

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGESSTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings in the previous chapter, the conclusion can be drawn as follows.

#### 1. The Textual Meaning Breadth Variations of the Bahasa Indonesia - English *Jogja Tourist Map* Texts

- a. The textual meaning breadth variation of *Jogja Tourist Map* texts and its translation is realized by the comparison of the thematic variation of both texts. The variation degree is scaled from the lowest to the highest degree of variation (scale 0-6). The findings show that the most prominent category of the textual meaning breadth variation falls in the scale “0” or the lowest degree of variation with frequency 108 or 51.43% of the whole data. The lowest frequency is the very high degree of variation (scale “4”) with frequency 1.90%. Meanwhile, the global overall variation of the data lies on the degree of variation scale “1” or the “very low” degree of variation. Furthermore, the highest frequency of the higher degree of meaning breadth falls in the same degree (SE=TE) with frequency 51.43% . Based on the occurrence of the global degree, the variation of textual meaning breadth of the data is very low. It is supported by the finding of the most prominent category of the textual meaning breadth variation in the data which falls in the lowest degree variation with frequency 58%. This variation means that more than half of sentences in T1 and T2 have similar thematic realization. Besides, the very low variation is also supported by the finding of the higher degree of meaning breadth. The most prominent occurrence of higher degree of variation is fall on the same degree. It means that most of the data have equal thematic realization. In brief, the thematic realization of SE is mostly realized in TE.

#### 2. The Contextual Factors that Motivate the Occurrence of Textual Meaning Breadth Variations

The variation of textual meaning breadth is motivated by intrinsic and extrinsic factors.

a. The Intrinsic Factors or Inter-textual

Inter-textual context is the internal factors that motivate the existence of variation the text. In this research, ST is the inter-textual context of TT as ST motivates the behavior of TT. TT is adapted from ST. ST which is Bahasa Indonesia text is translated into English in the target text. It is the Bahasa Indonesia text which influences the English text. However, TT does not influence and motivate ST. In brief, TT is not the inter-textual context of ST.

b. The extrinsic factors (i.e. situational and cultural factors)

1) The situational value

In this approach should be clear between the field (what is being talked inside the map), the tenor (who is the people who take place in the map), and the mode (what is the media in telling the map). All of that create the contextual configuration that border the usage of lexicogrammatical and semantic discourse.

2) The context of culture

The cultural value in the analysis is focused on the function of the map itself in the society. Since the texts of the map in *Bahasa Indonesia* text and the English text is different, therefore the culture value is also different. Therefore, many messages that lie behind the text in the ST cannot be transferred in the TT such as critic, condition of society, parish system, etc, because the translator has replaced.

## **B. Suggestions**

Some suggestions are put forward after the research has been completely conducted. The suggestions are as follows.

1. The first thing is related to the difficulty in conducting the analysis of some Theme realizations in the Bahasa Indonesia text. The suggestion is addressed to

the next researchers to provide adequate literature on textual meaning, especially that of Bahasa Indonesia text, whenever conducting a similar study.

2. Considering the importance of the textual meaning, a translator is expected to take notice in preserving the nuances of the meanings of an original Bahasa Indonesia text in its English text. Besides, a translator has to keep the message of the source language transferred as full as possible into the target language. Therefore, these two things (i.e. upholding the textual meaning and keeping the message of ST) that should be done to maintain the quality of the translation.
- 3.

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