

VERBAL HUMOR IN THE MOVIE *EPEN CUPEN (No Tipu Tipu)* AND ITS ENGLISH SUBTITLE TEXT

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Abstract

Verbal humor particularity in movie is difficult to define clearly because humor is more about interpretation it analyzes the humor in movie based on the situational context and also the utterance told by the characters. In analyzing the humor and the translated text, this research focuses on the categorization of verbal humor and the translated text, this research focuses on the categorization of verbal humor, the application of subtitling strategies. This research employs a descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research were collected manually from the movie Epen Cupen (No Tipu Tipu). The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself and the second instrument is the data sheets. The data were categorized based on some theories. The first theory is verbal humor theory proposed by spanakaki (2007) and the second one is subtitling strategies theory proposed by hurt,widler,(1998). To achieve data trustworthiness, the data sheets were repeatedly checked by the research and some peers and the result were discussed with the consultants. The result of this research shows that there are three kinds of verbal humor found in Movie Epen Cupen. Those are Wordplay and Allusion and Verbal Irony. Allusion appears most often to amuse the audience. There are ten subtitling strategies the translator applied in translating the verbal humor dialogues. They are expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, condensation, decimation, deletion, resignation. Out of 45 data, paraphrase strategy on subtitling is mostly used.

Keywords: *verbal humor, subtitling, movie epen cupen, kinds of verbal humor, subtitling strategies*

INTRODUCTION

Communication is very important for us as human being because communication is used to help human beings in their life to do activity. The definition of communication varies. Basically, it is from Latin *communicare* meaning 'to share'. In brief, communication is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood rules. Therefore, a simple definition of communication is the act or process of using words, sounds, signs, or behaviors to express or exchange information or to express ideas, thoughts, feelings.

There are some process of communication : forming communicative intent, message composing, encoding and decoding, message transmission the encoded message as a sequence of signals using a specific channel or medium, capturing the reception of signals, reconstructing the original message, interpreting and making sense of the reconstructed message. The study of communication can be divided into three: Information theory which studies the quantification, storage, and communication of information in general, communication studies which concerns on human communication biosemiotics which examines

the communication of organisms in general. The channel of communication can be visual, auditory, tactile (such as Braille) and haptic, olfactory, kinesics, electromagnetic, or biochemical. Human communication is unique for its extensive use of abstract language. Just like written communication, in this era, film or movie can be used for communicating in which people are able to know about other languages. It means that film or movie can be a medium used to share about other languages and it will be used in the subtitle of that film or movie. At present many movies have been translated into different languages, some of them are into Indonesian movies.

Those films or movies are distinguished by their genres such as horror, science, fiction, drama, comedy. The movie *Epen Cupen (No Tipu Tipu)* is one of the domestic movies with English subtitle. This movie contains verbal humor that we can hear and see. The problem is on the use of Bahasa Indonesia in expressing humor. It is funny. However, it will be difficult to understand the humor in English. When the humor is translated into English, it might be still in the form of humor or it might lose its humorous effect. This is why *Epen Cupen* movie is chosen as the research subject. Humor is considered funny because of the meaning through the language used. When it is the translation, therefore the language is shifted into other language. Then, the humor

can be analyzed deeper.

Movie *Epen Cupen (No Tipu Tipu)* is chosen as the object of this research because the movie is targeted for a wide range of audiences, from children to the adults. Moreover, it is also an example of a comedy movie that exploits verbal humor to create a humorous atmosphere within. However, there are problems in the subtitle when the humorous dialogues appear. There are some dialogues between the characters in movie *Epen Cupen (No Tipu Tipu)* that are intended to create humorous effects, but when the subtitling text appears, the humor cannot be rendered well. As previously mentioned, the translation of verbal humor in movie *Epen Cupen (No Tipu Tipu)* in its subtitling. Thus, this research will discuss the various subtitling strategies that translator uses to render the verbal humor for the target audience. Analyzing the subtitling strategies will help people to know that sometimes humor fails to be rendered because of the rules in the subtitling itself.

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Type

This research used qualitative research. According to Shank (2002: p.5) qualitative research is "a form systematic empirical inquiry into meaning". By *Systematic* he means "planned, ordered and public", following rules agreed upon by members of the qualitative research

community. By *empirical*, he means that this type of inquiry is grounded in the world of experience. This research describes the translation of verbal humor, to classify the kinds of verbal humor, to describe subtitling strategies applied in the English subtitling, and to assess the quality of the translation in terms of the acceptability in Indonesian subtitling of *Epen Cupen No Tipu Tipu* movie.

B. Data and Data Sources

The important thing in a research is the accuracy of the data. The data of this research were collected from the movie of *Epen Cupen No tipu tipu*. The movie became the data source. This research only focused on the utterance expressed by the characters that includes words, phrases, or sentences containing verbal humor and their English translation. In the form of subtitling text in the same movie.

C. Research Instrument

There were two instruments that researchers used: The first as the main instrument was the researcher that acts as the planner, the data collector, the observer, the analyst, and the reporter of the findings. The second instrument includes data sheets, tables, books, internet, and laptop. The data sheets were employed to record the data which will be transferred into analysis table to be analyzed further. Books and internet were functioned to collect some information of theories which were used in the research,

and laptop was also considered as a very helpful instrument with which the most of the processes of this study was finished.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

According to Hansen (2005), “a qualitative method in translation studies relies on experiences and phenomena that need to be interpreted and explained.” Verbal humor, particularly in films, is difficult to define clearly. Humor is more matter of interpretation. In this research, it analyzes the humor in *Epen Cupen* movie film based on the situational context and also the utterances told by the characters.

The findings of the research were discussed in three phases as well. Firstly, there was a definition and categorization of the material into groups depends on what kind of verbal humor will be found. There were no specific percentages or numbers on how many examples they are in each category, since the results will be subjective. For example, there were many word play elements, such as homophony or homonyms; they could be placed under ‘wordplay’ too. Secondly, these categories will be analyzed further and discussed based on their subtitling strategies. Thirdly, three respondents who have certain qualifications to assess the acceptability of the translation were involved in this research. Subtitling strategies that applied by translator when translates the dialogues containing verbal humor into Indonesian language. In the third

phase is to determine the acceptability of the translation.

The model for analysis data contains the following elements.

1. Scene

Scene includes a description of the scene of the film, including the setting in the movie it occurs.

2. Dialogues

Dialogues include an interpretation of the dialogues of the scene in the context, providing background information for the readers understanding.

3. Subtitle

Subtitle includes the translated version of the utterance as provided by the subtitler.

4. Humor

Humor includes a classification of the kinds of verbal humor applied.

5. Strategy

Strategy includes a classification of the subtitling strategies in accordance with the theory used in this research.

E. Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness of the data in qualitative research is needed to support the ideas of the research's finding. According to Willim .A Pitney (2014: 26-28) in his article there are some term that used to check the trustworthiness of the data such as credibility is one of them. Credibility is related to whether the research findings captured what is really occurring in the context and whether

the researcher learned what he or she intended to learn.

DISCUSSION

The discussion section provides deep explanation of the findings. Detail information is presented to clarify the three objective of the research covering the kinds of verbal humor, the subtitling strategies.

1. Kinds of Verbal Humor

The data of verbal humor in this research is divided into three categories based on the kinds of verbal humor they contain. These categories proposed by spanakaki (2007). They include wordplay, allusion and verbal irony.

a. Wordplay

Anything amusing or funny put in words, or simply a playful way to use language is called by wordplay. There are some instance of wordplay in the data that aims to create verbal humor dialogue. Below is the wordplay example in the verbal humor data.

(Setting : His father try to tell about his dream. He try to remember where cello's can find his brother. He tell that he can find his brothers in battlefield cause his brother will be there with some guys.)

SE: Mama: **Macam muka saya bau sabun !
Vera tadi kamu kasih mama kain apa?**

TE: Mama: Why does my face smell like soap ?

Vera, which napkin did you give me ?

(datum number 18 : 18/Wp/Pp)

The explanation : the kind that show is wordplay and the strategies is paraphrase. In this part wordplay is when the actor play word to make the audience laugh and the strategies is paraphrase because when the sentence change to English the sentence “Macam muka saya bau sabun etc,” it difficult to make the audience understand what is the actor mean so the used the other word in order the audience will understand what the actor mean and they will feel funny.

(Setting : Babe arrived in Jayapura. He visit there cause he have business with someone in Jayapura. Babe didn’t know if when come to Jayapura city, he will find a new friend who can change his life. Babe come to Jayapura it’s because advice from his fortune teller (Peramal).

SE : Babe : (kaget) **Goal ? Abang geramalnya pake bola kristal atau bola kaki ?**
 SE : Peramal : **Bola,bola,bola. Pala kamu bola. Abang ini sudah pengalaman ya!**
 SE : Babe : Percaya, percaya kok bang.
 TE : Babe : Really ? did you used crystal ball to make the prediction or a football.
 TE : Fortune teller : What are you talking about ?
 Babe: I believe in you.

(datum number 20 : 20/Wp/Ex)

The explanation : the kind that show is wordplay and the strategies is expansion. In this part the actor play word or wordplay in the sentence “Goal ? Abang geramalnya pake bola kristal atau bola kaki ?,” when the audience understand what the actor said they

will laugh and when the audience didn’t really understand about what the actor said because of cultural effect in the dialog so the research should used expansion strategies to analysis the subtitle.

(Setting: Temon directly asking about what they are doing in Jakarta and what their plan after that. Cello answer that question that they can find his brother in here.)

SE: Cello : **Di medan perang.**
 SE: Temon : **Inikan Jakarta bukan medan perang.**
 TE : Cello : In the battlefield
 TE : Temon: This is Jakarta not a battlefield.
 (datum number 32 : 32/Wp/Tf)

The explanation : the kind that show is wordplay and the strategies is transfer. In this part the actor used wordplay to make the audience laugh like the sentence “Di medan perang” and “inikan jakarta bukan medan perang” so the effect of the situation will make the audience laugh and the strategies that the research used is transfer because the indonesia language directly could change to english with the meaning and sentence.

b. Allusion

Analyzing the data according to kind of verbal humor, allusion appears most often in *movie epen cupen*. In *movie epen cupen* there are some allusions to famous people, particular objects, scientific terms, name of TV program and song lyric. However, some cases need the reader’s familiarity with the cultural texts.

(Setting : When the gang biawak go away from that place. Someone come and

ask about how the security work in that place. The person critic about the security work and the security angry about that.).

SE: Hansip : **Bapak tanya hansip kayak bagaimana ? Dari dulu hansip kayakbegini seragamnya warna hijau kalo coklat pramuka.**

SE: Temon : **Saya juga sudah tau. Maksud saya kamukan keamanan disini harusnya mengamankan warga ingat tiap warga iuran buat bayar kamu.**

TE: Security : What do you mean ? I am here to protect. To make sure everyone is safe from crime. This uniform gives me that authority.

TE: Temon : I know that. As a security guard here. It's your job to protect people. Our tax money to goes to pay your salary.

(datum number 29:29/All/Cond)

The explanation : the kind that show is allusion and the strategies is condensation. In this part the researchers used allusion to analysis the subtitle when the sentence "Dari dulu hansip kayak begini seragamnya warna hijau kalo coklat pramuka" and change to english "I am here to protect, to make sure everyone is safe from crime this uniform gives me that authority and the subtitle that used in here is condensation

(setting : The man after woke up. He ask his wife about his daughter. His wife said that; that girl doing her activity washing plat in the back of their house. The man directly want to meet his daughter cause he need his daughter doing something.)

SE : Bapa : **Anak model apa ? Orang tua panggil. Kenapa jawabnya kayak begitu?**

SE : Vera : **aduh. Iya. Ya. Bapa.**

TE : Bapa : What kind of daughter talks like that? Why can't you answer me nicely.

TE : Vera : I'm sorry dad.

(datum number 4 : 4/All/Pp)

The explanation: the kind that show is allusion and the strategies is paraphrase. Allusion show in this part in subtitle "anak model apa" and change to "what kind of daughter talks like that?" in this part the researcher thinks that allusion is one of kinds humor that show and because in this sentence word "model" in fact means form or bentuk it is for a things but when father said his daughter "anak model apa" the researcher thinks that his father used more expressing word to expressed what he feel. The subtitling strategies that the researcher used is paraphrase.

(setting : Cello and Babe was trying to run away from biawak gang camp. They follow bajaj and they have some conversation with the driver. Their are lucky cause the driver want help them.)

SE : Supir : **Iya. Timur tengah. Dari Quraish.**

SE : Babe : **Kalian kok jadi tali kasih begini ? Saya juga orang arap, atas arap bawah kurap.**

TE : Driver : Yes. In the middle east. From the nation of Quraish.

TE : Babe : Both of you are on rope of love? I am an arabian too. Over arap, under ringworm.

(datum number 41 : 41/All/Imi)

The explanation: the kind humor that show is allusion and the strategies is imitation. The researchers used allusion cause in this part the actor talk more about

something nonsense but funny when we understand what he mean and imitation used in part too because the actor said location like the name of place.

c. Verbal Irony

Irony in verbal humor present contradiction that occurs between a said expression and the context of the situation. Not all irony expression in *movie epencupen* is intentionally to create humorous effect. As verbal irony includes one form of humor which does not have an accurate definition (Spanakaki 2007), it provide the difficulty to analyze the ironic expression that is intended to create humor. Therefore, there are some ironic clues that are provided in theories. The surrounding context also helps to know the particular dialogue is fun or not.

Verbal irony involves elements of exaggeration which is having hyperbolic expression to reveal the humorous dialogue. There are two example of verbal humor in *movie epen cupen* that belongs to hyperbolic expression.

(Setting : In Bomel camp. One of the members gang rusa jantan hear that his boss Bomel is shoot buy nato beko or gang biawak. So he come to check his boss condition. When bomel know that gang biawak want to shoot him, he is so angry. He said nobody can kill even them gang biawak.)

SE : Bomel: Ada apa ribut ribut.

Kalian tidak lihat, saya lagi senang nih..

SE : Anggota gang : Tidak boss.

Saya dengar boss ditembak sama nato beko (gang biawak).

SE : Bomel : hah... Saya tidak pernah ditembak sama mereka. **Apa lagi sama kecoa kecoa itu.** Kamu tau sendirikan.

TE : Bomel: Why are you guys lighting ? Can't you see, I am in a good mood now.

TE : Members gang : Nothing boss... I heard that Nato Beko shot you.

TE : Bomel: hah...I'm never shot by them Especially **by that stupid bastard.** You know that.

(datum number 35: 35/VI/Pp)

The explanation: the kind that show is verbal irony and strategies is paraphrase. In this part the verbal irony show because the actor used the situation to create humor and the word when they speaking.and paraphrase show because some word cannot translate directly in this part so they should using paraphrase to help audience when read the subtitle.

(setting : Finally, cello back home and meet his parents. His father tell about his dream. His mother try to make him understand about their situation. His father tell more about his twin brother that lose in the sea when he follow him in the beach. Cello didn't believe that he have a twin brother. He think that it's been a long time, why his parents didn't tell about this before. This problem make him think that this is not their own children. His mother start crying and tell that he is their own child.....)

SE : Bapa : **Jadi selama berturut turut tiga hari ini. Bapa selalu mimpi perang. Tidak tau kenapa? Di dalam medan perang itu, Bapa lihat saudaranya kamu.**

SE: Cello : **Tapi kenapa Bapa tidak pernah cerita kalau saya punya saudara lagi.**

TE: Bapa : So, for the past three days, I have been dreaming about a war. I'm not sure why ? In that dream. I saw your brother.

TE: Cello : But why? You never told me if I have a brother.

(datum number 10 : 10/VI/Tf)

The explanation: the kind of verbal humor that show is verbal irony and the strategies is transfer. The verbal irony are happen when father try to tell about cello's brother and how the actor create situation to make the audience understand and laugh and transfer is show when subtitling directly can transfer and not have any change in meaning of the sentence.

(setting : In bomel camp. One of the members gang rusa jantan hear that their boss Bomel is shoot buy nato beko or gang biawak. So, he come to check their boss condition. When bomel know that gang biawak want to shoot him, he is so angry. He said nobody can kill me even by them gang biawak.)

SE : **Anggota gang : Tidak boss. Saya dengar boss ditembak sama nato beko (gang biawak.)**

SE : **Bomel : hah... saya tidak pernah ditembak sama mereka. Apa lagi sama kecoa kecoa itu. Kamu tau sendirikan.**

TE : Members gang : Nothing boss... I heard that nato beko shot you.

Bomel: Hah... I'm never shot by them. Especially by that stupid bastard. You know that.

(datum number 35 : 35/VI/Pp)

The explanation: the kind that show is

verbal irony and the strategies is paraphrase.

The verbal irony show when the actor used some word that have another meaning but can show what the actor feeling and have effect with the situation and the audience will laugh because of the actor act. The paraphrase show because some word not have a same meaning but show in the subtitle so the researcher used paraphrase to help an order the audience can understand when read the subtitle and they can laugh.

2.Subtitling Strategies

The analyzing of the verbal humor presented in the form of examples based on the subtitling strategy that is applied by the translator.

a.Translation of Wordplay

There are 10 subtitling strategies that applied by translator to translate the verbal humor dialogues belong to wordplay category. They are Expansion, Paraphrase Transfer, Imitation, Transcription, Dislocation, Condenstaion, Decimation, Deletion, and Resignation.

1) Translation of Wordplay with expansion Strategy

The subtitling strategy, expansion is used when the original text requires an explanation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in the target language. In the following is a humor expression in kind of wordplay that is to find a completely corresponding term in the target language.

(setting: The man dream about his child. He think he in war and so many people there. They take gun and looks bad and some of them angry and want to shout him. The first he takes his gun and shout them but, he made a mistakes. No body of them hit. He surprised with what he doing. After that, all that people in front of him start to shout him with their gun. His yelling so loud and falling down.)

Table 4: **Example of Translation of Wordplay with Expansion Strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Bapa : Aduh. Mama. Stop cerewet. Kamu pikir saya main-main kah? Mimpi ini benaran.	Bapa : Don't talk to much. Don't you think I'm kidding. I'm really worried.

(Datum number 3 : 3/Wp/Ex)

In the example of datum 3 above, the word *cerewet* and *main-main* translate to *don't talk to much* and *kiding*. The translator try to help the audience to understand about what the actor mean. The translator used the word in english that can help the audience to understand because the dialog in the movie sometime used the word that not familiar and because some cultural nuance not retrievable.

2. Translation of Wordplay with Paraphrase Strategy

The subtitling strategy, paraphrase is resorted in cases where the phraseology of the original cannot be reconstructed in the

same syntactic way in the target language. In other word the translator had tried to translate using different words to achieve greater clarity.

(setting: In the beach. Cello walking alone. Suddenly his sister come and call him. His sister said that his father need him in home. But cello said to his tell his father that he will back home tonight. Cello said that he want to for watching Mop performance. His sister said again an order his brother want back home. But his brother angry and said "you back home." His sister said she will tell their father about his brother behaviour. Cello said it is ok. Just tell him(father). (cello said without make any expression, his angry)

Table 5: **Example of Translation of wordplay with Paraphrase Strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
(Vera mencoba meminta saudaranya agar pulang tapi tetap saja saudaranya tidak mau menurut apa kata saudaranya.) Vera: aduh. Cepat sudah. Kalo tidak nanti saya yang dimarahi. Cello: sudah. Kamu pulang duluan sana.	Vera : He (father) need you right now. If you are not coming home. Dad will be angry with me. Cello : I'll be back home later, you first.

(Datum number 8:8/WP/Pp)

The translator try to make audience understand about what the actor , actress dialog using other words but can explain about what they mean in SE. Such as “aduh. Cepat sudah.....” translate “he(father need you right now..” and “sudah. Kamu pulang duluan sana” translate “I’ll be back home later, you first.” It will be easy for audience to understand that.

1) Translation of wordplay with Transfer strategy

The subtitling strategy, transfer refers to the strategy of translating the source text completely and accurately.

(setting: Babe escape from cello. The truth is he try to go away from his thugs friend but cello think he want take the bags. So, cello follow him and he try to sto the car to get out but they did not care about what babe said until he said there is a bomb that the man brings. Suddenly all them get out from the car.)

Tabel 6: **Example of Translation Wordplay with Transfer strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Babe : apa yang kamu lakukan. Kamu mau mati? Tabrak dia saja, kenapa kamu takut. Ibu keluar sekarang,ada orang gila.	Babe : what are you doing.do you want to die. Just hit him. Why are scared ? Get off, maam. He’s crazy.

Ibu : saya tidak takut sama orang gila, saya ini lagi buru-buru.	Ibu : I’m afraid of a crazy guy. I’m in a hurry!
Babe : bandel banget dibilangin. Minggir kamu. Ibu, dia itu teroris. Cepat keluar dari mobil.	Babe : You are so obstinate. Move over! He is a terrorist.
Ibu : katanya tadi orang gila, sekarang teroris yang benar yang mana.	Ibu : Did not you say he is crazy ? Now he is terrorist, which one is it?
Babe : Iya. Dia Ini teroris, tapi gila juga.	Babe : Yes, he is a terrorist but crazy too.

(Datum number 24:24/WP/Tf)

The translation of wordplay in the data above applies Transfer as subtitling strategy. The translator of movie Epen Cupen translate the utterance of Babe completely, without adding or shortening the content. Although, the target text sounds unnatural as humor when Babe tried to tell “ dia ini teroris,tapi gila” it sound not familiar. But the translator can translate without any difficult because the words are easy to find.

1. Translation of Wordplay with Deletion strategy

The subtitling strategy, deletion refers to the total elimination of part of a text. In addition, deletion is mainly used to deal with non-verbal content.

(setting: Both of them hide in box because the security airport are coming and

they want take box. Directly both of them get in the box. They already arrived in Jakarta for the first time. It will be the have experience live in Jakarta. But they have problem, cause Babe phone is lose. They don't know where they can go.

There is no digital map and they don't even know people in Jakarta. They sit and think about where the place they can go. Cello start ask about where he can go to find his brother but Babe angry. Although Babe angry but he will always cello.)

Tabel 7 : **Example of Translation of Wordplay with Deletion strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Cello : percuma saya ikut kaka. Saya kira kaka tau jalan disini. Babe : dengar ya, keong racun .yang ajak kamu ikut siapa? Kamu yang au ikut saya kan.	Cello : I shouldn't have followed you? I thought you know the way here. Babe : Listen. Did I force you to come with me? Or you didn't realize that, you asked me to help you.

(Datum number : 26:26/WP/Del)

The translator tried using deletion to help the audience understand about the what they mean. The sentence Keong Racun are delete and order can help the audience understand. The translator to to change the sentence from SE to TE without changing meaning of the text.

b. Translation of Allusion

1. Translation of Allusion with Paraphrase strategy

(setting : The man after woke up. He ask his wife about his daughter. His wife said that; that girl doing her activity watching plat in the back of their house and the man directly want to meet his daughter cause he need his daughter to do something for him.)

Tabel 8: **Example of Translating of Allusion with Paraphrase strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Bapa : Anak model apa ini ? orang tua panggil. Kenapa jawabnya kayak begitu ? Vera : aduh. Iya. Ya Bapa...	Bapa : What kind of daughter talks like that ? Why can't you answer me nicely. Vera : I'm sorry Dad.

(Datum number 5:5/AL/Pp)

The translator try to analysis about Paraphrase in Allusion. It will find that allusion are creating humor too. Like when Bapa said "anak model apa ini?" actualy is not mean a model but is just an expression about his daughter bad behaviour.

2. Translation of Allusion with Transfer strategy

(Setting: Cello and Babe was trying to run away from biawak gang camp. They follow bajai and they have some converstaion with the driver. Their are lucky cause the driver want help them.)

Tabel 9 : **Example of Translating of Allusion with Transfer strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Supir : Suka suka. Jalan itu menggunakan bensin juga.	Driver : Up to. The road uses gas too.
Babe : Oh ini pake bensin. Saya kira menggunakan batu bara.	Babe : oh this things is used fuel. I think it's used coal.
Supir : Sekalian gunakan batu ghana.	Driver : All use ghana stone.

(Datum number : 40:40/AL/Tf)

3. Translation of Allusion with Imitation strategy

(Setting: Cello and Babe was trying to run away from biawak gang camp. They follow bajai and they have some converstaion with the driver. Their are lucky cause the driver want help them.)

Tabel 10: **Example of Translating of Allusion with Imitation strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Cello: Kaka berasal dari timur ?	Cello : are you from the east ?

Supir : iya. Timur tengah. Dari Quraish.	Driver : yes. In the middle east. From the nation of Quraish
Babe : Kalian kok jadi tali kasih begini ? Saya juga orang Arap. Atas arap bawah kurap.	Babe : are you both on a rope of love? I am an Arabian. Over Arap. Under Ringworm.

(Datum number : 41:41/AL/Imi)

4. Translation of Allusion with Transcription strategy

(setting : Finally they find someone who want to protect them. He is Mr. Temon. He want to help them from gang biawak, he help them to stay in his house. He give their food to eat and he ask them why gang biawak pursued them didn't they know that gang biawak is a dangerous gang in Jakarta. Their life will be in danger. But cello did not care about that because he come to Jakarta not to find enemy but his looking for his brother. The problem now is he don't know where he can start cause this is the first time he came to this place.)

Tabel 11: **Example of Translating of Allusion with Transcription strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)

<p>Temon: ada kasus apa sampe kalian dikejar kejar gang biawak.</p> <p>Babe : siapa yang dikejar kejar. Saya tidak dikejar. Dia saja yang dikejar. Saya jadi ikutan dikejar juga.</p> <p>Cello : saya juga tidak tau Bapa. Karna saya baru pertama kali injak di kota ini.</p> <p>Temon : Kalian berdua tau tidak bahwa mereka adalah gang yang paling ditakuti di Jakarta.</p> <p>Babe : oh berarti kita sekarang lagi di Jakarta. (Teman membenarkan)</p> <p>Babe : Pantesan sumber air sudah dekat.</p> <p>Cello : ahh masa ?</p>	<p>Temon : what did you do? Why is the biawak gang after you ?</p> <p>Babe : They are definitely not after me. Maybe it's him they are after. I just followed him.</p> <p>Cello : I don't understand all this. I just arrived here.</p> <p>Temon : Do you know ... that they are most violent gang in Jakarta ?</p> <p>Babe : So we are in Jakarta now ?</p> <p>Babe : My first time to the big city.</p> <p>Cello : Really ?</p>
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(Datum number : 30:30/AL/Tc)

5) Translation of Allusion with Discolation strategy

(setting : finally cello back home and meet his parents. His father tell about his dream. His mother try to make him understand about their situation. His father

tell more about his twin brother that lose in the sea when he follow him in the beach. Cello didn't believe that he have a twin brother. he think that it's been along time, why his parents didn't tell about this before. This problem make him think that he is not their own children. His mother start cryingan tell him that he is their own child. The other child who lose is his twin. His father try to tell everything about his twin brother story when he is a little.)

Tabel 11: **Example of Translating of Allusion with Discolation strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
<p>Cello : sudah cerita yang sebenarnya tidak usah banyak putar.putar sana putar sini.</p> <p>Mama : Bukan begitu anak Cello. Sebenarnya kamu punya saudara kembar itu ada.</p>	<p>Cello : Just tell me the truth. Don't beat around the bush.</p> <p>Mama : This is hard to tell my son. The fact is you have a twin brother.</p>

(Datum number 15:15/AL/DI)

In here discolation is appears when the original employs some sort of special effect, for example a silly song in a cartoon film, when the translation of the effect is more important than the content.

6) Translation of Allusion with Condensation strategy

(setting: when the gang biawak go away from that place. Someone come and ask about how the security work in that place. The person critic about the security work and the security angry about that.)

Tabel 12 : **Example of Translation of Allusion with Condensation strategy.**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Temon : Kamu gimana sih jadi hansip. Hansip: Bapak tanya hansip kayak bagaimana? Dari dulu hansip kayak begini seragamnya warna hijau kalo coklat pramuka.	Temon : what are you doing. Security : what do you mean? I am here to protect. To make sure everyone is safe from crime. This uniform gives me that authority.
Temon : saya juga sudah tau. Maksud saya kamua kan keamanan disini harusnya mengamankan warga ingat tiap warga iuran buat bayar kamu.	Temon : I know that. As a security guard here. It's your job to protect people. Our tax money to goes to pay your salary.
Hansip : terus kamu bayar.	Security : Have you paid your taxes?

(Datum number 29:29/AL/Con)

C. Translation of Verbal Irony

1) Translation of Verbal Irony with Expansion strategy

(setting : In this part. Babe was going to kupang and there. In kupang, cello be there too. Both of them sit and think about their plan. Babe have a problem with his job and cello locking his brother. This is the first place when meet with Babe and ask about battlefield but Babe didn't understand about what cello means but he will try to help jim after cello help him.

Tabel 13: **Example of Translation of Verbal Irony with Expansion strategy**

SE (Indonesia subtiling)	TE (English subtiling)
Babe : Hallo bang... kupang. Aku sudah di kupang. Abang dimana ? Apa ? kupang NTT. Maksud aku kupang itu kursi panjang. Tempat nogkrong yang di Jayapura bukan NTT.	Babe : hallo brother. I am already at kupang. Where are you now? I'll wait by the beach. What ? kupang. East nusa tengara? I means kupang(lounger) in Jayapura.

(Datum number : 22:22/VI/Ex)

2) Translation of verbal Irony with Paraphrase strategy

(setting : finally cello back home and meet his parents. His father tell about his dream. His mother try to make him understand about their situation. His father tell more about his twin brother that lose in the sea when he follow him in the beach. Cello didn't believe that he have a twin brother. he think that it's been along time, why his parents didn't tell about this before. This problem make him think that he is not their own children. His mother start crying and tell him that he is their own child. The other child who lose is his twin. His father try to tell everything about his twin brother story when he is a little.)

Tabel 14 : Example Of Translation of Verbal Irony with Paraphrase strategy

SE (Indonesia subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
(Mama terus menangis mendengar perkataan anak lelakinya) Mama : kamu ini asli anak mama yang paling ganteng bukan orang lain punya anak, Mama cetak langsung jadi.	Mama: you are very much my son. Good looking and handsome. You trust as on that.

(Datum number 14:14/VI/Pp)

3) Translation of verbal irony with Transfer strategy

(setting: In this situation his father try to tell about his dream about his another child that gone. In the sea when he is a little.)

Tabel 15: Example of Translation of Verbal Irony with Transfer strategy

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Cello : Lalu ada hubungan apa dengan mimpinya Bapa. Bapa : Mimpi itu memberi tanda bahwa dia masih hidup. Cello : Oo.. jadi selama ini Bapa kira dia sudah mati. Bapa : Betul cello... Kita sudah berusaha mencari dia. Tapi lewat mimpi itu Bapa yakin bahwa dia masih hidup. Dia didalam medan perang.	Cello : So, what the relationship with your(Bapa) dream. Bapa: My dream tell that he's still alive. Cello : So, all this time you thought he was dead. Bapa : That right cello... We try looking for him. But with this dream... I'm sure he still alive. He's in the war.

(Datum number 17:17/VI/Tf)

1) Translation of verbal irony with decimation strategy

(setting : finally cello back home and meet his parents. His father tell about his dream. His mother try to make him understand about their situation. His father tell more about his twin brother that lose in the sea when he follow him in the beach. Cello didn't believe that he have a twin brother. he think that it's been along time, why his parents didn't tell about this before. This problem make him think that he is not their own children. His mother start crying and tell him that he is their own child. The other child who lose is his twin. His father try to tell everything about his twin brother story when he is a little.)

Tabel 16: **Example of Translation of Verbal irony with Decimation strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Cello : coba bapa dan mama ceritakan yang sebenarnya. Kenapa harus di rahasia rahasiakan. Saya kan sudah dewasa. Apakah saya ini bukan anak kalian.	Cello : tell me the truth. Why are you keeping secret from me? I'm older than now. Don't you consider me you

(Datum number 13:13/VI/Dc)

5) Translation of Verbal irony with Deletion strategy

(setting : The man after woke up. He ask his wife about his daughter. His wife said that; that girl doing her activity washing plate in the back of their house. and the man directly want to meet his daughter cause he need his daughter to do something for him.)

Tabel 17: **Example of Translation of Verbal irony with Deletion strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Bapa : Vera. Tolong pergi panggil kaka-mu dulu. Vera: Tapi saya sedang cuci piring Bapa. Bapa : Sudah. Panggilkan kaka Cello dulu. Bilang dia, Bapa perlu penting.	Bapa: Vera. Can you go and call your brother cello here. Vera : But, I'm washing the dishes dad. Bapa : Just go and call him first. Tell him, I need him it's important.

(Datum number 6:6/VI/Del)

6) Translation of Verbal irony with Resignation strategy

(setting: The man after woke up. He ask his wife about his daughter. His wife said that; that girl doing her activity washing plate in the back of their house. and the man directly want to meet his daughter cause he need his daughter to do something for him.)

Tabel 18: **Example of Translation of Verbal irony with Resignation strategy**

SE (Indonesian subtitling)	TE (English subtitling)
Bapa : Vera ada dimana? Mama : Vera sedang cuci piring dibelakang? (Bapa langsung ke belakang(dapur) dan langsung memangilnya) Vera : aduh, kenapa ka ?	Bapa : Where is vera ? Mama : She's washing the dishes in the back. Vera : What do you want ?

(Datum number 6:6/VI/Res)

The explanation : verbal irony and resignation be as kind and subtitling in that movie. The reseacher used verbal irony as kind of the movie and for how the subtitle the researcher choose resignation because when no other choice to change the sentence that the actor said so, the researcher will change the sentence in order to help them to understand what the actor said in the movie.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the research findings and the discussion, the conclusion could be formulated as the following.

Concerning the first objective of the research, which is to describe the various kinds of verbal humor studied, there are 3 kinds of verbal humor found in *movie epen cupen*. Those are wordplay, allusion and verbal irony. Verbal irony and wordplay is the

most often in *movie epen cupen*. Allusion are considered as the second most frequency appeared most often in movie epen cupen to amuse the audiences. There are wordplay analysis, most of wordplay found in the data belongs to paronymy category. Verbal irony as one kind of humor provides the difficulty. It is related to the analysis of the ironic clues that are provided in theories to determine the particular dialogue belongs to humor or not. One of the clues is that a hyperbolic expression. In movie epen cupen the researchers found some data containing hyperbolic expression that brings fun to the conversation.

Regarding with the second research question, which is to describe the subtitling strategies of the Indonesian verbal humor into English subtitling text, there are eight subtitling strategies the translator applied in translating the verbal humor dialogue. They are expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription and decimation. Paraphrase becomes the most often subtitling strategy appeared in English subtitling of movie epen cupen.

Suggestions

It is suggested for every translator, especially for translator of film subtitling. The translator may use some subtitling strategies when translate text movie subtitling to deal with technical constraints in the subtitling. It is such a challenge for every subtitler (translator of film subtitling) if they

can deal with it, and also can deliver the meaning completely, accurately. Regarding that there is many kind of *movie epen cupen* genre like comedy, thriller, science-fiction and horror the subtitler is also expected to also to produce the similar effect like the source film provides.

This suggestion is presented for the students majoring in translation, who have intention to do the research in the field of audiovisual translation. It is that the further research can be done by comparing the humor and its translation in different movie *epen cupen* since many movie similar movie *epen cupen* have been released in the world market. Also interesting issue to study further is the dubbing, one of mode in audiovisual translation. This issue can brings the following question; how the humor can be translated in dubbing, what problem the translator faces as translating the humorous dialogues for translore used to translate the humor. This has not been a very popular field of the study so far, but the increasig amount of dubbed movie would call for this kinds of research to be done.

There is a weakness in this research. It is related to the small amount of the data, which are only 45. It is suggested for other reseachers, if they want to conduct a research with the same topic, they can find another source of data which having may example to analyzed.

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