

## CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

In summary, this study aimed to examine and describe the subtitling strategies employed by subtitler in Season 4 of the series *Stranger Things*, using Gottlieb's subtitling theory as a framework. The subtitling strategies identified in this study encompassed all ten strategies proposed by Gottlieb, including Paraphrase, Transfer, Imitation, Transcription, Dislocation, Condensation, Decimation, Deletion, Resignation, and Expansion.

The data involved are 50 instances across 9 episodes of Season 4. These instances were categorized into the following subtitling strategies: 10 instances of paraphrase strategy, 13 instances of transfer strategy, 9 instances of imitation strategy, 3 instances of transcription strategy, 1 instance of dislocation strategy, 4 instances of condensation strategy, 4 instances of decimation strategy, 3 instances of deletion strategy, 2 instances of resignation strategy, and 1 instance of expansion strategy.

**Table 5.1 Datum of This Research**

Strategy	Datum
Paraphrase	10
Transfer	13
Imitation	9
Transcription	3
Dislocation	1
Condensation	4
Decimation	4
Deletion	3
Resignation	2
Expansion	1
Total	50

Based on the analysis conducted, it was found that each subtitling strategy serves specific purposes and has distinct effects. Here is a paraphrased breakdown of the purposes and effects of each strategy; 1) paraphrase, the purpose is to enhance clarity and comprehension by restructuring and adjusting the literal meaning of the source language. The effect is a more contextually appropriate and understandable translation; 2) transfer, the purpose is to facilitate easy translation by employing a word-for-word or literal translation approach. The effect is a direct translation that maintains the original wording; 3) imitation, the purpose is to retain specific names of places, people, or movie titles. The effect is a translation that preserves these names without any alterations; 4) transcription, the purpose is to transcribe unusual or nonsensical words, often from a third language. The effect requires the subtitler to gather additional information or seek meaning for such words; 5) dislocation, the purpose is to incorporate special effects featured in the series. The effect could manifest as a humorous song or element within the series; 6) condensation, the purpose is to succinctly convey the message without sacrificing meaning. The effect involves shortening the text while maintaining its intended significance; 7) decimation, the purpose is to condense complex utterances for easier comprehension. The effect is that the target language translation is typically shorter than the source language; 8) deletion, the purpose is to create concise and focused text. The effect is achieved by removing certain parts of the original text without altering its meaning; 9) resignation, the purpose is to address translation challenges where no satisfactory solution exists, resulting in a loss of meaning. The effect is reflected by leaving the target language blank or untranslated; 10) expansion, the purpose is to enhance clarity by adding explanatory text alongside the original content. The effect is a more explicit translation that provides additional information.

Upon completion of this research, it can be deduced that the primary approach employed by the subtitler in this series is the transfer strategy. The analysis of strategy utilization percentages indicates that the transfer strategy reigns supreme in this context.

After completing this research, I hope this research could be helpful and give some knowledge about subtitling strategies, translation, English language, and also improving vocabularies to the readers. I highly recommend individuals interested in delving deeper into subtitling strategies to actively expand their vocabulary and deepen their understanding of the underlying concepts within subtitling. By continuously enriching one's vocabulary, a more comprehensive grasp of subtitling strategies can be attained.

