

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer presents the conclusion of this study and the suggestions. The conclusion summarizes the major findings of the study based on the data analysis.

5.1 Conclusion

This study focuses on analyzing the accuracy of Boss Baby movie's subtitle using the rubric of accuracy from Nababan. The writer discovered that there are 551 total sets of data of Boss baby which consists 513 data with the percentage 93% categorize as accurate, 31 data with the percentage 6% categorize as less accurate, and 7 data with the percentage 1% categorize as inaccurate.

Having conducted the analysis on the data presented in the chapter IV, the writer is able to draw a conclusion that the translation subtitle of Boss Baby movie is not 100% accurate. The highest percentage goes to accurate category, which means 93% of translations convey the message from the SL to TL accurately, the content is flawless, no deviation was found. However, the rest 7% is less accurate and inaccurate. 6% belongs to category less accurate means the content of the source

language mostly conveyed accurately to the target language with some distortions in meaning. And 1% belongs to category inaccurate which means that the content of the source language is not accurately conveyed in the target text, completely missing the source content.

5.2 Suggestions

The result of the study shows that not all of the Indonesian subtitles are translated accurately, thus the writer would like to give some suggestions based on the result of the study to:

1. Subtitle translators:

Subtitle translators are supposed to recheck their work if they feel that the translation is not accurate, they could put many efforts by mostly investigating what idioms mean since this is the area of difficulty.

2. Future researchers:

Future researcher can do a replication of this study. This study only investigates the aspect of content, the writer expects that future researchers can also investigate the other aspect such as: naturalness, style, sentence structure, and vocabulary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Basnett, S. (1991). *Translation Studies*. New York: Routledge.
- Eugene Nida, C. T. (1982). *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Netherland: The United Bible Society.
- Haikuo, Y. (2013). English-Chinese Film Translation in China. *Shanghai Maritime University*, 10. Retrieved July Wednesday, 2018, from https://www.sil.org/system/files/reapdata/14/97/45/149745496201728-451096796129923791174863_2_02.pdf
- Halim, D. (2012). Translation of Slangs in the Subtitles of "Despicable Me". Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia.
- Larson, M. (1988). *Penerjemah Berdasar Makna: Pedoman untuk Pemandangan Antarbahasa*. Jakarta: Arcan.
- Malcom, W. (2009). Translation Quality Assesment. *Journal of Ottawa University*, 11. Retrieved July Monday, 2018, from file:///C:/Users/USER/Downloads/Dialnet-TranslationQualityAssesment-5012668.pdf
- Nababan, M. (2012). Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan. *Publikasi Ilmiah*, 12. Retrieved July Monday, 2018, from <https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id/bitsteam/handle/11617/2220/4.%20MANGATUR%20NABABAN.pdf;sequence1>
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. london: prentice hall.
- Suzuki, R. (2009). Translation in the 1790's: a Means of Creating a Like Existence and/or Restoring the Original. *Erudit*. doi:10.7202/005718ar
- Yuliati. (2017). The Analysis of Unit-Shift in a Subtitle of the Hobbit Third Sequel. *Journal Unnes*, 11. Retrieved May Sunday, 2018, from <http://Journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/elt>
- Zhang, Y. (2009). Subtitles Translation Strategies as a Reflection of Technical Limitations: a Case Study of Ang Lee's Films. *Asian Social Science*, 15. Retrieved July Tuesday, 2018, from file:///C:/Users/USER/Downloads/543-1629-1-PB.pdf