

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This final chapter is divided into two sections: conclusion and suggestion. The first section presents a summary of the research findings on verbal humor, subtitling strategies, and translation acceptability assessment. The second section presents recommendations to future movie translators, researchers, and students.

5.1 Conclusion

This research examines verbal humor, subtitling strategies, and translation acceptability assessment found in the “Mean Girls” movie (2004). Based on the findings, there are 51 data verbal humor were identified in the main characters’ dialogues, classified according to Shade’s theory (1996). Although Shade’s verbal humor consists of 12 types, the researcher found a total of 11 types, 3 of which are types of jokes: irony (12; 24%), sarcasm (9; 18%), wit (7; 14%), satire (5; 10%), surface-structure joke (5; 10%), lexical joke (4; 8%), deep-structure joke (3; 6%), anecdote (3; 6%), farce (1; 2%), and tall tale (1; 2%). Irony categorized as the most frequent type, reflecting the movie’s teen-comedy style that relies on sharp, context-specific peer interactions to convey the messages. Limerick, parody, and pun did not occur, as their structural and referential features do not suit the fast-paced, conversational humor typical of the movie, and do not have a wordplay that contain double meanings or homophones to provoke humor in the movie.

This study used Gottlieb's subtitling strategies theory (1992), 6 of 10 subtitling strategies were identified in the verbal humor translations: transfer (26; 51%), paraphrase (13; 25%), condensation (7; 14%), deletion (3; 6%), dislocation (1; 2%), and imitation (1; 2%). Transfer and paraphrase strategies are more commonly used in translating humor dialogues because humor is often difficult to translate, as it frequently depends on tone, cultural nuances, or implied meanings. As a result, humor translations are more dominant in preserving the original meaning of the SL as much as possible and only translating it into the TL to maintain the nuance or slightly adapting the language when the expression or structure of the original tone is difficult to find an exact equivalent in the TL, so that the meaning can be expressed in the same way but with more typical words for the target audience to understand. Expansion, transcription, and decimation were not applied, largely because of the movie's rapid dialogue and the spatial-temporal constraints of subtitling; these strategies would either be impractical or risk weakening the intended humorous effect.

Meanwhile, acceptability assessment based on Nababan et al. (2012) criteria showed that most verbal humor translations were rated acceptable: 43 data (84%) received a score of 3, while 8 data (16%) were rated as less acceptable with a score of 2; no items were rated unacceptable. These results indicate that the translators largely succeeded in conveying verbal humor from English into Indonesian accurately so that it was acceptable to the target audience. Nevertheless, some translations contained minor errors in technical terms or are not very successful in

conveying the humorous tone, although they are still understandable to the target audience.

5.2 Suggestion

1. For future movie translators

To produce acceptable subtitle translations, translators must understand the context of the film, as well as the tone and meaning of the movie that they want to convey to the audience especially when dealing with humor such as sharp humor. In addition, translators must have sensitivity to both linguistic and cultural contexts to preserve the humorous effect for the target audience so that the translation can be accepted and understood by the target audience in accordance with what the movie wants to convey. The use of appropriate subtitle strategies is also important to ensure that subtitles remain clarity, concise and synchronized, while still conveying the original meaning. As a result, translators can minimize errors and produce movie subtitles that are acceptable and enjoyable to the target audience.

2. For other researchers

This research uses a drama-comedy movie as the object. By analyzing verbal humor, subtitling strategies, and translation acceptability assessment, the researcher suggests that this research could be used as a reference when conducting studies on translation that also explore similar topics, such as verbal humor, subtitling strategies theory, and the acceptability of translated humor in cross-cultural contexts.

3. For students

By reading this research, it is hoped that students will gain a broader understanding of verbal humor in movies and enrich their knowledge of translation and its strategies, also to increase their understanding of translation quality so they can also conduct another innovative movie translation research in the future.

