CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions of the research and suggestions for further research. In addition, this chapter also shows the main points of the research, which is by showing the answer to the research questions of the research.

5.1. Conclusions

The discussion in the present research is concerned with how characters in children fables are represented, and the worldview of Indonesian and English authors as evidenced in their use of language, from the point of view of transitivity and theme-rheme.

The results of the analysis reveal several conclusions. In regards to the characters representation of the fables, Indonesian fable considers animals as actor, sayer and carrier, in which 'Si Kancil' as the agent of most of events in the story, while English fable considers animals as actor, behaver and carrier, in which 'The Hare' as the agent of most of events in the story.

Indonesian author sees animals as the things that usually deliver their lots of ideas through language as the sayer. In contrast, English fable sees animals as the being by attaching lots of behavioural processes to them. Further, the difference of the using of mental process in which English fable uses mental process much more than Indonesian fable indicates that Indonesian author creates the events in the story in which animals usually act without too much

considerations, while English author creates the events in the story, in which besides doing actions, animals also sense it (feeling, thinking, perceiving).

Furthermore, English fable considers participants of the events as the important aspect in the story, more than Indonesian fable does. It can be also concluded that English fable considers participants the starting point of the message or point of departure of the events or clauses more than Indonesian fable does.

And the last, the using of theme reiteration for most of thematic progression of identifiable clauses shows that the stories try to keep the texts consistent and cohesive, yet boring to read because the stories usually leave from the same spot. Further, the number clauses that consist of the patterns of thematic development shows that both fables are not really cohesive, but comparatively, English fable is less cohesive than Indonesian fable.

5.2. Suggestions for future research

The present research only discusses the representation of characters and the worldview of the author from the point of view of transitivity and theme-rheme. However, it will be more challenging if further research includes other aspects of the story, such as analyzing the pictures or illustrations that are usually attached in the fable. So that, the representation and the worldview as evidenced in the story and pictures can be revealed.