ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH POLITICAL JOKES

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ABSTRACT

In this research the researcher found difficulties in translating English political joke which can causes the confusion from the misunderstanding meaning by the reader. In translating from Source Language to Target Language which is English into Indonesian it’s also influence of background culture each of source and target language. Because the possibility of confusion with the meaning it is entirely possible if it’s not refer to the appropriate theory therefore the researcher research this topic to clarify the confusion and solve the difficulties that encountered.

Problem Formulation

• What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher in translating English Political Jokes?

• How are the difficulties solved in translating English Political Jokes?

Aim of the Study

• To identify the difficulties encountered by the translator in translating English Political Jokes.

• To find out the closest translation on the difficulties in translating English Political Jokes.
Theoretical Review

This chapter will give this definition of theory will describe how to solve the problem based on the appropriate theory, relevant and appropriate to the aim of the research. Definition of translation, Kinds of Translation, Process of translation. Definition of annotation, Definition of joke, Type of Jokes, Style of Jokes.

Kinds of Translation

Literal versus Idiomatic

Larson (1984) classified translation into two main kinds. One is form-based and other is meaning based. Form based translation which attempts to follow the source language is commonly referred to as literal translation and meaning-based translation which makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the TL is known as idiomatic translation. According to Larson, a literal or word-for-word translations sounds like nonsense and has little communication value. Accordingly, except for interlinear translation, a truly literal translation is unusual.

Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in terms of grammatical constructions in terms of lexical choises. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds as if it was originally written in the receptor language. The goal of the good translator is to translate idiomatically (Larson, 1984). Larson suggest from “very literal”, to “near” idiomatic, to “idiomatoc”, and then may even move on to be “unduly free”.

**Idiomatic versus Dynamic**

Idiomatic translation is a kind of translation which uses the natural forms of the receptor language, both in terms of grammatical constructions and lexical choices. In other words, a text which has been translated idiomatically will sound as if it was originally written in the TL text. A dynamic translation is a kind of translation which emphasizes the closest natural equivalent to the source language message. According to Hohulin (1982), this definition contains three essential terms: 1. equivalent 2. Natural which points toward the receptor language and 3. Closest, which points the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree approximation.

**Equivalence Translation**

Some of translation scholars defined their theories a source-oriented theory, others regarded the target-oriented theories. There are also theorists who chose a place in between; however, all translation theories are related to the notion of equivalence in one way or another. Hence, equivalence plays a crucial role in translation. In fact, both source and target languages include ranges of equivalents from the least meaningful level of a language, namely, morpheme to the big levels like sentence. In the process of translation these levels of language appear to be equivalence levels between source language and target language. For example, if there is a word in the S.L, it must be translated into T.L at the word level usually. Accordingly, translation is the matter of establishing equivalence between S.L and T.L.
**Cultural Equivalent**

It means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. However, "they are not naturalized: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988b:82)

**Descriptive Equivalent**

Descriptive or self-explanatory translation: It uses generic terms (not CBTs) to convey the meaning. It is appropriate in a wide variety of contexts where formal equivalence is considered insufficiently clear. In a text aimed at a specialized reader, it can be helpful to add the original SL term to avoid ambiguity.

**Naturalization**

It adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988b:82)

**Deletion**

Deletion is omitting redundant stretches of language in non-authoritative text, especially metaphors and intensifiers.

**Process of Translation**

Cross-cultural communication (also frequently referred to as intercultural communication, which is also used in a different sense, though) is a field of study that
looks at how people from differing cultural backgrounds communicate, in similar and different ways among themselves, and how they endeavour to communicate across cultures.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

In this chapter the researcher explaining how researcher doing her research. The method that the researcher use is qualitative method. Qualitative methods, as the name indicates, are methods that do not involve measurement or statistics (Dr. C. George Boeree). Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures. The process of qualitative research is inductive in that the researcher builds abstractions, concepts, hypotheses, and theories from details. Only qualitative methods permit access to individual meaning in the context of ongoing daily life that will reveal qualities of life (Burns, 1997:292).

According to (Bodgan and Biklen, 1982:13) qualitative method is descriptive, because the data collected is in the form of words rather than number. Descriptive means that the researcher intending to describe something (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary). Because in this research the research answer the problem formulation that appears with analysing and explaining from English language into Indonesian language, therefore the research used this kind of method, in order to makes the reader easier to understand with describing it using words about the topic of Annotated Translation of English Political Joke.
RESULT OF STUDY AND DISCUSSION

In this part, there are two categories of annotation in connection with the translation of English Political Jokes, i.e. grammatical structures and Lexicons. Hence, in grammatical structures, there are adjustment to the structure between source language and target language.

4.1.1 Annotation of Grammatical Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>... when they came to another homeless person, he decided to help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A certain day Fidel was addressing Cuba in a speech, and he told them: “We have been said to be a country of misery and poverty. So, we have to let those yakees up north know that in Cuba nobody goes to sleep without eating!”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Senator Clinton demanded a full investigation into the allegations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>A Republican and a Democrat were walking down the street when they came to a homeless person. The Republican gave the homeless person his business card and told him to come to his business for a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>There were 4 people: A Congress man, George Bush, Osama Bin Laden and a soldier and they were all in a helicopter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2 Annotation of Lexical items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>yakees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>spitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Source Language Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>... when they came to another homeless person, he decided to help.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annotation:

The sentence above in the SLT method it sounds natural. Moreover tere is addition in the sentence above, but in TLT it will not sound natural and the translation become strange if there is no addition in that sentence. As in: “... ketika mereka datang ke rumah tunawisma yg lain, dia memutuskan untuk menolong”. As in the translation above without using the additon the
translation becomes not clear. Because of that the researcher using addition theory to make the translation clear in the TLT. So, the translator adding “nya” in the end of the sentence to make it clear and sounds natural, and as a result: “... ketika mereka datang ke rumah tunawisma yg lain, dia memutuskan untuk menolongnya.”.

**Conclusion**

Based on the data analysis and the discussion, the following conclusions were drawn:

The problems encountered by the translator during translating English Political Jokes are the problem related to grammatical structure and lexicons. Specifically, there were eight annotations included annotations of grammatical and annotations of lexicon.

In order to be able translate the English Political Joke, the translator did some adjustments to the structure between source language and target language. Moreover, to find the best translation in translating lexicon, the translator immediately employs translation strategies suggested by the experts, such as descriptive translation, naturalization, addition, deletion, explicit and cultural equivalent.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


