CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides several conclusions based on the results of this study. Suggestions for further study are also presented in this chapter.

5.1 Conclusions

This study provides the elaboration of slang and swear words identifications as well as the equivalence techniques used by the subtitler of *Deadpool* movie. These conclusions are arranged to answer the question of "how is the equivalence technique of the translation of slang and swear words used in *Deadpool* movie?".

Based on the findings, 320 slang and swearwords are found in the movie dialogues. By using Yule's (1996) and Finegan's (2004) classifications, this study finds eleven of fifteen slang and swear words types including synonymy, blending, metaphor, compounding, conversion, derivation, borrowing, backformation, acronym, hyponymy, and clipping. Synonymy is the most frequent type that appears in the movie dialogues, 145 times (45.31%). Meanwhile, clipping type merely appears three times (0.94%).

In terms of equivalence techniques, this study also reveals that both Nida's (2964) formal and dynamic equivalence techniques are used by the subtitler. However, those techniques are not used equally. Based on the data, 200 (62.50%) slang and swear words are translated by using dynamic equivalence, whereas formal equivalence is merely applied to translate 54(16.87%) slang and swear words. A high frequency of dynamic technique application shows the subtitler's priority to provide the closest and the most natural equivalences of slang and swear words in the target language. In other words, the subtitler attempts to adjust the original slang and swear words to the culture in TL. Moreover, several translations of slang and swear words also contain grammatical modifications like shifting word orders in order to provide more meaningful word construction in TL.

Beside identifying slang and swear words and analyzing their equivalence techniques, this study also reveals a significant number of untranslated slang and swear words which are considered rude or abusive. It is considered an important phenomenon since its frequency is 66 (20.62%). This phenomenon indicates that even though the subtitler seems to make the translation natural, many rude or abusive words are omitted because of an ethical or politeness consideration.

Furthermore, this study also reveals a synonymy-dynamic pattern which indicates that slang and swear words which belong to synonymy have a tendency to be translated by applying dynamic technique. Based on the data, synonymy-dynamic pattern appears 93 times. As the most frequent slang and swear words type that appears in the movie dialogues, most of synonymy types are translated by replacing the original words with their synonyms in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language.

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting this study, there are several suggestions for further study. First of all, it is suggested to identify swearwords into Wajnryb's (2005) classifications because it differentiates swearwords based on 'how' and 'why' people use swearwords. Next, it is better to analyze the equivalence at the level of word, phrase, grammar, and text, in addition to semantics and pragmatics. Baker's (1992) concept of grammatical, textual, and pragmatic equivalences seems to be suitable as the theoretical framework. Lastly, in terms of data sources, other media beside movie, like novel, can be used to analyze the translation of slang and swear words.