

## CHAPTER III

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 3.1 Conclusions

After the thorough analysis towards the translation of song lyrics of **“Everything You Do”**(M2M) and **“I Quit”**(Hepburn), it can be concluded that the result of the study reveals the research questions formulated in the study which is about the implicit situational meaning of the song lyrics.

The main feature to discuss is about the situational meaning. The two situational meanings, explicit and implicit, are found in the data. The explicit situational meaning consists of explicit meaning of the original text which is kept explicit in the translation, and the implicit meaning of the original text which is made explicit in the translation. The implicit situational meaning consists of implicit meaning of the original text which is kept implicit in the translation, and the explicit meaning of the original text which is made implicit in the translation. For the examples we can see from the song lyrics of **“I Quit”** (Hepburn), **“You’re just like every other lover”** translated to **“kau sama saja seperti pacar-pacar yang lain”**. The situational meaning of the sentence is made implicit, both the original text and the translation provide the same exact meaning, (**“lover”** to **“pacar-pacar”**) why the translator uses the word **“pacar-pacar”** instead of **“pacar”**?, whereas there is no plural words especially for the word **“lover”**, well, it is because there are the words **“every other”** that makes the translator translates the word **“lover”** to **“pacar-pacar”**. For the next example, we can see from the song lyrics of **“Everything You Do”** (M2M), **“Oh Baby can’t you see”** to **“Oh sayang, kamu ngerti nggak sih”**. The situational meaning of the sentence is made explicit (addition of **“sih”** in the translation) because the use of the colloquial

word in the translation makes the informality explicit by adding “*sih*” in “*kamu ngerti nggak sih*”.

The next features are naturalness and accuracy. The translation can be considered successful when it can achieve a certain level of naturalness and accuracy. For the examples of naturalness and accuracy we can see from the song lyrics of “I Quit” (Hepburn), “And I’d run blind folded down the King’s Road” translated to “*Dan aku juga mau berlari membabi buta di King’s Road pada (hari minggu pagi)*”. The sentence is natural since the translator uses the word “King’s Road” instead of “*Jalan King*” or “*Jalan Raja*” in its translation without changing the meaning of the original text. The sentence is kept accurate for the word “King’s Road”. There are also some inaccurate words in the translation, which are “(hari) minggu pagi” whereas there is no “Sunday morning” word in the Source Language.

The decision of Teguh (the translator who translates the song lyric “Everything You Do”) and Dharma (the translator who translates the song lyric of “I Quit”) as the translator not to translate some words and terms to avoid mistranslating is quite a right decision to overcome the condition of the readers who cannot understanding the meaning of the terms, so that the translator combined the implicit situational meaning, semantic adjustment, and colloquial words to make the translation sound more accurate and natural especially for teenager because their works published in one of the most famous teenagers magazines, **Kawanku**.

However as wise words say, ‘there is nothing perfect’, this translation contains several weaknesses, for example there are some words untranslated, it can be said that those words are repetition, so, the translator considered that it does not have to translate anymore because it has been translated before. It is related to the translator’s intention to transfer the

meaning to the TL, although most of them seem to work out, this intention leads the translator to the mistranslation where there are changes in the meaning.

### 3.2 Suggestions

The writer would give suggestions to the translators and the readers in order to produce a good translation, there are several things that have to be considered by a translator:

- A translator must have a thorough knowledge about the material that is going to be translated, and if it is needed, the translator should read the material over and over again to reduce the probability of misunderstanding about the content of the material.
- A translator should be able to apply the proper methods and procedures in translating the material. Furthermore, a translator must be quite sensitive about the genre of the material that is going to be translated whether it is a formal or colloquial text, an article or a literary work, a short story or a poem, and translate it according to the aim of the readership so that the implicit situational meaning, the level of the naturalness and the accuracy can be achieved at once.
- To guarantee the accuracy, it is quite necessary for a translator to use more than one dictionary in order to enrich the glossary.