

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter draws conclusion from the findings of the research. It also provides suggestions for the academic community of subtitling studies. The suggestions contain some ideas that should be considered in conducting further research about subtitling based on the experience in conducting the present research.

5.1 Conclusion

Principally, the present research is aimed at analyzing the subtitling strategies used in subtitling of the Indonesian film *The Raid 2: Berandal*. Gottlieb (1994, as cited in Eriksen, 2010; Ghaemi & Benyamin, 2010) proposes ten types of the subtitling strategies: (1) *transfer*, (2) *expansion*, (3) *paraphrase*, (4) *imitation*, (5) *transcription*, (6) *dislocation*, (7) *condensation*, (8) *decimation*, (9) *deletion*, (10) *resignation*. From the data analysis, the amount of total subtitling strategies is 450 times.

After analyzing the data using Gottlieb's (1994, as cited in Eriksen, 2010; Ghaemi & Benyamin, 2010) theory of subtitling strategies, it is found that out of nine strategies used. Transfer is the most dominant used strategy with the occurrence of 181 times, or covering 40.22% of total occurrence of subtitling strategy used in the data analysis (450 times). Generally, transfer strategy is applied by maintaining the source text in a natural and accurate way or maintaining the same structural form and content as close as possible with the source text. Moreover, this strategy is also used in the utterances that create no ambiguity because it has a simple syntactic form. Additionally, transfer is usually applied for short-length or medium-length utterances because these types of utterances consist of simple syntactic form; therefore, it is easy to be translated. It is different with the findings from subtitling study in general, in which condensation strategy is usually most frequently used (Gottlieb, 1994, as cited in Eriksen, 2010). However, the result of this research that shows transfer as the most dominant used strategy is in line with research study conducted by Ghaemi

and Benyamin (2010) who analyzed subtitling strategies using Gottlieb's theory in five American films with Persian subtitle. They explain that transfer is the most used because of subtitler or translator has the tendency to translate the translation naturally instead of paraphrase it. Additionally, transfer is applied because of many utterances had easy construction of syntactic form to be conveyed in the subtitle.

The fewest used strategies are transcription (3 times or 0.67%), resignation (2 times or 0.44%), and expansion (1 time or 0.22%). In conclusion, the film also involves third language in the utterance which the translator can find the translation of those third language utterances. Resignation strategy is also rarely used in the film because there is element in the utterance that is impossible or difficult to be created with the same effect in the subtitle. Expansion only occurs 1 time because there only one cultural word which is translated by using this strategy, the rest of the cultural words found are translated by using paraphrase strategy. Meanwhile, dislocation is not used at all in translating the subtitles of the film (0%). It is because there is no occurrence of some short of a special effect in which the effect is more important than the content, such a metaphorical language, a silly song in a cartoon film.

From the result of the analyzed data, it can be concluded that there are three probabilities why these strategies are used. The first, the translator may have a tendency to translate the translation accurately in natural way for target audiences by transfer strategy instead of paraphrase or other strategies that change the forms. In addition, the translator tends to use transfer, perhaps, due to the simple syntactic form that the utterance used; therefore, reconstruction of syntactic form is unnecessary. Generally, the transfer strategy is usually applied in simple utterance which does not have any ambiguity or difficult construction of sentence and in short-length or medium-length utterances because these types of utterances consist of simple syntactic form; therefore, it is easy to be translated. Second, there may only a few utterance of the film that has a third language use. However, the translator can translate it well into English. Third, the implication is that the subtitles are accurate enough because most of the utterances are quite clear and the translator always have translation solution that can be found;

therefore, the meaning or the message can always be conveyed accurately to the target audience.

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting this study, suggestions are provided in order to bring benefits for the readers and for academic researchers of subtitling studies or those who want to follow the research related to this study.

1. For translators

The film translators are recommended to use subtitling strategies in subtitling because subtitling strategy provides some appropriate strategies. Additionally, the subtitling constraints or problems can be well-handled by using this strategy. Therefore, the good quality of translating subtitle will be achieved accurately. The translator also needs to learn the cultural background where the film is taken, so he/she is expected to be able to produce similar effects, as the source film conveyed and can transfer the context that the original writer wants to convey.

2. For students majoring in translation

In drawing on theoretical underpinnings of the research, researchers may relate their studies of translation to other linguistic fields. Therefore, searching other literature from other language field that is relevant may strengthen the theoretical foundation. Moreover, there are two types of audiovisual translation, subtitling and dubbing. The students who are interested in audiovisual translation can do research in dubbing. Dubbing is also an interesting issue to be analyzed, such as analyzing how the utterance in Indonesian is dubbed into English.

3. For other researchers

Further research may also compare this movie's subtitle, *The Raid 2: Berandal*, to the other translation or subtitle works; therefore, the tendency of the translator in using translating or subtitling strategies may be found with more evidences in various cases. Future research can also compare the English subtitle with the English dubbing version in this film.