

MODULATION TECHNIQUE IN ENGLISH – INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE*

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ABSTRACT

The aims of the research are: (1) to find out types of modulation technique applied in the translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, (2) to find out modulation techniques are most frequently used in the translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. The writer used descriptive analytical method in order to reach the aims of the research. The source of data is taken from a novel written by Jane Austen entitles *Pride and Prejudice* and its Indonesian translation by Berliani Mantili Nugrahani. The writer employs himself to collect data; by reading the novel and its translation, identifying the data, underlining and noting down, classifying, analyzing them based on theories of type of modulation translation technique. The findings of this research show that: from 92 data, the writer found 5 types of modulation technique, they are 72 negated contrary (78%), 14 abstract for concrete (15%), 3 interval to boundaries (4%), 2 term reversal (2%), 1 active to passive (1%). And the most frequently used of type of modulation technique is negated contrary as many as 72 frequencies.

Keywords: Translation, Translation Technique, Modulation

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

In this era, we can't deny that English is very important for us. Most people have English skills which are different from the others. There are four English language skills that we have to master. Those are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. One of the English language skills is the ability of translating from English to Indonesian and vice versa. Today, the need for trans-

lation, not only from and to English, but also several other languages. And now translation includes skills of language that we have to master.

In translating a text, the translator needs translation techniques to get good result in translation process. And also translation technique enables the translator to get representative word in conveying the meaning from source language into the target language. There are several theories about types of translation techniques. Each theory has some

different types of translation techniques.

Molina and Albir (2002) defines translation technique as 'procedure to analyze and classify how translation works equivalence'. It refers to the actual steps taken translator to translate. Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002) stated that the techniques of translation refers to 'the actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro units.' This means that the translation technique is a way to divert a text message from the source language text into the target language is used for the micro level as the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. The following translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002): adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

From the 18 translation techniques, the writer only focused one of 18 translation techniques in analyzing the data. The study aims to find out the type of modulation translation techniques that exist in translation product of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. The writer does this research because it still least studies that use modulation translation techniques. So the writer tries to use this modulation translation technique in order to know how many types of modulation that exist in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. The writer only uses modulation translation technique for analyzing the data found in *Pride and Prejudice*.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet in (Hatim and Munday (2001: 150) modulation is a variation of the form of the message obtained by a change in the point of view. In other words, modulation means

restructuring a message of source language text in a target language text in different structure but the meaning is not different.

Vinay and Darbelnet divides modulation into the following categories: (1) negative contrary (Newmark calls this as positive for double negative), (2) part for the whole, (3) abstract for concrete, (4) cause for effect, (5) means for result, (6) one part for another, (7) reversal of terms, (8) active for passive, (9) space for time, (10) intervals and limits, (11) change of symbols.

Furthermore, *Pride and Prejudice* and its translation becomes the subject in this study. The data contains modulation translation technique especially types of modulation translation technique found in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The main purpose of choosing this novel is because the writer wants to know and find modulation translation techniques used by translator in translating this novel from English into Indonesian. Jane Austen was one of British famous novelists in 1800s.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the problem of the study are:

1. What types of modulation techniques are applied in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice*?
2. What modulation techniques are most frequently used in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice*?

1.3 Aim of the Research

The aims of the study are:

1. To find out types of modulation technique applied in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice*.
2. To find out modulation techniques are most frequently used in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice*.

1.4 Previous Research

The writer found some relevant researches to this study is Polce Aryanto Bessie. Polce in his paper entitled "Modulation Translating Procedure in Translating English Content Words" a thesis for an undergraduate degree at STIBA Cakrawala Nusantara Kupang. His research aims at examining the linguistic factor which triggers the modulation translation procedure. And also in his paper discusses about the way of applying modulation translation procedure in translating English content words into Indonesian.

The data source of his research *Managing Risk and Creating Value with Microfinance* book, written by Mike Goldberg and Eric Palladini and its Indonesian translation, translated by M. Ramdhan Adhi. The result of the analysis indicates that semantic is the main factor in determining modulation translation procedure in translating content words in English into Indonesian.

1.5 Position of The Study

In this study, the writer will analyze types of modulation technique in English - Indonesian translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. The differences between this research with the three previous research are the writer uses novel as the source of data while the others used book and field research. And in this research the writer want to find out types of modulation technique and the most frequently used in that novel.

1.6 Scope of The Study

This study focuses on translation as a product, identify what types of modulation technique in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* and what modulation techniques are most frequently used in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice*.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study has benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study aims to contribute to understanding the translation techniques, especially about modulation translation technique. Furthermore, this study enriches the knowledge for the writers and the readers in translation field, especially about how is modulation translation technique occur. Thus, this study increases and expands the writers' and the readers' knowledge about translation technique especially modulation translation technique and types of modulation.

Then, practically, this study serves as a guide for translators and translation observer in understanding modulation and its application in translating. This study is also valuable for the next researcher that concern on translation techniques since it provides reference about translation studies especially on translation techniques.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Translation

According to Newmark (1981:7), translation as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language." Newmark also defines translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text".

2.2 Translation Technique

Molina and Albir (2002) defines translation techniques as "procedure to analyze and classify how translation works equivalence." It refers to the actual steps taken by the translator to translate.

Molina and Albir (2002:509) state that translation techniques

have five basic characteristics: they affect the result of the translation, they are classified by the comparison with the original, they affect micro-units of text, they are by nature discursive and contextual, and they are functional. Molina and Albir (2002:509), proposed eighteen techniques of translation, they are:

1. Adaptation

To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture, e.g. to change as *white as snow*, for *seputih kapas* in a translation into Indonesian.

2. Amplification

To introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g. adding *bulan puasa kaum Muslim* when translating a noun *Ramadan*, so it becomes *...Ramadan, bulan puasa kamu Muslim...* Footnotes are also a type of amplification. It is in opposition to reduction.

3. Borrowing

To take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g. to use the English word *mixer* in an Indonesian text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL), e.g. the term *mixer* translated into *mikser* in Indonesian.

4. Calque

Calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. *secretariat general* becomes *sekretaris jenderal* in Indonesian.

5. Compensation

To introduce an ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST, e.g. *tikar* which is translated into *sleeping mat*.

6. Description

To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g. to translate *panettone* as *kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat malam tahun baru*.

7. Discursive creation

To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g. to translate *Sukreni Gadis Bali* as *The Rape of Sukreni*.

8. Established equivalent

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g. to translate the English word *teacher* as *guru* in Indonesian.

9. Generalization

To use a more general or neutral term, e.g. to translate the Indonesian words *ikan mujair* as *fish* in English.

10. Linguistic Amplification

To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g. to translate the English expression *just kidding* into Indonesian as *cuma main-main saja, bukan beneran* instead of using an expression with the same number of words, *hanya bercanda*.

11. Linguistic compression

To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g. to translate the English question *Yes, then?* With *Lalu?* in Indonesian, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, *Ya, kemudian?*

12. Literal translation

To translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g. *I will love you* as *aku akan mencintai kamu* in Indonesian. The translation of the English word *ink* as *tinta* in

Indonesian is not a literal translation but an established equivalent.

13. Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. to translate *you are going to have a child* as *anda akan menjadi seorang bapak*, instead of, *anda akan mempunyai seorang anak*. Another example is *shall we?* translated into *mari, kita berangkat!* in Indonesian.

14. Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term, e.g. to translate *air transportation* in English into *pesawat* in Indonesian. It is in opposition to generalization.

15. Reduction

To suppress an ST information item in the TT, e.g. to translate *the month of fasting* as *Ramadan*. It is in opposition to amplification.

16. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g. to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as *Thank you*. It is used above all in interpreting.

17. Transposition

To change a grammatical category, e.g. *He will soon be back* translated into Spanish as *No tardara en venir*, changing the adverb *soon* for the verb *tardar*, instead of keeping the adverb and writing: *Estara de vuelta pronto*.

18. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of

textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

2.2.1 Modulation

Modulation is translation technique that applied with change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., to translate as *you are going to have a child*, instead of, *you are going to be a father* (Molina and Albir, 2002).

According to Vinay and Darbelnet in (Hatim and Munday (2001:150) modulation is a variation of the form of the message obtained by a change in the point of view. In other words, modulation means restructuring a message of source language text in a target language text in different structure but the meaning is not different. Modulation involves perceiving SL situation from a different point of view, usually necessary only if the translation appeared unusual or strange (Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 36).

2.2.2 Type of Modulation Technique

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1977:11), types of modulation are:

1. **Negated Contrary**, a procedure that relies on changing the value of the ST in translation from *negative to positive or vice versa*.

SL : Make sure you call us every week.

TL : Don't forget to call us all of the weeks.

2. **Abstract for Concrete or General for Particular**

SL : I haven't heard a word from him

TL : I have not had news from him.

3. Explanatory modulation : cause for effect

SL : Like a deer in the headlights

TL : remain paralyzed

SL : Blind flying

TL : flight without visibility

4. Means for result or viceversa

SL : I'll drive you home

TL : I'll take you to your house in my car

5. A part for the whole

SL : The cathedral's ceiling draws the eye as soon as one enters.

TL : The cathedral's ceiling draws the view

6. A part for another part

SL : I know the city like the back of my hand

TL : I know the city like the palm of my hand.

SL : Hand to hand combat

TL : body to body combat

7. Term reversal

SL : This cage cannot hold an animal this size

TL : An animal this size will not fit in this cage

8. Active voice -> passive voice (and vice-versa)

SL : votes (in an election) were counted .

TL : I voti sono stati conteggiati (impersonal form)

9. Space for Time

SL : In grammar school I was very shy.

TL : When I was attending elementary school.

10. Intervals and boundaries (in time and space)

A. In time: See you in a week

TL : We'll see each other in eight days from today.

B. In space:

SL : No parking between signs

TL : Limit of parking

11. Change of symbol

SL : He earns an honest dollar

TL : He earns an honest living.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research is a descriptive analytical research. According to Gay and Airasian, descriptive research involves collecting data in order to answer concerning current status of the object of the research and the research question. Analytical research is a specific type of research that involves critical thinking skill and the evaluation of facts and information relative to the research being conducted. In analytical research, the researcher has to use facts or information already available, and analyze these to make a critical evaluation of material.

The focus of this study is on translation technique, especially modulation translation technique that used by translator on translating *Pride and Prejudice* from English novel into Indonesian novel.

3.2 Source of The Data

The data of this research are a novel written by Jane Austen entitled *Pride and Prejudice* and its translation by Berliani Mantili Nugrahani. The data are form of modulation translation technique that exist in *Pride and Prejudice* and its translation. The SL is English and the TL is Indonesian.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, the writer follows the steps below:

1. Reading both the original novel and its translation;
2. Identifying the data from SL to the TL that contain modulation translation technique;
3. Underlining and noting down the sentence that contain modulation translation technique and taken as data for the analysis;
4. The data from SL and TL are put in together side by side.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

After collecting the data, the writer analyze the data as follow:

1. Classifying the data according to the type of modulation according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1977:11);
2. Analyzing the data to validate the classification;
3. After analyzing the type of modulation from data that gathering, then the writer draws conclusion of this research.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the analysis about modulation that occur in the Jane Austen's novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* and its Indonesian translation. The writer will discuss about type of modulation translation technique that has found in source of data. The indicator used and data analyzed based on the theories which are stated in chapter two. As the indicator data used, as proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1997). Table 1 summarizes the frequencies and the percentages of each type of modulation technique that observed in the data used in this paper.

Table 1. Frequencies & percentages of type of modulation technique applied in the Indonesian translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

Type of Modulation	Frequency	Percentage
Negated contrary	72	78
Abstract for concrete	14	15
Interval to boundaries	3	4
Terms reversal	2	2
Active to passive	1	1

Figure 1 below presents a pie chart of the percentage of each type of modulation techniques are observed.

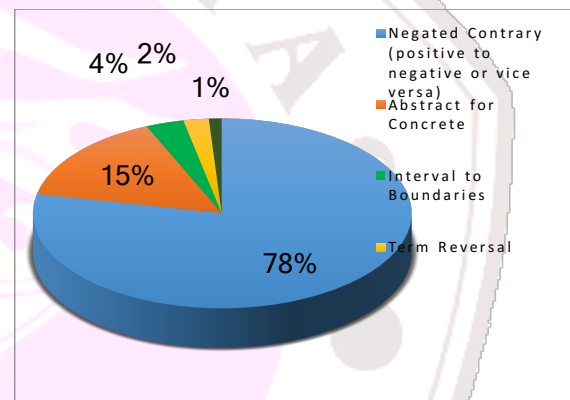


Figure 1. Type of modulation technique according to percentages

4.2 Type of Modulation

After reading, collecting, verifying, analyzing and classifying the data from both sources, it was found that only found five types of modulation translation technique in this novel. Those were negated contrary (positive to negative or vice versa), active to passive, abstract for concrete, interval to boundaries, and terms for reversal. From the data result, negated contrary found 72 times, abstract for concrete found 14 times, interval to boundaries found 3 times, terms reversal found twice, and active to passive found once.

4.2.1 Negated Contrary (Positive to Negative or vice versa)

In data number 1 on Table 2, the modulation is indicated as positive to negative. The word *little* in the source text is considered to be positive as it is not accompanied by words which literally means negative, such as *not*. Its translation into Indonesian becomes *tidak banyak* which literally indicates negativity, marked by the use of *tidak*.

Table 2. Negated contrary in data 1

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Indonesian)
However <i>little</i> known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood.	Meskipun <i>tidak banyak</i> yang mengetahui perasaan atau pandangan pemuda semacam itu ketika dia baru saja memasuki sebuah lingkungan baru.

Though both *little* and *tidak banyak* principally share the same meaning, yet the way in which the meaning is construed signifies different perceptions / point of view, from positive to negative.

4.2.2 Active Voice to Passive Voice

In data number 4 on Table 3, the modulation is indicated as active for passive. The word *must speak for themselves* in the source text is considered to be active as the thing doing the action is the subject and the subject in source text is *Such amiable qualities* and the thing receiving the action is the object, and the object in source text is *must speak for themselves*. Its translation into Indonesian becomes *tidak diragukan lagi* which literally indicates passive form, marked by the use of

prefix *di* in the word '*diragukan*' that show passive form. The prefix *di-* in Indonesian is creates a verb indicating the passive voice where the main focus of the sentence is on the action or the object of the action and not the actor.

Table 3. Active voice to Passive voice in data 4

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Indonesian)
Such amiable qualities <i>must speak for themselves</i>	Sifatnya yang memesona <i>tidak diragukan lagi</i>

Though both *must speak for themselves* and *tidak diragukan lagi* principally share the same meaning, yet the way in which the meaning is construed signifies different perceptions / point of view, from active for passive.

4.2.3 Abstract for Concrete

In data number 7 on table 4, the modulation is indicated as abstract for concrete. The word *listening to as his friend* in the source text is considered to be abstract as it is not clear who is the name of his friend that. Or it can be said that in source text is not directly mentioned the name of his friend. Its translation into Indonesian becomes *mendengarkan Mr. Bingley* which literally indicates concrete, marked by directly use of the name of '*Mr. Bingley*'.

Table 4. Abstract for concrete in data 7

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Indonesian)
"Mr. Darcy is not so well worth listening to as his friend, is he?—poor Eliza!—to	"lebih baik mendengarkan Mr. Bingley daripada Mr. Darcy, kan? Eliza yang malang,

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Indonesian)
be only just tolerable."	mendengar Mr. Dancy hanya menganggapmu lumayan."

Though both *listening to as his friend* and *mendengarkan Mr. Bingley* principally share the same meaning, yet the way in which the meaning is construed signifies different perceptions/point of view, from abstract for concrete.

4.2.4 Interval To Boundaries (In Time and Space)

In data number 8 on Table 5, the modulation is indicated as intervals to boundaries. The word *twelvemonth* in the source text is considered to be intervals as it is refers to time. Its translation into Indonesian becomes *setahun* which literally indicates boundaries. The word *setahun* in Indonesian has the same meaning with source text that is *twelvemonth/a year*.

Table 5. Interval to boundaries in data number 8

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Indonesian)
I should think she had as good a chance of happiness as if she were to be studying his character for a <i>twelvemonth</i> .	Kuharap dia akan mendapatkan kesempatan kebahagiaan yang sama seperti jika dia telah mempelajari sifat Bingley selama <i>setahun</i> .

Though both *twelvemonth* and *setahun* principally share the same meaning, yet the way in which the meaning is construed signifies different perceptions/point of view, from intervals to boundaries.

4.2.5 Terms for Reversal

In data 37 on Table 6, the modulation is indicated as term for reversal. Term for reversal is known as changing of position. The word *quietly* in the source text is an adverb. In English, adverb can be placed in the first of sentence, or in the middle, or in the last of sentence. In the source text, we can see that the word *quietly* is placed in the middle of sentence. On the contrary, its translation into Indonesian becomes *tanpa berkata-kata* which literally indicates that word is negative sentence. It can be seen as it has the word *tanpa* that indicates that it is negative. And then the word *tanpa berkata-kata* in the target text is an adverb. it is placed in the first of sentence aims to hear naturally.

Table 6. Terms of reversal in data 37

Source Language Text (English)	Target Language Text (Indonesian)
Elizabeth passed <i>quietly</i> out of the room	<i>Tanpa berkata-kata</i> , elizabeth keluar dari ruangan itu.

Though both *quietly out of the room* and *tanpa berkata-kata* principally share the same meaning, yet the way in which the meaning is construed signifies different perceptions / point of view, from terms for reversal.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1 Conclusion

Through the analysis of types of modulation translation technique on Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the witer can conclude that from 11 types of modulation technique by Vinay and Darbelnet, only five types of modulation translation

technique were found in this novel. From 92 data, there were five types of modulation translation technique used to translate the data from Source Language Text (English) into Target Language Text (Indonesian).

Those were negated contrary (positive to negative or vice versa), active to passive, abstract for concrete, interval to boundaries, and terms for reversal. From the data result, negated contrary occurred in a great number with the frequency 72 times, abstract for concrete with the frequency 14 times, interval to boundaries with the frequency 3 times, terms reversal with the frequency twice, and active to passive with the frequency once. And modulation techniques are most frequently used is negated contrary (positive to negative or vice versa) with 78%.

5.2 Suggestion

It is suggested for other researchers to use another / other source(s) of data to find out types of modulation translation technique if the types of modulation translation technique found would be as found in this research. Should the findings are as found in this research, it is useful to elaborate them using elaboration used in this research. Should the findings are not the same as this research, it will be beneficial to identify other types of modulation translation technique to enrich analysis and elaboration in the field of

translation, especially on modulation translation techniques.

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