A MODULATION ANALYSIS IN CINDERELLA’S STORY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, February 21th, 2011

Amalia Yuliyani Husna
ABSTRACT


The main objective of the analysis is the writer has found some meaning shift in between in English word and in Indonesian word. She has found the research of modulation form in the text *Cinderella’s Story*. Then, she made the conclusion that modulation is changed that happens from source language into target language, therefore we can understand a meaning into target language and some word has a meaning shift that into target language and we should equal a meaning in a culture. In addition, the translator must have a good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because the words have a many different meaning in translated into target language and the translator must mixed a meaning of the text.

The writer used qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive method is a problem solving procedure which describing an object based on the readable in fact. The writer will analyze how the modulation formed in *Cinderella’s story* and the writer did library research.

In the analysis of the modulation in the text of *Cinderella’s Story*, it appears that Modulation is a changed that happens into target language which catches with meaning shift that happens because there is a change point of view and change idea. There is a change point of view.
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I want to say thanks to Allah swt which have the most Beneficent and always with me and always listen my pray when I feel guilty and I always pray to Allah, therefore I got a stronger and have more patient when I do the thesis until finish. Allah swt always give me anything and give inspiration when I confuse with my project. ALLAH SWT has blessed the writer in completing the thesis in English Letter Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.

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Finally, the writer realized that there are many lacks and mistakes in this paper, however, the writer hopes every reader of this paper send any suggestion, comments and advice to make this paper better.

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The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The specific science of translation has the task of analyzing concrete events in translation. It sees its justification in the investigation of modes of behavior in translating. Translation research has devoted considerable energy to the analysis of the translation from SL to a TL and how observable transfer procedures can be organized in a plausible and lucid way.\(^1\)

The equivalent is the correspond content of the messages of SL text to TL text. Formal correspondence is the equivalent of structure both the source language text and the target language text that denied (equivalent over formal correspondence).\(^2\) Traditionally, we should think in terms of free translation as contrasted with close or literal ones.

Literal translation is the easiest and simplest form of translation, it can occurs whenever word by word replacement is possible without breaking rules in the target language, however, literal translation is quite rare unless the two languages are very closely related.\(^3\) Literal translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into appropriate TL text in which the translators’ task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. In the preceding methods, translation does not involve any special


stylistic procedures. After trying the procedures, translator finds a literal translation, they must turn the methods of oblique translation.

Some translation aim at very close formal and semantic correspondence, but formal and semantic correspondences are generously supplied with notes and commentary. Many translations are not so much concerned with giving information as with clear to the reader something of the same mood as was conveyed by the original. The particular purposes of the translator are also important factors in dictating the type of translation. However, the purposes of the translator are the primary ones to be considered in studying the types of translation which result, the principal purposes that underlie the choice of one or another way to render a particular message is important.

Usually a source language text has a specific meaning of the target language text and translator must add one or two meaning elements from source language into the target language, therefore we can understand a meaning. The procedure of translation is important in restructuring of translation process, so that translator can adapt a change the grammatical type which adapted with source language text. Therefore, translator is easy to do restructuring of grammatical type in source language text and to search of meaning which adapted with source language. The procedure of translation is modulation.

Modulation is changed that happens from source language into target language, therefore we can understand a meaning into target language and some word has a meaning shift that into target language and we should equal a meaning in a culture.⁴ Peter Newmark’s statement:” Modulation is a meaning shift which happen in a target

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language, because it is a changed a point of view and opinion".\textsuperscript{5} This change can be justified, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, there are considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL. The type of modulation which turns a negative SL expression into a positive TL expression is more often than not optional, even though this is closely linked with the structure of each language.

The difference between fixed and free modulation is one of degree. In the case of fixed modulation, translator should have a good knowledge, therefore a message of the text can say well. They also should see in dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression. For example: ‘No parking’ translated ‘dilarang parkir’.

Besides that it has already been mentioned above, the translators must consistent in five basics level:

1. The translator must fully understand the sense and meaning of the original author.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge about source language and target language.
3. The translator should have avoided word for word rendering.
4. The translator should use forms of general speech in common use.
5. The translator should choose exact word to produce the correct sentence.\textsuperscript{6}

\textbf{B. Focus of the Study}

The writer will discuss the modulation in Cinderella’s story. The writer only discusses the meaning of the text Cinderella’s story. The writer only focuses on translation results in

\textsuperscript{5} Peter Newmark.\textit{A Textbook of Translation}, (London: Prentice Hall, 1988), p.88
\textsuperscript{6}Ibid. p.31.
Cinderella’s story“. The writer was translated in between source language and target language to find the modulation formed in Cinderella’s story.

C. Research Question

According to the explanation above, the research questions that are discussed intensively by the writer those are:

1. What kinds of modulation are found in Cinderella’s story?

2. How are the modulation formed in translating the Cinderella’s story from source language by Indra Prasta into target language by Tri Rowie K. H?

D. Significance of The Study

The writer hope can increase the education and ability in translation, therefore the translator and the reader understand of the message that include in source language and the way of saying.

E. Research Methodology

a. Method of The Study

The writer used qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive method is a problem solving procedure which describing an object based on the readable in fact. The writer will analyze how the modulation formed in Cinderella’s story and the writer did library research.

b. Technique of Analysis

The writer conducted the following steps:

1. Classifying the sentences of the modulation in Cinderella’s story.

2. Signing and analyzing the result of findings modulation that formed.
3. Explaining the some words in the text Cinderella’s story that are related in modulation as in the theory of translation. Finally, the writer made conclusion.

c. **Instrument of The Study**

In instrument of study, the writer as a subject, she will read and analyze the meaning of the text Cinderella’s story. She also observes the modulation in translation certainly using the translation procedures.

d. **Unit Analysis**

The unit analysis in this research is the text in Cinderella’s story by Indra Prastha in source language and Tri Rowie K. H in target language. The writer will find kinds of modulation form in Cinderella’s story.
A. Definition of Translation

The translator must find out and understand the definition of translation. There are some definitions of translation taken from many sources that all give the theorist. He is Newmark Peter statement: "Translation is 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."\(^1\)

The translator has to acquire the technique of transferring smoothly between the two basic translation processes: comprehension, which may involve interpretation, and formulation, which may involve recreation. In fact translation theory is neither a theory nor science, but the body of knowledge that translator have and know about the process of translating.

Translation theory’s main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text or text categories. Further, it provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translations, a background for problem solving. Thus, an institutional term or a metaphor or synonym in collocation or metalingual terms may each be translated in many ways, if it is out of context; in these areas the theory demonstrates the possible translation procedures and the various arguments for and against the use of one translation rather than another in a particular context. Note that translation theory is

concerned with choice and decisions, not with the mechanics of either the source language (SL) or the target language (TL).

Translators can choose from two methods of translating, namely direct, or literal translation and oblique translation. In some translation tasks it may be possible to transpose the source language element by element into target language. In the target language (TL) which must be filled by corresponding elements, so that overall impression is the same for the two messages. However, structural or metalinguistic differences, certain stylistic effects cannot be transposed into the TL without upsetting the syntactic order, or even the lexis.

In this case it is understood that more complex methods have to be used which at first may look unusual but which nevertheless can permit translators a strict control over the reliability of their work. Translation consist in reproducing in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language, first in terms meaning and secondly in terms of style. The translator must strive for equivalence rather than identity. In sense this is just another way of emphasizing the reproduction of the message rather than the conservation of the form of the utterance, but it reinforce the need for radical alteration of a phrase such as “ it came to pass,” which may be quite meaningless.

The theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of comparative linguistics. From the point of view of translation theory the distinction between synchronic and diachronic

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comparision is irrelevant. Translation equivalent may be set up, and translation performed, between any pair of language or dialects ‘related’ or ‘unrelated’.

Translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This definition is intentionally wide not vague, though it may appear so at first sight. Two lexical items in it call for comment.

These are ‘textual material’ (where text might have been expected) and equivalent. At one or more levels of language there may be simple replacement, by non equivalent TL. For example, “jam berapa sekarang?” if we translate into English “what time is it?” there is replacement of SL in (English) grammar and lexis by equivalent TL (Indonesia) grammar and lexis. Based on those definitions above that there are three cases in translation:

1) The SL (source language) and TL (target language).
2) To defend the content of message of SL text to TL text.
3) A translator tries to find equivalent of SL text to TL text.

Newmark’s statement that translation theorist is concerned with every type of translation procedure. The procedures can be in the form of:

a) Transcription, which may or may not be required for SL institutional or cultural words to provide authenticity or local color respectively.

b) One to one translation

c) Through-translation

d) Lexical synonymy, translation by a close TL equivalent.

e) Componential analysis, some form of componential analysis should always be preferred to synonymy as a provisional translation procedure.
f) Transposition, the replacement of one grammatical unit by another.

g) Modulation, variation in point of view.

h) Compensation, when loss a meaning or sound effect or metaphor in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part.

i) Cultural equivalent

j) Translation label, an approximately equivalent, sometimes proposed as a collocation in inverted commas.

k) Definition, usually recast as a descriptive.

The following are the main uses of componential analysis for the translator:

1. To translate an SL word into two or more TL words by distributing its semantic components over a larger TL area.

2. To distinguish the meanings of two collocated SL synonyms, if the distinction is emphasized in the SL text.

3. To analysis the content of one or more SL words within a series.

4. To expose and fill in gaps in the TL lexis, due to cultural distance between SL and TL, in the same semantic field.

5. To analysis neologism (e.g. ‘zonked’-exhausted, slang).

6. To explain cultural differences between one word with one common main component, but different secondary components, in SL and TL.

7. To analysis theme words that require extended definitions in TL.

8. To reduce metaphor this always has two or more sense-components.

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6Ibid. p.30.
In translating from one language into another language, modulation is main common procedure that should be taken into account by the translator. Normally the translator should always study the text as a whole they begins to translate.

The translators must attend in these basic as Newmark statement:

1. A translation must give the words of the original
2. A translation must give the ideas of the original
3. A translation should read like an original work
4. A translation should read like a translation
5. A translation should reflect the style of the original
6. A translation should possess the style of the translation
7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original
8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translation
9. A translation may add or omit from the original
10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original
11. A translation verse should be in prose
12. A translation verse should be in verse

B. The Types of Translation

There are types of translation in this paper. The first is in article’s Roman Jacobson on Linguistic Aspects of Translation. He divided three types of translation.

1. Intralingual translation of rewarding. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other sign in the same language.

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2. Interlingual translation, it is an interpretation of verbal sign by means of some other language.

3. Intersemiotic translation, it is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign system.\(^8\)

The second, other types of translation by Newmark and these are:

1. Communicative translation

   Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect with the source language text. Usually the translator replaces the words with the equivalent words and the translator try to reach the effect of the text.

2. Semantic translation

   Semantic translation attempts to recreate the precise flavor and tone of meaning shift of the source language text. Semantic translation is translations which have an orientation in source language. The translators only replace the meaning and the style from source language into target language text.\(^9\)

### C. The Process of Translation

The translation must understand a SL text and TL text. The process of translation consists of a more procedures by Nida. Taber and these are:

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1. Analysis
The translator should know the connection of meaning in between words and combine of words. The purposes of analysis are the translators can understand a message in source language text and the way of saying.

2. Transfer
The translator must do transferring of language after they do completely the analysis which has grammatically aspects and semantics.\(^\text{10}\)

3. Restructuring
The translator should compose the text again with the suitable sentence and compulsory style in target language.\(^\text{11}\)

There are three basic processes of translation by Newmark:
1. The interpretation and analysis of the SL text.
2. The translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of SL and TL.
3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer’s intention, the readers’ expectation, the appropriate norms of the TL.\(^\text{12}\)

D. Modulation
Modulation is changed that happens from source language into target language, therefore we can understand a meaning into target language and some word has a meaning shift that into target language and we should equal a meaning in a culture.\(^\text{13}\)

Peter Newmark’s statement: “Modulation is a meaning shift which happen in a target language, because it is a changed a point of view and opinion”.

Example of an obligatory modulation is the phrase, ‘tea bag’ in equivalent ‘teh celup’. In that words are changed point of view. The word of ‘tea bag’ and ‘the celup’ have a similar function, a function of ‘bag’ so that a tea can dip in the water in a glass or in the tea pot therefore a tea can’t scatter over. In this case, the word of ‘tea bag’ and ‘the celup’ have a similar meaning, but that words have a different in utterance.

In the case, translators have a good knowledge of both languages free use this method as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptance and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression. Cases of free modulation are single instances not yet fixed and sanctioned by usage, so that the procedure must be carried a new each time. However, the result of translation should correspond perfectly to the situation indicated by the SL.

Free modulation tends towards a unique solution which rests upon a habitual train of thought and which is a necessary rather than optional. Therefore, that evident is in between fixed modulation and free modulation has differences of degree. Free modulation is felt to offer the only solution. However, a free modulation does not actually become fixed until referred in dictionary and grammar.

Free modulations are used by translators when the TL rejects literal translation. The other modulation procedures are:

(a) Abstract for concrete, for example: ‘sleep in the open’ in equivalent ‘tidur dengan nyenyak’.

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15. Ibid. p.89.
(b) Cause for effect, for example: ‘you are leaving a stranger’ in equivalent ‘anda meninggalkan orang asing itu.’

(c) One part for another, for example: ‘from coast to coast’ in equivalent ‘dari tepi kembali lagi ke tepi’

(d) Reversal of term is also a distinct procedure, usually for making language sound natural. For example:

Buy – sell
Lend – borrow

(e) Active for passive, for example: ‘you helps by him’ – ‘anda ditolong olehnya’

(f) Space of Time, for example: ‘I will come at quarter 11’ – ‘saya akan datang pada pukul 11 lewat 15 menit’

(g) Intervals and limits, for example: ‘he is the one’ – ‘dia lah satu-satunya’

(h) Change of symbols, for example: in English, if a men or women who will get marriage, she or he held unmarried party and drink a sampange. In Indonesia, if a men or women who will get marriage, she or he can’t meet each other and usually a family plays fireworks.16

For English ‘Loan’ there are alternatives in other languages and translates ‘claim’ as ‘credit’ or ‘debt’ depending on the point of view. Newmark said that modulation is the negated contrary which prefer to call (‘positive for double negative’) or (‘negative for double positive’), that is a concrete translation procedure which can be applied in principle to any action (verb) or quality (adjective or adverb).

In translation, the meaning of culture has a bound with language texture, as a translator should have cultural awareness from the different culture, because the meaning of cultural should be understand with readers which have a different culture. Culture awareness will help to understand the meaning in SL to TL. In addition, another kind of linguistic untranslatability can occur. If an SL item has a particularly restricted range of meaning it may not be possible to match this restriction in the TL.

For example: In Indonesia (Tiba di bandara)

In English (came in the airport)

(Arrived in the airport)

In this case, English has no lexical item with a correspondingly restricted range of contextual meaning, but this does not prevent English ‘came’ or ‘arrived’ from often being a perfect translation equivalent. We have already referred in passing to a finish lexical item which may be untranslatable into English namely ‘sauna’ the text in which ‘bath’ or ‘bathroom’ would be an adequate translation equivalent, but the finish and the English situations are certainly different and a ‘sauna’ is not always separated building it may be a room in the house or hotel. In this case the obvious English equivalent ‘bathroom’ would probably be evaluated by any translator as inappropriate.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In data description, the writer finds the cases of modulation in translating meaning in the text of “Cinderella’s story”.

The possible meaning changes that may occur in modulation can be observed in the following data descriptions:

Modulation of Cause for Effects:

Modulation of Cause for Effects exists in a sentence that shows a relationship in between causes and effects.

On page 6,

1. SL: The two sisters were jealous of their sister who was far beautiful.
   TL: Karna saudara mereka yang sangat-sangat cantik, dua orang saudaranya iri padanya.

On page 12,

2. SL: She saw a lady with a large cape and a high crowned hat, Cinderella looked up with a surprise.
   TL: Dia melihat seorang wanita dengan topi yang besar dan topi mahkota yang tinggi, Cinderella terkejut dengan kejutan itu.
On page 16,

3. SL: She took a cobweb from one of the corners of the kitchen and put it against the moonbeams, she wove a beautiful gown for Cinderella. It was as light as a feather and it was gleaming like a rainbow in the sky.
TL: Dia mengambil jaring laba-laba dari salah satu lorong di dapur dan mengambil lagi kunang-kunang, dia menenun gaun yang indah untuk Cinderella. Gaun itu bercahaya seperti bulu dan berkilauan seperti pelangi di langit.

On page 18,

4. SL: After twelve the horse will change back to mice, the footmen into ugly lizards and the coachmen into a rat.
TL: Setelah pukul 12 kereta kuda akan berubah menjadi seekor tikus, seorang pasukan menjadi seekor cicak yang pemalas dan kusir menjadi seekor tikus.

On page 20-21,

5. SL: He held her hand and entered the dancing room and from that moment onward he didn’t dance with anyone else.
TL: Dia meraih tangannya dan memasuki ruang dansa dan pada saat berhadapan dia tidak berdansa dengan siapapun.

On page 21,

6. SL: The prince was mesmerized with beauty of the unknown princess and wanted to dance with her the entire night, he even forgot to ask her name and other details.
TL: Pangeran terpesona dengan kecantikan dari seorang putri yang tidak dikenal itu dan dia ingin berdansa dengannya sepanjang malam, dia bahkan lupa untuk menanyakan namanya dan yang lain-lainnya.
7. SL: She became so absorb with the dancing, therefore she forgot to remember that she must leave the palace before twelve.
   TL: Dia menjadi sangat menarik dengan berdansa, sehingga dia lupa bahwa dia harus meninggalkan istana sebelum pukul 12.

8. SL: He aspired to meet her again. He decided to have another party.
   TL: Dia mengimpikan untuk bertemu dengannya lagi. Dia memutuskan untuk mengadakan pesta yang lain.

Modulation of Active for Passive:

Modulation of Active for Passive is a changing of point of view when SL is in active form and TL is changed into passive form.

9. SL: She was forced to do all the roughest work of the house
   TL: Dia dipaksa mengerjakan semua pekerjaan rumah

10. SL: A huge bird was fluttering its wings
    TL: Burung yang besar itu diterbangkan sayap-sayapnya

11. SL: Cinderella looked up with a surprise
    TL: Cinderella terkejut dengan sebuah kejutan
On page 13,

12. SL: She then **asked** her to bring the mouse trap  
TL: Lalu ia **dimintanya** untuk dibawakan perangkap tikus

On page 13,

13. SL: She just **rushed** to the barn and found a trap with four mice in it  
TL: Dia **didesak** ke gudang dan ditemukannya sebuah perangkap dengan 4 ekor tikus di tempat itu.

On page 15,

14. SL: The pumpkin **changed** into a golden coach  
TL: Buah labu **dirubah** menjadi sebuah kereta berwarna emas

On page 16,

15. SL: A rat who **was peeping** round the kitchen door  
TL: Seekor tikus yang **di incar** disekitar pintu dapur

On page 20,

16. SL: She **promised** to abide by the advice of godmother  
SL: Dia **berjanji** untuk memenuhi nasihat dari ibu peri

On page 24,

17. SL: Invitation **reached** the two sisters  
TL: Undangannya juga **diterima** oleh kedua saudaranya
On page 27,

18. SL: The fairy godmother was standing beside her
   TL: Ibu peri berdiri disampingnya

On page 29,

19. SL: They felt honored to speak the most beautiful girl
   TL: Mereka merasa terhormat bicara dengan seorang putri yang sangat cantik

Modulation of Space of Time:

Modulation of Space of Time is changing of point of view from SL into TL in a time.

On page 22,

20. SL: Cinderella heard the great palace clock strikes half past 11.
   TL: Cinderella mendengar jam istana berdetak pada pukul setengah 12.

Modulation of Abstract for Concrete:

Modulation of Abstract for Concrete is changing a point of view from abstract in
SL and changed into concrete in TL.

On page 11,

21. SL: Cinderella went into her dark.
   TL: Cinderella pergi menyendiri.
Modulation of Reversal of Term:

Modulation of Reversal of Term is a changing terms in between SL into TL when SL express the term in formal way, the TL can be changed into both formal and informal ways and when the word in SL translated in literal and in TL can be changed into match with a sentence and can show the correct meaning.

On page 12,

22. SL: The lady spoke,” Yes, my dear child.”
   TL: Seorang wanita berbicara,” Iya, anakku sayang.”

On page 8,

23. SL: Cinderella said, “How I would love to see it all”.
   TL: Cinderella berkata, “Bagaimana aku akan merasa sangat antusias untuk melihat itu semua.”

B. Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the writer get the result of meaning in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Indonesian-English Dictionary by A. L. N. KRAMAR Sr., English-Indonesian/Indonesian-English by Edward Williams & Yukha Minna and A COMPREHENSIVE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY by Mizan for the words analyses in the text Cinderella’s story from Tri ROWIE K. H. and in English language text from ROHAN Book Company.
Then, she analyses the form of modulation and kinds of modulation. The writer encloses the texts that will analyses. A several text of Cinderella’s story that encloses:

**Modulation of Cause for Effects:**

Modulation of Cause for Effects exists in a sentence that shows a relationship in between causes and effects.

On page 6,

1. **SL:** The two sisters were jealous of their sister who was far beautiful.
   **TL:** karna saudara mereka yang sangat-sangat cantik, dua orang saudaranya iri padanya.

   In this case, the sentence above has a think about induction which started with attention the causes and then explained the effects which appear. The example with attention the event, we can explain the effects which appear. In the sentence above, the two sisters were jealous because their sister was far beautiful than them. The word of “sisters” is a plural in the source language, but in the target language the word of “sisters” is a singular, this is a meaning shift. The word of “far” is refers that their sister is more beautiful.

On page 12,

2. **SL:** She saw a lady with a large cape and a high crowned hat, Cinderella looked up with a surprise.
TL: Dia melihat seorang wanita dengan topi yang besar dan topi mahkota yang tinggi. Cinderella terkejut dengan kejutan itu.

In the sentence above, from SL into TL have a causes and effects. A sentence is relationship with causes and effects, the explained is Cinderella’s sister were jealous cause she was far beautiful. In this sentence, the words of “a large cape” and “a high crowned hat” have a similar meaning in the target language and those words in translated are “topi”, but a form of a hat is so different.

The word of ‘looked up’ in equivalent ‘terkejut’. That word is combining, but the equivalent just has one meaning. If we were equivalent with one by one, the equivalent has a different meaning. If we were in equivalent with literal translation, the word will not match with the meaning of the text.

The word of ‘look’ is equivalent with ‘terlihat’ and the word of ‘up’ is equivalent with ‘bangkit / bangun’. There are the word and the phrase. It doesn’t match with the meaning of the text. The meaning of ‘looked up’ is to raise your eyes when you are looking down or make a contact with someone when you haven’t seen them for a long time.

The reader must have good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because that word has a different meaning in equivalent into target language and they must mix a meaning of the text. In the target language, the word of “looked up” is “terkejut”, therefore the word in the target language has a grammatical meaning.

On page 16,
3. SL: She took a cobweb from one of the corners of the kitchen and put it against the moonbeams, she wove a beautiful gown for Cinderella. It was as light as a feather and it was gleaming like a rainbow in the sky.

TL: Dia mengambil jaring laba-laba dari salah satu lorong di dapur dan mengambil lagi kunang-kunang, dia menenun gaun yang indah untuk Cinderella. Gaun itu bercahaya seperti bulu dan berkilauan seperti pelangi di langit.

In this case, the sentence above have a causes and effects and a sentence above explained that a fairy godmother asked Cinderella to put a cobweb and the moonbeams, therefore she can use a beautiful gown. Modulations of causes for effects are relationship from TL into SL. The word of ‘wove’ in translated ‘menjahit’ in the target language and in Indonesia the word of ‘wove’ has a several meaning.

The words of “light” and “gleaming” have a similar meaning in the target language, there are “sama-sama bercahaya”. The word of “took” has a several meaning in the target language, there is “mengambil”, “meraih”, “mencapai”, “menangkap”, “menggenggam”, and “memegang”.

On page 18,

4. SL: After twelve the horse will change back to mice, the footmen into ugly lizards and the coachmen into a rat.

TL: Setelah pukul 12 kereta kuda akan berubah menjadi seekor tikus, seorang pasukan menjadi seekor cicak yang pemalas dan kusir menjadi seekor tikus.

In this case, the sentence above has a think about induction which started with attention the causes and then explained the effects which appear. The example with attention the event, we can explain the effects which appear. In the sentence above explain,
if Cinderella don’t go after 12, the horse, the footmen and the coachmen will change back into mice, ugly lizards and a rat. The words of “mice” and “rat” have a similar meaning in the target language, there are “tikus”.

On page 20-21,

5. SL: He held her hand and entered the dancing room and from that moment onward he didn’t dance with anyone else.
TL: Dia meraih tangannya dan memasuki ruang dansa dan pada saat berhadapan dia tidak berdansa dengan siapapun.

In this case, the text above exist a relationship in between causes and effects. The text above explained that the prince held Cinderella’s hand and he didn’t dance with anyone else. The word of “held” has a several meaning in the target language, there is “memegang”, “menggenggam”, “meraih”, “menarik”, and “mengulurkan”.

On page 21,

6. SL: The prince was mesmerized with beauty of the unknown princess and wanted to dance with her the entire night, he even forgot to ask her name and other details.
TL: Pangeran terpesona dengan kecantikan dari seorang putri yang tidak dikenal itu dan dia ingin berdansa dengannya sepanjang malam, dia bahkan lupa untuk menanyakan namanya dan yang lain-lainnya.

In the text above is exists with a relationship in between causes and effects. The prince was mesmerized with a beauty of the unknown princess therefore he forgot to ask her name. In this case, sometimes the reader is translated the word of “ask” is “menanyakan”, but in the sentence above mean’s is “mengajak”. The word of “ask” is has a several
meaning in the target language and there are “Menanyakan”, “Meminta”, “Mengajak”, and “Mengundang”.

The word of ‘Prince’ in equivalent ‘Pangeran’, in English the word of ‘Prince’ is a male member of royal family who is not king, especially the son or grandson of the king or queen, the male ruler of the country or state that has a royal family. In Indonesian, the prince was option with people who near with the king, so that not only descent of the king.

The reader sometimes translated in literal translation, therefore the word of “Prince” in translated “Pangeran” in British Royal.

Catford’s statement: “we should understand a meaning of the word and we should equal in a culture, if we were translated the word”. In Indonesia, the word of “Prince” is a man who lives in java keraton. The reader should understand in equal of the target language.

On page 22,

7. SL: She became so absorb with the dancing, therefore she forgot to remember that she must leave the palace before twelve.
   TL: Dia menjadi sangat menarik dengan berdansa, sehingga dia lupa bahwa dia harus meninggalkan istana sebelum pukul 12.

   In this case, the sentence above has a think about induction which started with attention the causes and then explained the effects which appear. The example with attention the event, we can explain the effects which appear. In the sentence above explain, Cinderella became so absorb with the dancing therefore she forgot to remember that she must leave the palace before 12.
The word of “leave” has a several meaning in the target language and there are “menginggalkan”, “menitipkan”, “mempercayakan”, and “memberikan”. In the target language, the word of “leave” has a extend meaning. The word of “absorbed” has a several meaning in the target language and sometimes the reader is translated in literal and the result is “menahan”.

In this case, the reader should match the word with the sentence above therefore a message in the sentence above can say well and understand. The word of “absorbed” has a meaning shift in the target language and there are “menyerap”, “menahan”, “menampung”, “memikat” and “menarik hati”.

On page 24,

8. SL: He aspired to meet her again. He decided to have another party.
   TL: Dia mengimpikan untuk bertemu dengannya lagi. Dia memutuskan untuk mengadakan pesta yang lain.

   In this case, the sentence above is a relationship in between causes and effects. The explained is the Prince want to meet Cinderella again therefore he decided to have another party. The word of ‘aspired’ can also have a several meaning and this is ‘want to’ or ‘dream of’.

**Modulation of Active for Passive:**

Modulation of Active for Passive is a changing of point of view when SL is in active form and TL is changed into passive form.
9. SL: She was forced to do all the roughest work of the house
   TL: Dia dipaksan mengerjakan semua pekerjaan rumah

   In this case, in the SL is active form but in the TL is changed into passive form.
Active form in Indonesia has a affixes and the affixes is ‘Me-’ but in the TL the affixes is changed and the changed is ‘Di-’ affixes.

On page 12,

10. SL: A huge bird was fluttering its wings
    TL: Burung yang besar itu diterbangkan sayap-sayapnya

   In the sentence above, in the SL is active form and in the TL is passive form. In the SL is ‘Me-’ affixes and in the TL is ‘Di-’ affixes. In the SL the sentence above is the past progressive and sometimes the past progressive is used in both parts of a sentence when two actions are in progress simultaneously. In the SL the word of ‘wings’ is a plural form, but in the target language the word of ‘wings’ is a singular form.

On page 12,

11. SL: Cinderella looked up with a surprise
    TL: Cinderella terkejut dengan sebuah kejutan.
In this case, the sentence in the SL is active form and the sentence in the TL is passive form. In this case, the sentence above has a think about induction which started with attention the causes and then explained the effects which appear. The example with attention the event, we can explain the effects which appear.

In the SL, the word of ‘looked up’ it should be ‘Me-’ affixes in the active form but in the TL the word of ‘looked up’ is changed in passive form and this is ‘Ter-’ affixes. The word of ‘looked up’ in equivalent ‘terkejut’. That word is combining, but the equivalent just has one meaning. If we were equivalent with one by one, the equivalent has a different meaning. If we were in equivalent with literal translation, the word will not match with the meaning of the text.

The word of ‘look’ is equivalent with ‘terlihat’ and the word of ‘up’ is equivalent with ‘bangkit / bangun’. There are the word and the phrase. It doesn’t match with the meaning of the text. The meaning of ‘looked up’ is to raise your eyes when you are looking down or make a contact with someone when you haven’t seen them for a long time.

The reader must have good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because that word has a different meaning in equivalent into target language and they must mix a meaning of the text. In the target language, the word of “looked up” is “terkejut”, therefore the word in the target language has a grammatical meaning.

On page 13,

12. SL: She then asked her to bring the mouse trap
   TL: Lalu ia dimintanya untuk dibawakan perangkap tikus
In the text above has a same case with the other example, the sentence above is changed in the TL and that is changed into passive form. The word of ‘asked’ is active form in the SL but in the TL is changed into passive form and a result is ‘Di-‘ affixes. The word of “bring” is change in passive and in the target language, that is “dibawakan”.

In this case, sometimes the reader is translated the word of “asked” is “menanyakan”, but in the sentence above mean’s is “meminta”. The word of “asked” is has a several meaning in the target language and there are “Menanyakan”, “Meminta”, “Mengajak”, and “Mengundang”.

On page 13,

13. SL: She just rushed to the barn and found a trap with four mice in it
   TL: Dia didesak ke gudang dan ditemukannya sebuah perangkap dengan 4 ekor tikus di tempat itu.

In this case, the sentence in the SL is active form and the sentence in the TL is passive form. The word of ‘rushed’ is ‘Me-‘ affixes in active form, but in the target language the word of ‘rushed’ is changed and the result in the target language is ‘Di-‘ affixes. The word of ‘found’ is changed also and the result is ‘Di-‘ affixes. The word of ‘rushed’ has a several meaning in the target language and that is ‘diburu-buru’.

On page 15,

14. SL: The pumpkin changed into a golden coach
   TL: Buah labu dirubah menjadi sebuah kereta berwarna emas
In the text above, the text in the SL is active form and in the TL is passive form. The word of ‘changed’ is ‘Me-‘ affixes in translated and in active form and the word of ‘changed’ is changed into passive form in the target language. The word of ‘changed’ is transitive (followed by an object).

On page 16,

15. SL: A rat who was peeping round the kitchen door
TL: Seekor tikus yang di incar disekitar pintu dapur

In this case, the sentence above in the SL is active form and in the TL is passive form. In the target language the sentence above is changed into passive form. In the SL, the word of ‘peeping’ in translated is ‘Mencicit’ and ‘Mengincar’. But, in the target language is changed into passive form and the result is ‘Di-‘ affixes. In the SL the sentence is the past progressive and sometimes the progressive is used in both parts of a sentence when two actions are in progress simultaneously. The word of ‘peeping’ has a several meaning in target language and that are ‘mencicit’, ‘mengincar’, ‘dicari’ and ‘diintip’.

On page 20,

16. SL: She promised to abide by the advice of godmother
SL: Dia berjanji untuk memenuhi nasihat dari ibu peri
In this case, the word of ‘promised’ in the SL is active form but in the target language the word of ‘promised’ is changed into passive form. In the SL the word of ‘promised’ if in translated is ‘menjanjikan’ in the active form, but in the target language the word of ‘promised’ if in translated is ‘berjanji’ in the passive form.

The word of ‘abide’ also has a several meaning and has a point of view in the target language and that are ‘memenuhi’, ‘meraih’, ‘mencapai’, ‘mendapatkan’, and ‘meminta’.

On page 24,

17. SL: Invitation reached the two sisters
TL: Undangannya juga diterima oleh kedua saudaranya

In this case, the word of ‘reached’ in the SL is active form and in the target language the word of ‘reached’ is passive form. The word of ‘reached’ in translated is ‘meraih’ and this is the active form and in the target language the word of ‘reached’ in translated is ‘diterima’ and this is the passive form. In that case, the word of ‘reached’ has a point of view in the target language. The word of ‘reached’ has a several meaning in the target language and that are ‘meraih’, ‘mencapai’, ‘mencita-citakan’, ‘menerima’, and ‘mendapatkan’. In the SL the word of ‘sisters’ is a plural form, but in the target language the word of ‘sisters’ is a singular.

On page 27,

18. SL: The fairy godmother was standing beside her
TL: Ibu peri berdiri disampingnya
In this case, in the sentence above in the SL is the active form but in the target language the sentence above is changed into the passive form. The word of ‘was standing’ in translated is ‘mendirikan’ and that is ‘Me-’ affixes in the SL. In the target language the word of ‘was standing’ is changed into the passive in the target language. The result is ‘berdiri’.

The word of ‘was standing’ is past progressive and the past progressive and sometimes the progressive is used in both parts of a sentence when two actions are in progress simultaneously.

On page 29,

19. SL: They felt **honored** to speak the most beautiful girl
   TL: Mereka merasa **terhormat** bicara dengan seorang putri yang sangat cantik

In the sentence above, the word of ‘honored’ is the active form and in the target language the word of ‘honored’ is changed into the passive form in the target language. The word of ‘honored’ in the SL and with the active form in translated is ‘menghormati’ but in this case the word of ‘honored’ it should be translated with the passive form in the target language and the result is ‘terhormat’. That is ‘Ter-‘ affixes in the target language.

**Modulation of Space of Time:**

Modulation of Space of Time is changing of point of view from SL into TL in a time.
On page 22,

20. SL: Cinderella heard the **great palace clock strikes half past 11**.
TL: Cinderella mendengar jam istana berdetak pada pukul setengah 12.

In this case, in England and in Indonesia has a different of time. In the sentence above, Cinderella heard the great Palace clock strikes half past eleven and the Cinderella’ story come from England, therefore the reader should equal in Indonesia. In England, half past eleven night is a night day and in Indonesia is morning day. In the SL and absolutely in England, they impossible mention a serial number in 12 o’clock therefore a serial number in the target language are changed.

The reader sometimes translated in literal translation, therefore the word of “Palace” in translated “kastil” in British Royal. The word of ‘palace’ in equivalent ‘istana’, the meaning of ‘palace’ is the official home of king, queen, and president. And other meaning the ‘palace’ is the people who lived in the palace, especially British royal family. But, we should look in other culture, like in Indonesia the people who lived in the palace are president and java peoples. The meaning of ‘palace’ can also similar with a large public building. Catford’s statement: “**we should understand a meaning of the word and we should equal in a culture, if we translated the word**”.

**Modulation of Abstract for Concrete:**

Modulation of Abstract for Concrete is changing a point of view from abstract in SL and changed into concrete in TL.
On page 11,

21. SL: Cinderella went into her dark.
   TL: Cinderella pergi menyendiri.

   In this case, the word of “dark” in translated “kegelapan”. The word of “dark” is abstract, because that word refers that the word of “dark” cannot catch with sense. In the sentence above explain that Cinderella went to the place without light. Although, the “dark” cannot see, but in a real thing we can feel or catch with our feeling it if in around us life without a light. But in this case, the sentence above explained that Cinderella went to seclude oneself and she didn’t want to disturbed with anybody because she was sad that she can’t come to the palace to meet the Prince.

**Modulation of Reversal of Term:**

Modulation of Reversal of Term is a changing terms in between SL into TL when SL express the term in formal way, the TL can be changed into both formal and informal ways and when the word in SL translated in literal and in TL can be changed into match with a sentence and can show the correct meaning.

On page 12,

22. SL: The lady spoke,” Yes, my dear child.”
    TL: Seorang wanita berbicara,” Iya, anakku sayang.”

   The word of ‘dear’ has two meanings in equivalent, which is ‘tersayang’ and ‘terhormat’. In the text, the word of ‘dear’ in equivalent ‘tersayang’ and that word have a
several meaning in equivalent. The word of ‘dear’ has a several meaning, those are used at the beginning of a letter before the name or title of the person that you are writing, used to describe subject in a way that show affection, used in expressions that show you are surprised, upset, annoyed or worried, used when speaking to subject you love, and used when speaking to subject in a friendly way, for example by an older person to a young person or child.

In the target language, the word of “dear” is “tersayang”, therefore the word in the target language has a grammatical meaning. For example: affixation of “Ter-”“(Tersayang)” show more feeling in the target language.

The word of ‘a lady’, ‘a lady’ usually calls for someone who has an adult and ‘a girl’ usually calls for a children. The meaning of ‘lady’ is a word to mean a ‘woman’ that some people especially for older people, consider is more polite and adult. The meaning of ‘girl’ is female child or young. We should carefully to describe that word and we should difference the meaning of the word.

On page 8,

23. SL: Cinderella said, “How I would love to see it all”.
TL: Cinderella berkata, “Bagaimana aku akan merasa sangat antusias untuk melihat itu semua.”

In this case, word of ‘love’ in equivalent ‘merasa sangat antusias atau merasa sangat senang’. In English, the word of ‘love’ in equivalent ‘cinta’ or ‘sayang’, that word has a meaning shift. The meaning of ‘love’ is like or enjoy very much with something.
In this case, the reader must have good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because that word has a different meaning in equivalent into target language and they must mix a meaning of the text.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The procedure of modulation is important in restructuring of translation process, so that the translator can adapt a change the grammatical type which adapted with source language text. Therefore, the translator is easy to do restructuring of grammatical type in source language text and to searching of the meaning adapted with source language. Modulation is a changed that happens into target language which catches with meaning shift that happens because there is change a point of view and change idea and in some word has a meaning shift that into target language and we should equal a meaning in a culture.

In the analysis of modulation in the Cinderella’s story, it appears that the modulation is change of the meaning in English meaning into Indonesian meaning and the word has a meaning shift in between in English word and in Indonesian word. There is change a point of view and should equal in a culture. The writer found kinds of modulation, there are modulation of abstract for concrete, modulation of space of time, modulation of reversal, modulation of active for passive and modulation of cause for effect.

Finally, the writer chooses the topic of modulation to help the reader of Cinderella’s story in difficult word of source language to finds the equivalent of the meaning. In addition, the translator must have a good knowledge to understand the
message of the word, because the word has a many different meaning in equivalent into target language and the translator must mixed a meaning of the text.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion, the writer has some suggestion as follows. First, A translator must consider the translation procedure especially the modulation. Then, the translator must have a good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because the word has a many different meaning in equivalent into target language and the translator must mixed a meaning of the text into target language. Finally, the translator must be much concern with giving information as with creating in the reader something of the same mood as was convey by the original.


Once lived a rich nobleman. His wife died at early age. She left a little baby grew into a beautiful charming little girl. Later the nobleman thought of marrying again. So he brought another wife. This stepmother had two daughters of her own. The girls were selfish, lazy, greedy and jealous. One of them was very vain and could be seen in front of the mirror all the time. The second was quite greedy and went on eating something or the other the whole day long. She had a little dog that she fed with chocolates.

The two girls were jealous of their new little sister who was far beautiful than them. The little sister was quite gentle and kind. The stepsister always drove her into the kitchen where she was forced to do all the roughest work of the house. As against her, the duo did nothing to help her. They knew only to spend their time trying to enjoy themselves. Not only was this gentle little girl given only rags to wear. They called her Cinderella.

Once an invitation came from the King’s palace for the nobleman and his daughters to attend a grand ball to celebrate the Prince in 21 years old. The two ugly sisters were very happy to see the invitation. One of them said,“I shall dress myself beautifully and shall be the most important person in the ball.”

The greedy sister was happy for another reason. She said,”I can only think of lovely sweets, chocolates and cakes. How delicious those will be in the palace.” Cinderella said,” How I would love to see it all?” On hearing Cinderella, both the sisters laughed
heartily. “What are dreaming of Cinder girls don’t go to the palace? They remain in the
kitchens to do work. However, you may help us to prepare our dresses for the palace ball.”

Poor Cinderella sighed once and started doing work for preparing dresses. She
sewed big roses on one sister’s dress and stitched pearls and ribbons into a fine pattern for
the other. After that she forgot her wish to go to the palace and kept on singing while
preparing the dresses.

The two naughty sisters had long hairs and were proud of them. They asked
Cinderella to help them in arranging their hairs. She found style that suited them and
helped them in other ways also till they were satisfied.

They then went out to their coach, thinking that they were the most beautiful girls
in the world and the prince would see only them. They didn’t bid goodbye to Cinderella
who had done so much for them.

After their departure, Cinderella went into her dark, empty kitchen and sat by the
side of cold hearth with her toes in the ashes. Cinderella sighed, “How I should love to go
to the grand ball.” Tears trickled down her cheeks.

All of a sudden there was a noise as if a huge bird was fluttering its wings.
Cinderella looked up with a surprised. She saw a lady with a large cape and a high
crowned hat. The lady spoke,” I am your fairy godmother. You need not weep as you are
destined to go the grand ball in the palace.” She was astonished to hear this. She didn’t
believe. “Oh! Godmother, will I really go there?” “Yes, my dear child. Be quick as there isn’t much time left.”

She then asked her to bring the mouse trap and put that outside the garden gate. Cinderella’s happiness bound no limits. She didn’t bother to ask as to what for godmother needed a mouse trap. She just rushed to the barn and found a trap with four mice in it. She placed the same as she was asked to do.

Godmother then asked, “go into the garden and find the largest pumpkin you can put it with the mouse trap.” Cinderella found a large, round, golden pumpkin. Then her godmother waved her magic wand. Next moment, the pumpkin changed into a golden coach. The four mice were changed into fine and white prancing horses. Cinderella’s eyes started coming out of the cups as she was dazzled with the events that were taking place. But that wasn’t the end.

The fairy godmother waved her magic wand once more and a rat who was peeping round the kitchen door was converted into a jovial coachman. She said, “Now we must have the little lizards that live near the warm stones in the garden.”

In that time, the lizards became four slender footmen wearing pale dress and white powered wings. Then she took a cobweb from one of the corners of the kitchen and put it against the moonbeams. Within no time, she wove a beautiful gown for Cinderella. It was as light as a feather and it was gleaming like a rainbow in the sky.
She gave the gown to Cinderella and she wore it. She had arranged hair in which jewels were shining. However, the most beautiful of all was the pair of glass slippers and she was wearing.

Godmother asked her to leave quickly the palace. She said to her, “but remember that when o’clock strikes 12, you must leave the ball.” “But why?” “because, that was is magic creation. After 12 the horses will changed into mice. The footmen into ugly lizards and coachman into rat. You will be Cinder girls in the party. Would you like to be like that?”

Cinderella didn’t want to face such a situation. She promised to abide by the advice of the godmother. Everyone bowed to the unknown princess. He held her hand and entered the dancing room and from that moment he didn’t dance with anyone else.

The two sisters also saw Cinderella but couldn’t recognize her as she was totally a changed. The prince was mesmerized with the beauty unknown princess and wanted dancing with her until entire night. He even forgot to asked her name and others.

Cinderella became absorbed with the dancing that she forgot to remember that she must leave before twelve. She heard the great palace clock strike half past eleven. She left the party and rushed to her coach. Everyone was surprised when they saw her fleeing.

Her sisters returned home almost at down. They were very bad mood and went direct to their bedroom without talking to anyone else. Next morning, they were in a little better mood and narrated the entire story Cinderella.
As for the prince, he was very sad when the princess left him suddenly. He aspired to meet her again. He decided to have another ball. He hoped that he can meet her. Therefore, he invited all those whom he had sent the invitation. Invitation reached the two sisters. The invitation brought difficulties for Cinderella because the sisters wanted dresses similar to that unknown princess. While working on her sisters dresses and made their costume as lovely as she could. Cinderella kept on thinking that her fairy godmother would come again to help her and she would be able to meet the prince once more.

After working for quite a long time, they felt satisfied and left for the palace. After their departure, she went out into the courtyard and wishfully hoping that her fairy godmother would come again. At that moment there was a rush of wind in the trees and the godmother was standing beside her. She was sitting again in the beautiful coach wearing a dress was prettier. As soon she entered the palace and then to the ball room. The prince was delighted to see her and held her hand and took her to the dancing floor.

They felt honored to speak the most beautiful princess. She introduced the two sisters. The prince smiled when they overheard the sisters. He thought that she wouldn’t disappear this time and he would keep on dancing with her. She was very happy.

In a great fright, she ran down stair and the prince followed her. She disappear in no time. She keep on running to her house. On her way she saw that her beautiful dress had changed into old rags. By the time, she reached her home, she was a tired and exhausted.
She sank on the stool by the dead fire as soon as she reached home. The prince to worried. He was determined to find the beautiful lady whom he had loved. Therefore, he set on a journey to find her hearth. He took some of his heralds along with him.

The heralds proclaims in each town and village and they reached the prince would marry the lady who could wear the glass slipper.

At last, they reached Cinderella’s house. The two sisters were quite eager to know that the prince had come. They tried hard to get her foot inside the slipper glass but their foot was too big for that. She then asked her sister to try.

As good luck would have it, she called Cinderella to help her. She was reluctant as she knew that slipper belonged to her and there was no question of ugly sister’s foot slipping that tiny slipper. At the time, she took the matching one from her pocket which she had kept in her pocket while leaving in the palace.

The prince heard the news and came there. He had found the unknown princess and the two ugly sisters left immediately for their home as they were afraid that Cinderella would punish them. But she was very compassionate and kind lady.

She forgave them, she kept them with her also. In a few days, the wedding of the prince and Cinderella was announced. She was married to her charming prince among gaiety and fervor.

For seven days and seven nights, the wedding feast remained open. They lived happily ever after and they carved a niches for themselves.
SUMMARY OF
A MODULATION ANALYSIS IN CINDERELLA’S STORY

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The specific science of translation has the task of analyzing concrete events in translation. It sees its justification in the investigation of modes of behavior in translating. Translation research has devoted considerable energy to the analysis of the translation from SL to a TL and how observable transfer procedures can be organized in a plausible and lucid way.¹

Some translation aim at very close formal and semantic correspondence, but formal and semantic correspondences are generously supplied with notes and commentary. Many translations are not so much concerned with giving information as with clear to the reader something of the same mood as was conveyed by the original. The particular purposes of the translator are also important factors in dictating the type of translation. However, the purposes of the translator are the primary ones to be considered in studying the types of translation which result, the principal purposes that underlie the choice of one or another way to render a particular message is important.

Usually a source language text has a specific meaning of the target language text and translator must add one or two meaning elements from source language into the target language, therefore we can understand a meaning. The procedure of translation is

important in restructuring of translation process, so that translator can adapt a change the grammatical type which adapted with source language text. Therefore, translator is easy to do restructuring of grammatical type in source language text and to search of meaning which adapted with source language. The procedure of translation is modulation.

Modulation is changed that happens from source language into target language, therefore we can understand a meaning into target language and some word has a meaning shift that into target language and we should equal a meaning in a culture.² Peter Newmark’s statement:” Modulation is a meaning shift which happen in a target language, because it is a changed a point of view and opinion”.³ They also should see in dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression. For example: ‘No parking’ translated ‘dilarang parkir’.

Besides that it has already been mentioned above, the translators must consistent in five basics level:

1. The translator must fully understand the sense and meaning of the original author.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge about source language and target language.
3. The translator should have avoided word for word rendering.
4. The translator should use forms of general speech in common use.
5. The translator should choose exact word to produce the correct sentence.⁴

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⁴Ibid. p.31.
B. Focus of the Study

The writer will discuss the modulation in Cinderella’s story. The writer only discusses the meaning of the text Cinderella’s story. The writer only focuses on translation results in Cinderella’s story. The writer was translated in between source language and target language to find the modulation formed in Cinderella’s story.

C. Research Question

According to the explanation above, the research questions that are discussed intensively by the writer those are:

1. What kinds of modulation are found in Cinderella’s story?
2. How are the modulation formed in translating the Cinderella’s story from source language by Indra Prasta into target language by Tri Rowie K. H?

D. Significance of The Study

The writer hope can increase the education and ability in translation, therefore the translator and the reader understand of the message that include in source language and the way of saying.

E. Research Methodology

a. Method of The Study

The writer used qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive method is a problem solving procedure which describing an object based on the readable in fact. The
writer will analyze how the modulation formed in Cinderella’s story and the writer did library research.

b. Technique of Analysis

The writer conducted the following steps:

1. Classifying the sentences of the modulation in Cinderella’s story.
2. Signing and analyzing the result of findings modulation that formed.
3. Explaining the some words in the text Cinderella’s story that are related in modulation as in the theory of translation. Finally, the writer made conclusion.

c. Instrument of The Study

In instrument of study, the writer as a subject, she will read and analyze the meaning of the text Cinderella’s story. She also observes the modulation in translation certainly using the translation procedures.

d. Unit Analysis

The unit analysis in this research is the text in Cinderella’s story by Indra Prastha in source language and Tri Rowie K. H in target language. The writer will find kinds of modulation form in Cinderella’s story.
A. Definition of Translation

The translator must find out and understand the definition of translation. There are some definitions of translation taken from many sources that all give the theorist. He is Newmark Peter statement: "Translation is 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." Translators can choose from two methods of translating, namely direct, or literal translation and oblique translation. In some translation tasks it may be possible to transpose the source language element by element into target language.

The theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of comparative linguistics. From the point of view of translation theory the distinction between synchronic and diachronic comparison is irrelevant. Translation equivalent may be set up, and translation performed, between any pair of language or dialects ‘related’ or ‘unrelated’.

Translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This definition is

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intentionally wide not vague, though it may appear so at first sight. Two lexical items in it call for comment.

Translation consist in reproducing in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language, first in terms meaning and secondly in terms of style.\textsuperscript{8} These are ‘textual material’ (where text might have been expected) and equivalent. At one or more levels of language there may be simple replacement, by non equivalent TL. For example, “jam berapa sekarang?” if we translate into English “what time is it?” there is replacement of SL in (English) grammar and lexis by equivalent TL (Indonesia) grammar and lexis. Based on those definitions above that there are three cases in translation:

1) The SL (source language) and TL (target language).
2) To defend the content of message of SL text to TL text.
3) A translator tries to find equivalent of SL text to TL text.

In translating from one language into another language, modulation is main common procedure that should be taken into account by the translator. Normally the translator should always study the text as a whole they begins to translate.

B. The Types of Translation

Types of translation by Newmark and these are:

1. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect with the source language text. Usually the translator replaces the words with the equivalent words and the translator try to reach the effect of the text.

2. Semantic translation

Semantic translation attempts to recreate the precise flavor and tone of meaning shift of the source language text. Semantic translation is translations which have an orientation in source language. The translators only replace the meaning and the style from source language into target language text.\(^9\)

C. The Process of Translation

The translation must understand a SL text and TL text. The process of translation consists of a more procedures by Nida. Taber and these are:

1. Analysis

The translator should know the connection of meaning in between words and combine of words. The purposes of analysis are the translators can understand a message in source language text and the way of saying.

D. Transfer

The translator must do transferring of language after they do completely the analysis which has grammatically aspects and semantics.\(^10\)

E. Restructuring

The translator should compose the text again with the suitable sentence and compulsory style in target language.\(^{11}\)

There are three basic processes of translation by Newmark:

1. The interpretation and analysis of the SL text.
2. The translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of SL and TL.
3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer’s intention, the readers’ expectation, the appropriate norms of the TL.\(^{12}\)

D. Modulation

Modulation is changed that happens from source language into target language, therefore we can understand a meaning into target language and some word has a meaning shift that into target language and we should equal a meaning in a culture.\(^{13}\)

Peter Newmark’s statement: “Modulation is a meaning shift which happen in a target language, because it is a changed a point of view and opinion”.\(^{14}\)

Example of an obligatory modulation is the phrase, ‘tea bag’ in equivalent ‘teh celup’. In that words are changed point of view. The word of ‘tea bag’ and ‘the celup’ have a similar function, a function of ‘bag’ so that a tea can dip in the water in a glass or in the tea pot therefore a tea can’t


scatter over. In this case, the word of ‘tea bag’ and ‘the celup’ have a similar meaning, but that words have a different in utterance.

In the case, translators have a good knowledge of both languages free use this method as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptance and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression. Cases of free modulation are single instances not yet fixed and sanctioned by usage, so that the procedure must be carried a new each time. However, the result of translation should correspond perfectly to the situation indicated by the SL.

Free modulations are used by translators when the TL rejects literal translation. The other modulation procedures are:

(a) Abstract for concrete, for example: ‘sleep in the open’ in equivalent ‘tidur dengan nyenyak’.

(b) Cause for effect, for example: ‘you are leaving a stranger’ in equivalent ‘anda meninggalkan orang asing itu.’

(c) One part for another, for example: ‘from coast to coast’ in equivalent ‘dari tepi kembali lagi ke tepi’

(d) Reversal of term is also a distinct procedure, usually for making language sound natural. For example:

   Buy – sell
   Lend – borrow

(e) Active for passive, for example: ‘you helps by him’ – ‘anda ditolong olehnya’
(f) Space of Time, for example: ‘I will come at quarter 11’ – ‘saya akan datang pada pukul 11 lewat 15 menit’

(g) Intervals and limits, for example: ‘he is the one’ – ‘dia lah satu-satunya’

(h) Change of symbols, for example: in English, if a men or women who will get marriage, she or he held unmarried party and drink a sampange. In Indonesia, if a men or women who will get marriage, she or he can’t meet each other and usually a family plays fireworks.\textsuperscript{15}

\begin{center}
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS
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A. Data Description

In data description, the writer finds the cases of modulation in translating meaning in the text of “Cinderella’s story”.

The possible meaning changes that may occur in modulation can be observed in the following data descriptions:

\textbf{Modulation of Cause for Effects:}

Modulation of Cause for Effects exists in a sentence that shows a relationship in between causes and effects.

On page 6,

1. SL: The two sisters were jealous of their sister who was far beautiful.

On page 12,

2. SL: She saw a lady with a large cape and a high crowned hat, Cinderella looked up with a surprise.
TL: Dia melihat seorang wanita dengan topi yang besar dan topi mahkota yang tinggi. Cinderella terkejut dengan kejutan itu

Modulation of Active for Passive:

Modulation of Active for Passive is a changing of point of view when SL is in active form and TL is changed into passive form.

On page 6,

3. SL: She was forced to do all the roughest work of the house
TL: Dia dipaksa mengerjakan semua pekarjaan rumah

On page 12,

4. SL: A huge bird was fluttering its wings
TL: Burung yang besar itu diterbangkan sayap-sayapnya

Modulation of Space of Time:

Modulation of Space of Time is changing of point of view from SL into TL in a time.

On page 22,

5. SL: Cinderella heard the great palace clock strikes half past 11.
TL: Cinderella mendengar jam istana berdetak pada pukul setengah 12.

Modulation of Abstract for Concrete:

Modulation of Abstract for Concrete is changing a point of view from abstract in SL and changed into concrete in TL.
On page 11,

6. SL: Cinderella went into her dark.
   TL: Cinderella pergi menyendiri.

Modulation of Reversal of Term:

Modulation of Reversal of Term is a changing terms in between SL into TL when SL express the term in formal way, the TL can be changed into both formal and informal ways and when the word in SL translated in literal and in TL can be changed into match with a sentence and can show the correct meaning.

On page 12,

7. SL: The lady spoke,” Yes, my dear child.”
   TL: Seorang wanita berbicara,” Iya, anakku sayang.”

On page 8,

8. SL: Cinderella said, “How I would love to see it all”.
   TL: Cinderella berkata, “Bagaimana aku akan merasa sangat antusias untuk melihat itu semua.”

B. Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the writer get the result of meaning in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Indonesian-English Dictionary by A. L. N. KRAMAR Sr., English-Indonesian/Indonesian-English by Edward Williams & Yukha Minna and A COMPREHENSIVE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY by Mizan for the words analyses in the text Cinderella’s story from Tri ROWIE K. H. and in English language text from ROHAN Book Company. Then, she analyses the form of modulation and kinds of
modulation. The writer encloses the texts that will analyses. A several text of Cinderella’s story that encloses:

**Modulation of Cause for Effects:**

Modulation of Cause for Effects exists in a sentence that shows a relationship in between causes and effects.

On page 6,

1. **SL:** The two sisters were jealous of their sister who was far beautiful.
   **TL:** Karna saudara mereka yang sangat-sangat cantik, dua orang saudaranya iri padanya.

   In this case, the sentence above has a think about induction which started with attention the causes and then explained the effects which appear. The example with attention the event, we can explain the effects which appear. In the sentence above, the two sisters were jealous because their sister was far beautiful than them. The word of “sisters” is a plural in the source language, but in the target language the word of “sisters” is a singular, this is a meaning shift. The word of “far” is refers that their sister is more beautiful.

On page 12,

1. **SL:** She saw a lady with a large cape and a high crowned hat, Cinderella looked up with a surprise.
   **TL:** Dia melihat seorang wanita dengan topi yang besar dan topi mahkota yang tinggi, Cinderella terkejut dengan kejutan itu.

   In the sentence above, from SL into TL have a causes and effects. A sentence is relationship with causes and effects, the explained is Cinderella’s sister were jealous cause she was far beautiful. In this sentence, the words of “a large cape” and “a high crowned
“hat” have a similar meaning in the target language and those words in translated are “topi”, but a form of a hat is so different.

The word of ‘looked up’ in equivalent ‘terkejut’. That word is combining, but the equivalent just has one meaning. If we were equivalent with one by one, the equivalent has a different meaning. If we were in equivalent with literal translation, the word will not match with the meaning of the text.

The word of ‘look’ is equivalent with ‘terlihat’ and the word of ‘up’ is equivalent with ‘bangkit / bangun’. There are the word and the phrase. It doesn’t match with the meaning of the text. The meaning of ‘looked up’ is to raise your eyes when you are looking down or make a contact with someone when you haven’t seen them for a long time.

The reader must have good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because that word has a different meaning in equivalent into target language and they must mix a meaning of the text. In the target language, the word of “looked up” is “terkejut”, therefore the word in the target language has a grammatical meaning.

**Modulation of Active for Passive:**

Modulation of Active for Passive is a changing of point of view when SL is in active form and TL is changed into passive form.

On page 6,

2. **SL:** She **was forced** to do all the roughest work of the house
   **TL:** Dia dipaksa mengerjakan semua pekerjaan rumah
In this case, in the SL is active form but in the TL is changed into passive form. Active form in Indonesia has a affixes and the affixes is ‘Me-’ but in the TL the affixes is changed and the changed is ‘Di-’ affixes.

On page 12,

3. SL: A huge bird was fluttering its wings
   TL: Burung yang besar itu diterbangkan sayap-sayapnya

   In the sentence above, in the SL is active form and in the TL is passive form. In the SL is ‘Me-’ affixes and in the TL is ‘Di-’ affixes. In the SL the sentence above is the past progressive and sometimes the past progressive is used in both parts of a sentence when two actions are in progress simultaneously. In the SL the word of ‘wings’ is a plural form, but in the target language the word of ‘wings’ is a singular form.

**Modulation of Space of Time:**

Modulation of Space of Time is changing of point of view from SL into TL in a time.

On page 22,

4. SL: Cinderella heard the great palace clock strikes half past 11.
   TL: Cinderella mendengar jam istana berdetak pada pukul setengah 12.

   In this case, in England and in Indonesia has a different of time. In the sentence above, Cinderella heard the great Palace clock strikes half past eleven and the Cinderella’ story come from England, therefore the reader should equal in Indonesia. In England, half past eleven night is a night day and in Indonesia is morning day. In the SL and absolutely in
England, they impossible mention a serial number in 12 o’clock therefore a serial number in the target language are changed.

The reader sometimes translated in literal translation, therefore the word of “Palace” in translated “kastil” in British Royal. The word of ‘palace’ in equivalent ‘istana’, the meaning of ‘palace’ is the official home of king, queen, and president. And other meaning the ‘palace’ is the people who lived in the palace, especially British royal family. But, we should look in other culture, like in Indonesia the people who lived in the palace are president and java peoples. The meaning of ‘palace’ can also similar with a large public building. Catford’s statement: “we should understand a meaning of the word and we should equal in a culture, if we translated the word”.

Modulation of Abstract for Concrete:

Modulation of Abstract for Concrete is changing a point of view from abstract in SL and changed into concrete in TL.

On page 11,

5. SL: Cinderella went into her dark.
   TL: Cinderella pergi menyendiri.

In this case, the word of “dark” in translated “kegelapan”. The word of “dark” is abstract, because that word refers that the word of “dark” cannot catch with sense. In the sentence above explain that Cinderella went to the place without light. Although, the “dark” cannot see, but in a real thing we can feel or catch with our feeling it if in around us life without a light. But in this case, the sentence above explained that Cinderella went to
seclude oneself and she didn’t want to disturbed with anybody because she was sad that she can’t come to the palace to meet the Prince.

**Modulation of Reversal of Term:**

Modulation of Reversal of Term is a changing terms in between SL into TL when SL express the term in formal way, the TL can be changed into both formal and informal ways and when the word in SL translated in literal and in TL can be changed into match with a sentence and can show the correct meaning.

On page 12,

6. SL: The lady spoke,” Yes, my dear child.”
   TL: Seorang wanita berbicara,” Iya, anakku sayang.”

The word of ‘dear’ has two meanings in equivalent, which is ‘tersayang’ and ‘terhormat’. In the text, the word of ‘dear’ in equivalent ‘tersayang’ and that word have a several meaning in equivalent. The word of ‘dear’ has a several meaning, those are used at the beginning of a letter before the name or title of the person that you are writing, used to describe subject in a way that show affection, used in expressions that show you are surprised, upset, annoyed or worried, used when speaking to subject you love, and used when speaking to subject in a friendly way, for example by an older person to a young person or child.

In the target language, the word of “dear” is “tersayang”, therefore the word in the target language has a grammatical meaning. For example: affixation of “Ter-“(Tersayang)” show more feeling in the target language.
The word of ‘a lady’, ‘a lady’ usually calls for someone who has an adult and ‘a girl’ usually calls for a children. The meaning of ‘lady’ is a word to mean a ‘woman’ that some people especially for older people, consider is more polite and adult. The meaning of ‘girl’ is female child or young. We should carefully to describe that word and we should difference the meaning of the word.

On page 8,

7. SL: Cinderella said, “How I would love to see it all”.
   TL: Cinderella berkata, “Bagaimana aku akan merasa sangat antusias untuk melihat itu semua.”

In this case, word of ‘love’ in equivalent ‘merasa sangat antusias atau merasa sangat senang’. In English, the word of ‘love’ in equivalent ‘cinta’ or ‘sayang’, that word has a meaning shift. The meaning of ‘love’ is like or enjoy very much with something.

In this case, the reader must have good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because that word has a different meaning in equivalent into target language and they must mix a meaning of the text.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The procedure of modulation is important in restructuring of translation process, so that the translator can adapt a change the grammatical type which adapted with source language text. Therefore, the translator is easy to do restructuring of grammatical type in
source language text and to searching of the meaning adapted with source language. Modulation is a change that happens into target language which catches with meaning shift that happens because there is change a point of view and change idea and in some word has a meaning shift that into target language and we should equal a meaning in a culture.

In the analysis of modulation in the Cinderella’s story, it appears that the modulation is change of the meaning in English meaning into Indonesian meaning and the word has a meaning shift in between in English word and in Indonesian word. There is change a point of view and should equal in a culture. The writer found kinds of modulation, there are modulation of abstract for concrete, modulation of space of time, modulation of reversal, modulation of active for passive and modulation of cause for effect.

Finally, the writer chooses the topic of modulation to help the reader of Cinderella’s story in difficult word of source language to finds the equivalent of the meaning. In addition, the translator must have a good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because the word has a many different meaning in equivalent into target language and the translator must mixed a meaning of the text.

**B. Suggestions**

Based on the conclusion, the writer has some suggestion as follows. First, A translator must consider the translation procedure especially the modulation. Then, the translator must have a good knowledge to understand the message of the word, because the
word has a many different meaning in equivalent into target language and the translator must mixed a meaning of the text into target language. Finally, the translator must be much concern with giving information as with creating in the reader something of the same mood as was convey by the original.