

MODALITIES IN CHRISTIE'S *THE MURDER OF ROGER ACKROYD* AND THEIR TRANSLATED EXPRESSIONS IN REGINA'S *PEMBUNUHAN ATAS ROGER ACKROYD*

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are (1) to describe the modalities in Agatha Christie's *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and their translated expressions in Maria Regina's *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd*, and (2) to describe the changes of the types and/or degrees of modalities in Agatha Christie's *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and their translated expressions in Maria Regina's *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd*. This study is a descriptive qualitative research which employs a content analysis method. The data were clause rank expression units containing modalization and/or modulation expressions in Christie's *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and/or modalization and/or modulation expressions in Regina's *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd*. The researcher found 655 modality expressions in the ST and the TT. The ST consists of 261 probability, 95 usuality, 94 inclination, and 110 obligation. In the TT, there are 238 probability expressions, 109 usuality, 100 inclination, and 103 obligation. The researcher found 105 unrealized and 95 added modality expressions. In addition, there are 58 changes of types and/or degrees between the ST and TT: (1) 41 cases of the different degrees in the same types, (2) 10 cases of the different types in the same degrees, and (3) 7 cases of different types and different degrees. The findings lead the researcher to conclude that probability has the highest number of modality expressions found in both the ST and the TT. The number of unrealized, added, and changes between the ST and the TT leads the researcher to conclude that the translator wants to make her translation acceptable in Indonesian readers seen from the inconsistency in translating the words. However, the translation of Agatha Christie's *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* in Maria Regina's *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd* is good enough.

Keywords: modalities, modalization, modulation, *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*, *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd*

BACKGROUND

Translation helps people to learn many fields of studies including literary studies, cultural studies, language, engineering, philosophy, and linguistics from other countries. The translation of novels is one of the products of interlingual translation, or translation proper which is translation from one language to another or several other languages.

This novel begins with the case which arise many possibilities of who was the murderer of Sir Roger Ackroyd. The detective investigates the suspects along the story. As the story approaches the ending or the solving case step, the possibilities of the motives, murderer, and all about the case will be much more clear. It causes the variety of the degrees of probabilities, including high degree, medium degree, and low degree.

When the researcher read *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and found that there were so many modality expressions that were translated in different degrees, the researcher decided to analyze it.

This study adopts and applies the systemic functional linguistic since

it can fulfill the conception of the analysis of modalization and modulation. The conception of modality is adapted from the theory of modality by Halliday (1994) as a part of the Systemic Functional Grammar as its framework. The realization of modality expressions analysis categorized into realized, unrealized, and added. The researcher also analyzes the changes of the types and/or degrees of modality expressions which occurred when the translator translated the English version of the novel into Bahasa Indonesia version.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a descriptive qualitative research, which employs a content analysis method, especially a semantic-grammatical content analysis. In this, the analysis carries out by comparing the modalities in Agatha Christie's *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* as text 1 and Maria Regina's Bahasa Indonesia translation *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd* as text 2. In this research, the data were the clause-rank expressions that contain

modalization and/or modulation expressions.

The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself, and the other instruments are the ST and TT novels, the computer, and the table consists of classification list of modalities as the data sheet.

The data collection is conducted by using table. Every clause in English and Bahasa Indonesia texts which has modalization and/or modulation aspect is written in the table. Firstly, the researcher read the ST or the original version of *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*. The data were collected every time modalization and modulation were found in the sentences, by marking them. Then the researcher read the TT or *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd*. Every modalization and modulation expression which was found in the TT was then also marked. All of the data then were recorded in the table without distinguishing the features. Each clause containing the modalization and/or modulation from the ST was written along with their translated expressions in the TT and vice versa in one number of data. The

researcher then classified the English expressions as Text 1 and those of the Bahasa Indonesia expressions as Text 2. Soon after the data were collected, the researcher classified them by giving the checklist symbols in the appropriate places of every feature, including the type and the degree of every sentence in both novels. The researcher also added two more categories namely added and unrealized. When the modality expressions exist in the TT but do not exist in the ST, the data belong to added form. In contrary, when they exist in the ST but do not exist in the TT, they belong to unrealized form. Then the researcher analyzed the result of the data in the table, by calculating the number of each feature. Moreover, the changes of the types and/or degrees were also analyzed.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDINGS

This study examines the realization and the changes of the types and/or degrees of modality expressions in *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and their translated

expressions in *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd*. The researcher found 655 modality expressions both in the ST and the TT.

Table 1: Total of Modality in the ST and the TT

Text	Expression	Number	Total
English	Realized	560	655
	Added	95	
Bahasa Indonesia	Realized	550	655
	Unrealized	105	

Table 2: The Realization of Modality in the ST

Expressions	Degree	Number	
Prob.	High	78	261
	Medium	103	
	Low	80	
Usu.	High	34	95
	Medium	5	
	Low	56	
Inc.	High	10	94
	Medium	72	
	Low	12	
Obli.	High	50	110
	Medium	45	
	Low	15	

From Table 2, it can be seen that the most frequent type of modality expressions in the ST is probability, followed by obligation, usuality, and inclination. The researcher found 95 modality expressions in the TT

which do not exist in the ST, which then called added form.

Table 3: Number of Added Form

Expressions	Degree	Number	
Prob.	High	9	38
	Medium	20	
	Low	9	
Usu.	High	18	29
	Medium	0	
	Low	11	
Inc.	High	5	14
	Medium	8	
	Low	1	
Obli.	High	12	14
	Medium	0	
	Low	2	

Table 4: The Realization of Modality in the TT

Expressions	Degree	Number	
Prob.	High	52	238
	Medium	104	
	Low	82	
Usu.	High	51	109
	Medium	6	
	Low	52	
Inc.	High	14	100
	Medium	74	
	Low	12	
Obli.	High	59	103
	Medium	17	
	Low	27	

From Table 4 it can be seen that the most frequent type of modality expressions found in the TT is probability.

Table 5: The Number of Unrealized Form

Expression		Degree	Number	
Mdlz.	Prob.	High	31	62
		Medium	15	
		Low	16	
	Usu.	High	1	12
		Medium	0	
		Low	11	
Mdl.	Inc.	High	1	12
		Medium	10	
		Low	1	
	Obli.	High	5	19
		Medium	13	
		Low	1	

The researcher found 105 modality expressions in the ST which do not exist in the TT, which then called unrealized form.

From Table 5, it can be seen that the most frequent type of unrealized form is probability, with 62 data, followed by obligation, then usuality and inclination.

The translator translates modalities in the ST into the TT not only into realized, unrealized, and added forms, but also into the different degree in the same type, the different type in the same degree, or the different degree and the different type. The researcher found 41 cases in which the ST translated into the TT with different

degree in the same type. In probability there are 19 cases, usuality only one case, inclination three cases, and obligation 18 cases. The researcher found 10 cases in which ST translated into TT with different type in the same degree. There is only one expression in high degree, eight expressions in medium degree, and only one expression in low degree. The researcher found seven cases in which the ST translated into the TT with different degree and different type.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Realization of Modalities in the ST and the TT

a. Realized Form

That **must** be Captain Ralph Paton.

Orang itu **pasti** Kapten Ralph Paton.
(59)

Frank (1972:101) states *must denotes the greatest degree of probability, it is used when the speaker or writer is fairly certain that his inference from the available evidence is correct.*

When Poirot asks Dr. James Sheppard who was the man with the very dark hair and eyes and the handsome face who walks with his

head flung back and an easy smile on his lips, Dr. James Sheppard is sure that the man who was questioned is Ralph Paton, because Dr. Sheppard knows everyone in their tiny village and the description left him in no doubt. Nobody else in King's Abbot has seems alike Ralph Paton. That is why he used the word *must* to express his probability, and was successfully translated into *pasti* which both of them have the highest degree in probability.

The next example of realized form is the datum number 175.

It may have been there all the time.

Mungkin sekali barang itu ada disitu sepanjang waktu. (175)

When Inspector Davis investigates Dr. Sheppard whether the dagger in its place when he was looking over the contents, Dr. Sheppard said that he cannot say he remember noticing it and he continued saying the dagger may have been there all the time. The word *may* simply indicates a possible chance, often with the negative implied the other possibility. (Frank, 1972:100). So the dagger may or may not have been there all the time. Both

sentences in the source text and target text indicate probability in the lowest degree.

Another example of realized form is datum number 573.

I always mix up those two words.

Saya selalu mencampurbaurkan kedua kata itu. (573)

In (573) Poirot said that he always mix up the words *inhibition* and *complex*, because he is confused to differ those two words all the time. The word *always* in the ST and the word *selalu* in the TT are usuality expressions in high degree.

The datum number 50 is another example of realized form.

"But I can guess," continued my indefatigable sister.

"Tetapi aku bias menebak," kakakku yang tak kenal lelah meneruskan. (50)

Someone uses the word *can* to explain that somebody has the ability to do something. In this sentence, Caroline who always wants to know everything and overthinking every information she got, said to Sheppard that she knew who was the girl who met Ralph Paton that night. She explain her theory that the girl was Flora

Ackroyd. The word *can* in the ST and the word *bisa* in the TT express inclination in low degree.

The other example of realized form of inclination expression is in the datum number 77.

If I **could** help....

Kalau aku **bisa** menolong.... (77)

The word *could* in this sentence represents Dr. Sheppard suggested diffidently to help Ralph Paton who said that he had a big problem and cannot see his way ahead. The word *could* in this sentence means offering something, and people use the word *could* rather than *can* in order to softening the idea or lessening its force. Inclination are the expressions in which offer is the speech function. (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:147). Both *could* in the source text and *dapat* in the target text represent inclination in low degree.

The last example of realized form is the datum number 372.

You **must not** hamper me now.

Sekarang Anda **tidak boleh** menghalangi saya. (372)

The word *must not* denotes that it is strongly recommended not to take a certain course of action and often

has the effect of prohibition. (Frank, 1972: 99). This expression is obligation in high degree.

b. Unrealized Forms

And **possibly** just dropped off to sleep.

Lalu tertidur. (116)

The word *possibly* represents probability expression in low degree, and the modality expression does not exist in the TT. So the researcher categorizes this sentence into unrealized form of probability in low degree.

The second example of unrealized form is the datum number 221.

One **must** always proceed with method.

Seseorang selalu bertindak menurut suatu metode tertentu. (221)

The word *must* in the ST represents obligation in high degree, and the translator does not translate it in the TT. So the researcher categorizes it into unrealized form of obligation in high degree.

The last example of unrealized form is the datum number 630.

But I **will** recall to you...

Tetapi aku mengingatkanmu... (630)

The word *will* in ST represents inclination in medium degree. The translator did not translate the word in the TT, so this sentence is categorized into unrealized form of inclination in medium degree.

c. Added

First of all, method.

Pertama-tama yang harus diperhatikan adalah metode yang kita pakai. (246).

The ST does not contain any modality expressions, and the word *harus* in the TT represents obligation expression in high degree. So the researcher categorizes it into added form of obligation in high degree.

The datum number 280 is the other example of added form.

And 'lawyer' written all over him.

Dari penampilannya saja orang akan segera menebak, ia adalah seorang pengacara. (280)

The word *akan* in the TT represents probability in medium degree, while in the ST the researcher does not find any modality expressions. So this sentence is categorized into added

form of probability in medium degree.

The last example of added form is the datum number 470.

Poirot keeps his own counsel.

Poirot tidak pernah menceritakan apa pun kepadaku. (470).

In the ST, the researcher does not find any modality expressions while in the TT the word *tidak pernah* represents usuality expression in low degree. The researcher categorizes this sentence into added form of usuality in low degree.

2. Changes of the Types and/or Degrees

a. Different Degree in Same Type

You must give me some more of those tablets of yours.

Sebaiknya kau berikan aku lagi tablet-tabletmu itu. (93).

The word *must* in the ST represents obligation in high degree and the translator translates it into *sebaiknya* which is obligation in medium degree. This sentence experiences change of degree in obligation expression.

The other example of change of degree is the datum number 285.

His hand **must** have slipped, or something.

Mungkin tangannya meleset, atau bagaimana. (285)

The word *must* in the ST represent probability in high degree and translated into *mungkin* in the TT which is probability in low degree. This sentence experiences change of degree in probability expression.

Another example of change of degree is the datum number 448.

He **sometimes** affects the pose of the bluff male.

Ia **sering kali** bersikap seperti seorang yang tidak mudah dipengaruhi oleh gunjingan. (448)

The translator translates the word *sometimes* in the ST which is usuality expression in low degree into the word *sering kali* in the TT which is usuality expression in medium degree. This sentence experiences change of degree in usualityexpression.

b. Different Type in Same Degree

But with a woman one **must not** press too far.

Tetapi seorang wanita **tidak dapat** ditekan terlalu jauh. (502)

The word *must not* in the ST represents obligation expression in high degree and the word *tidak dapat* represents probability in high degree. This sentence experiences change of type but still in the same degree.

The datum number 510 is another example of change of type.

Inquiries **will** be made.

Kami **akan** mencari keterangan dulu. (510)

The word *will* in the ST represents probability in medium degree while the word *akan* in the TT represents inclination in medium degree. This sentence experiences change of type but still in the same degree.

c. Different Type and Different Degree

I **can't** tell you, my dear Dr.Sheppard.

Rasanya tidak ada kata-kata yang **dapat** melukiskan, Dr.Sheppard yang baik. (87)

The ST is categorized into inclination in high degree because in this sentence the speaker has the high tendency not to tell something. The TT is categorized into

probability in low degree. So this sentence experiences change in modality expression in different type and degree.

Another example of change of type and degree is the datum number 549.

What you tell us need **never** go beyond these four walls.

Apa yang Anda ceritakan kepada kami, **tidak akan** diketahui oleh orang lain. (549)

In the ST the researcher finds the word *never* which is usuality expression in low degree, while in the TT the researcher finds the word *tidak akan*, which represents probability in medium degree. So the researcher categorizes this sentence into those modality expressions which has the change of type and degree.

CONCLUSIONS

The researcher found 655 modality expressions in the ST and the TT. The ST consists of 261 probability, 95 usuality, 94 inclination, and 110 obligation. In the TT, there are 238 probability expressions, 109 usuality, 100 inclination, and 103 obligation. The

researcher found 105 unrealized form and 95 added modality expressions. In addition, there are 58 changes of types and/or degrees between the ST and TT: (1) 41 cases of the different degrees in the same types, (2) 10 cases of the different types in the same degrees, and (3) 7 cases of different types and different degrees. The findings lead the researcher to conclude that probability has the highest number of modality expressions found in both the ST and the TT. The number of unrealized, added, and changes between the ST and the TT leads the researcher to conclude that the translator wants to make her translation acceptable in Indonesian readers seen from the inconsistency in translating the modality expressions. However, the translation of Agatha Christie's *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* in Maria Regina's *Pembunuhan atas Roger Ackroyd* is good enough.

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