

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter five presents the conclusions that result from the research findings, which are directly relevant to the research questions that have been formulated and presented in the previous chapters.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After conducting the research, the researchers obtained findings that corresponded with the research questions that had been formulated. The following section presents the conclusions for each research question.

##### 1. Types of Directive Speech Acts Found in *Turning Red* Movie

The findings indicate that the use of directive speech acts in *Turning Red* is strongly influenced by the pragmatic context, particularly the speech situation, social relations between characters, and the conflict in the plot. The dominance of the command type reflects the existence of strong power relations, especially in interactions between parents and children. The question and request types function as pragmatic strategies to gain information, validation, and negotiate meaning when the speaker is in a position of lower power. The permission and prohibition types, meanwhile, function as mechanisms of social control in interactions, despite their relatively limited frequency of occurrence. Thus, directive speech acts in this film contribute to the formation of pragmatic meaning, emotion, and character development. Pragmatically, directive speech acts are not only expressed by literal words but also directs the listener's response through intonation and situational context. Speech acts also function as a means of expressing emotions such as

tension, panic, and empathy, strengthening the affective aspect of the narrative. The speech patterns illustrate character development, particularly in terms of social position throughout the storyline, and prove that language is a tool for constructing identity and relationship dynamics in films.

## **2. Subtitle Strategies Applied to Directive Speech Acts in the Movie**

The implementation of subtitle strategies in *Turning Red* has an impact on the accuracy level of translating directive speech acts. The dominance of the transfer strategy contributes to the high accuracy level because this strategy directly and completely converts the source language into the target language without adding or removing anything that could shift the meaning of the utterances. Therefore, this strategy can retain the meaning, illocutionary force, and communicative purpose of the speaker. In contrast, the use of deletion, condensation, and decimation strategies in several data points led to a decrease in accuracy, particularly in conveying pragmatic nuances and emotional emphasis. However, the main message of the directive utterances was still conveyed to the audience through visual and situational context support, so that their communicative function could still be understood.

## **3. Subtitle Translation Accuracy in Translating Directive Speech Acts in *Turning Red***

These findings indicate that the accuracy of subtitle translations in describing directive speech acts in *Turning Red* is strongly affected by the subtitling strategy used. Strategies that maintain the source speech more fully, particularly transfer, consistently produce higher levels of accuracy, as these strategies preserve both propositional meaning and illocutionary force. On the other hand, reductive strategies such as deletion, reduction, and simplification, while necessary to overcome technical limitations of subtitles, tend to

reduce pragmatic elements, including urgency, emotional tone, and interpersonal position, which can lead to less accurate realization of directive force. In a limited number of cases, excessive reduction resulted in inaccurate translations, where the original directive intent was partially altered or even lost entirely. Overall, these findings suggest that the effectiveness of subtitle translation in conveying directive speech acts depends on the translator's ability to balance technical limitations with the preservation of pragmatic meaning, thus ensuring that the intended speaker-listener relationship and communicative purpose remain accessible to the target viewers.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

Based on the findings of this research, subtitle translators need to consider pragmatic aspects, particularly illocutionary force and speaker-listener relations, when translating directive speech acts, rather than focusing solely on lexical or structural equivalence. The application of reductive subtitling strategies, such as deletion, decimation, and condensation, must be done cautiously so as not to cause a shift in the function of speech acts, which can reduce the accuracy of the translation. Besides that, further research is encouraged to expand the object of study to other films or genres and integrate multimodal analysis and viewers' perspectives to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between subtitling strategies, directive speech acts, and translation accuracy in audiovisual media.