

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion derived from the finding and discussions of the study in answering the research questions, and offers the suggestions that should be considered for the next research about translating strategies in the part of suggestion.

5.1 The Conclusions

Every single dialogue from *The Raid: Redemption* subtitles can be translated by one, two, or even three strategies. It was because the use of some translating strategies depends on word, phrase, or sentence that existed in the dialogue. Therefore, the translating strategies as proposed by Gottlieb (cited in Ghaemi & Benyamin, 2010, p. 42) were greater than the total amount of the dialogues. The translating strategies were 454, whereas the amounts of the total dialogues were 324.

The analysis of the translation showed that among all of the translating strategies, *paraphrase* was the most frequently used strategy, which was applied 165 times. Basically, it was applied in order to get greater clarity when the dialogues had difficult constructions of syntactic form. It was also applied when honorific terms were changed into personal pronouns because they were not really familiar with the target viewers. It became the mostly strategy used because in the material there were much replacement of syntactic form from source text to the applicable syntactic form of target text and there were some replacement of proper noun in the source text into personal pronoun in the target text. Translator preferred to use this strategy instead of others might be because of the syntactic form of the source text. If it is not translated by *paraphrase*, it will make a disorganized syntactic form of target text.

The second-mostly used strategy was *transfer strategy* that was used 143 times. This strategy is used by maintaining the source text as accurately as possible into the target text. It was discovered that this strategy was used if the dialogues were short-length dialogues or medium-length dialogues. This is why in this movie *transfer strategy* got the second-mostly-used strategy because this movie has much of short-length dialogues.

Expansion strategy was positioned in the third place as the third-mostly used strategy with the use of 44 times. From the material, *expansion strategy* was found in the dialogue which added personal pronoun in the subtitle. This strategy also can be found when a word that was not appearing in the source text then was added to the target text. Moreover, it could also be applied when a swear word added in the translation. It included in the top-three strategies that frequently used because there were so many personal pronouns additions in target language. It added personal pronouns as the requirement of target text because of the syntactic form of target text. It will be a nonstandard sentence if personal pronouns were not added into it.

The fourth-mostly used strategy was *dislocation strategy* which was appeared 43 times. *Dislocation strategy* deals with achieving effect between the source text and the target text with different expression. From the material, dislocation strategy was used for the swear word. This movie used many *dislocation strategy* to render the swear word in the source text to the swear word in the target text because the movie was in high tension, thus the swear word widely used in the movie.

Condensation strategy was used 27 times, automatically it was the fifth-mostly strategy used in the translation. In the translation, *condensation strategy* was used if the subtitles occurred in short speeches. Some parts were deleted in order to fit another subtitle's occurrence time. This strategy was adopted by omitting word, clause, and deleting repetition of words. For addition, repetition of words was often found in the material then *condensation* was chosen to translate it. Contrary to the statement by Gottlieb (cited in Eriksen, 2010, p. 68) that generally the mostly

strategies used in translating the subtitle is *condensation*. This might be influenced by the displacement of dialogue between the actors. The displacement of dialogue between the actors in this movie was not too fast, thus *condensation strategy* was not become the most frequently used.

Imitation strategy was the sixth-mostly strategy used in the material with 18 times occurrences. It was very easy to identify expressions that were translated with *imitation strategy* as long as there were the same expression of names of people, places, or greeting in both source text and target text. The analysis of the translation showed that *imitation strategy* was only performed if the dialogues mentioned names of people. However, none of the use of this strategy was for name of place and greeting. This strategy was not very often used considering the dialogue of this film that was not much mentioned the name of people, place, or greeting.

The seventh-mostly used strategy was *resignation* which was found 7 times. This strategy occurred because sometimes there is element in source text that is cannot be created with the same effect in target text language. As Taylor (2000, p. 10) described that the strategy adopted when no translation solution can be found and meaning is inevitably lost. This strategy is rarely used due to the lack of untranslatable elements in the source text.

Decimation strategy is placed in the eighth position with 5 times occurrence. The translation showed that *decimation strategy* was applied if the dialogues speed were fast and if the dialogues length is short or medium. This strategy was done by deleting some parts of the dialogues. This strategy is slightly used because the dialogue between actors was not fast, yet it generally was medium.

The bottom-two strategies that were used in the material were *deletion strategy* and *transcription strategy*. The least-used strategy was *deletion* that was applied twice. In the translation, it was found that most of the dialogues that were deleted are short dialogue. It happened when a word or phrase from source text

cannot be translated well in the target text, and if the word or phrase is removed, it will not change the contents of the entire text. Unfortunately, *transcription strategy* was not used at all in the subtitles. It happened because there was no anomalous speech in the material.

The quality of translating subtitle was good. The translation was fulfilled the criteria of a good translation by Larson (cited in Anari and Bouali, 2009, p. 80). The criteria were *natural*, *accurate*, and *communicative*. In the translation, there were some misunderstanding translations, yet it could be tolerated considering the entire text that could be understood well although there were some errors.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the study, there are some suggestions for the next researchers who are interested in analyzing translating strategies. Below are the suggestions about what should be considered in researching the translating strategies based on the experience in conducting present research.

The first thing to be considered is selecting the data material. Choose the preferred material of the researcher or the material which has personal relationship with the researcher, because it will provide an overview to the researchers about what the research finding would be and it can make the process of analyzing easier and faster.

The next step is compiling theoretical foundation as much as possible, in order to help the researcher in analyzing the material. In conducting the research, the researcher sometime should find the supporting theories to enhance the findings which not only from translating literature.

After analyzing the research, the next move is presenting the findings and discussions. It should be written well-structured to avoid reader getting confused. Then, in order to make the reader obviously understand what the research is talking

about, it is really important for the researcher to explain the research clearly. Furthermore, the researcher should focus on what should be investigated and answer what are questioning in the research questions.

Last, this research used Gottlieb's theory as the main theory in conducting the research. Thus, it is recommended for further studies to used the other theory to compare Gottlieb's theory to other, and to prove whether the most frequent strategy is the same with Gottlieb's theory or not.