

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides conclusions and suggestions related to this study on aviation terminologies, translation techniques, and acceptability in the *Downfall: The Case Against Boeing* movie.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the discussion and analysis of the data that has been carried out in this study, it can be concluded that;

There are 4 categories of aviation terms found in the movie *Downfall: The Case Against Boeing*. The first category is Aircraft Components with 26 terms (52.94%). This happened because most of these films focus on the investigation of aircraft systems and failures, highlighting critical components such as black boxes, fuselages, and other important parts involved in flight safety. The second largest category is Flight Operations, with 15 terms (25.49%), which includes elements such as runway, radar, and stall that are important in aircraft operations. Next, there is the Units of Measurement category with 6 terms (11.76%) which includes terms such as altitude to measure altitude and airspeed to measure aircraft speed. The last category is General Aviation Concepts with 6 terms (9.80%), which contains concepts such as digital cockpit and other cockpit technologies that support modern aviation.

Other than the categorization of aviation terms, the translation of aviation terms in *Downfall: The Case Against Boeing* uses different techniques. In this analysis, eight main techniques were used with different frequency results to ensure proper and acceptable delivery of specialized language. Established Equivalent is the most frequently used technique, appearing 17 times (32.08%), and provides a direct translation that aligns with the accepted terms. Literal Translation appeared 9 times (16.98%), translating the source text word for word while maintaining the original structure and vocabulary. Calque, used 8 times (15.09%), translates idiomatic or compound expressions directly, maintaining the structure of the source

language. Borrowing and Linguistic Amplification both appeared 6 times (11.32%), with Borrowing incorporating terms directly from the source language, while Linguistic Amplification adds additional context for clarity. Particularization, appearing 4 times (7.55%) that provides more specific terms. Generalization (2 times, 3.77%) expands specific terms for broader understanding. Lastly, Linguistic Compression, used once (1.89%), condenses ideas without losing essential meaning. Each technique contributes uniquely to ensuring a translation that is both linguistically and culturally acceptable in the target language. It can be concluded that the established equivalent is the dominant technique that appears, this is because it allows direct translation that aligns with commonly accepted terminology, providing clarity and consistency in technical contexts, which is very important in aviation language to avoid ambiguity.

After classifying the categories of aviation terms and determining the translation techniques used in each data, the next step is to assess the quality of translation by three raters. All three raters agreed that most of the 53 data of aviation terms, which is 28 terms (52,83%) were acceptable translations between the source language and the target language. This happened because the translation used was appropriate to the context and easy to understand. However, 24 terms (45,28%) were considered less acceptable because the translation seemed less natural and there were some problems in grammatical aspects. Only one data (1.89%) was considered unacceptable by the rater, because it was not familiar with the target language and difficult to understand. In general, this study emphasizes that although the majority of translations are acceptable, further improvements are necessary to enhance the naturalness and clarity of aviation terminology usage.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of the research on translation techniques and acceptability of aviation terms in the *Downfall: The Case Against Boeing* film, the researcher desires to make the following suggestions, which should be valuable for translators and for dubbing professionals.

### 1. Translators

Nowadays, it is known that when people want to translate something, they have to choose the most appropriate and natural looking translation techniques for readers in TL by considering various aspect such as culture, history of the TL and many more. This is intended so that the translation from the source language into the target language can have a high level of acceptability so that the readers can easily understand it. The result of research on the translation techniques and acceptability of aviation terms in *Downfall: The Case Against Boeing* movie shows that the choice of techniques for translating a term affects the acceptability of that terms. Of the 53 data aviation terminologies in this film, only 28 data are acceptable, while the other 23 terms are less acceptable and 2 more are unacceptable. Through this study, translators can better understand and overcome the challenges of translating technical aviation terms that are often complex and specific. The research ensures that translations maintain language acceptability and cultural relevance, so that the message and context in the documentary can be properly conveyed to the audience. This, can be a concern for translators, so in translating something, they must use the correct techniques.

## 2. Dubbing Professionals'

This research emphasizes the importance of acceptable translation and correct pronunciation of technical terms in aviation for professionals in the dubbing industry. This will support voice actors and directors in conveying the correct technical terms without compromising the clarity or fluidity of the dialog. This ensures the message in the original script can be received by audiences across cultures and languages without compromising the intended technical essence. In addition, an in-depth understanding of aviation context and terminology will minimize misinterpretations that can cause confusion for lay audiences. Voice-over directors are advised to conduct more in-depth research into the technical terminology used and consider specialized training for voice actors. Through this more detailed approach, dubbing professionals can maintain the integrity of the meaning in the original script, while presenting dialog that remains natural and easily understood by international audiences.