TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN TRANSLATING COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES
VIOLATION OF HUMOROUS SENTENCES IN WALT DISNEY DONALD DUCK COMIC

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:
DIAR PRAMONO
RADEN ARIEF NUGROHO

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2015
PAGE OF APPROVAL

This journal has been approved by Board of Advisors, English Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University on August 12\textsuperscript{th} 2015.

Advisor

Raden Arief Nugroho, S.S., M.Hum.
This thesis entitled Translation Techniques Used in Translating Cooperative Principles Violation of Humorous Sentences in Walt Disney Donald Duck Comic. This study is analyzed the cooperative principle violation and techniques of translation that are used in Walt Disney’s Donald Duck comic.

The researcher used descriptive – qualitative method during the research since the aim of this study is to find out the cooperative principle violation and techniques of translation that are used in Walt Disney’s Donald Duck comic.

Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher found there are 47 cooperative principle violation that found in the data. Maxim of relation has the highest number with 22 sentence or 47% in this comic, the violation mostly appear when there is no correlation in conversation between two people and create the humorous sentence. Maxim of Quality becomes the second number with 14 sentence or 29%, It happen when the people says a lie to another people or which lack adequate evidence. Then Maxim of Quantity is the third it has 6 sentence or 13% and the last is Maxim of Manner has 5 sentence or 11%.

The second finding is the technique of translation result of this research the highest number of Technique of Translation are Borrowing and Literal translation with the same percentage 18 sentence or 17%. The second are Variation and Modulation with 6 sentence or 12%. The third is calque and Compensation with 4 sentence or 9%, Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalization with 2 sentence or 4% and the last is Amplification with 1 sentence or 2%.

**Keywords:** humor, translation comic, cooperative principle, technique of translation.
INTRODUCTION

Humor is an essential part of everyday communication and an important component in literary works such as films, comic, novel and art in general. It is rooted in a specific cultural and linguistic context. According to Kerbrat-Orecchioni (1981:13) humor is whatever is intended to be funny, in line with Eysenck (1972:35) humor is something that can make laugh or can be formulated as a kind of titillation (stimulus) that provokes laughter reflex. On the other hand Chiaro (1992:84-85) states that humor is something that is difficult to translate because of the cultural differences of source language and target language which make humor in the source language cannot be as funny as in the target language. Due to the subjective of humor, Culture in the SL (Source Language) and TL (Target Language) also affects the readability of humor. Nida (1980:130) states that “the problems in both languages may vary in scope depending on the cultural and linguistic gap between the two or more languages concerned”. and humor is a term which may be used in both a wide and a narrow sense. In the wider sense, it is applied to all literature and to all informal speech or writing in which the object is to amuse, or arouse laughter in. In its narrower sense, humor is distinguished from wit, satire, and farce. It is less intellectual and more imaginative than wit, being concerned more with character and situation than with plays upon words or upon ideas; more sympathetic and less cruel than satire; more subtle than farce. On the other side, it shades into fancy and imagination, since it is concerned, as they are, with exploring the possibilities of unlikely situations or combinations of ideas, but differs from them in being concerned only with the laughable aspects of these imagined situations. (Monro, 1988:349-55)

Humor in translation comic as the literature children needs special attention especially in Indonesia because there are so many children in Indonesia who read this literary work. One of the translation works which is famous in Indonesia is Walt Disney’s Donald Duck. There are so many researchers in the world who review this comic, such as Dorfman and Mattelart (2006), Zitawi (2003), Koponen (2004) and Simanjuntak (2004). Walt Disney’s Donald Duck comic is a work of translation from English as the source language to Indonesia as the target language, this comic has been chosen because the book is so popular in the world. The previous researches that analyzed this comic such as Zitawi (2003) who analyze the translation of English to Arabian, Koponen (2004) analyze the translation of English to Finlandia with a purpose in word play to create humor in Walt Disney’s Donald Duck. Meanwhile in Indonesia, Simanjuntak (2006) has studied this comic with focuses on the quality of translation. The researcher believes that Walt Disney’s Donald Duck comic is really popular in Indonesia especially kids, even adult people who like reading this novel. The most important point in this comic is there are many humorous sentences which can stimulate the reader to make a laugh.

In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative research method. Because it can be describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. In the analyzing data the researcher used pragmatic approach cooperative principle Grice’s (1975) as the framework of study, cooperative principle is the rule of language to make conversation efficient and cooperative, it is related to
humorous sentence because by the breaking of cooperation principle usually humor can create. Cooperative principle can be divided into four maxims of conversation there are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner, some of humor can appear with breaking the rules of maxim of conversation. According to Atardo (1993:528) the sentence of humor always breaking the rule of cooperative principle as to make a joke, Mooney (2004:915) and Dynel (2008:6) suggest about humor created by breaking the rule of cooperative principle, because there is a correlation about humor and breaking the rule of cooperative principle.

Another aspect that researcher elaborates is the technique of humor translation. Diot (1989: 84) states that “When it comes to translating humor, the operation proves to be as desperate as that of translating poetry” problem in humor translation is similar to translating literary works. The translator should find the equivalence of humorous sentences in the source language before it is translated into Indonesia, to reach the pragmatics equivalence in the translation of humor is not easy because humor has own complexity problem such as the aspect of culture so the translator must be able to understand and to catch the humor in the source language and translate into target language with the same point of humor (Baker, 1991).

This study is focuses on the part of humor and analyzes the technique of translating humor in Walt Disney’s Donald Duck. Based on definition above humor and translation is become difficult study, Vandaele (1994) states that literature in humor translation is almost rare. The researcher hope that this study will give a contribution to another researcher in analyzing the literary work especially in the humor translation.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

Research design is a process which is needed in planning and doing a research. In this research the writer used a descriptive qualitative method which is intended to describe, analyze and interpret the data. As descriptive research, it was intended to describe and identify the cooperative principles violation are included into humorous sentences in, techniques of translation that are used to translate the humorous sentences also the dominant techniques that translator uses in translating humorous sentences in Walt Disney’s Donald Duck comic.

The unit of analysis of this study was all of sentence which were classified into cooperative principle through this study, the researcher analyzed the sentence which broke the rules of cooperative principle. This study also analyzed the technique of translation that are used in Walt Disney’s Donald Duck.

Technique of data collection was how the writer collects and gets the data. There were some methods of collecting data. The steps in collecting the data were as follows: Getting the comic entitled Walt Disney’s Donald Duck, Reading the comic both the English and Indonesia version, Selecting the humorous sentence in English and Bahasa Indonesia versions, Drawing some quesionair based on the humorous sentence and given to the respondent, Selecting the result of quesionair and compare the humorous sentence in English and Indonesia version, and Identify the technique of translation that were used to translate the humorous sentences.

The instruments used to analyze the data are Molina and Albir (2002:510-511) for type of techniques of translation and Grice (1975:45) for cooperative principle were used to analyze the data. The data about humorous sentences was firstly Classifying each humorous sentence which was uttered, Identifying the humorous sentences which were found in the comic and compare with the result of quesionair, Explaining the techniques of translation that were being applied in the humorous sentences. The data
were tabulated and displayed in tables and were described in paragraphs. After that the writer Drawing conclusion based on result of the study.

**FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS**

Here, the researcher describes the findings of the humorous sentences in Walt Disney’s Donald Duck. The first finding is the Cooperative Principle violation that found in the data. The following table is the findings of the number of Cooperative Principle violation in the data.

### 4.1.1. Cooperative Principle violation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Cooperative principles</th>
<th>Σf</th>
<th>Σf%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maxim of Relation</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maxim of Quality</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maxim of Quantity</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maxim of Manner</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 47 cooperative principle violation that found in the data. Maxim of relation has the highest number with 22 sentences or 47% In this comic, the violation mostly appears when there is no correlation in topic of conversation between two people and create the humorous sentence. Maxim of Quality becomes the second number with 14 sentences or 29%, It happens when the people says a lie to another people which has adequate evidence. Then Maxim of Quantity is the third. It has 6 sentences or 13%. The last is Maxim of Manner which has 5 sentence or 11%.

The second finding is the technique of translation, according to Molina and Albir (2002:510-511) there are 18 techniques that are used by the translator in translating the humorous sentence in the Walt Disney’s Donald Duck, those are: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), Transposition, and Variation. The finding can be seen follows:

### 4.1.2. Technique of Translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Technique Of Translation</th>
<th>Σf</th>
<th>Σf%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Literal translation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Variation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Calque</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Particularization,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Generalization</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Discursive creation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Established equivalent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Amplification</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table above, it can be seen that 47 humorous sentences that found in the data, from 18 techniques the translator only use 13 techniques of translation. The highest number of Technique of Translation are Borrowing and Literal translation with the same percentage 18 sentence or 17. The second are Variation and Modulation with 6 sentence or 12%. The third is calque and Compensation with 4 sentence or 9%, Discursive creation ,Established equivalent, Generalization with 2 sentence or 4% and the last is Amplification with 1 sentence or 2%. Further explanation can be seen below.

Excerpt 1:
Borrowing
(The context is Donald’s nephew is surprised about the food in a warehouse)

The example above is categorized into cooperative principle violation maxim of quality, based on the sentence “boy! Unca scrooge wasn’t kidding! There’s enough food here to feed a battalion” in this case Donald and his nephew looking for the food and found a lot of food in the warehouse and his nephew surprised and says that there is a lot of food and and feet to a battalion but there is no fact that the food is feed to one battalion because based on the previous balloon, posisition of donald in the middle of village and has a small house meanwhile “battalion” here is a group of military unit that use for soldiers that more than 1000 people. It prove that Donald’s nephew is lie to Donald because he doesn’t give the true information of the actual circumstances, as the result the humorous sentence above is categorized into cooperative principle violation maxim of quality.

Here, the humorous sentence above is categorized into techniques of translation borrowing ,borrowing here is technique that borrow a word or expression from source language with adjustment or lending has naturalized .based on the example above the source language is “it’s in the pantry!” and Donald’s nephew answer “boy! Unca scrooge wasn’t kidding! There’s enough food here to feed a battalion” in the target language source language is translated into “ada di gudang makanan ” Donald’s nephew answer “wah paman gober tidak main main makanan disini cukup untuk satu battalion”. The word “battalion” here is translated into “batalion” it categorized into (naturalized borrowing) because it change the word from source language. the researcher used this technique because he want the humorous sentence in the target language keep funny as in the source language.
Excerpt 2: Amplification
(The context is Donald has a conversation with his nephew)

The example above is categorized into cooperative violation maxim of relation because based on the sentence “And it is certainly not primordial slime! It tastes of chlorine” according to previous balloon Donald say out of topic in this case Donald is fall in swimming poll but it says that the water like Chlorine, meanwhile Chlorine is chemical that commonly used as an antiseptic and is used to make drinking water safe, it can be prove that Donald does not relevan in the conversation above but it create the humorous sentence that breaking the rules of cooperative principle in maxim of relation.

The Source Language is “And it’s certainly not primordial slime! It tastes of chlorine” in the target language the source language is translated into “Ini pasti bukan lumpur purba rasanya seperti khlor!”. here the example above is categorized into technique of translation amplification because the translator is translating the humorous sentence with paraphrasing the information for example or change the utterence to be more eksplisit “chlorine” in the source language is translated into “khlor” in the target language.

Excerpt 3: Discursive creation
(The context is conversation between Oon as Donald’s friend and Donald when they are talking about time machine)
The example above is categorized into violation maxim of quantity according to the example “‘It we retrace Targ’s and Zork track back to where you mt, we’ll find your “mime chatine”!’ and Donald answer “ee its time machine, oon!” in this case Oon is people from stone age, and she is talking to much to Donald because he never met people from future, and based on the previous balloon oon was falling in love with Donald that is why he says like “mime chatine” because she is nervous or she is talking to fast, but it create humorous sentence by breaking the rule rules of cooperative principle in maxim of quantity.

The Source Language is “It we retrace Targ’s and Zork track back to where you mt, we’ll find your “mime chatine”! “ and Donald answer “ee its time machine, oon! “ in the target language the source language is translated into “Kalau kita telusuri lagi jejak targ and zork ketempat kalian bertemu akan kita temukan misin wikti kalian!” here the word “mime chatine” and “misin wikti “ as the part of humorous sentence has differences in the structure of sentence it make the translator uses the technique of translation because the translator Give priority to the meaning that is why the translator uses this technique.

The Dominant Techniques of Translation, From 18 techniques of translation according to Molina and Albil (2002, 510-511) the researcher only found 13 technique that translator used in translating humorous sentences. The dominant sentence in this techniques are Borrowing and literal translation becomes the highest percentage in translation humorous sentence, based on table above from 47 sentence, borrowing and literal translation has 8 sentence for each techniques, the election of techniques of translation are based on 12 reason those are : Give priority to the meaning , the limited space, to make easy understand, politeness, considering the knowledge of readers , to keep the humor, the guidebook publisher translation, to concise a translation, adjust the culture of target language, and adjust the target reader in the target . the big reason translator used borrowing and literal translation is give priority to the meaning it happen for 16 technique of translation or (34%) meanwhile the 11 reason is using by 31 techniques of translation or ( 66% ). The reason give priority in the meaning in translating humorous sentences the translator is focusses on the reader to transferring the message from source language into target laguage , after that the translator looking for the politeness of translation because in the target language the Walt Disney Donald Duck Comic is for children. but the translator keep consider the meaning the humorous sentences as funny as in the source language.

There are 5 techniques that translator do not use in the translating humorous sentence in Walt Diseny Donald Duck Comic those are linguistic amplification , linguistic comprehension, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) and transposition, based on this study when translator use some technique of translator that do not uses in this comic it can be loss the message of humor, for example when translator use some techniques of reduction the humor that usually long conversation can be suppress by technique of translation reduction.

The purpose of translator here is transfering the humorous sentence as funny as in the target language , according the comic here is categorized into humor comic as the result the translator uses some technique by considering the message of humor.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, there are 47 humorous sentence were validated through the used of questionnair given to the respondent which are identified into cooperative principles violation it can be seen that there are 47 cooperative principle violation that found in the data. Maxim of relation has the highest number with 22
sentence or 47%. In this comic, the violation mostly appear when the speaker doesn’t relevant to the current topic of conversation. Maxim of Quality becomes the second number with 14 sentence or 29%. It happen because the speaker breaking the rules of cooperative principle by lie or not giving false information. Then Maxim of Quantity is the third. It has 6 sentence or 13% appear when the speakers giving only the necessary amount of information not too much or too little and the last is Maxim of Manner has 5 sentence or 11% it appear if the speaker avoiding ambiguity or obscurity in the conversation. Here the researcher also concludes that there are 18 techniques of translation but in this study the researcher only found 13 techniques of translation the highest number of Techniques of Translation are Borrowing and Literal translation with the same percentage 16 sentence or 17%. The second are Variation and Modulation with 6 sentence or 12%. The third is calque and Compensation with 4 sentence or 9%. Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalization with 2 sentence or 4% and the last is Amplification with 1 sentence or 2%, amplification, linguistic comprehension, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) and transposition are not found in the data. The dominant techniques of translation in this research are borrowing and literal translation because the translator want to give priority to the meaning and keep the humorous sentence as funny as in the source language, amplification, linguistic comprehension, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) and transposition are not found in this study, because the technique is not support to translating humorous sentences in this Walt Disney Donald Duck Comic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


