

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the discussion and analysis of the data that has been carried out in study, it can be concluded that:

1. This study discovered five different types of humor. They consist of wordplay, insult, ridicule, grotesque, and slapstick. It contains twenty-five data for the first type of word-play. In the wordplay classification, the average of accuracy and acceptability is inaccurate and quite acceptable. Many words' meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the source language text are incorrectly transferred to or deleted from the target language. Then, there are fourteen data that classified in the insult humor. The average of the accuracy is inaccurate. While, for the acceptability is quite acceptable. The next is ridicule humor. There are seven data in ridicule humor. Most of the translation is inaccurate and quite acceptable. The following one is grotesque. There are six data points that define grotesque humor. The researcher has the average of this classification which are less accurate and quite acceptable. Five data are all accurate except one data which inaccurate. The last type is slapstick. The majority of the translation is accurate because the slapstick only plays a minor role in the dialogue;

rather, the translations are most accurate in the way the scripts are written. However, the average of accuracy and acceptability in this classification are less accurate and quite acceptable.

2. The humor translation in the SpongeBob SquarePants seasons 1-3 is less accurate, with the average final 2,16 from raters, which according to the criteria and demands listed by Nababan (2012). Most of the translation, especially wordplay humor, is hard to convey the same humorous element in source language to target language. This is due to the different rhymes of words in the source language that cannot be matched in the target language.
3. The humor translation in SpongeBob SquarePants seasons 1-3 is quite acceptable, with the average final score 2,30 from the raters, which according to the criteria and demands listed by Nababan (2012). Most of the translation has deleted the word from SL and replace it with other alternative word by thinking that can be acceptable in target audience. Nonetheless, the translator's version feels natural in general, and some of them are still acceptable.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

After reaching a conclusion, the researcher would like to make some suggestions, which should be valuable for the translators and future researchers.

## 1. Translators

First and foremost, the researcher would like to make a suggestion to the translator who wishes to translate the humorous texts. The translators should be very knowledgeable about humor. Then they must master the culture of both the source and target languages. They must also consider the humorous effect of the target language, particularly in diction. Some words will have a difference effect even if they have the same meaning. They should have known the different types of humor and considered the accuracy aspect before translating. The majority of translation versions are inaccurate due to a mistake in selecting the diction and missing the translation by changing the way of maintaining the foreign language that most of the target audience does not understand.

## 2. Future researchers

Whoever, especially future researcher that interesting in analysis translation stuff, wishes to conduct research on humor translation must first identify an appropriate theory that is relevant to their research. Additionally, they ought to have been aware of the kinds of humor that would help them when describing data. In addition, they also can discuss other aspects of translation quality assessment, like readability or as asame as through this research, accuracy and acceptability of humor translation. In the future, the

researcher hopes that this research will be useful to those who wish to carry out similar studies.

