

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains two sections. The first is the conclusion in which the research analysis is summarized and concluded. A second section provides suggestions for further research including the research objective and approaches that can be implemented.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the following findings can be drawn to answer the research questions. The first research questions is what are the semantic equivalences between English and Sundanese terminology? That equivalent term in English and Sundanese divided into 4 categories that can found such as climate terminology (about rain) as a Specialized term, intimate terminology (about love), terminology in informal conversation, and terminology that indicates the nature, and state of someone or thing, as a general terms. From the result of the analysis, the classified terminology equivalent in English and Sundanese includes envy equal to *julid*, homie equal to *balad*, cheating equal to *salimud*, drizzle equal to *miripis*, etc. Based on categorization, the term overcast with *ceudeum*, spit with *murupuy*, scattered shower with *hujan luluwukan*, and others, as a type of climate terminology especially about rain. Furthermore, the term crush equal with *resep*, head over heels equal with *bucin*, backburner equal with *sérep*, etc. Is an intimate terminology especially about love. In informal coversation the term for real equal with *aslina*, burnout with *jangar*, that spot on with *etpis* (eta pisan), etc. Then term out like a light equal to *pelor* (*nempel molor*), cicken with *cémén*, knackerd with *rungskad*,

and others as a term that indicates the nature or state of a person or thing. From the findings of the terminology in English and Sundanese, it can be seen that more terminology is used by people in informal conversation and to indicate the nature, and state of a person or thing. In addition, terminology expressions are in the form of speech, although the function of this term can be different.

The second research questions is how are the meanings of terminology in English and Sundanese speech affected by context? The function of terminology is to express and show the emotion of the speaker in the community. This term is usually used to describe something specifically and to show that they are part of them. One of the terms currently popular with young people is new terminology or we can say it slang too. These terms usually have meanings that do not correspond to their lexical meanings but are based on context. For example, the term ‘out like a light’. This word can be interpreted literally as something that disappears very quickly, and is associated with someone who usually loses consciousness quickly or sleep quickly. And it is equivalent to the term *pelor (némpél molor)*. This refers to a person who, when he or she clings to something comfortable such as a bed or pillow, will fall asleep quickly. Another term “Altered my brain chemistry” in English is equal with “*Asa jleb kana hate*” in Sundanese which means that something has a profound impact on you like something that is convinced by other is right and make people slapped. For example, ‘your word altered my brain chemistry’ into ‘*omongan anjeun matak jleb kana hate*’. The word ‘*jleb*’ refers to the sound of being stabbed. Which indicates something that penetrates deeply. This happens because the background of Sundanese society, which is said to be a society that upholds politeness in behaviour and speech. Because they rarely experience problems, when they face them, they will be very sensitive. Based on the description, especially in the Sundanese language, the cultural context greatly influences the meaning of a word. In term of habits, the level of respect for elders, or the traits and attitudes embedded in it. In addition, terminology is in the form of a way of speaking, although the function of the meaning can be different.

5.2 Suggestion

From the result of the research, some suggestions were provided for linguistics students who are expected to understand that analysis of linguistics is not only about linguistic features. Thus, they have to study language aspects more deeply. This research can be used as a reference for linguistics students to add their knowledge dealing with language phenomena, which emerge in society. Moreover, for other researchers or expert linguists, this research only focuses on exploring semantic equivalences between English and Sundanese terminology in nowadays used. The writer suggests making a dictionary between English and Sundanese language, especially in many terminology aspects to give more information results.