

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATION

This is the concludes of the research. The conclusion of the preceding chapter is contained in this chapter. However, this chapter also contain section recommendations. I bring forth some recommendations and suggestion for further related research.

5.1 Conclusion

This research clear cut on the subtitling strategies, accuracy and acceptability level of the compliment's speech act uttered by Maher Zain and Shahril Wahid in the Visit Singapore YouTube Channel. After examining, the researcher found 45 compliments speech act according to Holmes (2003) theory using subtitling strategies approach by Cintas and Remael (2008) through accuracy and acceptability level according to Nababan's theory (2012) theory. There are four conclusions that can be taken from the analysis in the preceding chapter above.

The types of compliments emerging from Maher Zain are possession, quality, ability, physical appearance, and personality. The type of compliments frequently used by Maher Zain is quality. The quality type occurs 20 times (44%) in the data. After all, possession is shown 13 times (29%) in the data, physical appearances appear 7 times (16%), personality appear 3 times (7%), and ability type emerge 2 times (4%). These quality compliments reveal that, upon his arrival in Singapore, Maher Zain highlighted the advantages and positive characteristics of the places, food, and people he met in Singapore. Other types of compliments, such as possessions, physical appearance, ability, and personality, also emerged, indicating that Maher's impression and message towards Singapore did not focus solely on quality or beauty, but also on physical and material values. However, Maher appreciates Singapore as a must-visit destination that is rich in culture and meaning.

The strategies that regularly used in translating the compliments is transposition. There are appear 19 data (42%) adapt to the sentence structure so that the translation is natural, not stiff, and easy to read. The high use of transposition indicates that the translator actively adjusts the language structure to produce a natural and communicative translation. Then followed by a calque with 7 data points (16%), demonstrating the translator's ability to maintain the original form and nuance of the source language, rarely used translation strategies such as loan and addition 5 data (11%), substitution 4 data (9%), and omission 3 data (7%). This approach emphasizes the style of language and avoids excessive intervention and cultural adaptation, while also prioritizing the fidelity of form and content. The use of explicitation strategies with only 2 data points (4%) is reserved for special translations, such as clarifying implied information to ensure the message is not lost due to differences in cultural context or source language grammar.

In terms of accuracy, 38 of 45 (84%) examples were categorized as accurate, demonstrating excellent results for translators in producing subtitles with no distortion of meaning or departure from the intended audience. An accurate translation is categorized as such if it receives a score of 2.5 to 3.0, indicating intact meaning quality with a high level of accuracy and no significant changes. Only 7 (16%) examples were considered inaccurate, with scores between 2 and 2.3 indicating minor distortion or grammatical incorrectness in the translation. There were no inaccurate examples, indicating that the translation results were classified as good, with the meaning maintained, and no fatal errors were found in the translation quality.

In terms of acceptability, 42 of 45 (93%) examples were categorized as acceptable, indicating that translators can produce subtitles with a natural and easily understandable style for the audience. An acceptable translation is categorized as such if it receives a score of 2.5 to 3.0, indicating intact

meaning quality with a high level of acceptability and no significant changes. Only 3 (7%) examples were considered unacceptable, with scores between 2 and 2.3 indicating awkwardness and unnatural phrasing in the translation. There were no unacceptable examples, indicating that the translation results were functionally and communicatively good, with the meaning maintained, and there were no ambiguous cultural equivalents in the translated text.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the findings result and analysis of Translation Strategies Accuracy and Acceptability of Compliments Speech Act in Visit Singapore YouTube Channel: Maher Zain Episodes, several recommendations can be considered for translator and other researchers were interested in this field.

5.2.1 Translators

Translators should pay closer attention to the cultural context and pragmatics of compliments, particularly in fields such as promotion and tourism. Translation strategies such as explication, addition, and substitution can be further emphasized, highlighting the differences in cultural expression between the source and target languages. Furthermore, the use of borrowing and calque strategies can be selective, ensuring that they do not disrupt the accuracy and acceptability of the meaning. Ultimately, the translator hopes that these findings can serve as a reference for other translators conducting similar research, specifically on compliments, particularly in subtitling and audiovisual contexts.

5.2.2 Other Researchers

Future researchers can expand the study by including more related topics, particularly those related to compliments, accuracy, and acceptability of subtitling, to diversify the analysis results. Furthermore, it would be interesting to focus on translation strategies other than compliments, such as indirect invitations or expressions of gratitude.

Exploring various types of speech acts can provide a more comprehensive view of how meaning is transferred across languages in audiovisual content.

