A MODULATION ON *MY ISLAM MY FAITH* BOOK IN
INDONESIAN TRANSLATION

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT


This research tries to analyze about the modulation of My Islam My Faith book. The researcher is interested in analyzing the modulation of this book, because there are so many changing points of views between source language (SL) and target language (TL). This changing point of view seems unavoidable due to the differences in several factors, such as different in culture, it will lead into different point of views. The others differences might be found in the language structure between English and Indonesia. The differences in the two aspects become the dominant factors in influencing the different point of view and method in translation. In addition the researcher chooses the modulation procedure in analyzing My Islam My Faith book.

The researcher uses qualitative descriptive method as the method of the analysis in order to find out the modulation form in My Islam My Faith book. The researcher employs herself to collect data by reading the original novel and its translation, marking the kind of modulation, classifies the sentences into 11 categories of modulation based on Newmark theories.

As the result, the researcher found six types of modulation in translating meaning in the text My Islam My faith book. They are: 9 cases of free modulation, 3 cases of abstract for concrete, 2 cases of negative contrary, 2 cases of part for the whole, 1 case of active for passive, 1 case of cause for effect.
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s examination committee on November 12th, 2015. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, November 12th, 2015

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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 acknowledgement has been made in text.

Jakarta, September 2015

The writer
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The writer
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the main communication tool. Language and communication are closely connected each others. As a tool of communication language has a function and an important role in human life. With the language human as a social creature can interact each others, Language is also used by authors to conveying their message to the readers. Books and novels are the works that are much prepared by the readers, especially foreign novel. In Indonesia, many of academy writing and literary works written in English language, such as: books, articles, journals and novels. But, not a few readers in Indonesia do not master English, so they prefer to read translation texts that are still limited and sometimes the equivalent meaning does not match with a message written by authors. Therefore, the need of translation is very high, because many information sources written in a foreign languages, such as English language.

Eugene Nida and Taber said “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. The production message from the source language into target language must have

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equivalent meaning that related to the source language. In this case, translation is a process of transferring a message from one language to another language without compromising the meaning and intention of the author. But, in the translation process there is often a different concept that allow translators to change the conception of the meaning or definition of the truth. The cause of these changes can be caused by several factors, such as: cultural differences, social, political, and historical. In addition, it also can be caused the translator who doesn’t master grammar in both source language and target language. This gives rise to the different sense and definition according to their conception.

Thus, the activity of translating is not an easy thing, but it is not an impossible thing as well. The level of flexibility and dynamics of a translator is needed in order to harmonize between intention and message conveyed by the authors to readers, so that no distortions a meaning of translation. In this case, the translator is not only diverting the intention and the message of the authors from the source language into the target language, but also the translator must be able to produce a match equation and readers understanding a message of the texts. A translation of literary work, such as novel, often finds it difficult because the translation procedure used less precise.

Translation procedures that must be mastered by the translator one of them is modulation. According to Newmark, modulation is a meaning shift which happen in a target language, because it is a changed a point of view and
opinion. In this case modulation is a different viewpoint from source language to the target language in order that the message to be conveyed by the author can be understood by the readers. In addition Newmark also suggest eleven type of modulation Procedures, they are: (1) Abstract for concrete. (2) Cause for effect. (3) One part for another. (4) Reversal of terms. (5) Active for passive. (6) Space for time. (7) Intervals and limits. (8) Change of symbols. (9) Free modulation. (10) Negated contrary. (11) Part for the whole.

The writer chooses translated book *My Islam My Faith* as an object of study in this research, because in this translation book modulation is needed to convey the meaning that consist in the original novel. If the translator translates literally, the result of translation will make the readers confused and the readers difficult to understand the meaning that conveyed by the author. The writer found some type of modulation in this translation book that if the translator translates literally, the result will make the readers confused, for example:

SL: *my back was killing me.*

TL: *punggungku terasa sakit.*

In the example above, we can see that the translator uses free modulation. The translator translates *my back was killing me* into *punggungku terasa sakit,* in this case, if the translator translates literally the result is *punggungku membunuhku.* This literally translation is unacceptable and will

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4 *Ibid, p.89*
make the readers confused, because that is impossible if a back killing someone. The translator wants readers can better understand the message conveyed by the author. This novel tells about religion and a religion is a sensitive thing, so the translator must convey the message clearly to avoid misunderstanding between authors and readers. Modulation procedure can help translators to conveying the message.

B. Focus of the Study

Based of the background of the study above, the writer focuses on the analyzing the types of modulation in My Islam My Faith book.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the study and focus of the study above, the writer formulated questions:

1. What kinds of modulations are found in My Islam My Faith book?

2. How are the modulations applied by the translator in translating my Islam my faith book?

D. Objective of the study

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this research is to identify modulation in the novel My Islam my faith and to analyze the translator applied a modulation in translating the book.

E. Significance of the study

This research is expected to increase knowledge of the readers and
writer about one type of translation procedure that is modulation. This research may also help the translator who want to translate the text, to produce a good translation and can be understood by the readers.

F. Research methodology

1. The method of the research

   The research uses qualitative descriptive method. With this method writer analyzes the modulation on book My Islam My Faith by using Newmark’s theory.

2. The data analysis technique

   The collected data will be analyzed through descriptive analysis technique and which is supported by the relevant theories. The writer uses the following step to analyze the data:
   a. Comparing between source language and target language, especially the words that contain modulation.
   b. Classifying the sentences of the modulation in the novel.
   c. Analyzing selected data, based on Newmark’s concept for modulation.
   d. Classifying based on the type of modulation and describes it.
   e. Making a conclusion.

3. The data collection

   The techniques used by the writer to collecting the data in this research are as follow:
   a. Reading the source language of the novel and then read the target language text and find the kinds of modulation applied in the novel.
   b. Compiling and grouping the data based on the type of modulation.
   c. Classifying them into table.
4. The unit of analysis

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

As consideration, the writers list two theses with similar topics about modulation. The first thesis was done by Abdul Basyir with his thesis entitled “An Analysis of Translation Modulation from Active to Passive Sentence and Vice Versa on Subtitle Movie Transformer Dark of The Moon.”\(^5\) His research focused on the translation procedure and translation equivalent from source language to target language. It is looked from transformation of structure from modulation active to passive sentence on subtitle movie Transformer Dark of The Moon.

In his research, he uses translation procedure theory by Peter Newmark for analyzing active to passive sentence. The result of the analysis in translating active to passive sentence, the translator used the method of semantic translation to keep aesthetic values and equivalences with the target language. Then the translator determines modulation word and phrase for equivalence and acceptable approach.

The second thesis was done by Kusnul Agustiana Widyastuti entitled “The Modulation of Translation on Insight Personality Articles in Garuda Indonesia Magazine.”\(^6\) The focus of her research is the types of modulation

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and the result of modulation meaning from English into Indonesia language on insight personality articles in Garuda Indonesia Magazine. She uses a modulation theory by Peter Newmark. The result of the analysis is from eleven types of modulation, only six of them are found by the writer in 15 translation cases listed in the data description. There are 3 cases of negated contrary, 1 case of abstract for concrete, 2 case of space for time and 3 cases of active for passive (vice versa) and 1 change of symbol.

Meanwhile, the writer herself chooses modulation to be discussed in this thesis. The focus of the research is to find type of modulation applied by the translator in translating book *My Islam My Faith*. The theories that the writer used are the translation procedure and modulation by Peter Newmark.

The differences among the writer’s thesis and the two previous thesis are the corpus of the research used to obtain the data for the analysis. Abdul Basyir uses the movie subtitle and Kusnul Agustiana Widyastuti uses a magazine, while the writer uses book. Abdul Basyir theses focus to modulation from active to passive sentence, and the result is how the translation translate active sentence in source language to passive sentence in target language. Active for passive (vice versa) modulation is one type of modulation, while the writer focuses on all types of modulation. The different with Kusnul Agustiana Widyastuti is the corpus used in the research, the writer uses novel as a corpus and Kusnul Agustiana Widyastuti uses a magazine.
B. Definition of Translation

Nida and Taber suggested that “translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”7 According to this definition, translation means reproducing an existing message in the source language into the target language. The result of reproduction of the message in the target language must have a suitable equivalent with the source language. So in translating texts, the meaning is more important than form in translation. Meaning that exists in source language must be disclosed back in correctly using the roles in the target language.

According to Newmark, translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”8 that’s mean translation convey the meaning of a text into another language according to what is meant by author. Salihen suggests that the translation had two natures, namely, translation as a process of human activities in the area of languages (analysis) the result is a text translation (synthesis). And the translation is only a result of human activities process.9 While according to Cartford, translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”10. In that definition, he uses linguistic approach in viewing the translation activity. In this case that is about meaning in language diversion in translation.

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From the explanation above, along with Hoed opinion in his transparency concept, stating that a translation result should look original (transparent), that does not read like a translation and become a part of the accepted texts and in accordance with the target language. So, to produce a good translation, the translator is required to produce a translation that does not look like a translation. In addition he also defines that the translation is one-way process, from source language into target language. So, translation is some “reproducing” that is the result of attempts to reproduce the message in another language.\textsuperscript{11} In his book \textit{a textbook of translation}, Newmark also state: “in a narrow sense, translation theory is concerned with the translation method appropriately used a certain type of text, and it is therefore dependent on a functional theory of language.” He also added “ however, in a wider sense, translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints.”\textsuperscript{12}

\section*{C. Process of Translation}

The process translation is various. According to Nida and Taber, in translating the text of course there are some processes that translator has to do to make the translation appropriate with the original text. There are three stages in the process of translating a text from a language to another, of which, according to Nida and Taber cannot be done through a single stage.


1. Analysis

A translator explores the meaning and the grammatical relationship of source language word or compound word source language text.¹³

2. Transfer

The transfer of the sense which is in the mind of translator from source language to target language.¹⁴

3. Restructuring

The sense that has been transferred is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.¹⁵

D. Procedures of Translation

It is very important for the translator to have knowledge about translation procedure. Translation procedure can help the translator to get the translation result that can be understood by the readers. Translation procedures are very useful in translation process that the translator can adapt the changing of grammatical structure based on the meaning in target language.

Newmark said that “translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language, such as clauses, phrases and words”.¹⁶ A translation procedure is a technical direction to translate word to word, phrase to phrase, and sentence to sentence. According to Newmark in his book *a textbook of translation*, there are eighteen types in procedure of translation:

¹⁴ *ibid*, P. 33
¹⁵ *ibid*, P. 33
1. Transposition

Transposition is translation procedure that relate to grammatical shape transformation from source language to target language. Transposition concerned in grammar without changing the meaning. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, “transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message”. According to Newmark, transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

a. Automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice. For example there are two types of it:

1). The change of plural into singular, such as a pair of pants is translated into sebuah celana panjang.

2). In the position of the adjective example, beautiful place translated into tempat yang indah not indah tempat

b. Transposition required when a source language grammatical structure does not exist in the target language for example:

**SL:** Bingung aku

**TL:** I’m confused.

c. Transposition which is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the

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17Ibid, p.81  
19Sayogie Frans. Teori dan praktek penerjemahan bahasa inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. (tangerang: pustaka anak negeri, 2009), p. 27
target language. For example, the source language noun phrase can be shifted into a target language verbal phrase, as follow:

**SL**: we must all responsible for the existence of fresh water.

**TL**: kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih.

d. Transposition which is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. For example

**SL**: he is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant

**TL**: ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong.\(^{20}\)

2. **Modulation**

Vinay and Darbelnet, as quote by Newmark, define “modulation as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought”.\(^{21}\) In this case modulation is a different viewpoint from source language to the target language. Newmark divided modulation into eleven kinds, as follows: (1) abstract for concrete, (2) cause for effect, (3) one part for another, (4) reversal of terms, (5) active for passive, (6) space for time, (7) intervals and limits, (8) change of symbols, (9) free modulation, (10) negated contrary, (11) part for the whole.\(^{22}\)

3. **Transference**

Transference is the process of transferring a source language (SL) word into target language (TL) text as a translation procedure. For example the word *camera* in English is translated into *kamera* in Bahasa.

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\(^{20}\)Sayogie Frans, op.cit, p. 64-67


\(^{22}\)Ibid. p.88
4. **Naturalization**

   This procedures transference and adapts the source language first in the normal pronunciation, then to be normal morphology (word-forms) of the target language\(^{23}\). For example: escalator in English becomes escalator in Bahasa.

5. **Cultural equivalent**

   This is an approximate translation where a source language cultural word is translated by a target language cultural word.\(^ {24}\) For example: 
   *Supermarket* in English translated into *Pasar Swalayan* in Bahasa.

6. **Functional Equivalent**

   Functional equivalent is applied cultural words and required the use of a culture free word, sometimes with a new specific term; and sometimes adds a particular thus.\(^ {25}\) Example: *Senior High School* in English and *Sekolah Menengah Atas* in bahasa.

7. **Descriptive Equivalent**

   This equivalent is to description a meaning or a function from source language into target language. Description sometimes has to be weighed against function. Example: *gadis itu menari dengan luwessnya* in Bahasa translated into *the girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace* in English.

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\(^{23}\)Ibid, p. 82  
\(^{24}\)Ibid, p. 82  
\(^{25}\)Ibid, p. 83
8. Synonymy

A synonym is only appropriate where literal translation in not possible and because the word is not important enough for componential analysis\(^\text{26}\). In general, the translator can use the target language almost identical to the source language. For example:

SL: *What a cute baby you’ve got!*

TL: *Alangkah lucunya bayi Anda!*

In the example above word ‘cute’ translated as ‘lucu’ the word ‘cute’ and ‘lucu’ just a synonym.

9. Through Translation

It is the literal translation of common collection, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases. Example: *United Nation Organization (UNO)* in English translated into *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa in Bahasa.*\(^\text{27}\)

10. Recognized Translation

Recognized Translation normally uses the official or the generally accepted generation or any institutional term. It is appropriate it can be glossed it. In doing so, indirectly it is disagreement with his official version\(^\text{28}\). For example *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* in Bahasa translated into *House of Representative.*

11. Translation Label

This is provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly

\(^{26}\text{Ibid, p. 84}\)

\(^{27}\text{Ibid, p. 84}\)

\(^{28}\text{Ibid, p. 89}\)
withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation.\textsuperscript{29}

12. **Compensation**

This is said to occur when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.\textsuperscript{30} The transfer of meanings from one language to another continually involves some degree of loss. The translator must decide if and when compensation is warranted.

13. **Paraphrase**

This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an ‘anonymous’ text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.\textsuperscript{31}

14. **Equivalence**

An unfortunately named term implying approximate equivalence accounting for the same situation in different terms. Judging from Finay and Darbalnet’s examples, they are simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms—in other word, different ways of rendering the clichés and standard aspects of language.\textsuperscript{32}

15. **Adaptation**

Use a recognized equivalent between two situation. This is a matter of cultural equivalence, such as *Dear Sir* translated as *Dengan Hormat*.\textsuperscript{33} Adaptation also known as a free translation, is a procedure whereby the

\textsuperscript{29}Ibid, p.90
\textsuperscript{30}Ibid, p.90
\textsuperscript{31}Ibid, p.90
\textsuperscript{32}Ibid, p.90
\textsuperscript{33}Ibid, p.91
translator replaces a term with cultural connotations, where those connotations are restricted to readers of the original language text, with a term with corresponding cultural connotations that would be familiar to readers of the translated text.\(^\text{34}\)

16. **Couplets**

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets combine two, three or four of the above-mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent.\(^\text{35}\)

17. **Addition**

Addition is used to introduce or add detailed information in the target text which is does not exist on the source text. That’s why the translated text is often much longer than the original text in the source language.\(^\text{36}\) For example:

**SL:** beautiful dress

**TL:** gaun yang indah

18. **Reduction**

in this technique the translator reduces the source language text in the target language but the message is implied in another part in target language.\(^\text{37}\) For example:

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\(^{34}\) Mahmoud Ordudari *Translation procedures, strategy and methods* (http://translationjournal.net/journal/41culture.htm) that accessed in june, 8\(^{th}\) 2015 at 08.09pm o’clock.

\(^{35}\) Ibid, p.91

\(^{36}\) Mehdi Ghobadi (http://translationjournal.net/journal/65yeats.htm) that accessed in june, 8\(^{th}\) 2015 at 09.30pm o’clock.

\(^{37}\) Mehdi Ghobadi (http://translationjournal.net/journal/65yeats.htm) that accessed in june, 8\(^{th}\) 2015 at 09.30pm o’clock.
**SL:** the proposal was rejected and repudiated

**TL:** usulnya ditolak

From the example above a word science politique is translated into politics while science is not translated.

### E. Definition of Modulation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet “modulation is a variation of a form of the message obtained by a change in the point of view”.

In other words, modulation means restructuring a message of source language text in a target language text in different structure but the meaning is not different. Newmark said that “modulation is a meaning shift which happen in a target language, because it is a changed a point of view and opinion”, in this case modulation is a different viewpoint from source language to the target language in order that the message to be conveyed by the author can be understood by the readers. For example *tea bag* translated into *teh celup*, the word of *tea bag* and *teh celup* have a similar function, a function of ‘bag’. So that a tea can dip in the water in a glass or in tea pot therefore a tea can’t scatter over. In this case, the word of *tea bag* and *teh celup* have a similar meaning, but that’s word have difference in utterance.

### F. Kind of modulation

Based on Vinay and Darbelnet cited in Newmark’s concept, there are eleven kinds of modulation:

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1. Free modulation

Free modulation is used by translators when the TL rejects literal translation. For example:
SL: it is not that money is being kept from you by the Universe.
TL: bukan Semesta yang menahan uang untuk anda

2. Negative contrary

Negative contrary occurs when translating double negative in the SL into positive in the TL, or positive in SL into double negative in the TL. It is a concrete translation procedure which can be applied in principle to any action (verb) or (adjective or adverb). For example:
SL: This pencil is not expensive
TL: Pensil ini murah

3. Active for passive

Active for passive is a change in point of view when an active text in SL translated into passive text in TL. For example:
SL: I grew up in Sukabumi
TL: Saya dibesarkan di Sukabumi

4. Part for the whole

Part for the whole is a procedure translation used by translator to translate a part in SL being a whole in the TL. For example:
SL: Man is a thinking creature
TL: Manusia adalah makhluk yang berfikir

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40 Ibid, p. 88
41 http://jurnal.pasca.uns.ac.id (Januari 2013), P. 21.
5. Abstract for concrete

Abstract for concrete is changing a point of view from abstract in SL translated into concrete in TL. For example:

SL: Sleep in the open
TL: Tidur di luar rumah

6. One part for another

This is kind of modulation that occur when the SL only state a part, but the translator translates into another part in the TL. For example:

SL : From cover to cover
TL : Dari halaman pertama sampai halaman terakhir

7. Reversal of term

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

SL : Depth of water
TL : Permukaan air

8. Space for time

Space for time is a kind of modulation that occurs when the text in the SL describe “space” but in the TL change into “time”. For example:

SL : I will come at half 2
TL : Saya akan dating pada pukul 2 lewat 30 menit

9. Changed of symbol

Change symbol is changing point of view from SL into TL in a symbol. For example:

SL: The white house
TL: Rumah kediaman presiden di USA

10. Interval of limits

Interval of limits is changing point of view intervals in SL and changed into limits in TL. For example:

SL: He is the one

TL: Dialah satu-satunya

11. Cause for effect

Cause for effect modulation exits in sentence that shows a relationship between cause and effect.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data description


The writer finds the cases of modulation in translating meaning in the text My Islam My Faith book. These cases consist of six types of modulation, they are: 9 cases of free modulation, 3 cases of abstract for concrete, 2 cases of negative contrary, 2 cases of part for the whole, 1 case of active for passive, 1 case of cause for effect.

The writer analyzes those cases based on Newmark’s concept. The data description will be described in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Modulation Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I could feel them snickering. My neck got hot. (p.26)</td>
<td>Aku bisa merasakan mereka menyeringai. Kupingku panas. (p.56)</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I cried like a baby, again, when Lisa told me that she needed to move on. (p.36)</td>
<td>Sekali lagi, aku menangis seperti bayi saat Lisa memberitahuku bahwa dia ingin putus. (p.75)</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The discrimination that kept gay politicians in the</td>
<td>Diskriminasi yang selalu memojokkan kaum politisi</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1
The data of Modulation form in My Islam My Faith novel by Hilmi Akmal:
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>closet.</strong> (p.48)</td>
<td><strong>yang gay.</strong> (p.96)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I ran into some people I knew from college at the show. “<em>is she with you?</em>” they asked. (p.153)</td>
<td>Aku berjumpa dengan teman-temanku saat kuliah dipertunjukan itu. “<em>Dia pacarmu?</em>” mereka bertanya. (p.268)</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. This was beginning to <strong>wear on me.</strong> (p.82)</td>
<td>Ini mulai <strong>menggangguku.</strong> (p.152)</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>My back was killing me,</strong> my ass felt raw, and my bladder was still about to explode. (p.83)</td>
<td><strong>Punggungku terasa sakit,</strong> bokongku terasa panas, dan kandung kemihku rasanya masih mau meledak. (p.154)</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. I knew perfectly well that it was dumb luck that I was heading across the ocean on <strong>Cecil Rhodes’s money</strong> in September 1998. (p.101)</td>
<td>Aku sangat menyadari bahwa karena keberuntungan sematalah aku bisa melintasi samudra dengan <strong>beasiswa Cecil Roders.</strong> (p.184)</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. If I was going to <strong>dismiss</strong> my fellow Rhodes scholar so easily, I might as well have stayed home. (p.102)</td>
<td>Jikalau aku hendak <strong>mencemooh</strong> teman-temanku sesama penerima beasiswa Rhodes segampang itu, mungkin lebih baik aku tetap berada dirumah. (p.186)</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. It was a <strong>work night,</strong> and I thought maybe I should drop her back home. (p.152)</td>
<td>Saat itu <strong>malam mulai larut</strong> dan kufikir mungkin akub harus mengantarnya pulang. (p.267)</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The <strong>salad and stew</strong> were simple and filling, and the conversation come easy. (p.49)</td>
<td><strong>Makan malamnya</strong> sederhana dan enak, dan percakapan mengalir. (p.98)</td>
<td>Part for the whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. I knew nothing except that is lived in my <strong>bones.</strong></td>
<td>aku tak tahu apa-apa soal islam kecuali bahwa ia ada</td>
<td>Part for the whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p.105)</td>
<td>dalam diriku. (p.191)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <strong>She was as sweet as they come, joyful and pious, cackling loudly at all sorts of jokes when she wasn’t praying her tasbih, sneaking pinches of chewing tobacco when my mother wasn’t looking.</strong> (p.35)</td>
<td><strong>Nenekku manis, menyenangkan dan saleh terkekeh keras-keras pada semua lelucon saat dia tidak berdoa dengan tasbihnya, diam-diam mengambil tembakau kunyah saat ibuku lengah.</strong> (p.73)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative contrary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <strong>After this sojourn to my motherland, I might not do the same.</strong> (p.79)</td>
<td><strong>Setelah persinggahan ke tanah airku ini, aku mungkin akan melakukan hal yang sama.</strong> (p.148)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative contrary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. <strong>A friend of mine who knew a departing teacher at the school told me they were hiring.</strong> (p.62)</td>
<td><strong>Seorang teman yang mengenal guru yang pindah dari sekolah itu memberitahuku bahwa mereka sedang mencari guru.</strong> (p.120)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract for concrete</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. <strong>“coffee,” the man said triumphantly. <strong>large</strong> he said with glee.</strong> (p.60)</td>
<td><strong>“kopi,” kata pria itu dengan penuh kemenangan. <strong>digelas yang besar.</strong> katanya dengan riang.</strong> (p.117)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Abstract for concrete</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. <strong>She had gone to high school in Naperville, fifteen minute from where I grew up.</strong> (p.152)</td>
<td><strong>SMA shehnaz dulu di neperville, lima belas menit dari daerahku dibesarkan.</strong> (p.267)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active for passive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. <strong>I love the way the sun played off the lake on a</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aku suka cara mentari bersinar diatas danau pada</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cause for effect</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis,

In the data analysis, the writer compiles 18 selected data which aimed it focus on the analysis. Then, the writer uses *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, An English-Indonesia Dictionary* by John M. Echols and Hassan Sadily, *Kamus Dwibahasa Oxford-Erlangga Inggris-Indonesia, Indonesia-Inggris* by Joyce M. Hawkins, and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* edisi ketiga by Departemen Pendidikan Nasional to get the meaning of modulation data. The writer uses those dictionaries above to analyze the modulation text in *My Islam My Faith* book. The data description can be analyzed as follows:

1. **Free modulation**

   It used by translator when the target language rejects literal translation. According to the data, there are some examples kind of free modulation in *My Islam My Faith* book, they are:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SL Text</th>
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<tr>
<td>I could feel them snickering.</td>
<td>Aku bisa merasakan mereka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My neck got hot. (p.26)</td>
<td>menyeringai. <strong>Kupingku</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>panas. (p.56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   In the sentence above the word *neck* is translated into *kuping*. in English-Indonesia dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadili the
meaning of neck is leher. Here the translator translates neck into kuping. The translator tries to convey what the author means in the sentence, a part of body that usually getting hot when we find other persons snicker at us is an ear. Indonesian people usually will say “kupingku panas”. The translator chooses the word kuping in TL because different analogy in using symbol between SL and TL.

Furthermore, the phrase my neck translated into kupingku in the target language is meaningful, because in this translation result the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language. If the translator translates neck become leher the result will make the readers confused and difficult to understand the text.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SL Text</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. I cried like a baby, again, when Lisa told me that she needed to move on. (p.36)</td>
<td>Sekali lagi, aku menangis seperti bayi saat Lisa memberitahuku bahwa dia ingin putus. (p.75)</td>
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</table>

In this case the word move on is translated into putus. in literal meaning move on is pindah in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, move on is “to change position or make sb/sth change position in a way that can be seen”. the translator translates move on to putus, because in source language point of view to end the relationship use diction putus, and if the translator uses a literal meaning pindah the readers will feel

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44 Ibid, p. 387
confused, because the word *pindah* is usually used for noun or to change a position in one place to another place. Then the translator chooses the word *putus* to make the readers understand with the meaning.

Furthermore, the word *move on* in source language translated into *putus* in target language is meaningful; in this translation result the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language into the target language.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SL Text</th>
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<tr>
<td>3. The discrimination that kept gay politicians <strong>in the closet</strong>. (p.48)</td>
<td>Diskriminasi yang selalu memojokkan kaum politisi yang gay. (p.96)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sentence above the translator translates *in the closet* into *memojokan*. In this case, the translator tried to convey the meaning that consists in the sentence and to make the readers understand with the text. In literal meaning *closet* is *lemari, dinding, W.C* if the translator uses a literal meaning the meaning will be *diskriminasi yang selalu menaruh kaum politician yang gay di W.C*. The word *memojokan* is a connotation from *lemari, dinding, wc*. The translator chooses word *memojokan* because the literal meaning from *closet* = *lemari, dinding, W.C* is usually put in the corner. This free modulation help the readers understand with the meaning.

Furthermore, the phrase *in the closet* translated into *memojokkan* in the target language is meaningful; with the word *memojokkan* the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language.

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46 *Op. cit*, p. 120
4. I ran into some people I knew from college at the show. “is she with you?” they asked. (p.153)

Aku berjumpa dengan teman-temanku saat kuliah dipertunjukan itu. “Dia pacarmu?” mereka bertanya. (p.268)

In this case the sentence *is she with you?* Above itranslated into *dia pacarmu?.* In this free modulation, it has a different point of view, *is she with you?* in literal meaning becomes *apakah dia bersamamu?*. That translation has a different point of view between SL and TL that can be seen in the word *pacar*. In the **SL** *is she with you?* Which the result can be understood as someone who has a relationship with you. But in the **TL** point of view, someone who has a relationship with you is *pacar*. The translator tried to make a simple word that can be understood by the readers.

Furthermore, the phrase *is she with you* translated into *dia pacarmu* in the target language is meaningful, with the phrase *dia pacarmu* in target language the translator has delivered the meaning from the target language.

5. This was beginning to wear on me. (p.82)

Ini mulai menggangguku. (p.152)

In this case, the translator translates *wear on me* into *menggangguku*. 
The literal meaning of wear is *pakaian*. However, the word of *pakaian* in the TL translated into *mengganggu* in the SL. The translator rejects literal translation because in that situation the author feels that something annoying him, and the translator tries to convey the meaning in the text with using the word *mengganggu* in TL, and because there is a different point of view between SL and TL.

Furthermore, the phrase *wear on me* translated into *menggangguku* in the target language is meaningful. With the word *menggangguku* in target language the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>6. <em>My back was killing me</em>, my ass felt raw, and my bladder was still about to explode. (p.83)</td>
<td><em>Punggungku terasa sakit</em>, bokongku terasa panas, dan kandung kemihku rasanya masih mau meledak. (p.154)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the text above if the text *my back was killing me* is translated literally there is *my back=punggungku, was killing me =membunuhku* so the result *punggungku membunuhku*. In this phrase the author wants to show that his back is so hurt, that is why the author chooses the word *killing me* to show how hurt his back, but if the translator translates the phrase literally, it will makes the readers confused, because in TL point of view that is impossible if *back* kills someone. The word *sakit* that is chosen by the translator is easier to be understood by the readers.

Furthermore, the sentence *my back was killing me* translated into
punggungku terasa sakit target language is meaningful, with this translation result the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language.

<table>
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<th>TL Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. I knew perfectly well that it was dumb luck that I was heading across the ocean on Cecil Rhodes’s money in September 1998. (p.101)</td>
<td>Aku sangat menyadari bahwa karena keberuntungan sematalah aku bisa melintasi samudra dengan beasiswa Cecil Roders. (p.184)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the text above, money is translated into beasiswa. In the English-Indonesia dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily money is uang
does not translate into beasiswa and uang has a different meaning in literal, but has an equivalence meaning. The translator translates money into beasiswa, because the translator wants to make a translation result sounds formal and easier to understand.

Furthermore, the word money translated into beasiswa in the target language is meaningful. The word beasiswa in target language has delivered the meaning from the source language.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. If I was going to dismiss my fellow Rhodes scholar so easily, I might as well have stayed home. (p.102)</td>
<td>Jikalau aku hendak mencemooh teman-temanku sesame penerima beasiswa Rhodes segampang itu, mungkin lebih baik aku tetap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this case, *dismiss* translated into *mencemooh*. In the dictionary *dismiss* has a several meaning, for example: *membebaskan, meliburkan, menghilangkan, membubarkan* 48 the translator chooses the word *mencemooh* and reject the literal meaning to pretend a meaning that want to show up by the author. If the translator uses a literal meaning such as *jikalau aku hendak membebaskan teman-temanku/jikalau aku hendak menghilangkan teman-temanku/jikalau aku hendak membubarkan teman-temanku*, the meaning becomes awkward and difficult to understand.

Furthermore, the word *dismiss* translated into *mencemooh* in the target language is meaningful, with the word *mencemooh* the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. It was a <em>work night</em>, and I thought maybe I should drop her back home. (p.152)</td>
<td>Saat itu <em>malam mulai larut</em> dan kufikir mungkin aku harus mengantarnya pulang. (p.267)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the text above, the author means in the phrase *a work night* is the situation in that nigh was really late night, but the author uses word *work*. In English-Indonesia dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Sadily

48 *Ibid*, p. 187
work = pekerjaan\textsuperscript{49}, is translated into larut to make clear and to convey what the author means.

Furthermore, the phrase a work night translated into malam mulailarut is meaningful; with the phrase malam mulai larut the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language.

2. Part for the whole

Part is the rather misleadingly described or alternative. It occurs changing point of view from a part in SL and changing into for the whole in the TL. There are some examples of part for the whole modulation translation in the book \textit{My Islam My Faith}:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{1. The salad and stew were simple and filling and the conversation come easy.} (p.49)</td>
<td>\textbf{Makan malamnya sederhana dan enak, dan percakapan mengalir.} (p.98)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sentence above can be classified into part for the whole modulation. \textit{The salad and stew} in English-Indonesia dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily is: \textit{salad=sayur mayur dimakan sebagai lalap}\textsuperscript{50} and \textit{stew is=rebusan,masakan hospot}.\textsuperscript{51} In TL the translator translates into \textit{makan malam. makan malan} in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia= \textit{makan pada malam hari}.\textsuperscript{52} \textit{Makan malam} in Indonesia and \textit{dinner} in English has a various menu. One of them is \textit{salad and stew}. In

\textsuperscript{49}\textit{Ibid}, p. 652
\textsuperscript{50}\textit{Ibid}, p. 498
\textsuperscript{51}\textit{Ibid}, p. 556
\textsuperscript{52}\textit{Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) edisi ketiga}. (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2007), p.
the TL point of view *salad and stew* is one of menu in a dinner, so the translator translate *salad and stew* into makan malam, part in the SL and whole in the TL.

Furthermore, the phrase *salad and stew* translated into *makan malam* in the target language is meaningful, this translation result delivers the meaning from the source language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. I knew nothing except that is lived in my <strong>bones</strong>. (p.105)</td>
<td>aku tak tahu apa-apa soal islam kecuali bahwa ia ada dalam <strong>diriku</strong>. (p.191)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the second cases above, the meaning of SL *bones* is translated into TL *diriku*. In Oxford Advanced Learner’s dictionary *bones* is: *any of the hard parts that form the skeleton of the body of a human or an animal.*\(^{53}\) Otherwise, in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) TL *diri* means *orang seorang; badan*.\(^{54}\) The word *bones* in SL is only one part from the body or *diri* in TL. *Bones* translated into *diriku* in that sentence to affirm that Islam lived in his body. And bone is a part from whole body. In this case, part form in the source language and whole in the target language.

Furthermore, the word *bones* translated into *diriku* in target language is meaningful; with this translation result the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language.

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\(^{54}\) *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, op. cit, p. 267
3. **Negative contrary**

Modulation of Negative Contrary or positive double negative (or double negative for positive) is a concrete translation procedure which can be applied in principle to any action (verb) or quality (adjective or adverb).

<table>
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<th>SL Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She was as sweet as they come, joyful and pious, cackling loudly at all sorts of jokes when she wasn’t praying her tasbih, sneaking pinches of chewing tobacco when my mother wasn’t looking. (p.35)</td>
<td>Nenekku manis, menyenangkan dan saleh terkekeh keras-keras pada semua lelucon saat dia tidak berdoa dengan tasbihnya, diam-diam mengambil tembakau kunyah saat ibuku lengah. (p.73)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case, the translator translates *when my mother wasn’t looking* into *saat ibuku lengah*. In literal translation *when my mother wasn’t looking* means *saat ibuku tidak melihat*. But, the translator changes it into positive meaning.

The word of *when my mother wasn’t looking* is something negative in source language, but in the translation the translator uses the word *saat ibuku lengah* this word in target language is a positive statement. Therefore, there is a change of point of view in the SL from negative into positive meaning in the TL.

Furthermore, the sentence *when my mother wasn’t looking* translated into *saat ibuku lengah* in the target language is meaningful; this translation result delivers the meaning from the source language.
In the sentence above, the translator translates negative statement of SL I might not do the same into TL aku mungkin akan melakukan hal yang sama. The word might not translated into aku mungkin akan in literal meaning I might not do the same = aku mungkin tidak akan melakukan hal yang sama. The translator translates into positive meaning. There is a change of point of view in the SL from positive into negative form in TL.

Furthermore, the sentence I might not do the same is translated into aku mungkin tidak akan melakukan hal yang sama in the target language is meaningful, this translation result has delivered the meaning from the source language.

4. Abstract for concrete

Abstract for concrete modulation is changing of point of view from Abstract in SL and change into concrete in TL. There are some examples of Abstract for Concrete modulation in My Islam My Faith novel.
In the case above, the abstract word of *hiring* in source language is translated into *sedang mencari guru* in target language. In English-Indonesia dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily *hiring* means *penyewaan, persewaan.* It seems clearly that the translator changes from abstract into concrete. The translator should do it if the literal meaning in this text will make the readers confused.

Furthermore, the word *hiring* in the source language translated into *sedang mencari guru* in the target language is meaningful, the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language clearly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TL Text</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“coffee,” the man said triumphantly. “large” he said with glee. (p.60)</td>
<td>“kopi,” kata pria itu dengan penuh kemenangan. “<em>digelas yang besar,</em>” katanya dengan riang. (p.117)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sentence above the word *large* translated into *digelas yang besar* in literal meaning *large=besar.* Here the translator translates *large* into *digelas yang besar* to make the meaning concrete. In the sentence that there is someone who orders the coffee and he wants a coffee in the large glass and the translator makes the meaning become concrete.

Furthermore, the word *large* in the source language translated into *digelas yang besar* in the target language is meaningful, with this

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translation result the translator has delivered the meaning clearly.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SL Text</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the sentence above, *I met the one* is translated into *aku menemukan jodohku*, in literal meaning *I met the one* means *aku bertemu seseorang*. In the source language it is still abstract, if the translator translates literally that will make the readers confused, who he met with?

And here the translation try to make the meaning concrete in translating *I met the one* into *aku menemukan jodohku*. It has an equivalent meaning between source language and target language.

Furthermore, the sentence *I met the one* is translated into *aku sudah menemukan jodohku* in target language is meaningful; with this translation result the translator has delivered the meaning from the source language.

5. **Active for passive**

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

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<tr>
<td>She had gone to high school in Naperville, fifteen minute from where I grew up. (p.152)</td>
<td>SMA shehnaz dulu di neperville, lima belas menit dari daerahku dibesarkan. (p.267)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The sentence above can be classified into active for passive. The
sentence in SL is active form and the sentence in TL is passive form. When *I grew up* is the active form and it is changing into the passive form in target language. The active form of *when I grew up* is *dimana aku tumbuh*. In this case *when I grew up* translated into *daerahku dibesarkan*, *dibesarkan* is a passive form.

Furthermore, the phrase *when I grew up* is translated into *daerahku dibesarkan* in target language is meaningful; this translation result delivers the meaning from the source language.

6. **Cause for effect**

Modulation of cause for effect exists in the sentence that shows a relationship between cause and effects.

| 1. I love the way the sun played off the lake on a cold winter day. (p.153) | Aku suka cara mentari bersinar diatas danau pada hari-hari musim dingin yang menggigilkan. (p.269) |

The sentence above is classified into cause for effects. Can we see from the word *cold* that translated into *menggigilkan* in literal meaning cold is *dingin*. The translator translates cold into *menggigilkan* in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia *menggigilkan* means gemetar karena kedinginan. The translator translates *cold* into *menggigilkan* and *menggigilkan* in target language is the effect if someone feel cold or in the

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winter. In the source language cold winter is the cause of why someone menggigil in target language point of view.

Furthermore, a sentence on a cold winter day is translated into musim dingin yang menggigilkan in the target language is meaningful, the reader can clear understand with this translation result.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing *act of faith* book written by Eboo Patel and its translation *My Islam My Faith* book translated by Hilmi Akmal, the writer concludes that the process of translation from source text to the target text used some procedures translation, especially modulation. In a view sentences the translator change a literal meaning of the sentence to convey the original meaning from the source language and because different analogy between source language and target language. Translator used a modulation in changed the form from active sentence in SL become passive sentence in TL, changing the meaning from part in SL become whole in TL, changed cause sentence in the SL translated into effect in TL and translated abstract sentence in the SL become concrete in the TL.

Then the translator determines to use the modulation word and phrase for a meaningful result in translate the text. Modulation method is used in translation, because the translation is not always meaningful when the translator keeps the literal meaning and the grammatical structure, so for getting a meaningful result in translation, the translator has to change those sentences. It is like six types of modulation that founds in the text *My Islam My Faith* book.

There are six types of modulation that found in the text is: 9 cases of free modulation, 3 cases of abstract for concrete, 2 cases of negative contrary,
2 cases of part for the whole, 1 case of active for passive, 1 case of cause for effect.

B. Suggestion

The writer gives some suggestion from this research as follow:

1. The researcher who want to analyze type of modulation, they should enrich their knowledge about the subject, especially understand the translation procedure and modulation translation and needs a lot of skill and knowledge of both translation and culture from both source language and target language.

2. For other researcher who want do the same analysis about modulation, this is so interesting object to be analyzed. It should deeper in analysis to find another pattern and information for all of people that interested to the translation studies.
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