0
- b. Category B: Less acceptable translation. It consists of the data of which the average point ranges from 1.7 to 2.3
- c. Category C: Unacceptable translation. It consists of the data of which the average point ranges from 1.0 to 1.6

3.1. 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.

Some of them will be discussed further below:

Example 1:

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)

The average score of the translation above is 3.0. Therefore it belongs to the acceptable translation. To the sentence above, all of three raters give score 3 for the translation. The translation sounds natural and fulfills the criteria in the TL's sentence pattern; therefore it is acceptable in the target text.

Example 2:

ST: "Our marriage has been on the rock for quite a while," the woman explained, "but we decided to wait until the children died."

TT: "Perkawinan kami menghadapi kesulitan sudah cukup lama," wanita itu menjelaskan, "tapi kami memutuskan untuk menunggu sampai anak-anak meninggal." (datum no. 068)

The average score of the translation above is 3.0. Therefore it belongs to the acceptable translation. To the sentence above, all of three raters give score 3 for the translation. The translation sounds natural and fulfills the criteria in the TL's sentence pattern; therefore it is acceptable in the target text.

3.2. 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. Some of them will be discussed further below:

Example 1:

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).

The average score for the translation above is 2.0. Therefore it belongs to the less acceptable translation. To the sentence above, it is only R1 who give the score 3 for this translation. Although the translation is rather clumsy, he thinks that it still acceptable in the target language. The rest two raters only give score 2 and 1 for this sentence. R2 suggests that the translation should be "*Kau akan mengajaknya berkelahi*", while R3 advises the translation into "*Kau pasti akan berkelahi*".

Example 2:

ST: "It sure has been a long time," the first one said.

TT: "Ini sudah lama sekali," kata laki- laki yang pertama. (datum no. 088)

The average score for the translation above is 2.3. Therefore it belongs to the less acceptable translation. To the translation above, R1 gives score 3 while R2 and R3 gives score 2. R2 and R3 think that the translation is not natural. The translation is still greatly affected with the source text structure. All of the three raters do not give any suggestion for the translation.

3.3. 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. Some of them will be discussed further below:

Example 1:

ST: Feeling sheepish, the bussinessman offered congratulations.

TT: Merasa kemalu-maluan, si usahawan memberikan ucapan selamat. (datum no. 022)

The average score for the translation above is 1.3. Therefore it belongs to the unacceptable translation. To the sentence above R1 gives score 2 since he thinks that the word “*merasa*” and “*kemalu- maluan*” are not suitable collocation. The word “*merasa*” should collocate with adjective phrase; therefore he suggests that the translation should be “*merasa malu*”. Both of R2 and R3 give point 1 to this sentence. R2 considers that the translation sounds clumsy to the target text. R2 suggests that the translation should be “*merasa sedikit malu*”, while R3 suggests “*agak malu*” for the translation.

Example 2:

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)

The average score for the translation above is 1.6. Therefore it belongs to the unacceptable translation. To the sentence above, three raters generally have

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the same opinion. R1 and R2 gives score 2, while R3 gives score 1 for the translation. R2 thinks that the word “*sementara*” makes the translation unnatural. Based on the three raters, the use of the word “*menggosok- gosokkan*” and “*berulang- ulang*” embedded in the sentence is ineffective. R1 advises that the translation should just use the word “*menggosokkan*” and omit the word “*berulang- ulang*”.

Table 6
The Classification of Translation Acceptability

Categories	Data number	Total number	Percentage
Acceptable	002, 003, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 018, 019, 020, 021, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 029, 032, 034, 035, 038, 040, 041, 042, 043, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 054, 055, 057, 059, 060, 061, 064, 066, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 089, 090	66	73, 33 %
Less acceptable	004, 017, 028, 031, 037, 044, 053, 056, 058, 062, 065, 073, 080, 087, 088	15	16, 67 %
Unacceptable	001, 005, 022, 030, 033, 036, 039, 063, 067	9	10 %
Total	90	90	100 %

3.2. The Distribution of Acceptability in Each Joke

Table 7

The Distribution of Acceptability in Each Joke

Joke	Data Number	Total	Mean	Category
1	001	5	1.6	Unacceptable
	002	9	3.0	Acceptable
	003	9	3.0	Acceptable
	004	7	2.3	Less Acceptable
	005	5	1.6	Unacceptable
	006	9	3.0	Acceptable
2	007	8	2.6	Acceptable
	008	9	3.0	Acceptable
3	009	8	2.6	Acceptable
	010	8	2.6	Acceptable
	011	9	3.0	Acceptable
	012	8	2.6	Acceptable
	013	9	3.0	Acceptable
4	014	8	2.6	Acceptable
	015	8	2.6	Acceptable
	016	9	3.0	Acceptable
	017	6	2.0	Less Acceptable
	018	8	2.6	Acceptable
	019	9	3.0	Acceptable

5	020	8	2.6	Acceptable
	021	8	2.6	Acceptable
	022	4	1.3	Unacceptable
	023	9	3.0	Acceptable
6	024	9	3.0	Acceptable
	025	9	3.0	Acceptable
	026	9	3.0	Acceptable
	027	9	3.0	Acceptable
	028	7	2.3	Less Acceptable
7	029	8	2.6	Acceptable
	030	5	1.6	Unacceptable
	031	6	2.0	Less Acceptable
	032	8	2.6	Acceptable
8	033	5	1.6	Unacceptable
	034	9	3.0	Acceptable
	035	9	3.0	Acceptable
9	036	5	1.6	Unacceptable
	037	6	2.0	Less Acceptable
	038	9	3.0	Acceptable
	039	5	1.6	Unacceptable
	040	8	2.6	Acceptable
10	041	9	3.0	Acceptable
	042	9	30	Acceptable
	043	9	3.0	Acceptable

	044	6	2.0	Less Acceptable
	045	9	3.0	Acceptable
	046	8	2.6	Acceptable
	047	8	2.6	Acceptable
11	048	8	2.6	Acceptable
	049	8	2.6	Acceptable
	050	9	3.0	Acceptable
	051	9	3.0	Acceptable
	052	9	3.0	Acceptable
	053	6	2.0	Less Acceptable
	054	9	3.0	Acceptable
12	055	9	3.0	Acceptable
	056	6	2.0	Less Acceptable
	057	9	3.0	Acceptable
	058	7	2.3	Less Acceptable
	059	9	3.0	Acceptable
	060	9	3.0	Acceptable
	061	8	2.6	Acceptable
13	062	7	2.3	Less Acceptable
	063	4	1.3	Unacceptable
	064	9	3.0	Acceptable
	065	7	2.3	Less Acceptable
14	066	8	2.6	Acceptable
	067	5	1.6	Unacceptable

	068	9	3.0	Acceptable
15	069	9	3.0	Acceptable
	070	9	3.0	Acceptable
	071	8	2.6	Acceptable
	072	9	3.0	Acceptable
16	073	7	2.3	Less Acceptable
	074	9	3.0	Acceptable
17	075	9	3.0	Acceptable
	076	9	3.0	Acceptable
18	077	9	3.0	Acceptable
	078	9	3.0	Acceptable
	079	9	3.0	Acceptable
	080	7	2.3	Less Acceptable
	081	9	3.0	Acceptable
19	082	8	2.6	Acceptable
	083	9	3.0	Acceptable
	084	9	3.0	Acceptable
	085	8	2.6	Acceptable
	086	8	2.6	Acceptable
20	087	6	2.0	Less Acceptable
	088	7	2.3	Less Acceptable
	089	9	3.0	Acceptable
	090	8	2.6	Acceptable

According to the table above, it is clearly shown the distribution of the acceptability for each text of the joke. In the joke 1, among 6 data comprised in this joke, 3 data (50%) belong to acceptable translation, 2 data (33.3%) belong to unacceptable translation, while the rest 1 datum (16.7%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 1, the majority of data in the joke 1 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 2, both of the 2 data (100%) comprised in this joke belong to acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 2, the majority of data in the joke 2 is naturally translated to the target language. In the joke 3, all of 5 data (100%) comprised in this joke belong to acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 3, the majority of data in the joke 3 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 4, among 6 data comprised in this text, 5 data (%) belong to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 4, the majority of data in the joke 4 is naturally translated to the target language.

In the joke 5, among 4 data comprised in this text, 3 data (%) belong to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (%) belongs to the unacceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 5, the majority of data in the joke 5 is naturally translated to the target language.

In the joke 6, all of 5 data (100%) comprised in this joke, 4 data (80%) belong to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (20%) belongs to the

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less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 6, the majority of data in the joke 6 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 7, among 4 data comprised in this text, 2 data (50%) belong to the acceptable translation, 1 datum (25%) belongs to the less acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (25%) belongs to the unacceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 7, the majority of data in the joke 7 is naturally translated to the target language.

In the joke 8, among 3 data comprised in this text, 2 data (66.7%) belong to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (33.3%) belongs to the unacceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 8, the majority of data in the joke 8 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 9, among 5 data comprised in this text, 2 data (66.7%) belong to the acceptable translation, 2 data (66.7%) belong to the unacceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (33.3%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 9, the majority of data in the joke 9 is naturally translated to the target language.

In the joke 10, among 7 data comprised in this text, 6 data (66.7%) belong to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (33.3%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 10, the majority of data in the joke 10 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 11, among 7 data comprised in this text, 6 data (66.7%) belong to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (33.3%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 11, the majority of data in the joke 11 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 12, among 7 data comprised in this text, 6 data (66.7%) belong to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (33.3%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 12, the majority of data in the joke 12 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 13, among 4 data comprised in this text, 2 data (50%) belong to the acceptable translation, 1 data (25%) belong to the less acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (25%) belongs to the unacceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 13, the majority of data in the joke 13 is naturally translated to the target language.

In the joke 14, among 3 data comprised in this text, 2 data (66.7%) belong to the acceptable translation while the rest 2 datum (33.3%) belongs to the unacceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 14, the majority of data in the joke 14 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 15, all of 4 data (100%) comprised in this joke belong to the acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 15, the majority of data in the joke 15 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 16, among 2 data comprised in this text, 1 datum (50%) belongs to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (50%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 16, the majority of data in the joke 16 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 17, all of 4 data (100%) comprised in this joke belong to the acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 17, the majority of data in the joke 17 is naturally translated to the TL..

In the joke 18, among 5 data (100%) comprised in this text, 4 datum (80%) belongs to the acceptable translation while the rest 1 datum (20%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 18, the majority of data in the joke 18 is naturally translated to the TL.

In the joke 19, all of 5 data comprised in this text belong to the acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 19, the majority of data in the joke 19 is naturally translated to the target language.

In the joke 20, among 4 data comprised in this text, 2 data (50%) belongs to the acceptable translation while the rest 2 data (50%) belongs to the less acceptable translation. According to the distribution of acceptability found in the joke 20, the majority of data in the joke 20 is naturally translated to the TL.

3.3. The Analysis of Humorous Aspect of the Jokes

This analysis is aimed to identify the humorous part of the jokes. Totally, there are 20 respondents that are involved in this analysis. Here, the respondents are assigned to underline which part of the joke which they think as the humorous part of the joke. The humorous part here is defined as the part of the joke that may raise a smile/ laugh from the reader. In addition, it can also be defined as the vital part of the jokes that makes it funny.

Text 1

During my first day managing the kitchen of an old plantation restaurant, I noticed that one of the waiters was always smiling. After several days passed he still wore a cheerful grin, so I decided to ask what his secret was.

“You must be a very happy man,” I said.

“How do you always keep smiling?”

He relaxed his smile and held his finger to his forehead.

“Actually,” he replied, “it’s the only way to hold up my glasses while I work.”

Dalam hari pertama saya mengurus dapur sebuah rumah makan perkebunan tua, saya memperhatikan bahwa salah seorang pelayan selalu tersenyum. Setelah beberapa hari berlalu dia masih menyunggingkan senyum ceria, maka saya memutuskan untuk menanyakan apa rahasianya.

“Kau pasti orang yang sangat bahagia,” saya berkata.

“Bagaimana kau selalu tetap tersenyum?”

Dia melepaskan senyumannya dan menempelkan jari ke dahinya. “Sebenarnya,” dia menjawab, “hanya ini satu-satunya cara untuk menahan kacamata saya supaya tidak jatuh sementara saya bekerja.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.8 page 7)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 1 is funny. In addition, they can also catch the joke’s humorous point. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is on the last answer uttered by the waiter.

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The man in this joke initially thought that the waiter was a kind person who always smiles to others. In fact, the waiter did it merely in order to hold up his glasses while he worked, so that the glasses didn't fall down. This discrepancy and bisociation between the young man's assumption and the truth within this joke is considered by the respondents as the humorous point of the joke.

Text 2

A colleague told me about the day he went to his high-school reunion: My wife and I walked in the door, and a man I didn't recognize started hugging me, saying how happy he was to see me. When I confessed that I didn't know him, he said,

"I don't know you either, but until you came I was the baldest man here!"

Seorang rekan menceritakan kepada saya tentang hari ketika dia pergi ke reuni sekolah menengahnya: Aku dan istriku berjalan ke pintu, dan seorang laki-laki yang tidak kukenali mulai memelukku, mengatakan betapa bahagia dia melihatku. Setelah aku mengakui bahwa aku tidak mengenalnya, dia berkata,

"Aku juga tidak mengenalmu, tapi sebelum kau datang aku laki-laki yang paling botak di sini!" (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.25 page 21)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 2 is funny. Besides, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is on the last answer uttered by the bald man. The man thought that he did not know who the bald man was, but the bald man acted as if he known him well. The man assumed that the bald man might be his close friend who for a long time he did not encounter with. In fact, it is not the same as he had ever thought. In fact, the bald man was so happy to meet him since he was not the only man who is bald in that reunion party after his coming. Being similar with the previous joke, the discrepancy occurred within this joke is considered by the respondents as the humorous point of the joke.

Text 3

I was out training for a marathon one evening when some youngsters asked if they could run with me. For more than a mile they kept up, but they were beginning to puff and i was grateful for the excuse to rest. "Do you run every day?" i asked.

"Oh, yes," one of them said, " every day."

Then one of his companions added,

" But this is the first day."

Saya sedang keluar berlatih lari marathon pada suatu sore ketika beberapa orang pemuda bertanya apakah mereka boleh lari bersama saya. Selama lebih dari satu mil mereka bisa mengikuti, tetapi mereka mulai terengah-engah dan saya merasa bersyukur karena ada dalih untuk beristirahat. "Kalian lari setiap hari?" saya bertanya.

"Oh ya," salah seorang dari mereka menjawab. "setiap hari."

Kemudian salah seorang temannya menambahkan,

"Tapi ini hari pertama." (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.26, pg 22)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 3 is funny. Besides, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is on the last remark uttered by one of the youngsters. When the man was approached by a group of youngsters to run together, he assumed that they must have a routine schedule of run everyday. In fact, his assumption is broken after one of the companions said that it was the first time for them to have a marathon. Being similar with the previous joke, the discrepancy occurred within this joke is considered by the respondents as the humorous point of the joke.

Text 4

Three boys were bragging about their fathers. One said, " My dad's so fast he can shoot an arrow and get to the target before the arrow does".

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“That’s nothing,” the second boy replied. “My dad’s so fast he can shoot a deer at 500 yards and get the deer before it falls.”

“Big deal!” the third said. “My dad works for the government and gets off work at 4.30, but he’s so fast he gets home by 3.45.”

Tiga orang anak laki-laki sedang membual tentang ayah masing-masing. Seorang berkata, “Ayahku begitu cepat sehingga dia bisa menembakkan anak panah dan sampai ke sasaran sebelum anak panah sampai ke sana.”

“Itu belum apa-apa,” jawab anak yang kedua. “Ayahku begitu cepat sehingga dia bisa menembak seekor rusa pada jarak 500 meter dan sampai ke rusa itu sebelum roboh.”

“Hebat!” kata yang ketiga. “Ayahku bekerja pada pemerintah dan keluar kerja pukul 4.30, tapi dia begitu cepat sehingga dia sampai ke rumah pukul 3.45.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.12, page 10)

From the 20 respondents, there are 16 respondents who state that the text is funny, while the rest 4 respondents said that it is less funny. Some respondents state that they need to read the text more than once to catch the humorous point of the joke. This joke tells about the three boys who boasted their own fathers. The respondents comment that the reason uttered by the first two boys is actually funny. But, actually what makes it funnier is the reason uttered by the third boy. The third’s boy remark about his father is what the respondents said as the humorous point of this joke.

Text 5

A bussinessman who was approached by an elderly street person braced himself for the usual pitch for a spare change. Instead, the fellow said, “I just inherited two million dollars. That’s right, two million!”

Feeling sheepish, the bussinessman offered congratulations. Then the oldster said, “Gimme a dime, will ya, so i can call the bank and see if the sheck cleared.”

Seorang usahawan yang dihampiri oleh seorang gelandangan lanjut usia bersiap-siap untuk menghadapi renekan permintaan uang kecil seperti biasa. Tetapi sebaliknya orang itu berkata, “Saya baru saja mewarisi uang dua juta dolar. Betul, dua juta!” Merasa kemalu-maluan, si usahawan memberikan ucapan

selamat. Kemudian si tua berkata, “Tolong beri saya sepuluh sen, supaya saya bisa menelepon bank untuk mengetahui apakah ceknya sudah dikliring.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.44, page 36)

From the 20 respondents, there are only four respondents who state that they meet a difficulty to understand the joke. Therefore, they consider that the text is less funny, while the rest said that it is funny. They comment that they do not know what the word “kliring” means. This joke shows the ironic situation occurred between the man and the beggar. The beggar claimed himself as the rich person. Ironically, he still begged some coin to call the bank and to check up his money. The ironic situation in this joke is considered by the respondents as the humorous part of the joke.

Text 6

As the high school students entered the classroom, one accidentally tripped and pushed another. The student who was pushed was of medium build and wore glasses. He didn’t look a bit aggressive. So I was surprised to hear him say,

“Watch it buddy. You may not believe it, but I know jujitsu, karate. . . .”

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

Ketika para siswa sekolah menengah memasuki ruang kelas, salah seorang secara tidak sengaja menyangung dan mendorong lainnya. Siswa yang terdorong berukuran tubuh sedang dan memakai kacamata. Dia sama sekali tidak kelihatan agresif. Maka saya heran mendengarnya berkata,

“Awas,kawan. Mungkin kau tidak percaya, tapi aku tahu jujitsu, karate. . . .”

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.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.46, page 37)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 6 is funny. Besides, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the *commit to user*

questionnaire, the funny side is caused from the last remark uttered by boy. When the boy realized that the person who had bumped him was a strong boy, he tried to calm him down by changing the topic. He also added that he only know the names of the Japanese self-defense instead of mastering it. The respondents get a tense when the thin boy seems trying to confront the person bumping him. But, the reader's assumption is broken after the boy merely mentions the name of Japanese self- defense. Here, the tension of the reader is relieved after reading the whole text. It is the part considered by the respondents as the humorous part of this joke.

Text 7

The man told his doctor that he wasn't able to do all the things around the house that he used to do. When the examination was complete, he said, "Now, Doc, I can take it. Tell me in plain English what is wrong with me."

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

"Okay," said the man. "Now give me the medical term so I can tell my wife."

Seorang laki - laki mengatakan kepada dokternya bahwa dia tidak bisa melakukan lagi melakukan segala hal di rumah seperti biasanya. Setelah pemeriksaan lengkap, dia berkata, "Nah, Dok, saya siap menerimanya. Katakan kepada saya dengan bahasa biasa apa yang tidak beres dengan diri saya."

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

"Baiklah," kata laki - laki itu. "Sekarang beri saya istilah medisnya supaya saya bisa mengatakan kepada istri saya." (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no. 27, page 22)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 7 is funny. In addition, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is caused by the man's request to the doctor. The man pretends being sick to avoid his daily household works. Although the doctor had convinced him that he was just lazy instead of being sick, the man still insisted the doctor to give him the medical term. Based on the questionnaire, the

strange request from the patient to hide his fake illness is considered the vital part of the text that raises the smile/ laughter from the respondents.

Text 8

On the last day of camp, a counselor watched in astonishment as a youngster rubbed a new bar of soap back and forth on a cinderblock wall. Finally he asked the boy what he was doing.

“If i don’t rub the writing off of the soap,” the camper explained,

” my mother will know that i didn’t take a bath this week.”

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. Akhirnya sia bertanya kepada anak itu apa yang dilakukannya.

“ Kalau saya tidak menghapuskan tulisan yang ada pada sabun,” si peserta perkemahan menjelaskan,

“ibu saya akan tahu saya tidak mandi minggu ini.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.52, page 43)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 8 is funny. In addition, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is the reason uttered by the little boy related with his odd behavior. Initially, the respondents are interested to know what the reason why the boy rubbed his new bar of soap back and forth on a cinderblock wall. After reading the whole text, it is found that the boy do it in order to deceive his mother that he actually did not take a bath for a week. Here, the reader curiosity changes into the smile/ laughter after realizing what a tricky boy this child was. It is the part that is considered by the respondents as the humorous point of this joke.

Text 9

At 2 a.m. Mrs Culkin was convinced that she had heard a prowler in the living room. "Tiptoe downstairs," she told her husband. "Don't turn on the lights. Sneak up on him before he knows what's happening."

Dutifully, Mr. Culkin put on his robe. Just as he reached the bedroom door, his wife added, "And when you come back, bring me a glass of milk."

Pada pukul dua pagi Nyonya Culkin yakin bahwa dia mendengar seorang pencuri sedang berkeliaran di ruang duduk. "Berjalanlah berjingkat-jingkat turun," dia mengatakan kepada suaminya. "Jangan menyalakan lampu. Sergap dia sebelum dia tahu apa yang terjadi."

Dengan patuh Tuan Culkin memakai jas kamar. Tepat ketika dia sampai ke pintu kamar tidur, istrinya menambahkan, "Dan setelah kau kembali, bawakan aku segelas susu." (Lef's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.67, page 55)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 9 is funny. In addition, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is caused from the unexpected request from the woman. In the beginning, the respondents assume that the woman is such a good wife. Therefore, her husband followed what she had instructed without considering that he was actually tricked. After reading the whole text, it is found that the wife take benefit from her husband though in the dire situation. Here, the reader's tension is relieved after reading the woman's request to her husband. Undoubtedly, this bursts the respondents feeling into laughter. It is the part that is considered by the respondents as the humorous point.

Text 10

Pete was telling a friend that he had just lost his job. "Why did the foremen fire you?" the friend asked in surprise.

"Oh," Pete said, "you know how foremen are. They stand around with their hand in their pockets watching everybody else work."

"We all know that," replied his friend. "But why did he let you go?"

"Jealousy," answered Pete.

"All the others workers thought I was the foreman."

Pete mengatakan kepada seorang teman bahwa dia baru saja kehilangan pekerjaannya. "Mengapa mandor memecatmu ?" temannya bertanya keheranan.

"Oh," kata Pete, "kau tahu bagaimana kebiasaan mandor. Mereka hanya berdiri saja dengan tangan di dalam saku melihat setiap orang lainnya bekerja."

"Kita semua tahu itu," kata temannya. "Tapi mengapa dia mengeluarkanmu?"

"Karena cemburu," jawab Pete.

"Semua pekerja lainnya mengira aku yang menjadi mandor." (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.86, page 72)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 10 is funny. In addition, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is caused from the plain utterance said by Pete. In the beginning, the respondents assume that Pete is such a good-mannered worker who got unfair treatment by his foreman. But, the respondent's sympathy changes into relieved feeling after knowing what kind of worker Pete was. Here, the reader's tension is relieved after reading the Pete's unadorned statement. This bursts the respondents feeling into laughter. It is the part that is considered by the respondents as the humorous point.

Text 11

A man who had been going out with a young man came to call on her one night carrying a little box in his pocket. At what he judged to be the right time, he pulled out the box, opened it and showed his beloved an engagement ring with her name engraved inside. "I want you to be my wife," he said.

"I don't know how to tell you this," she replied, "but I love another."

“Tell me his name!” her suitor demanded.

“No, no” cried the woman. “You’re looking for a fight!”

“I am not,” shot back the man. “I just want to sell him the ring.”

Seorang pria yang sering pergi dengan seorang wanita datang menemui si wanita pada suatu malam membawa sebuah kotak kecil dalam sakunya. Pada waktu yang dinilainya tepat, dia mengeluarkan kotak, membukanya dan menunjukkan kepada wanita yang dicintainya sebetuk cincin pertunangan dengan nama si gadis terukir di dalamnya.

“Aku ingin kau menjadi istriku,” katanya.

“Aku tidak tahu bagaimana harus mengatakan ini kepadamu,” jawab si wanita, “tapi aku mencintai orang lain.”

“Katakan kepadaku siapa namanya!” pelamarnya mendesak.

“Tidak, tidak,” tangis si wanita. “Kau mencari-cari perkelahian!”

“Tidak,” si pria menjawab. “Aku hanya ingin menjual cincin ini kepadanya.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.89, page 74)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 11 is funny. In addition, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is resulted from the last answer uttered by the waiter. In this joke, the man intended to meet the man who became his lover’s fiancé not to have a fight with him. That man just wanted to sell the ring that he had ordered. The respondent’s assumption is broken after knowing the real reason uttered by the man. The relieved feeling felt by the reader after knowing the man’s reason in this joke is considered by the respondents as the humorous point of the joke.

Text 12

Malborn sat in his attorney’s office. “Do you want the bad news first or the terrible news?” the lawyer said.

“Give me the bad news first.”

“Your wife found a picture worth a half-million dollars.”

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“That’s the bad news?” asked Malborn.

“I can’t wait to hear the terrible news.”

“The terrible news is that it’s of you and your secretary.”

Malborn duduk di kantor pengacaranya. “Anda ingin mendengar kabar buruk dulu atau kabar yang mengerikan?” si ahli hukum bertanya.

“Baeri saya kabar buruknya lebih dulu.”

“Istri anda menemukan sebuah foto bernilai setengah juta dolar.”

“Itu kabar buruk?” tanya Malborn. “Saya tidak sabar menunggu untuk mendengar kabar yang mengerikan.”

“Kabar yang mengerikan adalah bahwa itu foto Anda dan sekretaris anda.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.102, page 86)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 12 is funny. Besides, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is located on the last statement uttered by the lawyer. Malborn thought that he was such a lucky person. The lawyer informed him that his wife found a priceless picture. Malborn was so shocked after knowing that the picture shown that he had an affair with his secretary. The frustration of expectation occurred within this joke that is considered by the respondents as the humorous point of the joke.

Text 13

Joey Adams laments: “When we went on vacation two years ago, burglars broke in and stole \$250. So, last years I got smart. I left all the lights on and turned on all the radios and TVs. The burglars were afraid to show up and didn’t get a cent - - but the electric company got \$525.25!”

Joey Adams mengeluh: “Ketika kami pergi berlibur dua tahun yang lalu, perampok mendobrak masuk rumah dan mencuri uang \$250. Jadi, tahun yang lalu saya sudah menjadi cerdas. Saya membiarkan semua lampu menyala dan menghidupkan semua radio dan televisi. Pencuri tidak berani muncul dan tidak

mendapatkan uang sesen pun - - tetapi perusahaan listrik mendapat \$525,25!”
(*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*, no.69, page 58)

From the 20 respondents, there are 18 respondents who state that the text is funny, while the rest 2 respondents said that it is less funny. Some of the respondent state that they need to read the text more than once to catch the humorous point of the joke. This joke tells about Joey Adams who thought that he was so smart that he could stop the burglars to enter his house. Therefore, he thought that his belongings are safe. Mostly, the respondents said that the humorous point of this joke lies on the blunder made by Joey Adams. Instead of having much saving, Joey Adams was even charged by a high cost of electrical bill. Here, the reader is in the superior position, while Joey Adams becomes the object that is in the position of degradation. The last sentence of this joke makes this part becomes the humorous part of this text.

Text 14

The judge was trying to change the mind of a woman filing for divorce. “You’re 92,” he said. “Your husband 94. you’ve been married for 73 years. Why give up now?”

“Our marriage has been on the rock for quite a while,” the woman explained, “but we decided to wait until the children died.”

Hakim sedang berusaha mengubah pendirian seorang wanita yang mengajukan permohonan cerai. “Anda berumur 92 tahun,” dia berkata. “Suami anda 94 tahun. Anda menikah selama 73 tahun. Mengapa menyerah sekarang?”

“Perkawinan kami menghadapi kesulitan cukup lama,” wanita itu menjelaskan, “tapi kami memutuskan untuk menunggu sampai anak-anak meninggal.” (*Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*, no.112, page 95)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 14 is funny. In addition, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the

questionnaire, the funny side is on the odd and unadorned statement uttered by the old couple. She together with her husband has been 73 years in marriage. Unexpectedly, this old couple filed for divorce although they both have been old. The respondents think that the most humorous part of this joke is caused from the reason of the old woman to have a divorce from her husband. They must wait for their children died until finally the couple decided to have a divorce. It is the part that makes this joke funny.

Text 15

Without knocking, a young bellboy entered a woman guest's room to deliver a letter. Annoyed, the woman chastised the young man. "Look here," she said. "Shouldn't you knock on the door before entering someone's room? What if I am still undressed?"

"No need to worry about that, ma'am," the bellboy replied. "I always peep through the keyhole before entering."

Tanpa mengetuk pintu, seorang pelayan hotel muda masuk ke kamar tamu wanita untuk mengantarkan sepucuk surat. Karena merasa kesal, wanita itu menegur si pemuda. "Dengar," katanya. "Bukankah kau harus mengetuk pintu sebelum memasuki kamar seseorang? Bagaimana kalau aku belum berpakaian?"

"Tidak usah khawatir tentang hal itu, Nyonya," jawab pelayan. "Saya selalu mengintip melalui lubang kunci sebelum masuk." (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.123 pg 105)

All of the respondents agree that translation of the text 15 is funny. In addition, they can also catch the humorous aspect. Based on their comment on the questionnaire, the funny side is on the plain answer uttered by the young bellboy. Here, the reader will initially think that the bellboy is so impudent since he entered the guest room without a proper permission. Based on the respondents, what makes it funny is caused from the plain answer given by the bellboy. Instead

of uttering apologize to the woman, he simply said that he always peep through the keyhole before entering someone's room.

Text 16

I was trying hard to teach some manners to my three-year-old daughter, so when I had prepared some French fries for her as a snack, I said, "And now, Smita, what must you say to Daddy?"

"Ketchup," she calmly replied.

Saya sedang berusaha keras mengajarkan sopan santun kepada anak perempuan saya yang berumur tiga tahun, maka setelah saya memasak sedikit kentang goreng baginya sebagai makanan kecil, saya bertanya, "Dan sekarang, Smita, apa yang harus kaukatakan kepada Ayah?"

"Minta saus tomat," dia dengan tenang menjawab. (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.90, page 76)

From the 20 respondents, there are 13 respondents who state that the text is funny, while the rest 7 respondents said that it is less funny. Some of the respondents state that they need to read the text more than once to catch the humorous point of the joke. It is told that Smita's father tried to teach her some table manners. Smita's father prepared snack for her daughter. Instead of saying thank to her father, Smita plainly asked her father to give him ketchup. The frustration of expectation occurred within this joke that is considered by the respondents as the humorous point of the joke.

Text 17

A neighbor confides that she wishes her children would study harder at school.

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

Seorang tetangga mengakui bahwa dia tidak ingin anak-anaknya belajar lebih keras di sekolah. "Aku tidak mengharapkan mereka menjadi jenius," katanya,

“tapi aku sudah bosan pergi ke rapat POMG dengan nama samaran.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.95 page 80)

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

There are six respondents that consider this joke is less funny, while the rest of the respondents can catch humorous point. Those who can not catch the humorous point in this joke said that they are not familiar with the use of the term “POMG” in the translation. Besides, the message of the joke itself is difficult to catch. Therefore, they consider it as a less funny joke. Some of the respondents said that the neighbor in that joke just pretend of being ashamed to attend the parent-teacher meeting. In fact, she apparently does not have a smart child. The fact implied from the neighbor’s utterance, for some respondents, is regarded as the humorous part of the joke.

Text 18

An insurance agent talking to a prospective client at her home pointed to an exquisite vase on the mantel. “Do you keep anything in it?” he asked.

“Yes – my husband’s ashes.”

“I’m so sorry,” apologized the agent. “I didn’t know he was deceased.”

“He isn’t – he just too lazy to hunt for an ashtray.”

Seorang agen asuransi yang sedang bicara dengan calon nasabah di rumahnya menunjuk ke sebuah vas yang indah di atas perdiangan. “Apakah Anda menyimpan sesuatu di dalamnya?”

“Ya – abu suami saya.”

“Saya minta maaf,” si agen minta maaf. “Saya tidak tahu suami Anda sudah meninggal.”

“Dia belum meninggal – dia hanya terlalu malas mencari asbak.” (Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no. 129, page 111)

From the 20 respondents, there are only three respondents who state that they meet a difficulty to understand the joke. Therefore, they consider that the text is less funny, while the rest said that it is funny. But, after reading it more than once, later they understand the humorous point of this joke. Mostly, the respondents said that the last sentence of this text is the humorous part of this text. The insurance agent had a misconception toward his client's husband. He thought that her husband had already died. In fact, the ashes in the vase are simply cigarette ashes since her husband was so lazy to look for an ashtray when smoking. The bisociation of thought in this joke is what makes this joke funny.

Text 19

Our family held a reunion when my mother was 88 years old, with grandchildren attending. The talk turned to honeymoon, and my three daughters began to tell about their trips to Las Vegas

One of my daughters turned to my mother. "Grandma, where did you go on your honeymoon?" she asked.

Mother never hesitated. "Upstairs!" she said.

Keluarga kami melangsungkan reuni ketika ibu saya berumur 88 tahun, dengan para cucu ikut hadir. Percakapan beralih ke bulan madu, dan tiga anak perempuan saya mulai menceritakan perjalanan mereka ke Las Vegas, Chicago and Niagara Falls.

Salah seorang anak perempuan saya menoleh kepada Ibu, "Nenek, ke mana kau pergi ketika berbulan madu?"

Ibu tidak pernah ragu-ragu.

"Ke atas!" katanya. (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.117 pg 100)

There are five respondents that consider this joke is less funny, while the rest of the respondents can catch humorous point. Some of the respondents said

that the message of the joke itself is difficult to catch. Therefore, they consider it as a less funny joke. In this joke, it is implied that the grandmother had a misconception related with her grandchild's question.

The deviation of the perception regarded with the question itself is what makes this part being the vital part of this joke. Based on the questionnaire, the respondents said that this part which becomes the humorous point of this joke. The grandchild assumed that the grandma would mention the beautiful places she has ever visited when having honeymoon. It is beyond the expectation that she would just answer *"the upstairs"*. The frustration of expectation occurred within this joke that is considered by the respondents as the humorous point of the joke.

Text 20

Two former college roommates met after a ten-year separation. "It sure has been a long time," the first one said.

"Did you ever marry that girl you were dating, or do you still do your own cooking and cleaning?"

"Yes," replied his friend.

Dua bekas teman sekamar di perguruan tinggi bertemu setelah berpisah selama sepuluh tahun. "Ini sudah lama sekali," kata laki-laki yang pertama. "Apakah kau jadi mengawini gadis yang dulu kauajak berkencan, atau apakah kau masih memasak dan mencuci sendiri?"

"Ya," jawab temannya. (Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary, no.118, page 100)

There are eight respondents that consider this joke is less funny, while the rest of the respondents can catch humorous point. Those who can not catch the humorous point in this joke said that they are confused what is meant by the word "yes" in the last part of the joke. This word has an ambiguous meaning whether it

means that he has married his adored girl or he still does his own daily work. The respondents who understand its humorous point say that they know what is implied by the last sentence in that joke. They think that the man in this joke has already married his adored girl, but he still does his household works. This last sentence is regarded as the humorous part of this joke.

4. The Analysis of Readability of the Translation

The readability of the translation is analyzed based on the answers of the questionnaire given to the five respondents.

Table 8

The Readability Scale and Definition

Point	Definition	Definition
4	Readable	The translation is readable if the reader can understand it easily without any more reading
3	Less readable	The translation is less readable if the reader can understand it after reading it for twice
2	Unreadable	The translation is unreadable if the reader must reread it for the several times to understand it
1	Very unreadable	The translation is very unreadable if the text is difficult to understand, although after rereading it for several time

The level of readability of the translation is analyzed based on the questionnaire given to the five respondents. Then, the researcher calculates the mean of each joke. Then, the data are classified into three groups, as can be seen below:

- a. Category A: Readable translation. It consist of the data of which the average point 4.0
- b. Category B: Less readable translation. It consists of the data of which the average point ranges from 3.0 to 3.9
- c. Category C: Unreadable translation. It consists of the data of which the average point ranges from 1.1 to 2.9
- d. Category D: Very unreadable translation. It consists of the data of which the average point 1.0

4.1. Readable Translation

The data included in this classification are the data with the score mean is 4.0. There are seven data in this research that are considered as readable translation. The examples of the data that belong to this category are:

Example 1:

Pada pukul dua pagi Nyonya Culkin yakin bahwa dia mendengar seorang pencuri sedang berkeliaran di ruang duduk.

“Berjalanlah berjingkat-jingkat turun,” dia mengatakan kepada suaminya.

“Jangan menyalakan lampu. Sergap dia sebelum dia tahu apa yang terjadi.” Dengan patuh Tuan Culkin memakai jas kamar. Tepat ketika dia sampai ke pintu kamar tidur, istrinya menambahkan,

“Dan setelah kau kembali, bawakan aku segelas susu.” (The Joke no. 009)

The average score for the translation above is 4.0. All of the five respondents give the score 4 for this translation. Therefore it belongs to the readable translation. All of the respondents can understand the translation easily without any more reading.

Example 2:

Seorang agen asuransi yang sedang bicara dengan calon nasabah di rumahnya menunjuk ke sebuah vas yang indah di atas perdiangan.

“Apakah Anda menyimpan sesuatu di dalamnya?”

“Ya – abu suami saya.”

“Saya minta maaf,” si agen minta maaf.

”Saya tidak tahu suami Anda sudah meninggal.”

“Dia belum meninggal–dia hanya terlalu malas mencari asbak.” (The Joke no. 018)

The average score for the translation above is 4.0. All of the five respondents give the score 4 for this translation. Therefore it belongs to the readable translation. All of the respondents can understand the translation easily without any more reading.

4.2. Less Readable Translation

The data included in this classification are the data with the score mean in range 3.0 to 3.9. There are eight data in this research that are considered as less readable translation. The examples of the data that belong to this category are:

Example 1:

Tiga orang anak laki-laki sedang membual tentang ayah masing-masing. Seorang berkata, “Ayahku begitu cepat sehingga dia bisa menembakkan anak panah dan sampai ke sasaran sebelum anak panah sampai ke sana.”

“Itu belum apa-apa,” jawab anak yang kedua.

“Ayahku begitu cepat sehingga dia bisa menembak seekor rusa pada jarak 500 meter dan sampai ke rusa itu sebelum roboh.”

“Hebat!” kata yang ketiga.

“Ayahku bekerja pada pemerintah dan keluar kerja pukul 4.30, tapi dia begitu cepat sehingga dia sampai ke rumah pukul 3.45.” (The Joke no. 004)

There are two respondents who give the score 4, two respondents give 2 and one respondents give 3 for the translation. The average score for the translation above is 3.0. Therefore it belongs to the less readable translation. Two respondents find it difficult in understanding the joke, especially in the last paragraph.

Example 2:

Seorang usahawan yang dihampiri oleh seorang gelandangan lanjut usia bersiap-siap untuk menghadapi regekan permintaan uang kecil seperti biasa.

Tetapi sebaliknya orang itu berkata, “Saya baru saja mewarisi uang dua juta dolar. Betul, dua juta!”

Merasa kemalu-maluan, si usahawan memberikan ucapan selamat. Kemudian si tua berkata, “Tolong beri saya sepuluh sen, supaya saya bisa menelepon bank untuk mengetahui apakah ceknya sudah dikliring.” (The Joke no. 005)

There are three respondents who give the score 3, the rest two respondents give 4 and 2 for the translation. The average score for the translation above is 3.0. Therefore it belongs to the less readable translation. The respondents think that the translation sounds clumsy. There are some uncommon words used in the translation, such as “*kemalu- maluan*”. After the respondents reread the translation again, they finally understand the translation.

4.3. Unreadable Translation

The data included in this classification are the data with the score mean in range 1.1 to 2.9. There are five data in this research that are considered as unreadable translation. The examples of the data that belong to this category are:

Example 1:

Seorang tetangga mengakui bahwa dia tidak ingin anak-anaknya belajar lebih keras di sekolah.

“Aku tidak mengharapkan mereka menjadi jenius,” katanya,

“Tapi aku sudah bosan pergi ke rapat POMG dengan nama samaran.” (The Joke no. 017)

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

There are three respondents who give the score 2, while the rest two respondents give the score 2 and 1 for the translation. The average score for the translation above is 2.0. Therefore it belongs to the unreadable translation. The respondents find the difficulty in understanding the translation. Therefore, they need to reread the translation to understand the translation.

Example 2:

Dua bekas teman sekamar di perguruan tinggi bertemu setelah berpisah selama sepuluh tahun. “Ini sudah lama sekali,” kata laki-laki yang pertama. “Apakah kau jadi mengawini gadis yang dulu kauajak berkencan, atau apakah kau masih memasak dan mencuci sendiri?”

“Ya,” jawab temannya. (The Joke no. 020)

There are four respondents who give the score 2, while the rest one respondents give the score 3 for the translation. The average score for the translation above is 2.2. Therefore it belongs to the unreadable translation. The respondents find the difficulty in understanding the translation. Therefore, they need to reread the translation to understand the translation.

Table 9

The Score, Mean and Category of the Joke's Readability

No	Data	Total Score	Mean	Category
001	Joke 1	16	3.2	B
002	Joke 2	20	4.0	A
003	Joke 3	18	3.6	B
004	Joke 4	15	3.0	B
005	Joke 5	15	3.0	B
006	Joke 6	18	3.6	B
007	Joke 7	14	2.8	C
008	Joke 8	18	3.6	B
009	Joke 9	20	4.0	A
010	Joke 10	20	4.0	A
011	Joke 11	17	3.4	B
012	Joke 12	20	4.0	A
013	Joke 13	18	3.6	B
014	Joke 14	13	2.6	C
015	Joke 15	20	4.0	A
016	Joke 16	20	4.0	A
017	Joke 17	10	2.0	C
018	Joke 18	20	4.0	A
019	Joke 19	13	2.6	C
020	Joke 20	11	2.2	C

Table 10**The Number and Percentage of Readability's Category**

No	Category	Number of Data	Total Number	Percentage
1	A	002, 009, 010, 012, 015, 016, 018	7	35 %
2	B	001, 003, 004, 005, 006, 008, 011, 013	8	40 %
3	C	007, 014, 017, 019, 020	5	25 %
4	D	0	0	0 %
Total		20	20	100%

Based on the table above, of 20 data, 7 data (35 %) are readable translation, 8 data (40 %) are less readable translation, 5 data (25 %) are unreadable translation and 0 data (0 %) are very unreadable translation.

The translator found that the score mean of the whole data for the readability of the translation is 3, 36. It means that the data is less readable translation. In other word, the readers need to read thoroughly the jokes in the book *“Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”* in order to understand its humorous point.

5. Discussion

1. Translation Strategies

Table 11

The Strategy and the Level of Accuracy

Translation Strategies	Level of Accuracy	Data Number	Total	Percentage
Addition	Accurate	9, 12, 22, , 47, 67, 74	6	85, 71 %
	Less Accurate	36	1	14, 29 %
Deletion	Accurate	002, 004, 023, 044, 081, 082	6	100 %
Borrowing	Accurate	027, 058, 062, 065, 083	5	100 %
Naturalization	Accurate	28	1	100 %
Synonym	Accurate	76	1	100 %
Literal Translation	Accurate	012, 026, 034, 042, 051, 066, 078, 085, 089	9	100 %
Cultural Substitution	Accurate	17, 36	2	100 %
Free Translation	Accurate	31, 68	2	66, 67 %
	Less Accurate	30	1	33, 33 %
Shift	Accurate	002, 006, 007, 008, 010, 014, 015, 016, 018, 019, 020, 024, 025, 028, 029, 032, 033, 035, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 045, 046, 047, 049, 050, 052, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 064, 065, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 077, 079, 080, 082, 083, 084, 087	53	77, 94 %

	Less Accurate	001, 005, 013, 017, 021, 048, 053, 063, 067, 075, 086, 088	12	17, 65 %
	Inaccurate	033, 039, 090	3	4,41 %

The result of data analysis shows that there are 9 categories of the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the jokes in the book entitled *“Let’s Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary”*. Based on the research, the researcher found that the most frequently-used strategy is shifts. It is used in 91 data of the total 125 data of all translation strategies (72.8 %). Among 91 data, 53 data (77.93 %) 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. In other words, majority of the data translated by using shift tend to be accurate.

This phenomenon is reasonable since translation deals mostly with the alteration of form and structure from the ST into the TT, as stated by Larson (1998: 5), “translation is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure”. There are four kinds of shifts identified; namely unit-shifts, class-shifts, structure-shifts (especially the case of change in the word order), and intra-system shifts (the change from plural to singular). Among those four types of shifts, structure shift is the most common type of shifts found. Here, most of the uses of structure shift in this translation are not harmful for the quality of the TT. Indeed, they work quite well in helping the translator to produce natural translation.

The other strategy used more frequent than the other in the translation is literal translation that is used 9 times (7.2 %). It is said that literal translation is the basic translation procedure (Newmark, 1988:70), yet, in the case of joke translation, literal translation is not the first option taken by the translator to deal with the work. In the translation of this joke, literal translation is commonly used by the translator to translate simple and short sentences. All of 9 data translated by using literal translation (100 %) are considered to be accurate translation.

Further strategy used in translation is addition of information that is used 7 times (5.6 %). Among 7 data, 6 data (85.71 %) are considered to be accurate translation and only 1 datum (14.29 %) is considered to be less accurate translation. This strategy is done for the sake of meaning clarity. Meanwhile, the researcher also identifies deletion strategy applied in 6 data (4.8 %) of the translation. All of 6 data (100 %) translated by using the strategy of deletion are accurate. The most cases of deletion occurs in the translation of the jokes in this book are harmless deletion. It is based on consideration that the omitted part of the source text is not vital enough. Here, the deletion of information does not reduce the accuracy of the translation.

The next category is borrowing strategy which covers 5 data (4.0 %). Borrowing is done because the target language has not yet had the equivalent for certain term. All of 5 data (100 %) translated by using borrowing strategy are considered to be accurate translation. The translator, for example, simply borrows the terms such as jujitsu, karate, and so on since there is no equivalent of those

terms in Indonesian language. Besides, the target readers will have no problem understanding such kind of terms.

The following strategy is free translation. There are 3 data (2.4 %) identified as free translation. In free translation, the translator is unbounded to find the equivalence of each word in the source text but translator has a freedom to reproduce the message in such a way as long as the target and source language message is equivalent (Catford, 1965: 25). The implementation of free translation in the data is mostly correct. Among 3 data, 2 data (66.67 %) are considered to be accurate translation and only 1 datum (33.33 %) is considered to be less accurate translation. Much of those data are translated freely since the literal translation is not possible to do or the sentence will sound less readable and unacceptable if it is translated literally. The decision for doing free translation is a good one, moreover it is done to secure the message of the sentence although it sacrifices the sentence structure.

The next classification is translation by using cultural substitution. There are 2 data (1.6 %) classified in this category. The reason of using this strategy is giving the readers a concept s/he can identify, which in turns will ease the effort of transferring the equivalent emotional effect. The result of analysis shows that the use of this strategy is quite effective for helping the translator in producing accurate and natural translation. All of 2 data (100 %) translated by using borrowing strategy are considered to be accurate translation.

Further strategy used in translation of the jokes in this book is naturalization. Here, the translator translates the term from source language into the term that has been known well by the target readers. This kind of strategy is only used in 1 datum (0.8 %) that results the accurate translation.

Based on the research, the least frequently - used strategy found in this book is synonym. Here, the translator translates the text by finding the synonym of the terms in ST into the familiar terms in TT. This strategy is only applied in 1 datum (0.8 %) that results the accurate translation.

2. The Accuracy of the Translation

From the analysis of the questionnaire distributed to the raters, the researcher found out that most of the translations are accurate. The accuracy of the translation is defined specifically by the correct transfer of the message of the source text. In addition, a translated text must be clearly understood and does not need any rewriting.

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.

Although most of the data (81,1 %) are accurate translation, it can not be inferred that the translation of the jokes in this book is high-quality. The reason is because there are still many data that are less accurate if it is seen from the transfer of the source text content. Moreover, although in the smallest number, there are data that are classified as inaccurate translation because the raters consider there is message distortion in those data.

Each rater has his own consideration in giving scores to each of the data, but the researcher has set the scoring system to rate the accuracy level of the translation. Thus, the average score given by the raters can be used as a pointer for the accuracy level. In general, the translation of the jokes in this book is relatively good since the mean of all data is 3,8, although this score also indicates that some rewriting would be needed.

3. The Acceptability of the Translation

Based on the analysis of the questionnaire distributed to the raters, the researcher found out that most of the translations are considered as acceptable translation. The acceptability of the translation is defined by whether the translation has natural form of target text. In addition, acceptability of the translation is also measured from the use of unfamiliar terms and sentence pattern.

From the score given by the raters, 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.

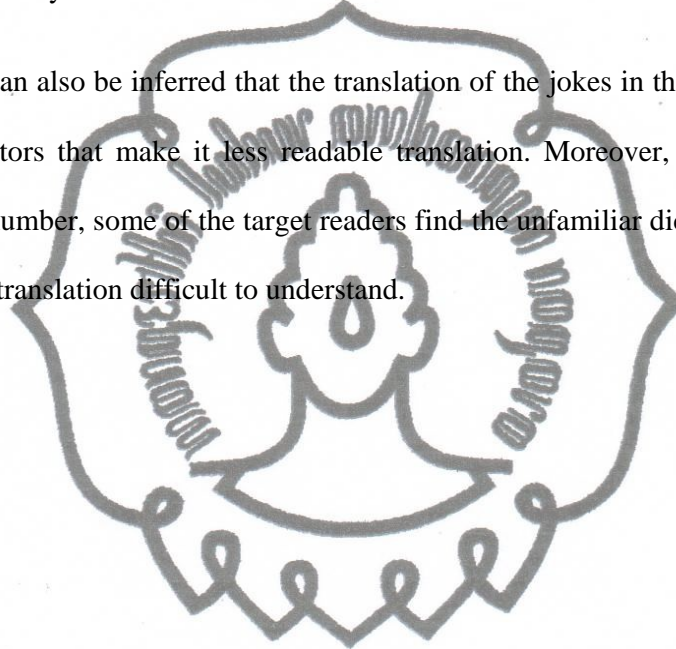
Although most of the data (73, 3 %) are acceptable translation, it can not be inferred that the translation of the jokes in this book is accepted in the target language well. The reason is because there are still many data that are less acceptable. Moreover, although in the smallest number, there are data that are classified as unacceptable translation because the raters consider there are some unnatural sentence pattern and unfamiliar terms. In general, the translation of the jokes in this book is relatively good since the mean of all data is 2,65 although some changes in the diction are needed.

4. The Readability of the Translation

The readability of the translation is measured from whether the target readers can understand the translation easily or not. Based on the analysis of the questionnaire distributed to the respondents, the translator found that the score mean of the whole data for the readability of the message transfer of the translation is 3, 36. It means that the data is less readable translation which consists of the data of which the average point ranges from 3.0 to 3.9.

The less readable translation indicates that the target readers need to read more than once to catch the idea of humorous point of the jokes. In fact, there are only 7 data (35 %) are readable translation, 8 data (40 %) are less readable translation, 5 data (25 %) are unreadable translation and there is no any datum that belongs to very unreadable translation.

It can also be inferred that the translation of the jokes in this book contains a few factors that make it less readable translation. Moreover, although in the smallest number, some of the target readers find the unfamiliar dictions that could make the translation difficult to understand.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

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

1. The results of the analysis data shows that there are 9 translation strategies used by the translator, they are: 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 %).

2. The analysis of accuracy shows that there are 73 data (81.1 %) considered to be accurate, 14 data (15.6 %) considered to be less accurate and 3 other data (3.3 %) considered to be inaccurate and there is no data considered to be very inaccurate translation. The analysis on the distribution of strategy toward the accuracy of each joke shows that the strategies that result the accurate translation are deletion, borrowing, naturalization, synonym, literal and cultural translation. The strategies that result in less accurate and inaccurate translations are addition, shift and free translation.

3. The analysis of acceptability shows that there are 66 data (73,33 %) regarded as acceptable translation, 15 data (16, 67 %) regarded as less acceptable translation, and 9 data (10 %) regarded as unacceptable translation. The analysis

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on acceptability shows that all of 20 texts are mostly considered to be acceptable, although there are some sentences from the certain jokes considered less acceptable and even unacceptable. However, there are the terms from two jokes that are considered to be less acceptable translation. The reasons why they are considered to be less acceptable and unacceptable are the use of the unnatural word order or sentence structure and uncommon terms/ vocabularies in the TL.

4. The analysis of readability shows that there are 7 jokes (35 %) considered to be readable translation, 8 jokes (40 %) considered to be less readable translation, 5 jokes (25 %) considered to be unreadable translation. The reasons what make the texts are considered to be less readable and unreadable are the use of the difficult terms and the humorous aspect of the joke that can not be caught by readers.

B. Recommendation

After drawing conclusion for the research, the researcher would like to give some recommendations to the translator, the students and other researchers.

1. For the translators

In translating the jokes, the translator may modify or change the sentence structure, word order or point of view in order to convey the humorous aspect of the joke. Knowing the context of SL and the culture of SL and TL is a badly needed in order to produce quality and acceptable translation that is easy to understand by the target readers.

2. For the students and lecturers

The lecturers may lead the theory related with joke in the lecture. Therefore, the students will have basic understanding especially related with the translation quality assessment, theory of joke, types of jokes, strategy to translate jokes and also the humorous aspect of jokes. Moreover, they can use this research as a reference to conduct a further research related to this study.

3. For other researcher

The researcher suggests other researchers to analyze the other type of jokes since there are many types of jokes that may result different findings, for example political jokes. It is also recommended that other researchers develop the findings into more comprehensive and applicable research for instance by relating the theory of humor and translation strategies dealing with the linguistic aspects.