

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the analysis discussed in the previous chapter. Based on the analysis conducted, the conclusions and suggestions can be presented as follows:

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the research questions and the data analysis explained in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that:

1. There are six types of assertive speech acts found in Retno Marsudi's speech at the International Court of Justice on February 23, 2024, namely stating which consists of 29 utterances, claiming which consists of 19 utterances, complaining which consists of 11 utterances, reporting which consists of 8 utterances, explaining which consists of 6 utterances and suggesting which consists of 4 utterances. The dominance of stating speech acts in Retno Marsudi's speech shows that Retno Marsudi's speech focuses on conveying information, facts, and diplomatic positions firmly and objectively. This means that in international forums, the delivery of opinions in the form of objective statements is more trusted and respected as a form of strong argumentation.
2. There are four translation strategies found from the translation of assertive speech acts in Retno Marsudi's speech at the International Court of Justice on February 23, 2024. Transfer strategy to translate 63 utterances with 24 utterances found in translating stating, 15 utterances found in claiming, 8

utterances found in complaining, 7 utterances found in reporting, 5 in literal idioms, and 4 utterances found in suggesting. The paraphrasing strategy consists of 11 translated utterances, of which 4 are from complaining, 3 from stating and claiming, and 1 from explaining. The condensation strategy has 2 number of translated utterances which are from stating and claiming. Finally, imitation consists of only 1 translated utterance found in reporting. The dominance of the transfer strategy shows that the translator prioritizes accuracy and fidelity to the original meaning. This implies that in diplomatic texts, maintaining the integrity of the message is more important than freedom of word search in translation.

Translation strategies are very influential in conveying the message of Retno Marsudi's speech at the International Court of Justice. Transfer strategies are most often used to maintain clarity of meaning, especially in stating and claiming speech acts. Paraphrasing strategy is also widely used to adjust the sentence structure without changing the main meaning. The condensation strategy is rarely used because the translator prioritizes the completeness of information, while the imitation strategy is only used once to maintain a special term. This shows that the translation of assertive speech acts in Retno Marsudi's speech at the International Court of Justice mostly maintains the original meaning with little change in language structure.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions obtained from the research on assertive speech acts and translation strategies, some suggestions can be made which are expected to be useful for translators and further research.

1. For translators, translating diplomatic speeches is not just about changing the language, but also ensuring that the message is conveyed appropriately within the prevailing political and social context. In Retno Marsudi's speech, many statements emphasize Indonesia's stance on the Palestinian issue, so the translator must be careful in translating them so that the meaning remains intact and unchanged. The dominant use of transfer strategy shows that accuracy is the top priority. However, in some situations, strategies such as paraphrasing can be more effective to convey meaning more clearly without reducing the point of the message. Therefore, translators need to choose a translation strategy that not only preserves the meaning, but also ensures the clarity of the speech message is maintained.
2. For future researchers, it is suggested to examine other aspects of speech, such as directive or commissive speech acts, to gain a broader understanding of communication strategies in diplomacy. In addition, the research can be extended by comparing the translation strategies of different speeches or by using other translation theories to make the research results more diverse. More detailed research methods, such as analyzing the audience reaction or the effectiveness of the message in the target language, can also be considered for future research.