CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the use of references in English novel entitled *The Da Vinci Code* and its translation into Indonesian language, the results show another fact that there is a different system between English and Indonesian language in the terms of reference device. The differences can be seen in the following three reference devices.

Firstly, in terms of personal reference, English language has three meaning components of pronoun: *masculine, feminine,* and *neuter,* while Indonesian language has three meaning components: *singular, plural,* and *neutral.* There is no gender dimension like English language. To reemerge the gender dimensions in Indonesian language (masculine and feminine), we can use proper name or apposition. The two ways can be done in order to avoid reader's boredom in reading so many pronouns in the text (Larson, 1984). Beside that, English doesn't recognize social hierarchy in using pronouns in a certain circumstance, while Indonesian language does. There are three factors which used to determine what Indonesian pronoun can be used in a certain circumstance: (1) age, (2) social status, and (3) intimacy (Alwi, 1998: 250). The last thing which differentiates English and Indonesian language in terms of personal reference is that English pronouns have clear different forms between subject, object, and possessive pronoun. e.g.: *he/she* (subject), *him/her* as object, and *his.../her...* as possessive

pronoun, but Indonesian language doesn't. For example, in the data we find that the third person pronominal *dia* appears frequently as subject, although actually it can be as object. Meanwhile the pronominal *–nya* appears as object and possessive pronominal in a sentence.

Secondly, in terms of demonstrative reference, English recognizes the plural form in terms of demonstrative reference such as *these* and *those*, while Indonesian language doesn't. To show the plural form, the word is repeated in the same word. The English demonstrative reference *there* and *here* are used to point out the place, meanwhile Indonesian language uses pronominal *sini* and *situ* with preposition of place *di/ke/dari.*

Thirdly, in terms of comparative reference, the English comparative references are in the form of nominal group. Meanwhile Indonesian language uses so many modifiers as Indonesian comparative reference both independent modifiers and dependent modifiers which have to be combined with other words. For example: the modifiers *lagi, yang lainnya,* etc.

Based on the explanation above, we can approve that when translating a source language into a target language, we need to know both of the language system including the system of reference device. If we know more both of the language system, the translation product will be readers' friendly.

5.2 Suggestions

After doing the research, there are some suggestions that should be noticed. These suggestions are provided for two communities. The first

community is English lecturers who lecture translation subject in English Department, and the second community is further researchers who are interested in translation field.

For English lecturers who teach *Practice of Translating: English-Indonesia* subject should know more about these two languages and their systems; including reference devices. So they can teach their students not only about the translation itself but about the system of Source language (English) and Target Language (Indonesia) as well.

For further researchers, because the study is analyzed by qualitative research design, the study suggests that they can conduct further research about reference devices by using quantitative approach. Beside that, the study suggests them to conduct a lot of information about reference device of Indonesian language, so that they can make a book about that. While doing this research, the writer has got the difficulty in finding the complete information about references in the Indonesian language.