

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in the previous chapters, I conclude that this study aims to determine the subtitling strategy, the dominant strategy used and the readability found from the “Enola Holmes” movie script. The results of the study indicate that the subtitling strategies used by the subtitler in the “Enola Holmes” movie script are found, which types have been analyzed according to the subtitling theory of Gottlieb (1992) which divides the types of subtitling strategies into 10: expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, resignation. On the other hand, the dominant strategy is also determined by referring to Gottlieb's theory. The last is readability which results are known by using a questionnaire containing 25 items which have been qualified filled out by 10 respondents. To summarize the results of the research, the conclusion is divided into 3 to represent each of the answered research questions:

There are 9 strategies found in the translation analysis of “Enola Holmes” movie script through subtitling strategies with the following detail: There are 19 data classified as paraphrase strategy, 14 data are classified as transfer strategy, 12 data are classified as deletion strategy, 9 data are classified as expansion strategy, 5 data are classified as condensation strategy, 4 data are classified as imitation and decimation strategies, 3 data are classified as resignation strategy, 1 data are classified as dislocation strategy.

In the most dominant strategy found from the "Enola Holmes" movie script by still referring to Gottlieb's theory (1992), the paraphrasing strategy is a strategy that shows the most dominant data compared to other strategies which have 19 data from 71 data found as a whole data on “Enola Holmes” movie script. Paraphrasing strategy is a strategy that does not take into account the syntactical structure and rules but instead demonstrates the same meaning and is faithful to the meaning, which is the main goal of the subtitler by showing this strategy to be the most common strategy found.

Regarding the readability level, I have asked 10 respondents to give their assesment regarding the dialogues in Enola Holmes movie script, both in English and Indonesia language. I have given them 25 dialogues, then they have put their assesment after reading them. From respondent 1, they have answered that there are 12 dialogues readable, 11 dialogues readable enough, 2 dialogues unreadable. From respondent 2, they have answered that there are 23 dialogues readable, 2 dialogues readable enough, 0 dialogue unreadable. From respondent 3, they have answered that there are 21 dialogues readable, 4 dialogues readable enough, 0 dialogue unreadable. From respondent 4, they have answered that there are 18 dialogues readable, 7 dialogues readable enough, 0 dialogue unreadable. From respondent 5, they have answered that there are 11 dialogues readable, 8 dialogues readable enough, 6 dialogues unreadable. From respondent 6, they have answered that there are 13 dialogues readable, 10 dialogues readable enough, 2 dialogues unreadable. From respondent 7, they have answered that there are 20 dialogues readable, 3 dialogues readable enough, 2 dialogues unreadable. From respondent 8, they have answered that there are 15 dialogues readable, 10 dialogues readable enough, 0 dialogue unreadable. From respondent 9, they have answered that there are 14 dialogues readable, 10 dialogues readable enough, 1 dialogues unreadable. From respondent 10, they have answered that there are 16 dialogues readable, 5 dialogues readable enough, 4 dialogues unreadable. I include the analysis and discusses each item one by one by considering the frequencies of readable and unreadable as well as emphasizing the conclusion of each item to find out, in brief, whether each item is known as a readable or unreadable translation according to 10 selected participants.

It can be concluded that the results of this study have contributed to research on translation, especially in knowing the subtitling strategy used by subtitles in a literary work that is translated into another language, in this case Indonesian language. The results of the study also contribute to the readability of a translation by including participants for ESL student to participate in assessing the extent to which the translation results can be read by them.

From the shortcomings and limitations of this research, I advise several parties, especially researchers, ESL students, translators and subtitlers. Future

researcher are suggested to use other translation methods of subtitling strategies. It is also suggested to use various methods of collecting data, such as conducting interviews and obtaining answers using qualitative and descriptive approaches, so that there is insight received from which strategies can be used by participants and provide comments on their choices.

Suggestions for ESL students who can use this research and the results of this research as material for them, as translators and subtitles in the future, to find out subtitle strategies and to know the readability of the translation results about which they can then apply it when they are hired as translators or subtitles of a particular document or job.

Suggestions for translators and subtitlers to use subtitle strategies in the translation process in translating subtitles, documents, texts, and other translation products so that they can produce excellent and appropriate translation products. In terms of readability, a good translation is a translation that is easy to catch and understand. That way, the results of this readability study can be used by the translator or subtitler to find out which strategy is the least readable by the participants so that the translator or subtitler can use that strategy less or pay more attention to that part so that they can provide readable results.