

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The chapter IV of this study explained the data presentations and discussions of the study. While in this chapter, the writer will present the conclusions of the study and suggestions. The conclusion is not only taken from the data presentations and discussions in chapter IV but also from the whole research. In addition, the suggestions contain some helpful opinions that might have benefits and inputs for everyone who are interested in conducting the research related to this study.

#### 5.1 The Conclusions

As stated in the first chapter, the writer had to find out the types of idiomatic expressions mostly found in the subtitle and the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating them then figure out how good the translated versions of the dialogue in the subtitle which have idiomatic expressions are, and also to recognize the more appropriate translation procedures that should be used by the translator in translating the dialogues in the subtitle.

Based on the findings and the discussion of the study in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are six categories of idiomatic expressions presented in the subtitle such as Substitute, Abbreviation, Proper Names, English Phrasal Compounds, Figure of Speech, and Slang. The result shows that proper names had turned out to be the most frequent category of idiomatic expressions found in the subtitle which had 46 idioms (30.7%). It was caused by the contents

of the film were about many high class brands of something such as Gucci, Prada, Amex, and so on strongly linked to Proper Names category.

In translating idiomatic expressions in the subtitle, it was found that the translation procedures applied by the translator were Literal, Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Modulation, Reduction and Expansion, Translation Label, Componential Analysis, Shift or Transpositions, Paraphrase and Couplets. The result shows that Literal procedure is the mostly used in translating idiomatic expressions found in the subtitle which had 45 items (30%). It can be caused that Sukair as the translator have less knowledge about both cultures, Indonesia and English, so the writer found so many metaphors in the subtitle were translated literally which should be rendered by using other procedures to convey the meaning or the message to the reader. This frequency also implies that literal procedure isn't the best procedure to be used to translate the idiom since idiom consist of many metaphors.

After discovering some findings and discussion as described previously, the writer argues that the result of the translation is not easy to understand by the Indonesian readers as the target readers since most of the idiomatic expressions had not been translated well enough by the translator .

## **5.2 The Suggestions**

After conducting the study, the writer recommends some suggestions for the readers or everyone who wants to conduct a research related to this study. First, the writer proposes that every translator should have a comprehensive knowledge of both source and target language. They need it to produce a good translation result. It can be done by practicing the approach: you start translating sentence by

sentence, for say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text then you deliberately sit back, review the position and read the rest of the SL text as stated by Newmark (1988:21).

