CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion from the findings of the study. Also, this chapter displays the suggestion of the study to other researchers, particularly those who have an interest in translation and componential analysis of meaning studies.

5.1 CONCLUSION

The findings found a total of 212 data from six songs in Maher Zain Albums. The researcher has categorized the data into some categories based on the word class categories, those are: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, and preposition. Following the first research questions about semantics components, the whole data are variously found the findings in each word class categories as mentioned: noun (62 findings), verb (81 findings), adjective (21 findings), adverb (17 findings), pronoun (17 Findings), and preposition (14 findings).

The findings also showed various semantics components in each word class. There are found three types of semantics components as Nida mentioned, those are: both SL and TL have similar semantics components (common component), both SL and TL contrast but still have related components (diagnostic component). According to the semantics perspective, there are also found the findings that both SL and TL have no similar semantic components

and do not have a related sense of meaning (related meaning in semantic perspective).

The various findings in each word class category also have various semantic components. According to Nida, the semantic components in the componential analysis of meaning are divided into three but this research only used two components: common and diagnostic components. In this research the common components are found in a total 1097 components of 212 data. Meanwhile, the diagnostic components are found in a total 513 components of 212 data. Following the research, the semantic components are determined into 6 word class categories which have various total components. The components of each word class category display on the table below.

5.1 Table of Semantic Components in each Word Class Categories

No	Word Class Category	Semantic Components	
		Common	Diagnostic
1	Verb (V)	495	228
2	Noun (N)	291	150
3	Adjective (Adj)	107	40
4	Adverb (Adv)	62	28
5	Pronoun (Pron)	76	29
6	Preposition (Prep)	66	38
	TOTAL	**1097**	**513**

The table shows the various findings of semantic components. According to Nida, the semantic meaning is used to know about the meaning transferred equally or not, and also to know the related sense of meaning in both SL and

TL, (Nida, 1975). The various data in each word class category show the related sense of meaning of both SL and TL. Following the aims of Maher Zain's songs which are to be sung again, the findings are translated equally in the lexical level eventhough there are changing in some findings. For, related to the aims of the translated song to be sung again, mostly the findings of the research have equal meaning.

The various findings in semantic components are affected by the equivalence. According to Roger T. Bell (1991) about *Translation and Equivalence*, mentioned that the different degrees of equivalence are divided into three equivalences, those are total/fully equivalence, partial equivalence and no equivalence. As follows Nida's theory about the degree of meaning (semantic components), the different degrees of equivalence can be found by following the various semantic components in the findings. The total equivalence will display below.

1. Total/Fully Equivalence : 89 findings

2. Partial Equivalence   : 77 findings

3. No Equivalence   : 46 findings

Based on the data above displays the higher equivalences are found in total/fully equivalence and partial equivalence. In total/fully equivalence mostly dominates in some word class categories those are: Noun, Adverb, Adjective and Pronoun which have related meaning either in common or diagnostic components. Meanwhile, partial equivalence mostly dominates with two-word classes which are Noun and Verb. Both words classes have various equivalences. Generally, both word classes do not have meaning totally

equivalent but the meaning is still related. Implicitly, the findings have similar equivalent from SL and TL since the total findings in total/fully equivalence and partial equivalence have differences of only 12 findings which both SL and TL have related semantic components. Even the SL and TL contrast, both SL and TL still have a related sense of meaning, (Nida, 1975).

Thus, the findings also have no equivalence findings. In no equivalence are found total data only 46 data which mostly the data dominates in Verb and also in Preposition. In Verb, there are found some various data that have no equivalence, but in Preposition almost a half of the data have no equivalence.

In short, the various components in common and diagnostic components affect to the equivalence translation. Since the songs aimed to be sung again, the songs are translated equivalently. Contrary to the lexical level, this research found there are some words that are not translated equivalently. It is showed in the diagnostic components which show the related sense of meaning in both SL and TL. Following degree of equivalence of translation that proposed by T. Bell (1991), this research found various equivalence in lexical level particularly based on word class category. Hence, in each findings in this research have various semantic components which each of datum have related and no related sense of meaning.

Furthermore, the findings have similar equivalences from SL to TL. There are also some findings that have a bit different equivalence to SL. Following the translation studies, particularly in song translation, those six songs of Maher Zain's Album are translated equivalently from SL to TL hence there are some words in SL and TL that are in contrast but the equivalence in total is still

acceptable. For, the aims of the song translation to be sung again, the translator translated the song lyrics considered by the music components such as rhythm, melody, and also linguistics components such as dictions and poetic words so the song lyrics are in a good proportion as it should be.

5.2 SUGGESTION

According to the findings, the researcher suggests this research will be useful firstly to English Department students who have an interest in Translation Studies, particularly in the song translation. Since the scientific article, proposal studies and journals about song translations are still limited hopefully this research can give the student new insights about song translation specifically about the semantics components. The researcher also suggests that the students can explore more about semantic components in other translation studies. Thus, the researcher hopes the student can explore other theories about equivalence in song translation.

Secondly, to other researchers, hopefully, this research can give other references on the research proposal and other articles science research or paper about componential analysis of meaning particularly in the translation approach. This research also hopefully can give other insights in semantics perspective on the meaning theory and also another approach philosophy of meaning. Following the findings of this research, the song translation will be more interesting to be researched using a semantics perspective. Also, in the philosophy of meaning perspective, the song translation can find the changing

of meaning that can be seen in more detail. Hopefully, other researchers can develop this research better by using other theories.

Thirdly, to the translators, the researcher hopes this research can give reference and guidance to the translators about transferring the meaning particularly transfer the song lyrics. Since the song lyrics are related to the poems, there are some techniques and strategies to transfer the song lyrics from SL and TL. Hopefully, this research can give reference to the translators about song translation particularly to transfer the meaning. Therefore, the translator should give attention more to the semantics component of meaning because there are some factors such as literal meaning, linguistics and knowledge about the text that can transfer equally in literal and semantics.

In short, this research can explore more about the meaning component in song translation and collaborate with the philosophy of meaning in semantics. The research hopefully can give more insight and interest to other researchers to study more about the meaning in any translation studies.