

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusions and suggestions based on the findings of the analysis. The results of this analysis will be explained in the conclusion sub-chapter, while the suggestion sub-chapter contains the researcher's suggestions for future researchers, especially in the field of audiovisual translation research, and in general in the field of English literature.

5.1 Conclusion

This study aims to analyze and classify the types of slang words found in each character's utterances in the film *Dope* (2015). It also classifies the subtitling strategies used to translate each slang word sample and assesses their accuracy. From the film, 76 samples of slang words spoken by the characters were found. The classification of slang types in this study is based on the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006).

Based on Allan and Burridge's slang theory (2006), there are five types of slang for classification analysis of all samples. From the classification results, *fresh and creative* slang is the dominant type of slang in this film, with a percentage of 47.37%. This shows that the characters in *Dope* (2015) tend to use new and innovative forms of slang to convey meaning or emotion. In relation to the social context of the film, this type of slang reflects an attempt to create a sense of realism between groups and cultures. This type of slang is not only a language accent, but also serves as a marker of group identity among the characters. The use of *fresh and*

creative slang can express the emotions and attitudes of the characters, and make the dialogue feel more genuine and relevant to the audience.

According to Gottlieb's (1992) theory of subtitling strategies, there are 10 types of subtitling strategies. However, based on the results of the analysis, the researcher found only five types of subtitling strategies. These types are *paraphrase*, *transfer*, *imitation*, *decimation*, and *condensation*. However, *paraphrase*, *transfer*, *imitation*, *condensation*, and *decimation* (5) out of 10 types of subtitling strategies were not found because there were no slang samples translated using these strategies. In this study, the researcher concluded that out of 76 total samples, the paraphrase subtitling strategy was found to be the dominant one, with 26 samples having the highest percentage among all strategies. The *paraphrase* strategy becomes a solution when the syntactic structure or phrase from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) cannot be re-expressed without losing the original meaning. This *paraphrase* strategy in slang translation shows the priority of translation to ensure readability and understanding for the audience. In relation to the social film, paraphrasing becomes a commitment to the translator because it bridges the culture between the slang in the film and the audience's understanding; in other words, the translator translates according to the target audience's culture.

The research on translation quality in this study focuses on the level of translation accuracy. Nababan's (2012) translation quality assessment method was used to determine the accuracy of each translation sample. Based on the results assessed by 3 expert raters, it was found that 60 out of 76 translation samples were

considered *accurate*, and 16 out of 76 translation samples were considered *less accurate*. The quality of the translation assessment on the samples was considered accurate because it showed that the meaning of the source language was successfully conveyed into the target language without any distortion of meaning, which is in accordance with the context and remains intact. In relation to the social context of the film, the accuracy of translating *slang* is very important because slang is a real picture of the characters and cultural environment in the film. Furthermore, accuracy in *slang* is not only translated word by word, but is the key to maintaining the authenticity of the characters, their social relationships, the atmosphere of reality, and the implied cultural messages that are an integral part of the social world depicted in the film. Meanwhile, inaccurate translations still convey most of the meaning, but some elements are missing or inaccurate, which may lead to a change in meaning or inappropriate word usage.

This study analyzed 76 slang words from the film *Dope* (2015) using Allan and Burridge's framework of slang types. The results show that the dominant type of slang in this film is *fresh and creative slang*, indicating that the characters tend to use slang that has new and innovative vocabulary. In terms of translation strategies, this study utilizes Gottlieb's (1992) and finds that *paraphrase* is the most frequently applied strategy. This shows that the translator reformulates the original expression to make it easier for the reader to understand. According to Nababan's (2012) translation quality assessment, 78.95% of the translations are considered accurate, while 21.05% are less accurate, and none are classified as inaccurate. These findings indicate that most of the translated slang words successfully convey

their intended meaning from the source language to the target language. However, some contextual nuances may be lost or simplified. Therefore, the translation of slang in *Dope* is considered effective. This underscores the importance of choosing appropriate translation strategies to preserve tone and intent, especially for culturally bound expressions.

5.2 Suggestion

This research still has several limitations that can be improved in future studies. One major limitation is the limited scope of the data, as this study focused on a single film, which may not fully reflect the diversity of languages used in different contexts. Furthermore, this study relied on unofficial subtitles, which could impact the consistency and reliability of the data. The film's cultural setting is also specific to urban American youth, limiting its generalizability to other cultural settings.

Therefore, the following are some suggestions from the researcher for future studies:

1. Future researchers are advised to use a broader theory related to slang words, so that further research on slang can develop more effectively.
2. To obtain richer and more varied research results, it is suggested to include a wider variety of research objects, such as films from different genres or countries.
3. Future researchers may also use a translation approach that considers the cultural and communicative context, so the translated slang can better reflect its intended meaning for the target audience.

4. In addition, research may conduct a comparison between the translation methods used in official and non-official subtitles to determine how the quality of translation affects the delivery of slang meanings.

