

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is about the conclusion and suggestion of the analysis based on the question that was already formulated in Chapter I. The data in Chapter IV is analyzed to identify the type of metaphor and the translation strategy that is used to translate the metaphor in the film *Doctor Strange In The Multiverse of Madness*.

A. Conclusion

The writer already analyzed 30 data in Chapter IV based on the theory of Newmark (1988) to identify the type of metaphors. After determining the type of metaphor, the writer analyzed the strategy that is used by the translator to translate the metaphor, based on the theory of Larson (1998). From the analysis, the writer concludes as the explanation below:

1. There are six types of metaphor, covering: dead metaphor, cliché metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor, and original metaphor. Stock or standard metaphor are the most frequently used metaphor in the film with 13 cases (43,34%). After that is a dead metaphor that is found in 6 cases (20%). Then the next is a cliché metaphor and an original metaphor that each type has 4 cases (13,33%). Last, adapted metaphor with 3 cases (10%). However, not all types of metaphor are found in the film. Recent metaphors are not found in the film.

2. The frequency and percentage of the data concisely and clearly shown is explained the highest percentage of translation strategy is translating the metaphor into a non metaphor word (M→non-metaphoric word) with 19 cases (63,33%). It can be explained that in translating subtitles, the most important aim is using the simplest and most understandable word. By translating the metaphor into non metaphor words, the translator helps the audience to understand the meaning that the script writer wants to deliver in the film. The second most used is strategy number 1, which is to keep the metaphor because the receptor language permits (M→M) with 9 cases (30%). Last, the strategy number 3, translating the metaphor into another metaphor (M→another M) only has 2 cases (6,67%). The strategy number 2 (M→S) and number 4 (M→explaine M) are not used by the translator to translate the metaphor. This can lengthen the results of the translation so that it can cause the audience to miss the story in the film and make the translation subtitle ineffective.

B. Suggestion

The aim of this research is to provide benefits to others. The writer give the suggestions to someone who reads this research, as follow:

1. First, the translator who wants to translate the metaphor in the subtitle must understand that the aim of translating the subtitle is to make the audience understand the story of the film. Every language has its own metaphorical expressions. It is possible that the target language does not

have the same metaphor as in the source language. It depends on the translator to choose the strategy wisely. It is important because if the translator uses words that are not easy to understand, it will complicate the audience to follow the story of the film.

2. Second, for other researchers who want to do the same research. This research can be one of the other references to support new research. By showing the steps of the analysis, the researchers hope to understand how another formula for the new research question exists. The researcher suggested determining other data sources in developing the research more comprehend, that might find different results.
3. Third, for the English students who learn translation. Knowing other languages and the culture is important to improve the ability to translate, especially in translating subtitles. The students have watched a lot of films in English to learn how translators translate the source language into target language. However, the student also could be doing speaking practice to upgrade the ability. It helps to understand the language expressions.