

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Serving as the end of the paper, this chapter will present the conclusions of the study resulted from all the data discussed in the previous chapters. In order to have a chance for other to develop this study, there will be a suggestion section at the end of this chapter.

5.1 Conclusions

As comprehensively and thoroughly discussed in the subsequent chapter, the overall results indicate that there are several interesting points which can be concluded in relation to the issue of translation performance performed by early-sequential Sundanese-Indonesian bilinguals in forward and backward translation. Firstly, the higher number of accurate answers resulted in by the participants in forward translation is strongly influenced by their level of L1 (Sundanese) proficiency. However, as a matter of fact, the results of this study in principle cannot be generalized since the characteristics of language systems as well as the types of bilinguals are assumed to be different mostly across language.

Secondly, as proven by the series of results in this study, it also can be concluded that the variety of word classes in a particular language can affect the translation performance and give different nuances, specifically the number of answer accuracy. In addition to this, it has been proven that the level of familiarity and intensive exposure of some particular words can also affect the number of answer accuracy either in forward or backward translation.

Finally, the issue of translation performance in relation to the gender difference has resulted in profound assumptions. As discussed in detail in the previous chapter, it is clear that male participants perform better than female participants in either forward or backward translation by resulting in the higher number of accurate answers. In the

same time, the results of this study confidently propose another point of view regarding the level of language proficiency viewed based on gender difference.

5.2 Suggestions for Further Research

Early-sequential bilinguals who are assumed to be highly proficient and fluent in both languages since they acquire both L1 and L2 almost in the same time in childhood is one of the types of bilinguals as classified by Weinreich (1984). As this research primarily focused on this type of bilingual, it is highly recommended that the further research can also accommodate other types of bilinguals to be researched from other various categorizations.

In order to contribute towards the advancement as well as the development of knowledge, especially under the umbrella of bilingualism, the above aforementioned recommendation can help fill the gap as well as the incomplete puzzle in the case of bilingualism studies. Furthermore, different contexts of language are also recommended for the further to be carried out research, especially some languages whose language systems are far different in nature.