CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is divided into two parts, the first part contains a conclusion of the overall findings of this study by answering the research questions. In the second part, the researcher provides suggestions for researchers who conduct translation studies on legal terms.

5.1. Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that of the total 114 data of legal terms analyzed in the Netflix series *Suits* series, 56 data (49%) are classified as purely technical terms, which is the most dominant category, followed by semi technical terms with 31 data (27%) and everyday vocabulary often found in legal texts with 27 data (24%). This classification refers to the theory of legal term classification developed by Alcaraz & Hughes (2002), which divides legal terms based on their level of specificity in the legal context. This finding reflects the dominant usage of technical legal terms that are exclusive and contextualized, as well as demonstrating the complexity of the legal language used in the series. This is due to the storyline in the series, which focuses on legal practice, making the appearance of legal terms, especially the purely technical terms, common and in line with the characteristics of a legal drama series.

As for translation techniques, the theory of Harvey (2000) serves as the primary reference for identifying four legal translation techniques: functional equivalence, formal equivalence, transcription, and descriptive. As a result, the functional equivalence technique was used in 69 data (61%), making it the most frequently used technique, as it allows translators to match legal terms from the source language with similar functional equivalents in the target language's legal system along with delivering the legal meaning precisely and efficiently without requiring additional explanations or confusing the audience and taking up display space. The formal equivalence technique was found in 37 data (32%), and transcription was used in 8 data

(7%). Meanwhile, the descriptive technique was not found in the data, which is most likely due to the limited space and duration in audiovisual translation, especially in subtitle format.

In terms of accuracy, this research refers to the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model developed by Nababan et al. (2012), which assesses accuracy at three levels: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. A total of 79 data (69%) were rated as accurate, 34 data (30%) as less accurate, and 1 data (1%) as inaccurate. This result shows that most of the translations of legal terms have been conveyed with clarity and have succeeded in delivering the meaning equivalent to the source language precisely, without any distortion or loss of important messages, so that the target audience can understand the storyline better within the limitations of audiovisual media.

Based on the research results, this analysis demonstrates that the functional equivalence technique is the most frequently used because it effectively conveys both legal and general terms commonly used in the legal field, even when the original word form is altered. This technique helps the audience understand the story without being confused by differences in legal systems or cultures. Although there is a slight reduction in meaning due to the limitations of audiovisual media, this method still makes the translation easy to understand and conveys the message effectively.

In conclusion, the selection of translation techniques is highly dependent on the type of terms being translated and the technical constraints of the media. Despite the presence of strict technical limitations, the appropriate application of the technique ensures the preservation of both clarity and comprehensibility of meaning.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on the findings and analysis in "Translation Technique and Accuracy of Legal Terms in Netflix Series *Suits*", there are some suggestions that can be considered for future researchers and translators who are interested in this topic.

5.2.1. Researcher

The researcher recommends that further studies in the subject of legal translation expand the scope of analysis to include legal terms that appear not only in audiovisual media but also in other media such as novels, comics, and popular legal narrative texts. Highlighting translation techniques in various types of media will enable researchers to examine the extent to which the medium's context influences the choice of translation techniques, particularly when dealing with complex and specialized legal terms. This cross-media research will enrich the understanding of legal translation in a more extensive and practical way, considering the different formats, presentation methods, and audience preferences of each medium.

Moreover, future research is also expected to explore other translation quality assessments beyond accuracy, such as acceptability and readability, in the legal context. This research can also be extended to other episodes in the *Suits* series that have not been analyzed, including those from different seasons and its latest spin-off, *Suits: LA*. This approach enables comparative analysis across seasons or franchises, revealing how narrative and character developments influence the emergence of new legal terms and changes in translation techniques. As a result, a broader study will provide a more comprehensive contribution to the practice of legal translation in various media contexts.

5.2.2. Translator

Based on this research, the researcher suggests that translators should carefully determine the usage of translation techniques for legal terms, especially in audiovisual contexts such as subtitles. Directly translating legal terms without considering the function and legal system differences can potentially lead to the loss of meaning in the legal context. This omission may lead to confusion in understanding the legal context. The researcher also suggests that

translators should not only focus on the lexical form, but also pay attention to the space and duration constraints in subtitles. Therefore, the complexity of the legal message can still be conveyed effectively to the audience without losing meaning or interrupting the storyline. Hopefully, these findings can serve as a reference for translators involved in legal translation, particularly when dealing with legal terms in audiovisual media.