CHAPTER III

Conclusions and Suggestions

This chapter provides some conclusions drawn based on the findings and discussion. It also serves some suggestions for the next researchers who would like to get benefit of this paper.

3.1 Conclusions

This study is a qualitative study. It investigates the English-Indonesian subtitles of *The Simpsons Movie* film. After analyzing the data gathered, then a number of conclusions are made. The followings are the conclusions.

In this study, there were eight strategies employed by the subtitler, namely expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, dislocation, condensation, decimation, and deletion in subtitling the movie.

Of the eight strategies employed in the subtitling, transfer is the most frequent strategy used by the subtitler (310 times). The subtitler mostly uses transfer strategy because this kind of strategy is indeed the best and the first choice when it is possible especially when the subtitler faces simple and short dialogues which can be handled only by using transfer technique. If it is not possible to use transfer strategy in subtitling certain dialogues, then the other eight strategies is recommended. Besides, this strategy is as well as being correct in the

most obvious sense of the word, it maintains information structure in terms of theme and rhyme, cohesion and information focus.

Meanwhile, dislocation is the least frequent strategy used by the subtitler. It happens because the number of song in this movie only reaches four items.

The use of transfer, imitation, and dislocation strategies seemed to be the easiest strategy in subtitling the dialogues. Since these three strategies is adopted to maintain the structure of the original text. These are often demonstrated as interlinear translation.

In addition, the present study also found that besides using Gottlieb's subtitling strategies, the subtitler also used combination of strategies (Niska, 2003) in subtitling the dialogues. These combinations employed in order to reduce text volume so that the subtitles are readable and comprehensible to target audiences. The use of combination of strategies may be due to inability to handle the dialogues only by using one strategy especially when h/she faces long and complex sentences. When looking at subtitling, from the point of view of translation, many constraints exist, they are (1) synchronization constraints; it deals with number of words and length of the lines, reading speed, and correlation with the visual on screen and sound track, (2) legibility and readability or simplicity, it deals with the appearance of the subtitles and the timing. Therefore, the subtitler employed combination of strategies because h/she has to adjust the constraints and limitation in subtitling. Besides, he also has to refer to the International Codes of Subtitling Practices proposed by Carrol and Ivarsson (1998) as a guideline in subtitling films.

3.2 Suggestion

Followings are several suggestions which are hopefully useful to others who want to conduct a research related to this study.

Subtitling is not an easy subject to investigate since it has not been taught in translation study. In order to get a good result in this activity, it would be better to have more literary review related to the topic.

This subject is only focused on subtitling strategy used by the subtitler. So, for further research on the analysis of multi media translation, an interview with the subtitler would be an advantage. From the interview, we can find out the reason of choosing a certain strategy or method used in translating the source language text directly from the subtitler.

As mentioned above that subtitling as one of multi media translation has not been widely taught in translation study, it is expected that it will be an alternative technique in translation studies.