CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After conducting the research, the writer draws three conclusions. Firstly, Gottlieb's and Niska's strategies have strengths. A main strength of Gottlieb is that Gottlieb's strategies can be used for various contexts. Another main strength is that Gottlieb offers strategies which eliminate redundancy and unimportant words, namely Condensation, Decimation, and Deletion. Meanwhile, a main strength of Niska is that Equivalence strategy can function as four Gottlieb's strategies, namely Transfer, Paraphrase, Transcription, and Dislocation. Another main strength is that Niska offers a strategy which unites two or three strategies, namely Combination.

Secondly, Transfer and Equivalence strategies are the most often strategies used by the subtitler in this film, including for translating scientific and foreign terms. The frequent use of Transfer strategy signifies that the subtitler has tried very hard to translate the sentences as complete as possible because Transfer translates the sentences completely, almost similar with word-by-word translation. Meanwhile, the frequent use of Equivalence strategy shows that the subtitler has tried very hard to translate the words equally and correctly because Equivalence replaces SL words with equivalent TL words.

Finally, mistranslation occurs because of two reasons. The first reason is misunderstanding of contexts. For example, in "Spider-Man 2" film, the sentence "Shut it down, Ock" is mistranslated as "Diamlah, Ock". It should be translated as "Matikanlah mesinnya, Ock". The second reason is cultural differences. For example, the word "student" is mistranslated as "pelajar" when Otto Octavius says, "I don't have time to talk to students now". It should be translated as "mahasiswa" because Peter Parker is an university student. In Western culture, we can say the word "student" to every student of kindergartens, elementaries, high schools, and universities. But, in Indonesian culture, we should use "pelajar", "mahasiswa", or "murid". It depends on the object's level of education.

5.2   Suggestions

After conducting this research, the writer would like to share some suggestions which are hopefully useful for others. The writer suggests that learners pay attention to details, tenses, and contexts.

For researchers who want to conduct a research in the similar field, the writer suggests that the analysis is focused on the quality of subtitles of a film. Otherwise, it is recommended that the analysis is directed to mistranslated words.

It is recommended that subtitlers use all Gottlieb's strategies because Gottlieb offers good strategies. For example Deletion, which is an important strategy since it eliminates insignificant information. The subtitlers also can use one Niska's strategy, namely Combination, because there are many dialogues which must be handled with more than one subtitling strategy. All subtitlers also

must review the subtitled film to find mistranslated words before handing it over to the production house.

It is recommended that lecturers give lessons about audiovisual translation to UPI students. It is essential because there are many production houses that need qualified subtitlers and dubbers.

It is recommended that all learners, translators and subtitlers have sufficient knowledge in the source and target languages like culture, way of talking, and way of life. Every learner, translator and subtitler also must practice translating various genres and levels of difficulty.