

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents a summary of the research. It has two parts: conclusion and suggestion. The first section presents the study's conclusion based on the findings and discussion of the research questions and objectives. In the second section, the researcher provides suggestions for other researchers conducting audiovisual translation studies along with translation quality assessment which are contained with fan subtitles product, and sociolinguistic studies within the field of language and gender.

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the discussion and data analysis conducted for this study, the researcher summarized the conclusion in the description that follows. Consequently, it can be concluded that;

1. The *Barbie (2023)* contains eight different types of women's language features, the following are included: intensifier (49 data), lexical hedges or fillers (35 data), the rising intonation on declarative (11 data), the empty adjective (8 data), the avoidance of strong words (7 data), the super polite forms (6 data), the emphatic stress (5 data), and the tag question (1 data). The primary function of these women's language features in *Barbie (2023)* is to highlight and convey a clearer understanding of the intended meaning, as well as to amplify the strength of an emotion described in a statement or to reinforce the meaning of a phrase. Also, to assist the speaker in protecting their statement and when making estimates or describing situations that may be unclear. Certainly, this is supported by the many utterances that express praise for fellow women, and the many utterances

that express feelings of annoyance or anger and sensitive opinions about gender issues but expressed more politely.

2. There are three levels of accuracy in the fansub translation result produced by Kakek Ganteng. The raters identified 101 accurate data translations, 20 less accurate data translations, and one data in accurate translation. Thus, it is possible to conclude that the results of the translation product produced by Kakek Ganteng in Barbie (2023) are more accurate than those that are less accurate or in accurate. Furthermore, the most accurate translation is data that includes the intensifier feature, with 39 data accurate, followed by lexical hedges or fillers, with 27 data accurate. It can be accomplished because a majority of individuals in Indonesia use intensifier features that have the same function and meaning as intensifier features in English. Thus making it easier for the translator to translate the intensifier features into the target language. This is similar to the use of lexical hedges in Indonesian; there are numerous lexical hedges features in Indonesia that serve the same purpose as hedges in English. Nevertheless, there are several data points that are less accurate or in accurate because the translator derived misleading meanings from the context, misunderstood the use of hedges and features in language, or frequently used word-for-word translation, so the translation result are less natural or not have equivalent meaning.

5.2. Sugesstion

Based on the findings and after conducting this research, the researcher wishes to make the following suggestions, which should be useful for students, translators and future researchers, as follows;

1. Students

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful for students who want to conduct similar research. Additionally, the researcher hopes that this study will provide additional insights and knowledge about sociolinguistic and translation quality assessment, specifically women's language features and fansub accuracy translation. Consequently, students can understand the importance of this the field of research.

2. Translators

This research is recommended to assist translators and subtitlers improve knowledge and skill about the accuracy of language and gender translation, especially in women's language features. Because It is essential to prioritize accuracy while maintaining the essence and tone of the original message, especially when incorporating women's language features such as empathy, inclusivity, and emotional nuances. Paying attention to linguistic subtleties such as tone, connotation, and cultural context can significantly improve translation quality. Furthermore, understanding the social and cultural dynamics underlying gendered language usage in both the source and target languages is critical. By striking a balance between accuracy and sensitivity to women's language features, translators can ensure that the translated text effectively communicates the intended meaning while also respecting the original author's voice and all readers' diverse perspectives.

3. Future Researchers

For future researchers investigating accurate translation and the exploration of women's language features must take an interdisciplinary approach that combines insights from linguistics, translation studies, gender studies, and sociolinguistics. Begin by thoroughly reviewing existing literature to understand the theoretical frameworks and methodologies used in both accurate translation and the study of women's language. This foundation will

provide a thorough understanding of the complexities involved in linguistic translation processes, as well as the nuances of gendered language usage. As a result, future researchers can make significant contributions to the fields of accurate translation and women's language features, thereby furthering our understanding of language, culture, and society.

