

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of chapter four, it is concluded that there are 94 data that have been used to be analyzed. The data are used to prove the research topic, which is subtitling strategies. The researcher used Gottlieb's subtitling strategies as a theoretical base. There are 10 subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb, including paraphrase, transfer, imitation, condensation, transcription, decimation, deletion, expansion, dislocation and resignation.

There are 9 Gottlieb's strategies used in this analysis to classify 94 data found. The paraphrase strategy consists 16 data. The translator used paraphrase because the source text needs to be changed in its sentence structure to make it easier for the audience to immediately understand the meaning of the conversation. The second strategy is transfer which consists of 28 data. The translator used transfer because the source text does not need complex translation, that is why it could be translated literally. The third strategy is imitation strategy which consists of 7 data. Imitation is used to imitate the names of people and places in the source language. The fourth strategy is condensation strategy which consists of 9 data. The translator used condensation because the source text needs to omit some phrases or clauses to make the sentences shorter and clearer in meaning.

The fifth strategy is transcription strategy which consists of 4 data. Transcription is used because translator wanted to find an equivalent translation for the third language. The sixth strategy is expansion strategy. This strategy consists of 5 data. The translator used expansion strategy because the translator has to add words in the translation of the target text adapted to Indonesian culture.

The next one is decimation strategy. Decimation strategy consists of 2 data. The translator used decimation strategy because the source text has to be shortened so that the audience's understanding was not hindered by the speaker's stuttering manner of speaking. After that, there is a deletion strategy that consists of 22 data. Deletion strategy to create a concise text that focuses on meaning by deleting certain parts of the source text. The last one is the resignation strategy. Resignation strategy

consists of 2 data. This strategy is used because there is no translation result in the target language.

In this study, it was found that the most dominant strategies used from the movie script "A Man Called Otto" which refers to Gottlieb's theory (1992), the transfer strategy is a strategy that shows the most data compared to other strategies, which is 25 data out of 94 data found in the entire movie script "A Man Called Otto". The translator retained the structure of the source text and made no additions. This strategy is often used in movie script because the target language is readable and does not change the meaning.

At the end, my research is still open to be analyzed further by using different object. So, I hope that future researchers can refer to those who take the same field of research as a reference that is relevant to their research and conduct further research because it can be used to analyze a movie script, especially if they want to analyze subtitling. I also hope that the results of this study can further researchers.

