

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and the suggestions of the study. The conclusions summarize some important information from the whole chapters. Meanwhile, the suggestions give some ideas for other researchers especially for the students who are interested in studying translation especially the use of translation procedures in the film.

5.1 Conclusions

As mentioned in the first chapter, the aims of the study are to find out the procedures of translation that are applied in the translation and to identify the quality of translation in the Perfume film. Regarding the first research question of the study, there are 11 types of translation procedures used in the film that are proposed by Newmark (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (2000), Harvey (2003), Catford (1965), Larson (1984), Dryden in Munday (2001), and Gottlieb in Taylor (2000). They are literal (29%), couplet (20%), transference (14%), paraphrase (11.5%), reduction and expansion (7.5%), through-translation (7.5%), shift or transposition (6.5%), naturalisation (2%), modulation (1%), recognised translation (0.5%), and compensation (0.5%). From this summary, it can be seen that literal

translation is mostly applied and the least applied procedures are recognised translation and compensation.

Meanwhile, the second research question of this study indicates that most of the translation version has a good quality. From the result of the study, it is found that the translation version of *Perfume* film is readable. It is because 95 % of the whole selected samples have fulfilled the several criteria of a good translation that are suggested by Barnwell in Larson (1984), Denoun (2004), Larson (1984), Tytler (1907), Massoud (1988), Nida (1964), and Savory in Aronoff and Miller (2003). The meaning of source language is transferred appropriately into target language. The translation is natural, clear and communicative, thus the target language is easy to understand. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the translation also fulfil the skopos issue (Vermeer in Venuti, 2004) and equivalence theory (Koller in Cuellar 2002). Thus the result proves that the translation of *Perfume* film is a good work.

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting this research, the writer found several things that have a role in constructing a good translation by using the appropriate procedures. Hence the writer has several suggestions that will become guidance for those who want to conduct a research related to this study. Firstly, the researcher must appraise the translator's way in translating the object. To produce a good quality of translation, a translator has to know some influential elements to create an acceptable

translation. Generally, the elements involve the terms of accuracy, clarity, naturalness and so on. To achieve a good translation that contains the terms above, the translator should have a broad insight of both source language and target language.

Furthermore, the writer also gives a suggestion for the translators. They have to choose suitable translation procedures in the process of translating. It has to be done because the use of translation procedures will determine the result of the translator's work. If he / she use the right procedures, the final result will be readable. Therefore the success of a good translation depends on the use of translation procedures.

Thus, hopefully this research will give a benefit in the translation field, especially for the students who want to learn more and the next researchers who plan to conduct a research related to this study. The result of this research can help them to find out some important information about subtitle translation.

