The Equivalence of Verbal Humor in English – Indonesian Translation of Harry Potter Novel Entitled The Goblet of Fire"

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Article Info	Abstract
	This study is conducted to find out the existences of humor in the Goblet of Fire novel by using Martin's (2007) and Catanescu and Tom's (2001) types of humor, the translation equivalence of verbal humor effect according to Koller in Munday (2001). The translation strategies used dealing with translation problems of pun and irony based on Delabatista's (2004) and Mateo's theory in Kitanovska-Kimovska and Neshkovska (2016), translation strategies in the case of idioms and non-equivalence at the word level by Baker (1992), and translation techniques used to achieve the translation equivalence by Molina and Albir (2002). The findings reveal that the data contain humor such as pun, sarcasm, clever replies to serious statements, comparison, overstatement, teasing, surprise, self-deprecation, silliness, irony, satire, and replies to rhetorical questions. To tackle the case of pun, the translation strategies used are pun ST direct copied into the TT, pun to non-pun, and non-pun to pun. Meanwhile, in the case of irony, ST irony becomes TT sarcasm, and ST irony becomes TT irony used as the translation strategies. The finding of translation strategies in the case of idioms reveals the use of translation by paraphrase. Regarding the translation techniques used as they play an important role in affecting the result of the translation product are literal translation (30%), borrowing (25%), adaptation (8.75%), modulation (8.75%), and variation (8.75%), linguistic compression (7.5%), established equivalent, and linguistic amplification (2.5%) for each, amplification, calque, transposition, couplet, triplet successively occupied the same percentage (1.25%). In an attempt to achieve the translation equivalence, the researcher tries to implement five types of equivalence proposed by Werner Koller. The findings are pragmatic equivalence (51.25%), formal equivalence (37.5%), denotative equivalence (7.5%), connotation equivalence (2.5%), text normative equivalence (1.25%).

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INTRODUCTION

Humor is a social phenomenon that occurs in daily life. As a part of human life, humor has an essential role in communication among other people. Some say life without humor will be tasteless. Therefore, people often bring it into daily conversation, and finally, make it to be an attempt in the teaching and learning activities.. According to Deneire (1995), humor has benefits in language classrooms He cited that humor could enhance language learners' linguistic and cultural competence if introduced at the right time in the teaching sequence" (p. 285). In line with this, humor has further shown to have a positive effect on the learning environment, to initiate, maintain, and enhance learner interest, and to facilitate retention (Hill, 1988, pp.20-24; Bolkan et al., 2018, p.158). The same study was by Savage et al (2017). He explained that "humor created an environment that promoted learning, reduced anxiety, enhanced participation, and increased motivation. It had positive effects, such as decreasing stress. Furthermore, humor functioned to build bonds as well as brain by strengthening the relationship between students and teacher" (p.341).

Yet, any one of us may have a different awareness of humor even all of the people in the world with various languages and cultures. These dissimilarities are possibly affected by some facts such as age, trend issue, culture, education level, knowledge, personal experience, and geographical location. Ross (1998) defines humor as something that makes someone laugh or at least smile. According to Bell (2009), "the types of possible responses to humor can be distinguished into several categories, those are laughter, metalinguistic, interjection, evaluation, rhetorical question, sarcasm, nonverbal response, fake laughter, joke question/comment, mode adoption, directive, topic change, and groaning" (p.1828). The trending issue is when someone from one area may find something to be humorous or funny, somebody from another area may not perceive it to be amusing at all. In other words, humor is not always transferrable at ease because determined by a different interpretation and cultural context.

Therefore, the study aims to analyze the equivalence of verbal humor in English – Indonesian translation of the Harry Potter novel entitled the Goblet of Fire. The problem arises when equivalence becomes the central issue in Translation Studies. How the verbal humor translated into the target language will include the most type of translation strategy used to overcome the translation problem, what the most dominant translation techniques used by the translator in the accomplishment of the translation task, what the equivalence of English verbal humor effects found in the Indonesian translation as the target text is, and what the most frequent type of verbal humor is in the novel.

Humor is "a case of personal taste that will change less predictably with mood over time. Yet, people can identify a type and style of humor that they tend to appreciate" (Ross, 1998, p. 4). Consequently, Martin (2007, p. 13) categorizes humor into 11 types as a form of appreciation while Catanescu and Tom (2001) add seven reasons to laugh. These two theories are adjusted to be 12 types based on the finding as illustrated in Chart 1.

As a communication medium, translation functions to bridge between different languages to achieve translation equivalence. Dealing with the notion of meaning equivalence in translation, Jakobson (1959) opines that translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes" (p. 233). Besides, Nida and Taber (1982) mention that translation is reproducing in the receptor's language the closest natural equivalent of source language message first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (p.12). From the above definitions, the term 'equivalence' seems to achieve in the translating process. The translated text could not be regarded as a successful translation of the original text without equivalence of certain degrees or in certain aspects. In short, it was of absolute necessity and a basic requirement of translation. Bell (1991) states that translation is "texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially). What matters most is

conveying the content and style from the source text to the target text in the appropriate way by the culture and communication situation of the TL text" (p. 95). In line with this, Rupiah and Hartono (2017) focused their study on the equivalence of noun phrases and translation shifts produce while Mujiyanto (2011) investigated formal nonequivalence which appeared in the translation of behavioral clauses. The result showed that formal nonequivalence might occur in word, phrase, and clause levels. In the meantime, to achieve functional equivalence through the presence of formal nonequivalence at the clause level, the translation had been done maintaining behavioral clauses or restructuring them to form material clauses, mental clauses, or verbal clauses.

The translation is not only a product but also a process. In the process of creating the translation product, each translator has different strategies and techniques to accomplish his or her tasks. In line with this, translation strategies define as a plan implemented in a given context. They are formulated and implemented for many kinds of problems at different phases in the translation process (Chesterman, 1997 as cited in Bruździak, 2012). They often relate to the mechanism used by translators throughout the whole translation process to obtain a solution to the problems they find. Thus, domestication and foreignization will be regarded as translation strategies, whereas a particular way of translating given jokes will be referred to as a translation technique" (Molina & Albir, 2002 as cited in Bruździak, 2012).

Regarding similar humor translation research to this present research, there are some researchers interested in it. They are Jabbari and Ravizi (2012); Nufus (2014); Qin et al. (2019); Ardeshiri and Zarafshan (2014); Zolczer (2016); Lutviana and Mafulah (2017). According to Raphaelson-West, (1989), "humor was divided into three groups: (1) linguistic, such as puns, (2) cultural, such as ethnic jokes; (3) universal such as the unexpected" (p.130). Based on these classifications of humor, Jabbari and Ravizi (2012); Nufus (2014) conducted their researches on a similar topic. Jabbari and Ravizi (2012)

focused on analyzing American Animation in Persian Context by applying Mateo (1995) strategies for translation of irony in a universal group, Leppihalm (1997) strategies for translation of allusion in cultural group and strategies suggested by Delabatista (1996) for translation of pun in the linguistic group. Meanwhile, Qin et al (2019); Ardeshiri and Zarafshan (2014); Zolczer (2016); Lutviana and Mafulah (2017) are interested in discovering cultural humor. In line with this, the researcher is also interested in investigating the types of verbal humor pun, and irony by using translation strategies proposed by Delabatista (2004) and Mateo (1995) as cited in Kitanovska-Kimovska and Neshkovska (2016), idioms, and non-equivalence at the word level by Baker (1992). The translation strategies proposed by Delabatista (2004) and Mateo's theory in Kitanovska-Kimovska and Neshkovska (2016) as well as Baker (1992) have been adopted in conformity with the finding as explained in the discussion section. To obtain the result of equivalence, this research uses the adaption of two theories by Molina and Albir (2002, pp. 509-511), Newmark (1988, p. 91). Whereas, to conclude the translation equivalence, types of translation equivalence proposed by Koller (1979) as cited in Munday (2001, p. 47) are applied. They are as follows: Denotative equivalence, Connotative equivalence, Text normative equivalence, Pragmatic equivalence, Formal equivalence.

METHOD

The present study has some assumptions that there is an amount of verbal humor classified into types found in the novel "the Goblet of Fire" and its Indonesian translation. As the original data, each type of SL verbal humor has different cultural elements from the TL so they can be problematic in the process of translating. The translation problems found are pun, irony, idiom, and non-equivalence at the word level. Therefore, the translation strategies are classified into the case of pun, irony, idiom, and non-equivalence at the word level as a whole to tackle them. After the data are analyzed based on the problems and their

translation strategies used, the types of translation techniques are applied to achieve translation equivalence according to Koller in Munday (2001). The most frequent use of types of translation equivalence shows whether the SL verbal humor is equally translated in the TL ones.

In collecting the data, the researcher collaborates with the English Lecturer from Sultan Agung University as the expert judgment to avoid bias especially in the identification of English verbal humor data as well as the realization of the use of triangulation. Tracy (2013) proposes that since the researcher is the primary tool that collects and analyzes the data by giving a description and an interpretation, the method of the study is categorized as descriptive qualitative research. Wilkinson and Birmingham (2003) add that as the researcher uses the source text and the translated ones as the research documents to analyze the translation equivalence based on Koller's theory as well as determine the final result, the design of the study is content analysis.

The subject of the study is the original novel entitled "the Goblet of Fire" written by J.K. Rowling and its Indonesian translation by Listiana Srisanti (2001). Meanwhile, the object of the study is verbal humor in both English and Indonesian versions. English verbal humor is the source text data and Indonesian verbal humor is the translated text data. Some data are reduced by eliminating the repetition of verbal humor particularly pun.

The data of verbal humor are analyzed based on its category by Martin (2007) and Catanescu and Tom (2001) and translation strategy adapted from three theories by Delabatista (2004) and Mateo in Kitanovska-Kimovska and Neshkovska (2016) dealt with pun and irony as well as translation strategies in the case of idioms and non-equivalence at the word level by Baker (1992). Then, they are rendered according to their translation techniques by Molina and Albir, and Newmark. After that, to obtain translation equivalence, five types of translation equivalence by Koller in Munday (2001) are implemented.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, the data are taken from the verbal humor uttered by the characters in the novel which are realized in Chart 1 :
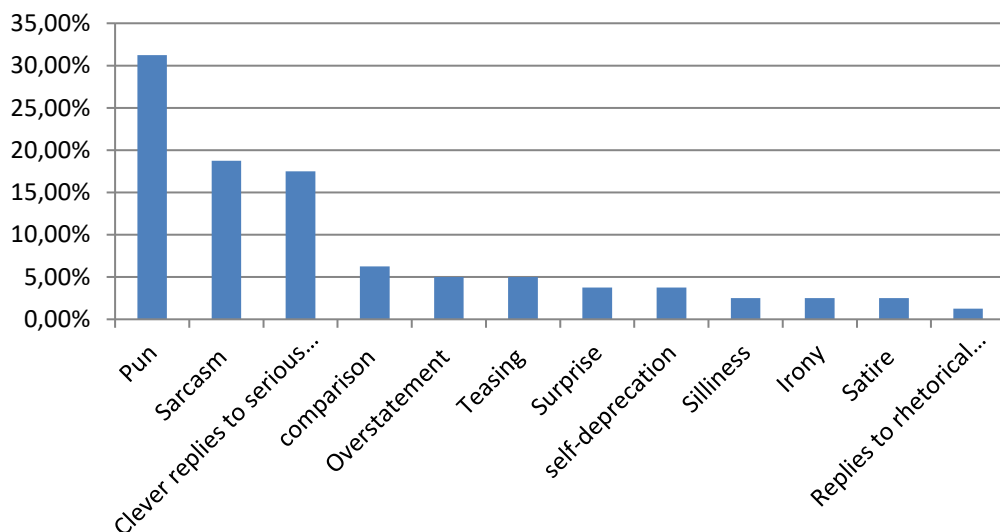
Chart 1. The Identification of Verbal Humor

The Chart 1 shows that pun (31.25%) as the most dominant of verbal humor followed by sarcasm (18.75%), clever replies to serious statements (17.5%), comparison (6.25%),

overstatement (5%) and teasing (5%), surprise (3.75%) and self-deprecation (3.75%), silliness (2.5%), irony (2.5%) and satire (2.5%), and replies to rhetorical questions (1.25%).

In the case of pun, irony, idioms, and non-equivalence at the word level as the translation problems, verbal humor is classified into four types of translation strategies. The finding of translation strategies in the case of pun which is out of the total pun 25 data (31.25%), reveals pun ST=pun TT: a direct copy of the pun into the TT (22.5%), pun to non-pun: in which the original pun was transferred into a TT word or phrase, which may preserve all the initial senses (6.25%), non-pun to pun: a pun is added in the TT where there is no pun present in the ST sentence (2.5%). The examples of translation strategy in the case of pun are given below :

Example (1)   : Pun ST is direct copied into the TT

ST   : They've tried to get here by Floo powder.

TT   : Mereka datang kesini dengan bubuk Floo.

The word '*floo*' has a similar sound to '*flew*' that means '*terbang*'. The word '*terbang*' is appropriate with the function of the '*floo*' powder that is for flying. Nevertheless, the translator still retains the nature of the original words.

Example (2)   : Pun to non pun

ST   : Can I have a look at Uranus, too, Lavender?

TT   : Boleh aku lihat Uranus-mu juga, Lavender?

The first syllable of '*Uranus*' is pronounced similar to 'your'. That is why the translator translates it into '*mu*' in *Uranus-mu*. Although actually, the meaning of *Uranus* itself is ambiguous. The translator keeps the eastern culture by not translating the word '*Uranus*' from the pronunciation. So, the result of translating pun becomes non-pun.

Example (3)   : Non pun to pun

ST   : Bugged? What....put fleas on her or something?

TT   : Disedap? Apa.....diberi bumbu penyedap atau bagaimana?

The word '*bugged*' in ST can be translated into '*disadap*' but it seems the translator prefers choosing '*disedap*' to '*disadap*'. Both words in TT sound alike but different meanings. This can be categorized into homophones in the TL. Dealing with this case, there has been a distortion in translation. Low in Yuliasri and Allen (2019, p.122) adds that when no equal meaning obtained, the different humorous devices can be used to preserve the humorous message.

Meanwhile, the finding of translation strategies in the case of irony which is out of the total irony 2 data (2.5%) from 80 data, reveals ST irony becomes TT sarcasm criticism is now overt, no feeling of contradiction at all) (1.25%) and ST irony becomes TT irony with literal translation (1.25%). The following is the examples of translation strategies dealing with irony:

Example (1)   : ST irony becomes TT sarcasm criticism

ST   : Oh, a fine way to spend six month! No wonder you didn't get more O.W.L.S!

TT   : Oh, cara bagus untuk menghabiskan enam bulan!" Pantas saja kalian tidak dapat OWL lebih tinggi!

The statement '*Oh a fine way*' has the opposite meaning to the intended ones when the twins get a bad score in O.W.L.S. Moreover, the next sentence is translated into '*Pantas saja kalian tidak dapat OWL lebih tinggi!*' is an aggressive expression that gives emphasis on the use of sarcasm in TT.

Example (2)   : ST irony becomes TT irony with literal translation

ST   : Ha ha ha. Goblins don't need protection.

TT   : Ha ha ha. Goblin tidak perlu perlindungan

In the other words, it is simply translated from word to word. *Goblins don't need protection* is equal to *Goblin tidak perlu perlindungan.*

The finding of translation strategies in the case of idioms are 2 data which reveals the use of translation by paraphrase (2.5%). The

example of translation strategy in tackling the case of irony is presented below:

Example (1)

ST : Yeah, well, Dad collects plugs, doesn't he? Birds of a feather.

TT : Yeah, Dad mengoleksi steker listrik, kan? Sama antiknya.

It is a restatement of similar meaning but different forms. '*Birds of a feather*' in ST equals '*Sama antiknya*' in TT. As a note, TT of ST idiom cannot be translated back to SL because the result will not be the same as ST idioms.

Regarding non-equivalence at the word level, the whole verbal humor is also analyzed based on its translation strategy. The result can be seen in Chart 2
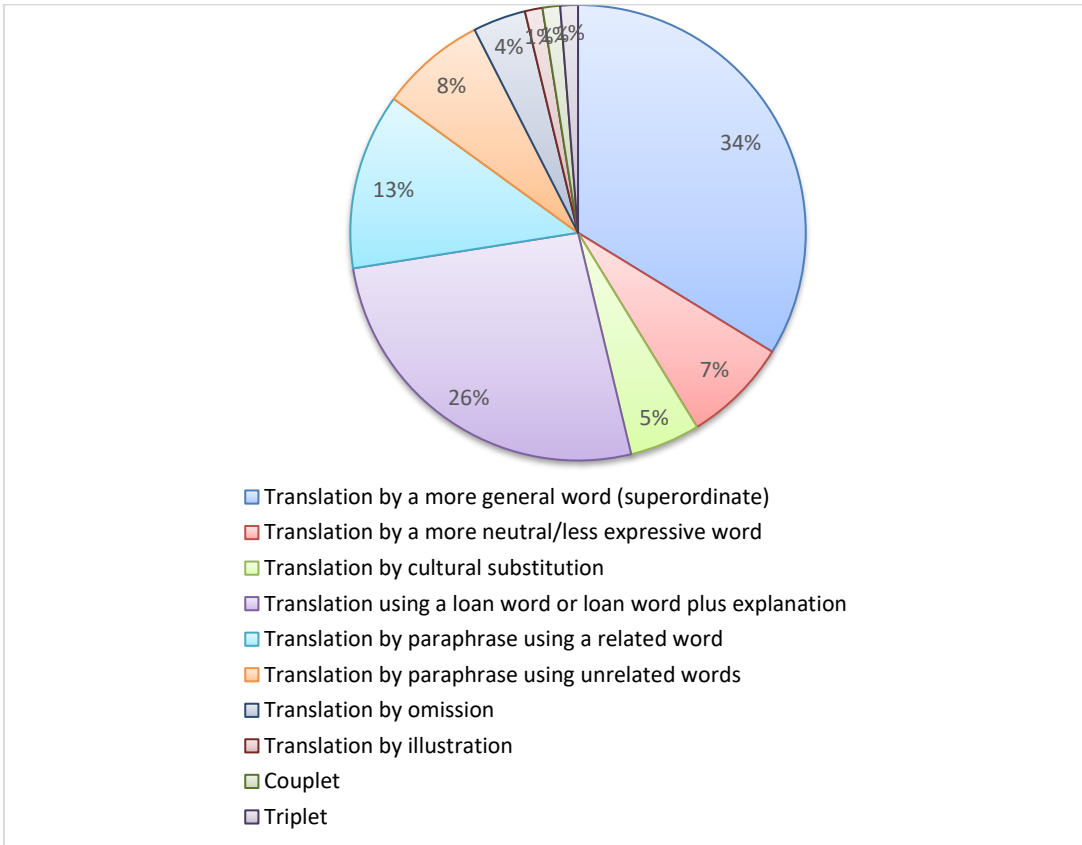
Chart 2. Translation Strategies in Case of Non-equivalence at the word level

Chart 2 shows that the translation by a more general word (superordinate) (33.75%) is the highest percentage followed by translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation (26.25%), translation by paraphrase using a related word (12.5%), translation by a more neutral/less expressive word (7.5%) and translation by paraphrase using a related word (7.5%), translation by cultural substitution (5%), translation by omission (3.75%), translation by illustration (1.25%), couplet (1.25%) and triplet (1.25%).

After having known the translation problems and how to classify them into the types of translation strategies, the translation techniques are used to analyze from the smallest unit of translation which is a series of the translation process as a translation mechanism in achieving translation equivalence as well as to see the types of translation techniques used in the verbal humor translation. Chart 3 is presented below.
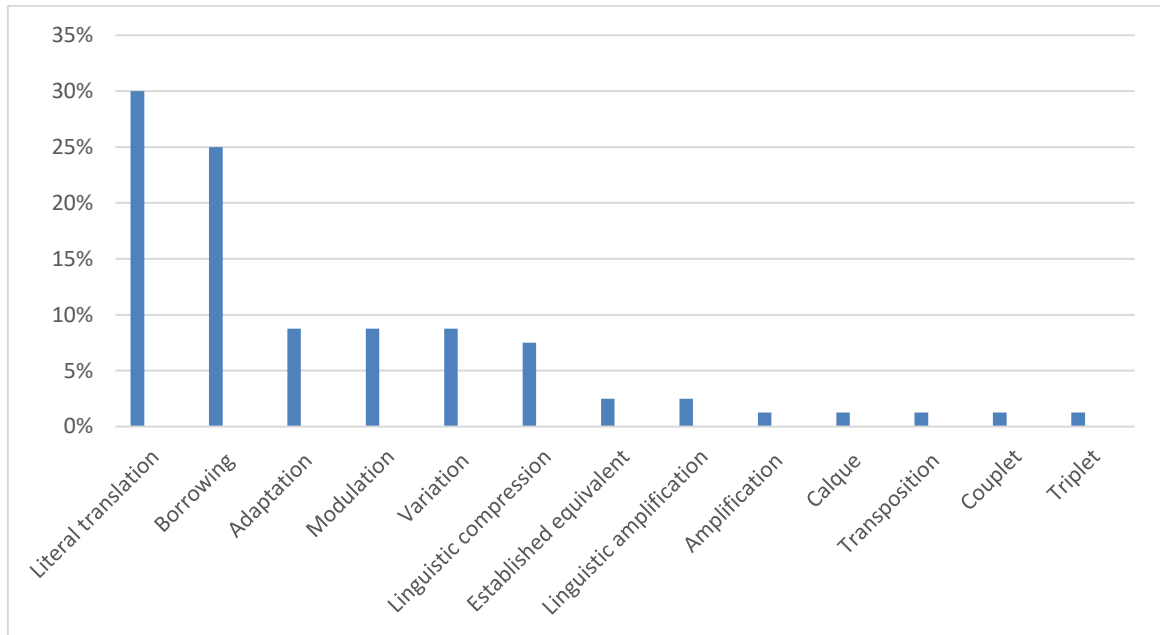
Chart 3. Translation Techniques

As the highest percentage in the translated data, literal translation has a big role in reproducing translation products. It reflects the use of the direct translation technique. Although the SL words are translated literally or singly with the most common meaning in the TL, the word order remains to preserve and the SL grammar construction is converted to the nearest equivalent of the TL rule. The examples of translation techniques implemented in the research data are as follows:

(1) Literal translation

Example

ST : Viktor? Hasn't he Asked you to call him Vicky yet?

TT : Viktor? Apa dia belum memintamu untuk memanggil-nya Vicky?

The literal translation is a word-for-word translation that corresponds to formal equivalence by Eugene Nida. The problem arises when idioms exist in the translating work.

(2) Borrowing

Example

ST : Deletrius

TT : Deletrius

Borrowing technique is similar to translation strategy that is translation by a loan word. This technique is mostly used to overcome the translation problem of pun.

(3) Adaptation

Example

ST : It was four feet long before his parents would let me shrink it!

TT : Panjangnya sampai semester seperempat sebelum orang-tuanya mengizinkan aku mengecilkannya!

This technique is alike translation strategy that is a translation by cultural substitution. It is used to replace SL cultural elements with TL ones. The word *foot* to represents the length of something is less commonly accepted in the TL. Therefore, culturally, it is substituted with *semeter seperempat* in *Panjangnya sampai semeter seperempat sebelum orangtuanya mengizinkan aku mengecilkannya!*

(4) Modulation

Example

ST : Well, let's not leave them here, they don't add much to the decor.

TT : Yuk, kita singkirkan dari sini, bikin dekor jadi jelek saja.

The addition and omission in the data translation aim to reproduce the messages of the original texts in the translated text in conformity with the TL perspectives (Newmark, 1988, p. 88). In the other words, this technique changes the original text's point of view into the target text's point of view.

(5) Variation

Example

ST : Because he's being stupid.

TT : Karena Ron tolol.

It refers to the changing of the linguistic elements from the original text into the target text concerning the intended references (Hartono, 2014, p.8)

(6) Linguistic compression

Example

ST : I'm not putting them on..

TT : Aku tidak mau..

The translated texts are compressed in conformity with the verbal humor which is communicated in the TL especially with the oral target language style.

(7) Established equivalent

Example

ST : What are Weasleys' Wizard Wheezes?

TT : Apa sih Sihir sakti Weasley?

Literally, the word 'wheezes' means 'bunyi' or 's*uara menciut'* especially coming from the wizard. Yet, since there is no equivalence, the translator replaces '*suara menciut*' with '*sakti*'. This occurs when the TL already has commonly established translation and it can be well received by the readers of the TL.

(8) Linguistic amplification

Example

ST : You're eating again, I notice.

TT : Eh, kau sudah mau makan lagi, rupanya.

The linguistic amplification is shown in the example above. Here, there are additional linguistic elements. The words *'Eh* and *sudah mau'* are additional linguistic elements that aim to emphasize the original intended message.

(9) Amplification

Example

ST : Having a nosy git like you for a brother.

TT : Kalau kita punya adik suka ikut campur urusan macam kau itu.

The example indicates the use of amplification because it gives detailed information from '*a nosy git'* which means *'orang yang usil atau jahil'* becomes '*suka mencampuri urusan'*. This shows that the translation is informative and detailed in communicating the original message so the readers of both languages would understand the meanings of the text in a similar fashion.

(10) Calque

Example

ST : Oh – sorry Neville! I forgot – it was the custard creams we hexed. Canary creams!

TT : Oh...sori, Neville! Aku lupa – krim custard-lah yang kami sihir. Krim Kenari!

It is a special type of literal translated foreign word or phrase from '*Canary'* as the original text becomes '*Kenari'* as the translated text.

(11) Transposition

Example

ST : – my son Fred – real practical joker – but it's only an Engorgement Charm – at least, I think it is – please, I can correct it.

TT : anak saya Fred..... suka bergurau.......tapi itu Cuma Mantra Pembesar.......paling tidak saya rasa begitu....izinkan saya mengoreksinya.

It is categorized into transposition technique because it changes the grammatical category from *'real practical joker'* as the noun

phrase becomes *'suka bergurau'* as the verb phrase in the TL.

(12) Couplet

Example

ST : I like a healthy breeze round my private, thanks.

TT : Aku suka angin segar di sekeliling anggota rahasiaku, terima kasih

The two translation techniques used in the example are established equivalent in translating *'a healthy breeze'* becomes *'angin segar',* and amplification in translating *'my private'* becomes *'anggota rahasiaku'.*

(13) Triplet

Example

ST : We don't want to end up with a pair of trolls.

TT : Kita kan tak mau terpaksa pergi dengan sepasang Troll.

The translated text above implies the use of three translation techniques, they are modulation in translating *'end up'* becomes *'terpaksa pergi dengan',* compensation in translating *'a pair of'* becomes *'sepasang',* borrowing in translating *'trolls'* becomes *'Troll'.*

From the analysis of translation techniques, some similarities are found between types of translation strategies and translation techniques such as translation using a loan word with borrowing, translation by paraphrase using a related word with amplification. In line with this, Molina and Albir (2002) state that "some mechanisms may function both as strategies and as techniques" (p.508). In other words, one type of translation strategy can also work as a translation technique at once or vise versa.

After going through a long process of translation, in this research study, the researcher would like to conclude the translation equivalence effect by trying to implement Koller's equivalence. The examples are presented below.

(1) Pragmatic equivalence

ST : Yeah, you can have a word. Goodbye

TT : Yeah, boleh dua patah kata. Selamat tinggal

Pragmatic equivalence is a dynamic equivalence that is not word for word but a sense for sense in which the translator would like to show how the characters in the novel interact with one another. The illustration can be seen from the example above as the implementation of the pragmatic equivalence which now has developed to be the functional equivalence. This is in line with Nida's theory of dynamic equivalence who "distances himself from the term dynamic equivalence and prefers the term functional equivalence" (WU, 2018, p.45).

(2) Formal equivalence

ST : Not spew. It's S-P-E-W. Stands for Society for the Promotion of Elfish Welfare

TT : Bukan spew. Itu S-P-E-W. Singkatan dari Perkumpulan untuk Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Peri-Rumah

This is the opposite of pragmatic equivalence which emphasizes form and aesthetics including pun and wordplay.

(3) Denotative equivalence

ST : Yeah, and you were hungry

TT : Yeah... dan kau lapar.

The example above belongs to denotative equivalence because the original text obtains the equivalent translated texts based on the denotative meaning or the dictionary meaning.

(4) Conotative equivalence

ST : There you go. Piece of cake

TT : Begitu, gampang

This is the reverse of the denotative which has two meaning and looks for the near-synonym.

(5) Text normative equivalence

ST : No, I was born in July.

TT : Tidak, saya lahir bulan Juli.

This is considerably included in text normative equivalence because it has the

particular characteristic of the original text that is the textual norm. This can be seen from the text type used in the original text. According to Anderson and Anderson (1998), there are two text types, factual and literary. The factual text includes explanation, information report, discussion, exposition, recount, factual description, procedure, and procedural recount text while literary text can be divided into a narrative, poetry, and response text. Based on the text type theory, the example is surely categorized into literary text particularly personal response.

CONCLUSION

The result of the research shows that the Harry Potter novel entitled the Goblet of Fire contains verbal humor. The existence of verbal humor is provided in the types of humor. As part of a translation product, these types of verbal humor can help translators to make decisions in solving translation problems. There are various kinds of translation strategies and techniques proposed by theorists. Molina and Albir (2002) state that strategies are "part of the translation process that opens the way for finding a suitable solution for the translation unit. The solution is materialized by using certain techniques" (p. 508). It means that both strategies and techniques may function to complement each other in achieving translation equivalence.

Regarding Koller's types of translation equivalence, the analysis of the research reveals that even though the most dominant type of verbal humor is a pun categorized in formal equivalence, pragmatic equivalence still occupies the highest percentage. It means that the Indonesian verbal humor as the translated text is dynamic and communicative oriented towards the receiver of the message. So, the TL readers can obtain the same effect as close as that experienced by the original readers. Moreover, the rest of the other types of translation equivalence, denotative equivalence, connotative equivalence, and text normative equivalence have also greatly contributed to translation equivalence so that the translated verbal humor is still well readable and understandable.

As suggestion, for further research studies, it is recommended to develop Translation Studies through various kinds of translation researches by using either different theories of equivalence or different approaches theories particularly in respect of resolving pun or wordplay as one of the translation problems

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