

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions of the research. Firstly, this chapter shows answers of the research questions of this research. In the second subtopic, this chapter describes some suggestions for further research, based on the result of the research.

5.1 Conclusions

This research was conducted with the purpose of finding out 1) what types of idioms mostly used in *Friday Night Lights* movie subtitle, and 2) what translation strategies mostly applied in translating the idioms in *Friday Night Lights* movie subtitle. To perform the investigation, the research applies Hockett's theory of types of idioms and also Baker's theory of translation strategies.

This research was managed to answer the two research questions. Through the analysis, it was found that the type of idiom mostly used in the subtitle was figure of speech with total 81 items or 41% of 200 idioms. The analysis also managed to find out the total number of the rest categories of types of idioms found in the subtitle. There were 48 items or 24% of total 200 idioms which belong to English phrasal compound category. Thirty one items (16%) of substitute were found in the subtitle. There were 19 items or 10% of total findings

categorized as proper name. Twelve items (6%) in the subtitle were abbreviation, while nine items (5%) were slang type of idiom.

The 200 idioms were then identified into four categories of translation strategies. The identification found that translation strategy by paraphrase was the most frequent strategy applied with total 109 items (55%). Meanwhile, there were 78 idioms (39%) found in the subtitle translated by using idiom of similar meaning and form. Ten cases of idiom translation (5%) were categorized as translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Three idioms (2%) were applying translation by omission.

Translation by paraphrase was used as the main strategy in translating figure of speech in the subtitle because there were few idioms which were equal in target language. Paraphrase might not produce an accurate translation of figure of speech in the subtitle, but the strategy could provide a guideline of how idiom supposed to mean. The strategy was succes to make the translation of most of figures of speech in the subtitle became communicative as the strategy made the target audience understood the idioms without having to interpret the meaning of idiom closely to source language.

5.2 Suggestions

As written in the introduction of research, the use of idiom is manipulated by the user society. The meaning of idiom itself in the source language society is always dynamically changed since it is constructed outside the rules of grammar.

This sort of changing makes the process of translating idiom to target language is often confusing.

In line with the statements above, further research should not only focus in the process of idiom identification but also be improved to provide information regarding to how the source language society interprets the idiom. The improvement is important so that the future research will be able to stimulate the development in idiom translation.

The further research on idiom translation can also be focused to analyze one type of idiom and its translation. The member of types of idioms such as English phrasal compound can be isolated to be sole object of research. There are a lot of aspects that can be explored from analyzing English phrasal compound. After all, the samples of English phrasal compound are not hard to be found since the usage of phrasal compound is common in daily speech or in literary works like movie subtitle.