

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter concludes the findings of the research paper. It also provides the suggestions for the academic community of subtitling studies. Suggestions inform some points that should be considered in conducting further research about subtitling based on the experience in conducting the present research.

5.1 Conclusions

The analysis of the data material shows that a single dialogue could be translated by two or three strategies of subtitling. It is because the use of some subtitling strategies could sometimes depend on word, phrase, or sentence that is constituted in the dialogue. Therefore, the frequency of subtitling strategies used in the dialogues is more than 525 times, unlike the amount of the total dialogues.

It was revealed that among all of the subtitling strategies being used to translate the dialogues, paraphrase was the most frequently used strategy. Paraphrase was applied 180 times in the subtitles or 30.30% of the total occurrence of all subtitling used strategies (594 times). The second-most used strategy was condensation that was used 105 times or 17.68%. The third was transfer with the use of 101 times or accounted for 17.00%, followed by deletion (98 times, 16.50%), expansion (40 times, 6.73%), dislocation (34 times, 5.72%), imitation (23 times, 3.87%), decimation and resignation (6 times, 1.01% respectively), and the least-used strategy was transcription that was applied once or 0.17%.

Paraphrase as the most-used strategy was applied to achieve a greater clarity if the dialogues had difficult construction of syntactic form to be rendered in the subtitles. It was also applied when honorific terms were changed into personal pronouns because they were not really familiar with the target viewers. This strategy was adopted by reconstructing the syntactic form of the source text. Particularly, it was done by changing the translation of source text into more

sentences, changing the translation of proper nouns into personal pronouns, as well as changing sentence types and question forms in the subtitles.

The implication is that many dialogues in the data material could have syntactic form that cannot be rendered in the subtitles easily. It was also possible that the syntactic form could actually be rendered in the subtitle, but different construction was made in order to achieve greater clarity. Therefore, it was shown that the subtitler had the tendency to create paraphrased translation instead of natural translation of the movie. Additionally, changing question form into more indirect form caused politeness in the subtitle.

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), the present research indicates that the most frequently used strategy is paraphrase. However, the data material, the subtitler, and the size of data might affect the significance of the use of subtitling strategies. The analysis of the whole movie dialogues-and-subtitles might possibly demonstrate another significance of the use of subtitling strategy.

The other subtitling strategies, transfer and deletion, were mostly adopted to translate short-length and medium-length dialogues. Transfer was mostly used to translate dialogues that had no dialect and do not create ambiguity, while deletion was mostly used to translate dialogues that were repeated in fast speeches, and dialogues that were chats or jokes. It was implied that chatting and joking in dialogues were considered to have less importance.

Dislocation was applied by doing domestication toward cultural words and swear words. Particularly, generalization or specification could be used if the TT expression was more general or more specific than the ST expression. Besides translating cultural words, dislocation was also adopted to translate swear words. Another strategy besides dislocation to deal with swear word was deletion, but this strategy was rarely used because it only deleted one. The rest of them were mostly domesticated (dislocation).

In contrast to paraphrase, transcription was the least-used strategy in the data material due to the constraint of this strategy to translate only unusual terms while there was only one expression, namely “yo, yo, yo” that occurred three times in the data material. The two of them were translated by using deletion.

While transcription was limited to translate unusual terms, imitation was limited to translate expressions of names of people, places, and greetings. To translate the expressions, imitation was not quite preferable because the most preferable strategy was condensation/deletion (34 times, 53,05%). It was implied that the names of people, place, and greetings were mostly deleted instead of mentioning them in the translation (transcription), or paraphrasing them.

5.2 Suggestions

Herewith, the suggestions are provided for the academic community of subtitling studies. The following points suggest what should be considered in conducting further research about subtitling based on the experience in conducting the present research.

- Selecting the data material. The researcher should choose the data material selectively. Personal interest of the researcher might be considered because the data material should be familiar enough in order to hypothesize what the research findings would be.
- Compiling the theoretical foundation. The supporting theories that are needed in the analysis might not only in subtitling literature. Therefore, consulting other literature from another language field that is relevant might strengthen the theoretical foundation. This chapter is completed along with the making process of findings and discussions.
- Presenting the findings and discussions. The structure of chapter four and its language should be made well-structured and clearly-explained.

The chapter should focus on things that answer the research questions and on the significant things that are willing to be presented.

- Updating citation regularly. There would be many citations in research paper so that updating them regularly would really help to compile the references section easily and completely. Following the latest edition of particular referencing guide must also be concerned.
- Because the research did not analyze whole dialogues, monologues, and subtitles, further research could be conducted to analyze whole data in the movie *7 Hati 7 Cinta 7 Wanita* or in another movie. Further research may also compare this movie's subtitle to the other translation or subtitle works by the same subtitler (Andrea Lucman) so that the tendency of the subtitler in translating or subtitling might be found with more evidences in various cases.