

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides a summary of the research analysis and is divided into two main sections: the conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion is drawn based on the analysis of the findings and the discussion of the research questions and objectives. In the second section, the researcher offers suggestions for academic readers, especially for those conducting translation studies related to the conative function. These suggestions are intended to inspire future research in this area.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the collected data and the results of the assessment, the study titled “Translation Procedures and Accuracy of Conative Functions in Rhaenyra Targaryen’s Utterances in *House of the Dragon Season 2*” presents the following conclusions.

The analysis of types of conative functions in this study indicates the frequent use of vocatives and imperatives. Activational vocatives are the most common, appearing 29 times (42.03%), followed by affirmative imperatives with 22 data (31.88%). This distribution shows a frequent use of direct address and commands, in accordance with the character’s role as a ruler and royal figure within a hierarchical context. Other types of conative function utterances, such as imperatives with subjects, let imperatives, identificational vocatives, and negative imperatives occur less

frequently but still contribute to the variation in conative functions. The presence of utterances that call for attention, give direct orders, offer advice, identify others, and express prohibitions reveals how the character uses language to assert authority and manage relationships.

Moreover, the analysis reveals that four of the seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) are employed: borrowing, literal translation, transposition, and modulation. Literal translation is the most frequently used, with 42 instances (60.87%), which shows that the original expression often has a direct equivalent in the TL. Modulation is the second most frequent procedure, appearing 18 times (25.71%), and involves altering the perspective to convey the meaning. It is employed to translate idiomatic expressions or when a literal translation would sound unnatural. Borrowing (8.70%) and transposition (4.35%) appear less frequently but still support the accurate transfer of meaning. Borrowing is used to retain proper names, while transposition is applied to shift grammatical categories in the TL. The choice of translation procedure aims to preserve meaning, maintain naturalness, and ensure that the original utterance is translated accurately in the TL.

The study adopts the accuracy assessment model proposed by Nababan et al. (2012). Of the 69 utterances analyzed, 61 (88.41%) are classified as accurate, 6 (8.70%) as less accurate, and 2 (2.90%) as inaccurate. The results show that the use of borrowing consistently resulted in accurate translations. Literal translation and modulation most often

produced accurate renderings but also led to less accurate outcomes when they sounded unnatural, included omissions, or caused ambiguity. The two cases of inaccurate translations resulted from a literal translation of an idiomatic expression and from transposition involving a shift from plural to singular, both of which distorted the meaning. Thus, from this research, borrowing proves to contribute positively to a high level of accuracy, whereas literal translation, modulation, and transposition require careful application to avoid reduced accuracy.

In conclusion, the findings reveal how conative functions are expressed through vocatives and imperatives that reflect the speaker's intention to influence others. The translation procedures employed, with literal translation and modulation being the most prominent, generally support the accurate transfer of these functions into the TL. Overall, the results of this study demonstrate the translator's ability to maintain the communicative purpose of the source text.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings and analysis of "Translation Procedures and Accuracy of Conative Functions in Rhaenyra Targaryen's Utterances in *House of the Dragon Season 2*," the following suggestions are offered for students, translators, and future researchers:

5.2.1 Students

This study offers insights for students interested in the conative function of language, translation procedures, and translation accuracy. It

enhances the understanding of how linguistic choices, such as the choice of words, phrases, and the selection of the right tone, affect the translation process. This research contributes to the field of audiovisual translation by focusing on the accuracy of translated content.

5.2.2 Translators

This study provides a reference for translators working with conative function of language in audiovisual fields. While the findings suggest that the applied translation procedures can faithfully convey meaning, their success depends on the translator's ability to consider contextual factors such as the speaker's intent (what the speaker aims to achieve), tone (the emotional quality of the speech), and the relationship between characters. Additionally, understanding the background of the story, prior events, or references in the dialogue is important for accurately conveying meaning. Distortion of meaning may occur when idiomatic expressions are overlooked, and such issues can influence how the target audience interprets the original message. Therefore, attention to contextual meaning is significant to preserve accuracy.

5.2.3 Future Researchers

Further research on language functions, especially conative functions, is highly recommended as this is still an area that has not been widely researched. Extending the analysis to more characters or different types of media beyond series may provide further insights and contribute to the research on subtitling and audiovisual translation.