

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

After analyzing in Chapter 4 I have found and analyzed 84 data. They are classified into 8 translation strategies; expansion 7 data, paraphrase 27 data, transfer 10 data, imitation 15 data, dislocation 1 datum, condensation 7 data, deletion 16 data, and resignation 1 datum.

The translator applied the expansion strategy to address specific cultural and linguistic details in English that required additional context for the Indonesian audience to fully understand the message. To keep the natural flow and rhythm of dialogue in the target language, the translator chose the paraphrase strategy. This was particularly useful when direct translations would have sounded awkward or overly literal, allowing the text to blend smoothly with the movie's visual and auditory elements.

The transfer strategy was applied by the translator when dialogues were straightforward enough to be translated accurately and directly into Indonesian. Since these sentences were neither too complex nor intricate, minimal adjustments to the sentence structure and meaning were needed. The translator chose the imitation strategy when it came to proper nouns such as names, places, and brand references, preserving them in their original forms and keeping things authentic.

When dealing with creative elements like songs or poetry, the translator used the dislocation strategy to adapt these components and maintain their intended emotional or artistic effect instead of translating to a word-for-word translation. The condensation strategy that the translator used helped cut down subtitles to fit time and character limits, all while retaining key information.

In some cases, the deletion strategy was implemented by the translator to remove redundant or unnecessary elements from the script, making the content more concise and easier to follow. Lastly, when faced with terms or phrases lacking an equivalent in English, the translator adopted a resignation strategy, resulting in unavoidable loss of meaning.

So, from what I have found from my research, the most used strategy is paraphrase. The reason why paraphrase is used the most is because paraphrase strategy gives the translator so much flexibility in adapting English into Indonesian language. This strategy allows the translator to adjust phrases, expressions, and sentence structures to suit the linguistic and cultural norms of the target audience. By prioritizing paraphrase, the translator was able to maintain the natural flow and accessibility of the dialogue, ensuring that viewers could engage with the movie script without being distracted by awkward or overly literal translation. Paraphrase also helps balance the constraints of subtitling, such as limited space and screen time, with the need to communicate the intended meaning effectively. This makes paraphrase an invaluable strategy in creating subtitles that are both accurate and viewer-friendly.

Finally, my research can actually be expanded by other researchers. This study, which focuses on Gottlieb's subtitling strategies in the movie script *Dungeons & Dragons: Honor Among Thieves*, serves as a starting point for deeper explorations into audiovisual translation. Subsequent research can extend this work by examining subtitling strategies in other genres, languages, or cultural contexts, enabling a broader understanding of how subtitling impacts audience engagement and comprehension across diverse media.