

MEANING EQUIVALENCE OF MODULATION TECHNIQUES IN *GIE'S* BAHASA INDONESIA-ENGLISH MOVIE TEXTS

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Abstract

The objectives of the research are (1) to describe the type of modulation techniques in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, and (2) to describe the degrees of meaning equivalence of Bahasa Indonesia-English expressions using modulation techniques in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts.

This research employed qualitative method. The data sources of this research were the movie entitled *Gie* and its Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts. The data were in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that spoken by the main character named Soe Hok Gie, while the contexts were dialogues. The technique of data collection was note-taking. The technique of data analysis was referential analysis. Analyst triangulation was used to establish the reliability of data and to ensure the findings. Hence, it can enhance trustworthiness of the data.

The results of this research are explained as follows. First, there are nine types of modulation technique found in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, namely abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another, reversal of terms, interval for limits, active for passive, negation of opposite, and change of symbol. There is no single datum that belongs to space for time. Of the nine types, part to whole is the most occurring type with 30 occurrences. It indicates that the translator tries to making the language sounds as general as possible in the target language. Thus, the movie can be easily understood by the readers of the target language. Second, it can be said that the translator quite succeeds in translating the subtitle. It can be seen that the most expression translated using modulation technique reach optimum translation and near optimum translation which are 114 data or 79.2%. Meanwhile, the rest or 30 data or 20.8% reach weak translation and zero equivalence. The findings indicate that the accuracy of this translation is quite high.

Keywords: *modulation, degrees of meaning equivalence, translation technique*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is commonly understood as an activity of transferring source language (SL) texts into equivalent target language (TL) texts. It aims to reproduce texts in the same or in different languages. It has been an important

study at the present time. The way of communication has been varied in many ways. The media of communications are also diverging in many forms. Radio, recorded music, newspaper, magazine, and movie are some of examples of communication media.

From the examples that have been mentioned before, movie is one of the most popular media of communication. It allows viewer to depict kind of society life and even civilization of one society.

Subtitle is a common method of giving understanding about the movie content into another language used by the viewer. Subtitle can be defined as caption. Caption is transcription of movie or TV dialogue that presented simultaneously on the screen. Subtitles usually consist of one or two lines of average maximum length of 35 characters. It translates what is said in a movie into a different language and usually appears at the center bottom of the screen.

A subtitle translator should pay attention in transferring the meaning from the source language into the target language. The information which is intended to deliver has to be comprehensible to a target audience. It is because most of the time, problems arise when translating texts with different background in culture. One of the problems is the matter of perspective. That is why the translator should understand well about the contexts of both of the texts.

Concerning with the explanation above, it is interesting to analyze and conduct a research related to the perspective change contained in the movie texts. The writer chooses the movie entitled *Gie* and its Bahasa Indonesia movie texts as the subject of the research. The movie is

directed by Riri Riza. It was released on July 14th 2005. This movie is about Soe Hok Gie who is known as an activist and nature lover from University of Indonesia. The story of the movie is based on the diary *Catatan Seorang Demonstran* written by Soe himself. This movie has been awarded as the best movie at the 2005 Indonesian Movie Festival.

The way the translator made the subtitle is quite unpredictable. Some of the form is changed and some other are preserved. These phenomena occurred due to the difference of perspective between both languages. However, the changes are often unbearable in order to keep the messages of the movie well accepted by the target viewers.

There are a lot of changes of perspective which are done by the translator in this movie. The researcher thinks that the changes are made solely because of the cultural differences. This movie is selected by the writer because of the historical value and the diversity of the language used in the setting. It becomes interesting since the writer finds that there are some problems in the subtitles which are worth to be analyzed. However, this research only focuses on Bahasa Indonesia translated into English in order to prevent problem expansion in this research.

Actually, there are many translation techniques which are used by the translator in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts. The technique which is closely related to modulation is transposition. While transposition

requires the change in form of expression, modulation requires the change in both of form and perspective. The researcher assumed that modulation is more complicated yet challenging.

Modulation is basically a technique which the translator use to find a solution of the gap that appear when a text is translated literally by change the perspective. The main aim of employing modulation isto make the sentence more appropriate to the point of view of the target reader.

Based on Vinay and Darbelnet's opinion, modulation is a shift in point of view (Molina and Albir, 2002). Modulation can be either obligatory or free (Guimaraes and Mota, 2005: 359). It is the degree that distinguishes both terms. In obligatory modulation, the translator with good knowledge both in SL and TL can recognize the frequent use and acceptance of the chosen solution, which has been already written in the dictionary or grammar book.

This research has two objectives: (1) to describe the types of modulation technique employed in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, and (2) to describe the degrees of meaning equivalence of expressions and its translated version using modulation technique in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts.

To analyze the data, the researcher employed the theory of modulation technique proposed by Vinay & Darbelnet. The classification of modulation proposed by Vinay

& Darbelnet is based on the nature of mental operations underlying each type of modulation. Vinay and Dalbennet divide modulation into ten types. They are; abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite, active for passive, space for time, interval for limit, and change of symbol.

Furthermore, translation equivalence is associated with various degrees of meaning equivalence. Equivalentents are analysed based on how the units of equivalence in translations correspond to the units in the source texts. Bayar (2007, 213-223), for instance, suggests five types of equivalence degree.

Degrees of meaning equivalence are also given to each expressions, ranging from optimum translation, partial translation (near optimum translation and weak translation), and zero equivalence. The degrees of meaning equivalence are used to show the accuracy of the translation.

RESEARCH METHODS

Since the objectives are to describe the types of modulation and the degrees of meaning equivalence in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, this research was included as qualitative research. The data sources of this research are the movie entitled *Gie* and its Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts. The data are expression units representing modulation techniques that are located within sentence units

of analysis, which are derived from the main character's expressions in dialogues.

The main character was chosen since he is the central person in the story. He is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. In addition, he is vital to the development and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and the resolution of the conflict revolve around him.

The primary instrument of the research is the researcher himself since it employs a qualitative research. Furthermore, the secondary instrument of this research is the data sheet which is used to collect sentence units of analysis in which expression units representing modulation techniques are located. The same expression units in question in the same data sheet as an instrument are also analysed to measure the degrees of meaning equivalence.

In collecting the data, the researcher took the following some steps: watching *Gie* movie, taking notes of the data from the Bahasa Indonesia dialogues and their English-Bahasa Indonesia movie texts which were in accordance with the objectives of the research, recording the collected data into the data sheet, and coding the data to make easier of the analysis.

The researcher employed referential analysis to analysis the data in which the researcher analyzed the data based on the theory explored. The procedures in data analysis were mentioned in the following steps: selecting and classifying the valid and relevant data, coding the data to make easier analysis, applying the

trustworthiness of the data by doing analyst triangulation, describing and interpreting the data in order to answer the problems formulation as stated in Chapter 1, and drawing conclusion based on the result of the research.

Finally, the researcher employed triangulation technique to enhance trustworthiness of the data. The researcher used analyst triangulation. Analyst triangulation aims to improve the understanding through peer discussion

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this section, the findings are figured based on two problem formulations as stated in Chapter I, which are to find out types of modulation technique used in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, and to identify the degrees of meaning equivalence of expressions and its translated version using modulation as found in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts.

Based on the analysis, this research reveals 144 data of modulation technique found in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English Movie texts. Then, the degrees of meaning equivalence of each data are also identified to show the accuracy of the translation. The following sections illustrate the research findings.

In reference to the first objective, there are nine types of modulation technique found in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English Movie

texts, namely abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite, active for passive, interval for limit, and change of symbol. The most often occurring type is part to whole with 30 occurrences. Reversal of terms is in the second rank with 28 occurrences. Part to another part is in the third rank with 27 occurrences. Explicative modulation is in the fourth rank with 24 occurrences. Then, it is followed by abstract for concrete with 14 occurrences. Change of symbol is the sixth rank with 11 occurrences. Interval for limit is in the seventh rank with 7 occurrences. Then, Active for passive with only 2 occurrences. Meanwhile, the least occurring type is negation of opposite with only one occurrence. Negation of opposite is only by chance since there is only one occurrence found in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts. Based on the findings, space for time is not found in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts.

Furthermore, in relation to the second objective, the expression translated using modulation techniques reach 144 data. Related to the degrees of meaning equivalence, most of data reach optimum translation with 86 occurrences. Data reach partial translation with 54 occurrences, consisting of near optimum translation with 28 occurrences and weak translation with 26 occurrences. Then, it is followed by zero equivalence with 4 occurrences.

Discussion

There are nine types of modulation technique found in the research. All are discussed as follows.

a. Abstract for Concrete

The evidence of abstract for concrete type that reaches optimum translation can be seen in datum (033/AFC/OPT).

(Setting :After the graduation day, young Gie decides to go to mountain. Suddenly, in the middle of the way to mountain, he reminds his high school memories)

ST : Dan **semua kenangan-kenangan yang manis** terbayang kembali

TT : And **the pleasant memories** of that time come back to me.

(033/AFC/OPT)

“Manis” can be defined as having a taste similar to that of sugar. Yet, in this context, “manis” refers to the feeling of pleasant and satisfying. The expression “semua kenangan-kenangan yang manis” is translated into “the pleasant memories” since it is more familiar and easy to be imagined by the readers of the Target Language (TL). Therefore, the translation “the pleasant memories” is accepted since it reaches optimum translation.

The example of abstract for concrete type that reaches near-optimum equivalence applied by the translator can be seen in datum (001/AFC/NOT) below.

(Setting : Gie introduces himself. It starts with the Indonesian Revolution on 1957. Gie is an Indonesian-Chinese who lived in the era of 1960's)

ST : Aku dilahirkan di Jakarta pada tanggal 17 Desember 1942, ketika perang tengah **berkecamuk** di Pasifik

TT : I was born in Jakarta, December 17, 1942 when war **was exploding** in the Pacific

(001/AFC/NOT)

In Indonesian context, “berkecamuk” has similar meanings with “merasuk dengan hebat”, “bergelora”, or “berkobar”. This is rather abstract for the readers of the Target Language (TL). “Berkecamuk” is translated into “was exploding” that is more concrete and easy to be understood by the readers of the target language. Yet, the form is rendered in a different way. Therefore, the translation “was exploding” is accepted since it reaches near optimum translation.

Datum (004/AFC/WET) is the example of abstract for concrete type that reaches weak translation.

(**Setting** : Han was hit by his aunt and he went to Gie’s home. Gie welcomes Han to sleep over but Dien and Djin disagree with him)

ST : Heh kalau dia pulang sekarang dia bakal **dihajar habis-habisan**. Lu tega?

TT : If he goes home, **he’ll get beaten for sure**. You want that to happen?

(004/AFC/WET)

The expression “dihajar habis-habisan” can be defined as to hit someone repeatedly and forcefully. The translator

translates it into “he’ll get beaten for sure”. The translation is accepted, yet it contains less hyperbolic sense. Thus, it only reaches weak translation. There is no data found that belongs to abstract for concrete has zero equivalence. Thus, there is no analysis provided about this topic.

b. Explicative Modulation

Datum (027/EPM/OPT) is the example of explicative modulation that reaches optimum translation.

(**Setting** : In 1959, Soekarno officially announced the concept of Guided Democracy. In class discussion, Gie expresses his opinion over the concept of Guided Democracy issues. He clearly states his disagreement)

ST : **Lihat apa yang terjadi dengan Mochtar Lubis**

TT : **That’s what happened to Mochtar Lubis, the journalist.**

(027/EPM/OPT)

The expression “lihat apa yang terjadi dengan Mochtar Lubis” when being literary translated will be “look into what happened to Mochtar Lubis”. The perspective is changed and extended into “that’s what happened to Mochtar Lubis, the journalist”. This expression clearly occupies explicative modulation. In addition, the phrase “the journalist” is added since the readers of the target language may not know who Mochtar Lubis is. Hence, it reaches optimum translation.

A datum that reaches near optimum translation and belongs to explicative

modulation can be seen in the following datum (073/EPM/NOT).

(Setting : Gie states that he has no sympathy over politics)

ST : Politik partai dan golongan **telah masuk kampus**

TT : Politics parties **are now influencing college life**

(073/EPM/NOT)

The expression “telah masuk kampus” when being literary translated will be “are now entering campus”. Yet, it is translated into “are now influencing college life”. This translation gives an explanation of what the expression “telah masuk kampus” meant. It is clear that the intention of politics parties try to persuade students to support and to take role in political field. The same information is still maintained. Thus, it reaches near optimum translation.

Datum (030/EPM/WET) is the example of explicative modulation that reaches weak translation.

(Setting : In 1959, Soekarno officially announced the concept of Guided Democracy. In class discussion, Gie expressed his opinion over the concept of Guided Democracy issues. He clearly stated his disagreement)

ST : **Semua pemimpin-pemimpin yang harus ditembak mati di lapangan banteng**

TT : **Our corrupt leaders should be executed for what they have done**

(030/EPM/WET)

The expression “di lapangan Banteng” is translated into “for what they have done”. Lapangan Banteng is one of historic areas in Jakarta, it was called Waterlooplein. In the Dutch era, Waterlooplein is an area covered by trees and plants. It is the area when the Dutch men go for hunting animals such as tiger, deer, and bull. Thus, the expression “di lapangan Banteng” is translated into “for what they have done” since there are many animals killed in Waterlooplein. Hence, the translator may refer Lapangan Banteng as the execution area was taking place. Although, there is not enough equivalence in the translated expression, the information is still conveyed. Thus, it reaches weak translation. There is no data found that belongs to explicative modulation has zero equivalence. Thus, there is no analysis provided about this topic.

c. Part to Whole

Datum (16/PTW/OPT) is the example of part to whole that reaches optimum translation.

(Setting : Gie and his mother were debating about Gie’s grade. He tries to make sure his father that his grade deserves more)

ST : **Baba**, bicara **Ba**. Saya sudah banyak baca buku

TT : Say something, **Father**. You know how much I read.

(16/PTW/OPT)

The expression “Baba” is translated into “Father”. “Baba” is a word for “father”

especially used by Chinese. In order to make it sounds familiar for the readers of the target text, Baba is properly translated into “Father” and it reaches optimum translation.

The example of part to whole that reaches near optimum translation can be seen in datum (105/PTW/NOT) below.

(**Setting** : Soeharto has been elected as the second President of Indonesia)

ST : Beberapa dari mereka dikabarkan pula memperkaya diri dengan **cara tidak halal** menggunakan kedudukan mereka

TT : Some are suspected to have enriched themselves by **exploiting** their position
(105/PTW/NOT)

The expression “dengan cara tidak halal” is translated into “by exploiting”. Halal can be defined as something that has been gained in the way that is demanded by Islamic law. Therefore, “dengan cara tidak halal” means the way of gaining something for their own advantage by doing unfair and not permitted by Islamic law. It is translated into “by exploiting” since it has similar meaning and the same information is still maintained. Thus, it reaches near optimum translation.

A datum that reaches zero equivalence and belongs to part to whole is illustrated in datum (019/PTW/ZER) below.

(**Setting**: Gie expresses his deep disappointment toward Mr. Arifin)

ST: Guru bukan **dewa** dan selalu benar dan murid bukan **kerbau**

TT: Teachers are not **gods** and not always right either. And students are not just stupid **buffalo**.

(019/PTW/ZER)

The expression “dewa” and “kerbau” have totally different meaning with the expression “gods” and “buffalo”. In Indonesian context, “dewa” connotes flawless people. Besides, “kerbau” is a connotation that is used to describe someone as stupid and too willing to do what they have been told to do by someone in authority. However, the translator translates the expression literally without considering the meaning behind. Furthermore, the translator seems disregard that they are connotation. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence. There is no data found that belongs to part to whole has weak translation. Thus, there is no analysis provided about this topic.

d. Part to Another Part

The example of part to another part reaches optimum translation is illustrated below.

(**Setting** : Han was hit by his aunt and he went to Gie’s home. Gie welcomes Han to sleep over but Dien and Djin disagree with him)

ST : Lu tinggal di sini. Lu tidur di situ **ditempat Gue**.

TT : No, you stay here. You can sleep **in my bed**

(003/PAP/OPT)

The expression “Lu tidur di situ di tempat Gue” when being literary translated will be “You can sleep here in my place”. However, the expression is translated into “You can sleep in my bed”. The translation is actually accepted since bed is often used for sleeping on. Thus, the translation reaches optimum translation.

The example of part to another part that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in datum (013/PAP/NOT) below.

(Setting : Gie was bitterly disappointed with his grade. He believes that he is the smartest in the class)

ST: Aku yakin **aku yang terpandai dibanding seluruh kelas**

TT : In fact, **I know for sure I should be number one.**

(013/PAP/NOT)

The expression “aku yang terpandai dibanding seluruh kelas” when being literary translated will be “I am the smartest in all over the class”. Yet, the translator translates it into “I know for sure I should be number one”. Although it is slightly different, the meaning is still maintained. Hence, it reaches near optimum translation.

The example of part to another part reaches weak translation can be illustrated in datum (130/PAP/WET) below.

(Setting : The letter that Gie left for Ira)

ST : Ada orang yang menghabiskan waktunya berjudi di **Miraza**

TT : Others would spend their time in a **gambling den**

(130/PAP/WET)

Miraza is a gambling den located in Singapore. Thus, the translator translates “Miraza” into “a gambling den” since a gambling den is more familiar and easy to be understood than the word “Miraza”. In addition, not all people understand what “Miraza” is. In datum (130/PAP/WET), the expression “Miraza” is proper noun. Yet, the translation is in the form of noun phrase. Although it is slightly different, the translation is accepted and reaches weak translation.

The example of part to another part that reaches zero equivalence can be seen in datum (035/PAP/ZER) below.

(Setting : Gie consistently speaks out his opinion against the government system in his group discussion. He encourages the other students to spoke out their opinion)

ST : Pergulatan antara militer dan PKI harus menuju **pada titik-titik penentuan.**

TT : Tension between the military and the Communist Party is **on the rise**

(035/PAP/ZER)

The expression “pada titik-titik penentuan” has totally different meaning with the expression “on the rise”. In other word, the translator is doing free translation. Yet, it fails and it makes a nonsense meaning. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

e. Reversal of Terms

The example of reversal of terms that reaches optimum translation can be seen in datum (007/ROT/OPT) below.

(Setting: Gie is sure that the author of the poem is Andre Gide and Chairil Anwar was merely the translator).

ST: Dan lagi pula **pengarang asli** nya Andre Gide dikenal disini

TT : Besides, Andre Gide, **the real author** is known here.

(007/ROT/OPT)

The translator translates “pengarang asli” into “the real author” not “the author real”. The word author is chosen because it can be defined as the writer of a book, article, play, and so on. Thus, the translation reaches optimum translation. The use of reversal of term that reaches near optimum translation is illustrated in datum (051/ROT/NOT) below.

(Setting : Gie consistently speaks out his opinion against the government system in his group discussion. He encourages the other students to spoke out their opinion)

ST : President Soekarno adalah lanjutan daripada **raja-raja tanah Jawa**

TT : Soekarno has positioned himself as heir to **the Javanese kingly dynasty**

(051/ROT/NOT)

The expression “raja-raja tanah Jawa” is translated into “the Javanese kingly dynasty”. The semantic equivalence is conveyed. Yet, the term “kingly” cannot be found in any English Dictionaries. Thus, the translation belongs to near optimum translation. There is no data found that

belongs to reversal of terms has weak translation and zero translation.

f. Negation of Opposite

The example of negation of opposite is described in datum (017/NOP/OPT) below.

(Setting: Gie criticizes his teacher named Mr. Arifin. He expresses his deep disappointment toward Mr. Arifin)

ST:Memang demikian kalau dia **bukan guru pandai**, tentang karangan saja dia lupa

TT : But that’s **a stupid teacher** for you. Why, he doesn’t even know his subject.

(017/NOP/OPT)

The expression “bukan guru pandai” is translated into “a stupid teacher”. The word “stupid” or “bodoh” is the negation of the word “pandai”. Thus, it belongs to negation of opposite and reaches optimum translation. However, the use of negation of opposite is only by chance since there is only one occurrence found in *Gie*’s Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts.

g. Active for Passive

The example of active for passive reaches optimum translation can be seen in datum (011/AFP/OPT) below.

(Setting : Gie was bitterly disappointed with his grade. It because Gie is sure that the author of the poem is Andre Gide and Chairil Anwar was merely the translator. Gie also refuses to have an apology to make to Mr. Arifin)

ST : Nilai ulangan ku 8 **tapi oleh guruku dikurangi 3**

TT : I got an 8 on a 10-point test, **but the teacher knocked off another 3 points** (011/AFP/OPT)

The expression “tapi oleh guru ku dikurangi 3” is in the passive form. However, in target language, the translator changes it into active form “but the teacher knocked off another 3 points”. It is more accepted in the target language rather than “but by my teacher, it was knocked off another 3 points”. Thus, it reaches optimum translation.

h. Interval for Limit

Datum that belongs to interval for limit type that reaches optimum translation is illustrated in datum (002/IFL/OPT) below.

(Setting : Gie introduces himself. It starts with the Indonesian Revolution on 1957. Gie is an Indonesian-Chinese who lived in the era of 1960's)

ST : **Pada umur 5 tahun** aku masuk Sekolah Xin Hwa. Di SMP Strada aku naik dari kelas 1 ke kelas 2.

TT : **When I was five**, my parents sent me to Xin Hwa School. After that, I went to Strada Junior High School.

(002/IFL/OPT)

The expression “pada umur 5 tahun” which indicates interval is properly translated into “when I was five” which indicates limitation. The translation clearly gives an explanation of the exact time in the source text. Thus, it reaches optimum translation.

Another data that belongs to interval for limit type that reaches optimum

translation can be seen in datum (118/IFL/OPT) below.

(Setting : Gie wrote a letter to Herman)

ST : Herman, saya punya rencana naik Gunung Semeru mungkin **akhir tahun ini**, saya sangat berharap kamu sudah kembali dan dapat ikut serta

TT : I plan to climb Semeru, maybe **at the end of the year**. I hope you'll be home by then so that you can join us

(118/IFL/OPT)

The expression “akhir tahun ini” which indicates interval is translated into “at the end of the year” which indicates limitation. The translation gives an explanation of the exact time of the source text. There is no data found that belongs to interval for limit that reaches near optimum translation, weak translation and zero equivalence. Thus, there is no provided analysis in this subject.

i. Change of Symbol

The example of change of symbol that reaches optimum translation can be illustrated in datum (090/COS/OPT) below.

(Setting : Herman makes fun of Gie by pretending that he fall asleep during Gie telling his opinion)

ST : Hei **sialan Lo**, bangun

TT : Hey, **shithead**, wake up

(090/COS/OPT)

The expression “sialan Lo” is often used to swearing. The translator translates it into “shithead” which has the similar

meaning in the target language. Also, the expression “sialan lo” and “shithead” are considered rude and offensive by most people. Thus, the translation reaches optimum translation.

There is no data found that belongs to change of symbol that reaches near optimum translation. Thus, there is no provided analysis in this subject. The example of change of symbol that reaches weak translation can be seen in datum (025/COS/WET) below.

(Setting : In 1959, Soekarno officially announced the concept of Guided Democracy. In class discussion, Gie expressed his opinion over the concept of Guided Democracy issues. He clearly stated his disagreement)

ST : Kita seolah-olah merayakan demokrasi tetapi **memotong lidah orang-orang** yang berani menyatakan pendapat mereka yang merugikan pemerintah.

TT : Here we are, supposedly a democracy, but the government is the first **to silence anyone** who speaks against it
(025/COS/WET)

The expression “memotong lidah” is a connotation which means to make someone or something be quiet and better to say nothing. It would be rather difficult for the readers of target language to imagine what meant by “memotong lidah”. Thus, the translator translates it into “to silence”. The expression “memotong lidah” is a connotation. Yet, the translation is not in the

form of connotation. Furthermore, the sense is also decreased from hyperbolic to more neutral one. In this context, what actually meant by “memotong lidah” is to make people stop opposing the government under the Soekarno’s regime. The translation “to silence anyone” is actually accepted. However, it contains less hyperbolic sense. Therefore, it only reaches weak translation.

A datum that belongs to change of symbol and reaches zero equivalence is presented in datum (012/COS/ZER) below.

(Setting : Gie was bitterly disappointed with his grade. He refuses to have an apology to make to Mr. Arifin)

ST : **Dendam yang disimpan lalu turun kehati mengeras bagai batu**

TT : **My anger has become a stone in my heart**

(012/COS/ZER)

The expression “mengeras bagai batu” is translated into “has become a stone in my heart”. It has totally different meaning with the expression of the source text. The information is not maintained. The expression of the source text is in the form of connotation. The translator fails in translating it. Furthermore, the translator seems disregard that it is connotation. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

In reference to the first objective, there are nine types of modulation found in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, namely abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another, reversal of terms, interval for limits, active for passive, negation of opposite, and change of symbol. There is no single datum that belongs to space for time. Of the nine types, part to whole is the most occurring type with 30 occurrences. It indicates that the translator tries to making the language sounds as general as possible in the target language. Thus, the movie can be easily understood by the readers of the target language.

Regarding to the second objective, it can be said that the translator quite succeeds in translating the subtitle. It can be seen that the most expression translated using modulation technique reach optimum translation and near optimum translation which are 114 data or 79.2%. Meanwhile, the rest or 30 data or 20.8% reach weak translation and zero equivalence. The findings indicate that the accuracy of this translation is quite high.

Suggestions

In reference to the findings and discussion of the research above, the following presents some suggestions to some parties.

To English students especially those majoring translation are suggested to pay

more attention in modulation techniques. By studying modulation technique, students are expected to recognize and uncover the phenomena of language.

Furthermore, Translating is not an easy job to do. Modulation demands a skilful translator that able to recognize the need to change a point of view in the target language text. Thus, a translator should have deep comprehension about the source text and the target text as well as the cultures in order to produce a good and naturally acceptable translation. Translators are also expected to learn other techniques in translation.

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