MODALIZATION AND MODULATION EXPRESSIONS OF THE ENGLISH-BAHASA INDONESIA IN GUY RITCHIE'S *SHERLOCK HOLMES: A GAME OF SHADOWS* MOVIE TEXTS

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Abstract

This study is aimed to analyze the modalization and modulation expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *Sherlock Holmes: A game of Shadows*.The objectives of this research are To describe the realization of English-*Bahasa Indonesia Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows* movie texts in terms of modalization and modulation expressions and analyze the extent of the interpersonal meaning equivalence to their expressions. The research used a descriptive qualitative approach. The data were collected manually from the DVD of *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows*. The data form in this research was words and phrases which contains modalization and modulation expressions. This study is conducted by some procedures. First, the researcher watched the movie. Second, the researcher listened to the dialogues of English in the movie to make English transcript as text 1. Third, the researcher made a transcript of Bahasa Indonesia movie text by type down the text below the screen as the text 2. The last, classified and analyzed the expressions of the data in terms of modalization and modulation in both texts using the data sheets.

Keywords: modality, modalization, modulation, equivalent meaning.

BACKGROUND

When two people exchange information, the language they use to each other is the part of interpersonal meaning. In this study, the interpersonal meaning deals with the system mood of grammar. Sinar (2002:45) says that the interpersonal meaning of language (clause) in its function as an exchange, in which clauses of exchange

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representing the speech role relationship, is realized by the mood system of language (clause). A clause refers to propositions when it is used to exchange information. This speech function can be realized by questions and statements. Afterwards, when a clause is used to exchange goods and services, it refers to proposal. This speech function can be realized by offering expressions. Below is the table of speech function and speech role.

Modality has two types, they are modalization and modulation (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:618). Modality is part of interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meaning is concerned with meaning as a form of actions. It is related to the ways people act to one another through language such as giving and requesting information, offering things, expressing doubts, asking question, and so on (Lock, 1996: 9). Butt, (2000:39) claims that language has an interpersonal function which used encode meaning of attitudes, interaction, and relationship. He adds that the system of mood and modality are the keys to understand the interpersonal relationship between interactions (Eggins, 2004:187).

A key concept in translation is equivalence and this helps establish our approach to translation. Equivalence centers on the processes interacting between the original Source text and Target Text.

The comparison of a translation text from different languages needs to be equivalent to the SL. Translation is about to transfer a text from SL to TL with the same exact meaning with the same or different form. A translator needs to translate a text accurately, that is why equivalence is needed.Generally, when a movie text is translated to another language, the problem of modality is occurred when the terms of modalization and modulation get broader or narrower meaning than before. The representation of modalization and modulation in the Indonesian-English movie texts or vice versa can also be similar or different, especially in the form of subtitling text that should be kept as simple as possible.

The objectives of this research are to describe the realization of English-*Bahasa Indonesia Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows* movie texts in terms of modalization and modulation expressions and analyze the extent of the interpersonal meaning equivalence to their expressions.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research used a descriptive qualitative approach. The data were collected manually from the DVD of *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows*. The data form in this research was words and phrases which contains modalization andmodulation expressions. This study is conducted by some procedures. First, the researcher watched the movie. Second, the researcher listened to the dialogues of English in the movie to make English transcript as text 1. Third, the

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FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding

This research finding contains the result of data analysis in the form of number and percentages based on the formulation of the problems in the first chapter. The first problem is to describe modalization and modulation expressions of the English-Bahasa Indonesia Shelock Holmes: A Game of Shadows movie texts. The second problem is to analyze the extent of the interpersonal meaning equivalence to their expressions..

According to the data that are taken in the form of sentence, it is found that the modalization and modulation expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia of the *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows* movie texts are translated into realized and unrealized forms. Realized form means that the expressions in the source text represented into the target text relating to the type and the degrees.

From 193 sentences as the data that researcher analyze, it is found 205 cases or 100% realized expressions in the English text as the source text. While in the *Bahasa*

Indonesia text as the target text, the cases realized 180 cases or 88%. There are 25 cases or 12% remain unrealized forms. The representation will be detailed as follows.

Table 1. The Analysis of the Modalization and Modulation Realization that are Revealed of the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts.

No.	Expressions	Number	Percentage
Englist text	Realized	205	100 %
	Total	205	100 %
Bahasa Indonesia text	Realized	180	88%
	Unrealized	25	12%
	Total	205	100 %

The modalization and modulation expressions in the source text are realized 205 cases. Modalization divided into two part, those are probability and usuality, while modulation has inclination and obligation as its parts. The realization of the modaization and modulation expressions will be illustrated in the table below.

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Table 2. The Realization of Modalization and Modulation Expressions in the English Movie Texts as the Source Text

No	Expressions		The degree of	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Modalization	Probability	High	27	13.2%	108	52.6%
			medium	60	29.3%		
			Low	21	10.3%		
		Usuality	High	2	1.3%	16	8.1%
			Medium	0	0%		
			Low	14	6.8%		
2.	Modulation	Inclination	High	9	4.4%	49	23.8%
			Medium	23	11.2%		
			Low	17	8.2%		
		Obligation	High	15	7.3%	32	15.5%
			Medium	8	3.9%		
			Low	9	4.3%		
	Total					**205**	**100%**

As the result in the table above, there are 205 cases modalization and modulation expressions that realized in the source text. In modalization, there are 108 expressions or 52.6% of probability and 16 expressions or 8.1% of usuality. In modulation, there are 49 expressions or 23.8% of inclination and 32 expressions or 15.5% of obligation.

As the previous data, the modalization and modulation expressions realized in the target text in four ways mentioned before. Probability and usuality are the parts of modalization, while inclination and obligation are the parts of modulation. The realization of the modaization and modulation expressions in the target texts will be illustrated in the table below.

Table 3. The Realization of Modalization and Modulation Expressions in the *Bahasa Indonesia* Movie Texts as the Target Text

No	Expressions		The degree of	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.	Modalization	Probability	High	25	12.2%	94	45.8%
			medium	48	23.4%		
			Low	21	10.2%		
		Usuality	High	2	1.4%	15	7.7%
			Medium	0	0		
			Low	13	6.3%		
2.	Modulation	Inclination	High	9	4.3%	43	20.8%
			Medium	21	10.2%		
			Low	13	6.3%		
		Obligation	High	14	6.8%	29	13.5%
			Medium	5	2.4%		
			Low	9	4.3%		
	Realized					180	87.8%
	Unrealized					25	12.2%
	Total					**205**	**100%**

As the result in the table above, there are 205 cases modalization and modulation expressions that realized in the source text. In modalization, there are 94 expressions or

45.8% of probability and 15 expressions or 7.7% of usuality. In modulation, there are 43 expressions or 20.8% of inclination and 29 expressions or 13.5% of obligation.

Besides, there are 25 expressions or 12.2% of modalization and modulation expression that unrealized in the target text. It consists of 14 cases in probability, 1 case in usuality, 4 cases in obligation, and 6 cases in inclination. The expressions are realized in the source text but those expressions do not appear in the target text.

Meaning equivalence analysis has two parts. There are equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning. Each of equivalent meaning and non-equivalentmeaning is divided in two parts. Equivalent meaning has fully equivalent and partly equivalent as its parts, while non-equivalent meaning has different meaning and no meaning as its parts. Below is the data.

Table 4. The Degree of the Interpersonal Meaning Equivalence of the Modalization and Modulation Realizations

No.	The Degree of Meaning Equivalence	Number	Perecentage
Equivalent Meaning	Fully Equivalent Meaning	113	59%
	Partly Equivalent Meaning	71	36%
Non-Equivalent Meaning	Different Meaning	9	5%
	No Meaning	0	0%
Total		193	100%

The table present as many as 193 data in English text, it finds 113 sentences or 59% in fully equivalent degree. While in partly equivalent degree, it is found 72 sentences or 36%. There are 9 sentences or 5% in different meaning degree. The researcher did not find any cases in no meaning degree. The result in Bahasa Indonesia text is same with the English text.

B. Discussion

1. Realized expressions

a) Modalization

   a. Probability

   1) High Degree

   Examples:

   English   : **I have to** catch the last train.

   Bahasa Indonesia : Ingat, **aku harus** naik kereta terakhir.

   2) Medium Degree

   Examples:

   English   : **I think** of it as the beginning.

   Bahasa Indonesia :   **Kuanggap**   itu sebagai awal.

   3) Low Degree

   Examples:

   English   : I **may** need one of those in few hours.

   Bahasa Indonesia   : **Mungkin** beberapa jam lagi aku butuh obat itu.

   b. Usuality

   1) High Degree

   Examples:

   English   : But **as usual**, my friend,

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Sherlock Holmes, had a different theory entirely.

Bahasa Indonesia : Tapi **seperti biasa**, sahabatku, Sherlock Holmes, mempunyai teori yang berbeda.

2) Medium Degree

It has 0 occurrences. It can be said that the characters in the movie never used the usuality expression in medium degree.

3) Low Degree

Examples:

English : May I deduce that you **rarely** stray from the path that runs from your home to the Diogenes Club?

Bahasa Indonesia : Boleh kusimpulkan bahwa kau **jarang** menyimpang dari jalan rumahmu ke Klub Diogenes.

b) Modulation

a. Inclination

1) High Degree

Examples:

English : If you attempt to bring destruction down upon me, I **shall** do the same to you.

Bahasa Indonesia : Percayalah, bila kau berusaha membawaku pada kehancuran **akan** kulakukan hal yang sama padamu.

2) Medium Degree

Examples:

English : I**'d expected** to hear from him sooner In light of recent events.

Bahasa Indonesia : **Kuharap** dapat penjelasan darinya atas apa yang baru saja terjadi.

3) Low Degree

Examples:

English : There's only one thing I **can** do.

Bahasa Indonesia : Hanya satu cara aku **bisa** selamatkan keluargaku.

b. Obligation

1) High Degree

Examples:

English : Doctor, you **must** get him to a sanatorium.

Bahasa Indonesia : Dokter, kau **harus** masukkan dia ke sanatorium.

2) Medium Degree

Examples:

English : We **will** read together during an aperitif.

Bahasa Indonesia : Kita **akan** baca sambil minum nanti.

3) Low Degree

Examples:

English : No, but **might** I trouble you for an inscription?

Bahasa Indonesia : Tidak, tapi **boleh** kudapatkan tanda tanganmu?

2. Unrealized forms

a) Modalization

1) Probability

Examples:

English : Oh, I**'ll** drive.

Bahasa Indonesia : Oh, aku yang mengemudi.

2) Usuality

Examples:

English : A woman, who <u>recently</u> taken a confident drink.

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Bahasa Indonesia : Wanita yang minum dengan nyaman.

b) Modulation

  1) Inclination

  Examples:

  English : It makes several stops along the way, one of which is Heilbron, exactly, where we <u>must</u> go.

  Bahasa Indonesia : Perjalanan itu butuh beberapa pemberhentian, salah satunya Heilbronn. Tempat tujuan kita yang sebenarnya.

  2) Obligation

  Examples:

  English : No no, too English, it**'ll** suit you more.

  Bahasa Indonesia : Jangan, terlalu Inggris, lebih pas buatmu.

3. Interpersonal Meaning

a) Equivalent Meaning

  1) Fully Equivalent Meaning

  Examples:

  English : Have you **ever** met him in person?

  Bahasa Indonesia : Kau **pernah** menemuinya secara pribadi?

  2) Partly Equivalent

  Examples:

  English : So much to look forward to, what I **would** do without you?

  Bahasa Indonesia : Banyak yang mesti diurus. Aku **bisa** apa tanpamu?

b) Non Equivalent Meaning

  1) Different meaning

  Examples:

English : No, but **might** I trouble you for an inscription?

Bahasa Indonesia : Tidak, tapi **boleh** kudapatkan tanda tanganmu?

  2) No meaning

In this research, the researcsher did not find any cases of no meaning degree.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of both the findings and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusion can be drawn regarding to the formulation of problems. They are stated as follows.

1. The results of this research show that the modalization and modulation expressions in English text are mostly realized into modalization and modulation expressions in Bahasa Indonesia. As the source text, the English text consists of realized form 205 cases. In the Bahasa Indonesia text, the realized form achieved 180 cases and the unrealized form achieved 25 cases.

2. From 193 data, there are 184 of the data in this research belong to equivalent (fully equivalent is 113 data and partly equivalent is 71 data). This finding indicates that the translation of modalization and modulation expressions in *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows* is acceptable for Indonesian viewers.

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