CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter concludes the findings of the research paper and provides suggestions for further research. The suggestions consist of some points to be considered by other researchers who are interested in translation field, especially in subtitling studies.

5.1 Conclusions

Practically, this research is aimed at identifying the subtitling strategies and the most frequent strategies in the English subtitles of *Rumah Dara*. This research is also aimed to analyze the contributions of the most-frequently found strategies in the film to the quality of translation. The analysis of data shows that more than one strategy can be found in a single dialogue. Furthermore, the explanations that have been explained in previous chapter answered the research questions of this research: (1) What kind of subtitling strategies that are found in the English subtitles of Indonesian film entitled *Rumah Dara?* (2) Which subtitling strategies are most-frequently found in the English subtitles of Indonesian film *Rumah Dara*? (3) What are the contributions of the most-frequently found strategies in the English subtitles to the quality of translation? Therefore, to answer those research questions, this research employs more than 651 pairs of dialogue and subtitles. The miscalculation of the data is anticipated by putting the data into different columns based on the category of strategies. After doing the analysis, the researcher draws conclusion and suggestion of this research.

Gotlieb's (1994) proposes classification of subtitling strategies which can be applied in subtitling analysis. The strategies are transfer, imitation, transcription, expansion, paraphrase, dislocation, condensation, deletion, decimation, and resignation. In this research, the researcher finds all of the subtitling strategies in the English subtitle of *Rumah Dara* film. Transfer is the most-frequently found strategy in English subtitle of *Rumah Dara*, which occurs as many as 277 times or

42.55%, followed by imitation as the second most-frequently found strategy which occurs as many as 94 times or 14.44%. The third most-frequently found strategy is condensation which occurs as many as 73 times or 11.21%, followed by paraphrase as the fourth most-frequently found strategy which occurs as many as 71 times or 10.91%, deletion as the fifth most-frequently found strategy which occurs as many as 63 times or 9.68. Decimation strategy is the sixth most-frequently found strategy which occurs as many as 36 times or 5.53%, followed by expansion as the seventh most-frequently found strategy which occurs as many as 20 times or 3.07%, transcription as the eighth most-frequently found strategy which occurs as many as 8 times or 1.23%, dislocation as the ninth most-frequently found strategy which occurs as many as 5 times or 0.77%, and the least is resignation which occurs as many as 4 times or 0.61%. The tendency of using those strategies is intended to give clear understanding to the reader.

The researcher concludes that among the strategies proposed by Gotlieb (1994), this film frequently applies transfer (277 times, 42.55%). By applying transfer strategy, the translator of *Rumah Dara* has created a good-quality subtitle because the translation still maintains the grammatical and syntactic structure, and punctuation use. In contrast Gotlieb (1994) states that most texts being translated usually apply condensation.

5.2 Suggestions

This research is far from being perfect. Therefore, the researcher would like to give several suggestions that might be helpful for further research in the same field as well as for the film translator or the subtitler.

1. For Further Researcher.
   a) Film can be taken as a different material for translation course. It is suitable for English students to apply for, because it can gain the students' ability in analyzing translation product. The student can also solve some problems about subtitling strategies and find out the way to make a good translation in film.

b) Choosing relevant theory to analyze subtitle is important. The researcher should be able to use and find other theory of subtitling. This is recommended for research in the future to use other variant theory of subtitle to improve knowledge. Applying other theories from different expert is also possible. Research about subtitling might be analyzed by idiomatic expression theory or theory of quality of subtitle. The researcher also can pick only one strategy to analyze the whole subtitle to give emphasize on each strategy. Moreover, the researcher also can conduct research by comparing two translation products, film subtitle in this case, with the same translator or subtitler.

c) In analyzing the data material, the researcher must be familiar with software or other media which can help the researcher finishing the analysis, since the data is in a large amount.

d) Further exploration in thriller film is needed to enrich the study, especially Indonesian thriller films.

2. For Film Translator or Subtitler.

a) The strategies of translation are needed to translate one language into another language. It can be a reference for the subtitler and the translator, since there are 10 categories of subtitling strategy which can be applied to the subtitle based on the sentence and word order in a subtitle. In terms of using these subtitling strategies, the translator or the subtitler should choose the appropriate strategy to translate the dialogue and make a natural and communicative subtitle.

b) The translator or subtitler should be aware of the implicit messages of the film because it is important to decide and choose suitable translation, so the message can be rendered properly and the reader can understand the story.