

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussions in Chapter IV, the conclusions can be shown in three numbers below based on the formulation of the problems and research objectives.

1. There are 296 modality expressions in the English movie texts (ST) and 295 modality expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle (TT), consisting of (a) realized forms, (b) unrealized forms, and (c) addition forms. The most dominant numbers of modality expressions in source text and target text are obligation expressions. It indicates that the most sentences expressed modalization and modulation in both texts is included in the obligation expressions.

The numbers of the occurrences of modality expressions in the source text and target text are different. The differences are influenced by (a) the modality expressions are realized into the same type but in different degrees, (b) the modality expressions in the source text are unrealized into the target text, and (c) the modality expressions are added into the target text. The translator, sometimes must change the degree and type of modality expressions omit or add the modality expressions in the source text to adapt with the language or make the target text more natural because the rule between the source and target texts are different. From the comparison in Chapter IV, it can be seen that the numbers of modalization and modulation expressions between the source text and target text are not much different. It indicators that the translator

translates the modality expressions well enough. Although there are some differences between the source text and target text, but the differences are not significant.

2. The motivating factors of modality expressions are *status*, *contact*, and *affect*. They functioned as dimensions of interpersonal meaning. *Status* is the relative position which happens in the social culture and it is influenced by the position of the interlocutors. *Contact* explains the intimacy between the speaker and the listener which is influenced by the degree or the frequency in the conversation. Meanwhile, *affect* is known as “the degree of emotional charge” in the relationship between participants. It is like the positive and negative judgments by someone, so the language or the tone that is used by the actors is vary from one to another.

3. The contextual effects occur on three kinds of viewers. They are (a) viewers type 1 who only knows the source language, (b) viewers type 2 who only knows the target language, and (c) viewers type 3 who know both source language and target language. The effect on the viewers’ type 1 is not in terms of modalization and modulation, but only on the occurrence of subtitle below the screen. On the viewers’ type 2, there is no effect of the variations of modalization and modulation expressions since they concern only at the subtitle. Meanwhile, on the viewers’ type 3, the variation of modalization and modulation makes them confused about the modalization and modulation expressions used in both texts. However, it also does not give negative effect as long as the viewers understand both English and Bahasa Indonesia movie text, but they prefer to hide the subtitle to watching that movie because the subtitle is unnecessary as the first viewers.

B. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusion above, the results of this research may lead to the suggestion to the translator, students of translation and other researchers.

1. The translator should be careful in choosing the modalization and modulation words that are appropriate with the expression of modality in the source text because different words might change the meaning in the target text. The translator should have deep knowledge of both the source language and the target language to make an equivalent, a natural and understandable translation.
2. For the students of translation, translation is not a simple work. A translator must understand well the theories of both the source language and the target language. Modality is one of the subjects that must be understood, because it is complicated and the translation results will not achieve equivalence when the term is disobeyed. Therefore, modality must be learned in more detail to achieve the best translation quality.
3. This study focuses only on modalization and modulation analysis. There are a lot of scopes of mood system that need to be analyzed. Other researchers can conduct the different kind of research that is related to mood system or they can focus on textual meaning or polarity and tense in the interpersonal meaning.

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