

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this final chapter, there will be detailed conclusion based on findings and discussions in the previous chapter and suggestions that contain some ideas for further research and for those who are interested in the same field.

5.1. Conclusion

This research reports the results of an analysis of translating idioms in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movie in the case of translating from English to Indonesian. Fernando (1996) proposes typology of idioms which are pure idiom, literal idiom, and semi idiom. Based on the findings, the writer reveals that the types of idioms which are mostly used in the movie was pure idiom with 50 items or 50% from 100 items. Meanwhile, semi idiom takes 35 items or cover 35% of the total number and literal idiom has only 15 items or only 15% of the total number.

It was also revealed that among all of the translation strategies that are being used to translate the idioms, paraphrase is the most frequently used strategy. Paraphrase was applied 41 times or 41% of the total occurrence of the translation strategies used. The second-most used strategy was transfer that was use 40 times or 40%. The third was expansion with the use of 9 times or accounted for 9%, followed by condensation (4 times or 4%) and the least-used strategy were deletion and resignation that were applied three times or 3%.

Paraphrase as the most-used strategy was applied to achieve the greater clarity if the sentences had difficult construction of syntactic form to be rendered in the subtitles. The text suggested this strategy because there were few idioms which were equal in target language. Paraphrase might not produce an accurate translation of idiom in the movie subtitle, but the strategy could provide a guideline of how idiom supposed to mean. The strategy was success to make the translation of most idioms in the movie subtitle became communicative as the

strategy made the target audience understood the idioms without having difficulties to interpret the meaning of idiom closely to source language. In short, the text has often paraphrased to make the content more suitable and intelligible to the audience.

Another frequent strategy is transfer. The text was translated from the source language accurately and completely into the target language without leaving any single word and no need additional information or deletion to give the same effect as the source language. The possible reason why this strategy was being used is because they do not want to lose the original meaning of the source language.

By the used of paraphrase and transfer strategies dominantly, it reveals implicitly that the Indonesian translator is tend to be source language-oriented. It is also reveals that to know the frequent strategy used in translating idioms in the movie, the types of idioms itself have to be considered in drawing the sequence of the occurrences.

In contrast to what Gottlieb (1994) states that condensation seems to be the most frequently used strategy in subtitling in general (as cited in Eriksen, 2010 : p.41) the current research indicates that the most frequently used strategy is paraphrase. Different data, different subtitler, and different kind of data might affect the different significance of subtitling strategies use.

5.2. Suggestions

In this final section, the writer would like to give some suggestions to the readers, the students of translation study, the translator or people who are interested in translation. The following points suggest what should be considered in conducting further research about subtitling.

- The movie translators are recommended to use Gottlieb's strategies which provide some appropriate strategies in subtitling the text of the movie. In addition, all translators have to translate the text carefully and accurately.

They also have to avoid mistranslation in subtitling processes.

- The writer should choose the data material selectively. Personal interest of the writer might be considered because the data material should be familiar enough in order to hypothesize what the research findings would be.
- The writers are recommended to have good knowledge in the source language such as culture, habits or the way of talking in order to understand the context of subtitling or translating. They need the comprehensive knowledge of source and target language to produce a good translation result. Then, the translators are recommended to give more attention to the context of conversation in translating the figurative languages especially idioms.