

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The previous chapter reported the results of the present study after conducting the analysis of the research and obtaining the necessary data using theoretical framework as discussed in chapter II. Therefore, it can answer the research questions about the types of culture-specific term, translation strategies and the quality of translation in Indonesian subtitles of cartoon movie *Ratatouille*. This chapter concludes the researcher's interpretation of the research findings in a form conclusions and suggestions.

5.1 Conclusions

As stated in the first chapter, the researcher was trying to find out the types of cultural-specific terms found in cartoon movie *Ratatouille*, whether those terms were foreignized or domesticated in the Indonesian subtitle of the movie and the quality of culture-specific terms translation. The results show that in the cartoon movie *Ratatouille* there were four culture-specific terms categories, such as ecology, material culture, social culture and gestures and habits. The category of material culture reached the highest percentage (57.84%). More than a half of the total culture-

Nurul Aini, 2011

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specific terms (204) were categorized into material culture. The occurrences of material culture were 118 times. It is reasonable because the cartoon movie contains many terms related with cookery, food and beverages that strongly linked to material culture category. The rest of the culture-specific terms found in the cartoon movie *Ratatouille* were 8 culture-specific terms or (3.92%) of ecology category which consisted of geographical features, 70 culture-specific terms or (34.31%) of social culture which consisted of occupation of people who work in the kitchen and occupation related to culinary field and 8 culture-specific terms or (3.92%) of gestures and habits which consisted of behavior or characteristic ways of a people.

Furthermore, the translation strategies used in translating culture-specific terms in the cartoon movie was according to Jan Pedersen's (2005) model of foreignization-domestication continuum. The strategies were arranged from the most foreignizing into the most domesticating strategy in the model. Those strategies were preservation, addition, naturalization, literal translation, cultural equivalent, omission, globalization, translation by more specific words, creation and equivalent translation.

Regarding to the strategies that were applied in translating culture-specific terms in the Indonesian subtitles of cartoon movie *Ratatouille*, the results revealed that there were 68 terms or (33.33%) of preservation strategy, 2 terms or (0.98%) of addition strategy, 21 terms or (10.29%) of naturalization, 20 terms or (9.8%) of literal translation, 55 terms or (26.96%) of cultural equivalent, 4 terms or (1.96%) of

omission and equivalent translation, 17 terms or (8.33%) of globalization, 12 terms or (5.88%) of translation by more specific words and 1 term or (0.49%) of creation.

In addition, based on the criteria for the judgment of translation quality proposed by Barnwell (1996), the quality of culture-specific translation in the Indonesian subtitles of cartoon movie *Ratatouille* was in grade 3 or in “Good” level with 58.67%. The criteria for the judgment of translation quality were based on accuracy, clarity and naturalness by three persons who have watched the movie.

In this sub chapter, the researcher made some conclusions about the analysis of culture-specific terms translation in cartoon movie *Ratatouille*. Based on the findings and answer to research questions, it can be concluded that the culture-specific terms translation in the cartoon movie were mainly foreignized by the translator. The results of all analysis show that there were 111 or approximately 54.41% culture-specific terms which foreignized in the Indonesian subtitle of the movie, while the rest 93 or (45.49%) culture-specific terms were domesticated. From the conclusion above, it can be claimed that subtitling is an example of foreignization strategy, since the crucial role of the source culture is stressed, foreign identity highlighted and the influence of the target culture minimized (Szarkowska, 2005).

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting the present study, the researcher has several suggestions for the readers or those who want to conduct a research relating to this study. First, every translator must have a comprehensive knowledge of both source and target language. They need it to produce a good translation result. Also, a translator needs to have knowledge about the subject materials and source culture, habits or ways of talking in order to fully understand the context of translation.

Second, translators should pay more attention in translating culture-specific terms in a text or a movie. They must be able to use an appropriate translation strategy for each culture-specific term. Therefore, they have to be careful in finding the equivalent for each culture-specific term in the target language so that the readers can easily understand it. Since there is no exact translation between any two languages, what one can hope for is an approximation. The more similar the systems and cultures of the two languages are, the more efficient the translation in cross-cultural communication (Newmark, 1988).

Finally, the researcher hopes this research could give some contributions for the educational purposes and valuable information for the development of translation theories. Hopefully this research could inspire other researchers to conduct the same

research related to culture-specific terms translation and further research about foreignization and domestication in film translations.

