

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 4.1. Conclusion

After analyzing the research data, the writer found five types of non-equivalence at word level in the subtitle of *Yesterday* movie. These five types of non-equivalence at word level are culture-specific concepts, the Source Language concept is not lexicalized in the Target Language, the Target Language lacks a specific term (hyponyms), differences in expressive meaning, and differences in form.

To solve the five types of non-equivalence at word level in the subtitle of *Yesterday* movie, the translator applied four translation strategies. These four strategies are translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, and translation by omission.

#### 4.2. Limitations

The writer found the research on the non-equivalence of movie subtitles has some limitations. In the aspect of methodology, the sample size could hamper the research. The movie which has hours in duration usually has thousands of words in its dialogue. The size of the sample could be a problem if the researcher does not take any preventive measures.

In the aspect of the research process, access to the movie subtitles and language proficiency might be a problem for the researcher. Some movies did not provide subtitles in the SL, therefore the researcher has to pay more attention to the audio of the movie. At

the same time, the researcher must have a certain level of language proficiency to understand the SL.

#### 4.3. Suggestion

After conducting this research, the writer suggests that future researchers who are interested in the issue of non-equivalence in movie subtitles pay more attention to the newly released movie. The writer believes that as society changes, the movie industry will also change. This phenomenon will give the future researcher more options for their research focus.

