

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion described in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be drawn related to the objectives of the research. The conclusions are as follows.

1. Based on the occurrence of the global overall variation, it is found that the Mean is 5.26. Thus, based on the interval category, it belongs to “very low” category because it is placed in interval 5-10. Therefore, it can be said that the global overall variation lies in degree of variation “1” or “very low” degree of variation which means there is no significant difference between ST and TT. Thus, English Text and Bahasa Indonesia Text are highly equivalent in terms of the textual meaning breadth. Furthermore, the “lowest” degree of variation or variation scale “0” is the most prominent category of textual meaning breadth variation with 74.93% of the entire data.

2. Based on the data, the higher degree of textual meaning breadth lies in the same degree (ST=TT) with 79.62% of the overall data which means that more than three quarters of the overall expressions in ST and TT have the same thematic structure or it can be said that thematic structure in ST is mostly realized in TT. Thus, no texts are higher or both texts are equal in its higher degree since most of the data have the same thematic structure realization which makes the higher degree lies in the same degree.

3. The contextual motivating factors are the inter-related textual context and the situational contexts (field, tenor and mode). ST is the inter-related textual context of TT because TT is influenced by ST and not *vice versa*. ST which is an English text is translated into Bahasa Indonesia in TT. Therefore, it can be said that since it is ST that motivates the behavior of TT, TT is not the inter-related textual context of ST. The situational contexts are field, tenor and mode. From the field, tenor and mode, it can be seen that the translator or subtitle writer of TT has the ideology to make the variation as low as it can. It is proven by the same story in the field with the same characters, the translator does not change the characters in the movie, and the translator also does not change the title of the movie.

Furthermore, the language used in both texts is the same. They are using informal language as in daily conversation. Therefore, all of those reasons cause the variation to lie at the very low degree of variation since the translator does not change the characteristics of ST which is a narrative text. The translator follows the pattern of ST. The fields of ST and TT are the same i.e. the story of the movie *Despicable Me*. The tenors of ST are the actors who fill the voice of the characters (because this movie is a cartoon movie), the script writer and people in the world who speak English as the audiences. Meanwhile, in TT, the tenors are the translator or subtitle writer and people in Indonesia who speak Bahasa Indonesia as the audiences. Except for the channel, the modes of ST and TT are the same. The medium of both ST and TT are spoken medium and the language used in both texts is informal language with dialogic type of interactions. ST is received through the phonic channel while TT is received through the graphic channel.

## **B. Suggestions**

Some suggestions are proposed after the research is conducted. They are directed to other researchers and translators. They are presented as follows.

1. Since the research on textual meaning breadth has been conducted, this research is expected to be the source of inspiration in researching about bilingual translation in other broader or wider fields such as rank shift and equivalent meaning. It is also expected that the next research can provide much more detail results. Thus, it can enrich the field of translation studies.
2. Similar to other translation analyze on other media both written and oral forms, in the movie text, the translator should be careful in translating to achieve optimally natural and equivalent results. The meaning also has to be as exact as possible in the most neutral way in order that the audiences can catch the messages and information easily.

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