

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research was conducted to analyze the subtitling strategies and the level of acceptability in the Indonesian subtitles of the movie “*Ready Player One*”. The research employed Gottlieb’s (1992) theory of subtitling strategies and Nababan’s (2012) model of translation acceptability to examine how meaning is conveyed from English (source language) into Indonesian (target language), and how natural and culturally appropriate the subtitles are for the target audience.

The findings revealed that eight out of ten subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb were identified in the movie. The three most frequently used strategies were Transfer (32%), Paraphrase (18%), and Condensation (15%). These strategies were effective in maintaining meaning, adapting structure, and adjusting text length to meet subtitle space and time constraints. Less commonly used strategies such as Expansion, Transcription, and Resignation were applied in specific contexts, particularly where cultural or linguistic complexities were involved.

In terms of acceptability, most of the Indonesian subtitles were found to be Acceptable (71.4%), followed by Less Acceptable (20.4%), and Unacceptable (8.2%). The acceptable subtitles were

natural, accurate, and culturally relevant. However, a portion of the subtitles lacked naturalness or contained literal translations that did not fit Indonesian linguistic norms, especially in idiomatic or emotionally expressive phrases.

From these results, it can be concluded that:

1. The translator successfully applied a variety of strategies to produce understandable and contextually appropriate subtitles.
2. The frequent use of adaptive strategies such as Paraphrase and Condensation contributed positively to subtitle acceptability.
3. Literal translations without contextual adjustment tended to reduce naturalness and caused lower acceptability ratings.
4. Cultural adaptation, particularly through the use of paraphrase, condensation, and expansion strategies, plays a critical role in enhancing subtitle quality and viewer comprehension.

Therefore, subtitling is not just a linguistic process but a contextual and cultural negotiation that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages.

B. Suggestions

Based on the findings of this research, several suggestions related to subtitling strategies and subtitle

acceptability in audiovisual translation are proposed as follows:

1. For Subtitle Translators

- a. It is suggested to apply a variety of subtitling strategies according to the context, not only literal transfer.
- b. It is suggested to consider the target audience's cultural background, idiomatic understanding, and reading speed.
- c. It is suggested Avoid overly literal translations that may sound unnatural or cause misinterpretation.

2. For Future Researchers

- a. It is suggested for future researcher to explore different film genres (e.g., comedy, drama, documentary) to explore how strategy use may differ.
- b. It is suggested to investigate the impact of machine translation tools (e.g., auto-generated subtitles) on subtitle accuracy and acceptability.
- c. It is suggested to conduct comparative studies between fan-subbed and professional subtitles for a richer understanding of translation quality.

3. For Educators and Students in Translation Studies

- a. Emphasize the importance of context-based translation, especially in audiovisual media.
- b. Incorporate practical subtitling exercises in curriculum using authentic materials.
- c. Encourage students to analyze and critique existing subtitles to build critical awareness of translation choices.