

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter summarizes the result of the research and provides the suggestions for the future research related to the similar topic.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing and classifying the strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle. The conclusions are the most frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle was Paraphrase with the percentage 52,94%. This result corresponds to the fact that the viewers are mostly children. Thus, paraphrase is employed to make the meaning easier to understand.

The second frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle was Transfer with the percentage 13,93%. In this film, Disney realizes that their main target are children, so the film maker often makes the simple dialogue, for example, “Bye, Sven!” which can be appropriately translated using the transfer strategy into “Dah, Sven!”

The third frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle was Imitation with the percentage 13,47%. This result appears because there are many proper names are mentioned in this film, such as, characters’ name and places. The proper names are translated using imitation strategy.

The fourth frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle was Deletion with the percentage 12,85%. In this film, there are some word repetitions, word fillers, and question tags which can be deleted without eliminating the value of the meaning.

The fifth frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle was Condensation with the percentage 4,18%. The translator found that there are some words which can be omitted when reconstructing the translation without losing the essence of the sentences. Thus, the condensation is employed.

The sixth frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle was Resignation with the percentage 1,08%. Resignation is employed when there is no equivalent word found in TL. In this film, there are few words which culturally found in SL but unusual in TL, such as “troll” and “unicorn”.

The seventh frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle was Decimation with the percentage 0,77%, the translator rarely uses this strategy, the omission words are mostly belong to condensation strategy.

The eighth frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle were Expansion and Transcription with the percentage 0,31%. There are only few words that need to be explained more in the film since the film is addressed to children. Thus, the expansion is employed only 2 times. For

transcription, the film has 2 dialogue with Old Norse Language to give the sacred feeling in Coronation Day, then the language should be transcribed.

Lastly, the ninth frequent strategies employed in the translation of “Frozen” movie subtitle were Dislocation with the percentage 0,15%. Dislocation only appears once in the film.

Further, after analyzing the quality of the translation it is found that the “Frozen” movie subtitle was considered as Good translation with the score 3.86. Overall, as Barnwell (1996) has stated, the translation have correct and clear meaning and minimum redundancy. The translation also used appropriate words, phrases, grammar, and idioms, despite some less accurate, clear and natural translations. The criteria of a good translation according to Massoud (1988) are easily understood, fluent and smooth. A good translation also distinguishes between the metaphorical and the literal and reconstructs the cultural context of the original. In conclusion, doing translation is challenging, the translator should have a good knowledge about translating and a good comprehension in both source language (SL) and target language (TL). Moreover, it will be better if the translators already have many experience in translating, so they know well what strategies should employ.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

After obtaining the conclusions, the researcher would like to propose some suggestions. First, in translating the subtitle, the translator should employ the right strategies in order to get the equivalent meaning. The translator needs to consider the target viewers and their cultural background. Second, the translators should pay attention to the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness to produce a good quality of translation. Lastly, judging quality is difficult, the assessors need to have a good understanding about the translating theoretically and practically, and are well-grounded indeed.

The researcher hopes that this research could contribute something to all readers, especially those who have interest in translating area, and it will be useful for further research in the similar topic.

### **5.3 Limitations of Study**

The researcher realizes that this conclusion of the research may not be fully accurate because judging quality of translation is difficult and challenging. The researcher has a limited knowledge of the translating since the researcher only gets the knowledge during the translating class and lack of experience.

In judging the quality of translation, the expert's opinion is needed. For the future research, it will be better to involve the expert or professional translator to judge the quality. Thus, the result will be accurate and reliable.

