

HUMOR TRANSLATION ON COMEDY FILM SUBTITLE

Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani¹, I Nyoman Tri Ediwan²

¹English Department, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University

²English Department, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University

isnu_maharani@unud.ac.id

tri_ediwani@unud.ac.id

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation can be defined as a product and process. The product refers to the result of translation from the source language to the target language, while the process refers to the activity of translating the source language into the target language. Translation is needed in a growing community in the global era. In this era, the role of media plays significant part in every aspect of human life. Electronic media as one medium for delivering information has the responsibility to convey the latest information not only from within the country but also abroad and throughout the world. The information referred to is not only related to sharing news but also entertainment; one of them is film. Films from abroad (America and Britain) are imported into Indonesia for economic and social purposes.

Foreign films are dominated by the English language translated into Indonesian language which can be seen in subtitles or dubbing (*dubbing*). This is certainly done to be able to bridge the needs of people who cannot or do not understand English well so they can understand foreign language films. Subtitles translations here act as helpers to language barriers that may be experienced by viewers or film viewers.

Translating film texts, especially subtitles is not an easy matter. A translator will be able to translate well when understanding the foreign culture of the film to be translated. Besides that in the translated film is the utterance of film players who depend on contexts such as images, intonation, and other non-linguistic elements that can lead to a smile or laughter. Therefore, the subtitles can certainly have a very significant role to ensure viewers and viewers understand the content / storyline as well as implicit humour in the film.

Translating humour is not an easy matter. Interpreters often encounter difficulties when they have to translate humour because it is related to vocabularies and terminologies. Humour can be found through jokes conveyed by characters in a film, and to be able to translate the joke in question, an interpreter must understand the purpose of the joke because it could be an important part of the message to be conveyed. In films, humour or jokes that are often used are sarcasm and irony. Sarcasm is defined as a sharp statement in the form of irony that is intended

to hurt someone's feelings (the listener or the person being invited to speak). Sarcasma tends to use words that are not rude but have painful effects, for example " Sometimes I need what you can provide: your absence ". Translation "*Terkadang aku membutuhkan yang kamu bisa sediakan: kehadiranmu*". While irony is a statement from someone who means the opposite; which revealed subtle satire. Examples of irony for example: "Your voice is melodious like a tangled mat". The translation "*Suaramu merdu seperti keset kusut*".

Films have various genres, such as mystery, romance, comedy, horror, and so on. Humour can be obtained from the types of comedy or romantic comedy films such as in the movie '9 JKL' ;it is one of the TV hits in America which tells about a widower man who after divorce he lives in an environment the apartment is adjacent to the parents, brother and sister-in-law in rooms 9J, 9K and 9L. The film departs from a simple idea about the modern life of a family that is still dependent on other family members; something unusual for communities and families in the big cities of New York, America.

Having the above explanation, this study has two problems which will be discussed further, namely:

1. What types of humour text are found in 9JKL film subtitles?
2. What translation strategies are used in translating 9JKL film subtitles?

II. METHOD

The research design used in this study is qualitative research. Quality Research Design (2002: 15) states that qualitative research is related to the quality and meaning behind reality that is explained linguistically. Data and results of the study will be presented through descriptions. The research method is divided into 3 parts, namely data sources, methods and techniques of data collection and data analysis methods and techniques.

The data source in this study is the '9JKL' film subtitles; episodes were taken randomly. The intended subtitles are English-Indonesian subtitles. This film is one of the films with the American hits comedy genre which tells the story of a widower man who lives in an apartment flanked by his parents and also his brother and brother-in-law. Unique daily events are recorded through each episode.

Methods and techniques for collecting data was documentation technique. The research instrument was the researchers herself who applied several steps. The steps were watching the film, finding the English and Indonesian subtitles, identifying subtitles categorized as humor.

The following is analysing the translation strategy applied for the translation of the subtitles found.

The method and technique of data analysis in this study is to apply the humor translation theory delivered by Raphael-West (1989) and the theory of subtitles translation techniques presented by Gottlieb (1992). The analysis is presented descriptively and the data is described in a representative manner.

Translation of humour is how translators can bring humour effects from the source text into the target text. To facilitate the translation of humour it is very important to classify humour based on several categories, Raphaelson-West (1989: 30) divides humour into 3 categories: linguistic humour, cultural humour and general (universal) humour.

In addition, Newmark (1988: 95) divides the translation of foreign words into 5 categories they are: (1) Ecology, including flora and fauna, (2) Cultural material, including food, clothes, houses and cities, (3) Socio-culture: work and leisure activities, (4) Organizations, customs, customs procedures, concepts including politics, administrative systems, religion and beauty (5) Gestures and habits

To translate film subtitles there is a special technique that is applied because subtitles are short texts that appear on television screens as part of a film, in addition to *dubbing*. The subtitles by Gottlieb (listed in Orero, 2004) are interpreted as verbal messages from different languages in the form of one or more lines of written text presented on the screen and synchronized with the original verbal message. According to Gottlieb (1992) there are ten techniques for translating subtitles. The techniques are: (1) Transfers, (2) Imitation, (3) Transcription, (4) Expansion, (5) Paraphrase, (6) Dislocation, (7) Condensation, (8) Elimination, (9) Decimation, (10) Resignation

III. DISCUSSION

3.1 Identification of Humour in '9JKL' Film Subtitles

3.1.1 Universal humour

In the data source it was found universal humour; humour that uses language that is specific or linguistic in nature. This type of humour is described as follows:

[3-1-1-1]

Subtitle Translation

...Suppose we are not here,
we just want to see you sleep

...*anggap kami tidak disini*
kami hanya ingin melihatmu tidur

The above data is one of the universal humours because the jokes that are presented feature situation when the parents of a widower man (the main actor) see their adult children sleeping. When the man realized that even in his sleep his parents watched him made him surprised. But his parents' response was to tell the man to assume they were not there, accompanied by a funny facial expression

[3-1-1-2]

.....You are the best thing on television

...*kamu adalah hal terbaik di televisi*

The above data is categorized as universal humour because it showed the contrary of the fact. It concerns with the reputation of the widower. In the eyes of his parents, his child is the best. They also argue that their children are the best television actors, even though in reality it is not like that. The widower man only starred in one TV series which has low rating. His parents' saying that "you are the best thing on television" is their joke, because in reality the opposite is not true. The sentence is expressed in funny mimics.

[3-1-1-3]

Did you ask the pediatrician?
Already, I ask myself

Apakah kamu bertanya pada dr anak
Sudah, aku bertanya pada diriku

Data above is categorized as universal humour because it refers to the context of the conversation between mother and daughter-in-law named Eve. He asked if Eve had asked the pediatrician? And Eve answered 'Already, I ask myself'. In this context, Eve found it strange and scene featured shock, sort of stupid face which make the dialogue funny

3.1.2 Culture-specific humour

Besides universal humour, it was also found culture-specific humour. This type of humour concerns with various of culture specific elements as can be seen in the instances of the following data.

[3-1-2-1]

Do the toilets have that water that shoots up?
You know, if you aim just right,

Apakah ada toilet yang airnya nyembur?
kamu tahu, jika kamu benar,

it gives your business a tszuj.

Airnya memberikanmu sensasi

The above data is categorized as a cultural humour because what is discussed is about cultural material, namely the toilet. What makes this subtitle translation funny is that diction of 'a tszuj' which means 'the sensation of the buttock spraying' embedded with funny expression. The involvement of the expression of other supporting characters looks curious and surprised.

[3-1-2-2]

I mean, Mommy and I
aren't like we used to be,
but we still do it on Valentine's Day.

maksud saya, ibu dan saya
tidak seperti sebelumnya
Tapi kami masih melakukannya pada
hari Valentine

The above data is considered as a cultural humour category because what is discussed related to Valentine's Day. This scene shows the irony of how an almost middle-aged man still very attached with his mother. The verbal irony lies on the sentence 'but we still do it on Valentine's day'. The scene was supported by funny expressions of the characters.

[3-1-2-3]

Why is your breast milk in my fridge?
And please tell me it's not the cream
in the little glass bottle that
I've been using in my coffee.

Kenapa ASI mu di kulkas?
dan tolong katakan bukan krim itu
di botol gelas kecil
Yang saya gunakan di kopi saya

The cultural humour can also be seen in the above subtitle because what is discussed is about food, more precisely is breastmilk. It seems that the breastmilk put in a container that turns into cream has been used by Eve's in-laws to mix her coffee and she has drunk it without realizing that what she drank was coffee mixed with her daughter-in-law's breastmilk. This scene becomes even more funny accompanied by shocked and helpless facial expressions from Eve's mother in-laws

3.2 Strategies used for '9JKL' Comedy Genre Film Subtitles

The strategies used for translating the '9JKL' film subtitles include:

a. Paraphrase

This strategy is applied if the text from the source language cannot be constructed in the same syntactic scheme in the target language. This strategy can be seen in the following data:

[3-2-1]

You know, if you aim just right,
it gives your business a tszuj.

.....

Itu akan memberikanmu sensasi

The sentence 'it gives your business a tszuj' is translated as 'itu akan memberikanmu sensasi'. The sentence applies the paraphrase translation strategy because the target sentence will become more natural readable by being translated by paraphrasing the word 'atszuj' into a descriptive object phrase that is 'memberikanmu sensasi'

b. Transfer

This strategy is one of the translation strategies that translates source language text into target language texts in full and accurate.

[3-2-2]

I hid it in the freezer
just to torture you.

aku menyembunyikannya di pendingin es
Hanya untuk menyiksamu

c. Imitation

This strategy writes in a fixed form, such as the name of a person or place

[3-2-3]

....

I moved back to **New York**

aku pindah kembali ke **New York**

That's the reason I returned to **New York**

Itulah alasan aku pindah ke **New York**

The data above shows the Imitation application for the use of place names, namely New York.

d. Transcription

This strategy is usually used in cases where there are unusual terminologies in source language texts, such as the use of third languages or non-sense languages .

[3-2-4] ...

Babysitting **snafu**
This is my niece, Wyatt

aku menjaga anak
Ini keponakanku, Wyatt

The word 'snafu' in source language text is a word that is not recorded in a dictionary or unusual. In this case, the translator adjusts it to the context of the scene so that the

translation results in the target language text become the phrase 'I'm taking care of' and omit the word snafu

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis it can be concluded that types of humour found were universal humour, culture specific humour. The strategies or techniques applied in translating the comedy film subtitle were paraphrase, transfer, imitation and transcription.

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