CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the summary of the analysis and findings of this research. Chapter 5 consists of two parts; a conclusion and suggestion. The result and discussion of the research question and objective of this study is recapped and concluded in the conclusion. Moreover, the suggestion part contains the researcher's suggestions for further research and other researchers. The suggestion involves recommendations for similar study, suggestion for additional research objects as options to be analysed, and other advanced approaches to carry out the further research.

5.1 Conclusion

This research is conducted to analyse the types of verbal humour, subtitling strategy, and the acceptability level of translation in American Sitcom Series "Modern Family" Season 6 Episode 1 and 2. The research focused on analysing the Dunphy family. Which members are Phil, Claire, Haley, Alex, and Luke. Moreover, the findings show that there are 77 data of verbal humour using Raphaelson-West types of verbal humour theory, Gottlieb's subtitling strategies theory, and Nababan's acceptability theory, the researcher concludes the following:

The researcher found all 3 types of humour proposed by Raphaelson-West (1989) namely linguistic humour, cultural humour, and universal humour. According to the percentage, Universal humour is the most prominent type of humour with 45 or 58% of the humour utterances. The second type is linguistic

humour with 16 or 25% of the total data. Lastly, the last 17% holds by the cultural humour as 13 verbal humour utterances belong to this type. The researcher concludes that the most dominant type of humour is universal humour. Situational comedy proposes to serve humour as a form of communication in conversation either in the formal or day-to-day speeches. "Modern Family" takes the setting in American family as the background in which the humour serves in conversation between family members. The show initially aired in United States. However, the content is accessible for people around the world and soon they gain worldwide attention. Through universal humour the characters in the sitcom deliver the easy and funny humour.

Based on Gottlieb (1992) subtitling strategy theory, there are 10 strategies of subtitling in Audiovisual translation. However, in this research, there are 8 strategies found in the subtitles of verbal humour. The strategies involve expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, condensation, decimation, and deletion. The most used strategy in translating verbal humour is the paraphrase strategy with 28 or 36% of the data utterances. Whereas, the transfer strategy shown in 26 or 20%. Followed by expansion strategy which applied in 11 utterances. Fourth place is condensation with 10 or 13% of the data. Next the deletion strategy with 6 or 8% of the data. Transcription found in 2 utterances or 3% of the data. Lastly, the decimation strategy is used one time or 1%. In translating sitcoms, the subtitler is not only focused to deliver the meaning of the words or expressions, but also to consider the Audiovisual aspects that support the humour. The paraphrase strategy is the most suitable strategy implemented in translating humour for the

subtitler who tries to produce subtitles not only by translating the words or phrases but also the funny situation.

From three acceptability levels, the researcher found two levels in the data. As many as 69 verbal humour utterances, or 90% of the data of utterances are included in the acceptable category. The acceptability parameter is based on the translation result that is natural, conventional, and relevant in daily conversation and Indonesian rules. Nevertheless, there are 8 data or approximately 10% of the verbal humour utterances belong to less acceptable level. The subtitle of the sitcom series is considered acceptable and natural since the translation product of the dominant data is natural and the terms are conventional and used in daily activity that is familiar in TL.

In conclusion, there is a connection between the object, types of humour found, the subtitling strategy applied, and the acceptability of the subtitle. Since the object of this study reserves humour in relatable family interaction, the humour is universal and easy to understand. However, the original dialogue is produced in English language with different grammatical and language rules than Indonesian. Thus, the subtitler applied paraphrase strategy to transfer the relevant messages and perceive the humour. Hence, the natural and relevant subtitles are produced which make the subtitle acceptable to the target language.

5.2 Suggestion

The following are some suggestion for translation students, translators, or other researcher who may be interested in analysing similar research:

1) For Other Researchers

The researcher suggests that other researchers who are conducting similar translation research to explore other approaches to analyse the subtitles in their research objects. Furthermore, for those who are concerned in conducting research in Audiovisual translation field, the further research can be done by analysing the humour and its translation in different situational comedy series. "Modern Family" as this research object is a situational comedy with family setting and in a form of mockumentary. Many other different situational comedies with other settings such workplaces, neighbourhood, and school that can be options of object for further research. For different situations impacts on the way people talk including the expressions and vocabularies used. There might be other situational comedies that provide dubbing. This issue can also bring further questions such as how is the humour translation in dubbing, what problem the translator meets as translating the humour utterances in dialogue, also what strategy applies by the translator and how acceptable is the translation in the target language.

2) For Translator or Subtitler

Furthermore, this suggestion is presented for translators or subtitlers. Based on the researcher's analysis and observation towards the translation product, it is important for the translators to review their translation product before presenting it to the public. Furthermore, in translation must also consider other non-verbal aspects to deliver the message in Audiovisual translation. Especially, the subtitler must pay attention in adopting the subtitling strategy for Audiovisual works that contain humour. In translating humorous situations paraphrase strategy is

suggested, chiefly when translating idioms expressions in producing relevant translation for TL rules. Moreover, the strategy can be helpful in translating utterances that are related to certain culture or linguistic rules.