# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

## A.    Conclusions

This research involves three realization of textual metafunction namely variation, complexity and markedness for understanding how textual metafunction is realized. They represent the similar theme choice of the ST and TTs, proven by the variation mean, the highest occurrence of zero variation, and the prominent low variation scales. The similarities show that both translators are in the same argument in realizing the texts' information flow. Specifically, the CFF in Bahasa Indonesia is more similar than that of in French in small numbers. In addition, both translators make a few changes in translation products. They change the clauses due to euphemistic reason, preserving the expressions of greeting, emphasizing presumption, avoiding theme redundancy, and monotonousness.

From the inner context, the TTs show the same the situational context in terms of Field, Tenor, and Mode. The context of situation shows the difference of culture specific items in the T2 and T3 which modify the Theme and Rheme element. This also related to the ideology performed by the translators. While the T2 show higher intention in performing domestication ideology, the T3 show the opposite. In conclusion, there are three factors involved in realizing meaning. Those are the language features, the culture, and the translators themselves. The different

language features of French and Bahasa Indonesia highlight two phenomena: the markedness found in Bahasa Indonesia reaches the highest occurrence and the French version get the lowest percentage of theme complexity. Then, there are cultural differences in terms of honorifics, product, currency, and period of time found in the TTs. At last, the translators are the most important factors who decide which strategies and ideology they perform.

## B.    Implication

In teaching translation, the SFL framework gives an insight that the equivalence is not always the goal of realizing meaning because the variations do occur by some factors. This research implies SFL theory which entails three language metafunction, especially the Textual Metafunction, could be applied in translation studies (i.e. analyzing translation product). The analysis could involve some translation products, the bilingual or multilingual. This research uses languages which have SVO pattern. The same analysis could be conducted to languages which have different patterns, although it would be quite difficult. This is caused by some analytical framework of translation theories are usually English-language oriented (Munday, 2008:100).

In addition, Bahasa Indonesia has uniqueness in fulfilling the Predicate element, in which not only Verb could be placed after the Subject, but also adjective, noun, numeral, or prepositional phrase. Since Bahasa Indonesia could tolerate elements other than Verb as the Predicate, the phenomena could be acceptable for the readers.

The readers' acceptability could be reached by understanding not only the different the linguistic features of languages and culture, but also positioning the translators as the messenger or representative of the writer. They could choose what ideology they want to perform for creating acceptable and successful communicative text.

## C.     Suggestions

This research suggests some technical points as consideration in translation studies:

1. For translation teaching, this research could enrich the way in analyzing the translation product through SFL framework especially the textual metafunction. Also, the application of ideational and interpersonal metafunction are possible to be conducted.

2. For further relevant research, theme-rheme analysis is usually followed by a textual progression analysis, and it will become one challenging topic to be discussed.

3. For translator practitioners, although maintaining the theme-element sometimes difficult to be reached, since it might lead to theme redundancy and monotony, some strategies could be applied for minimizing the variations. Thus, translators are expected to improve their linguistic knowledge and be sure in choosing the ideology they want to perform.

4.  For publishers, although there are many ways in preserving the qualified translation product, applying textual metafunction analysis could be a challenging way in pre-publication evaluation.