MODULATION OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN "SAFE HAVEN" NOVEL

Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities
As a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Strata One

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
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ABSTRACT


This research discussed about the types of modulation of English-Indonesian translation in Safe Haven novel by Nicholas Sparks which translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Rosemary Kesaully entitled Safe Haven (Suaka Cinta). The objective of this research was aimed to know kinds of the alterations of viewpoint in translating and transferring meaning and the message with its equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language.

This research used qualitative method to produce descriptive data in the form of describing the application of modulation based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory. The data analysis was conducted by reading the SL text and the TL text, classifying the sentences based on the types of modulation in the terms of present time, and analyzing the sentences accompanied by the explanations based on the theories of modulation.

After analyzing the data, five types of modulation were found in the translation of Safe Haven novel that contained of eighteen data. They were: 6 data of negated contrary, 11 data of active for passive, 1 data of one part to another, 9 data of free modulation, and 1 data of abstract for concrete.
APPROVEMENT

MODULATION OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION

IN SAFE HAVEN NOVEL

A Thesis

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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, June 5th, 2017

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In the name of Allah SWT, the most Gracious, the most Merciful.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Modulation is part of the translation procedure that must be mastered by a translator. According to Newmark, modulation is a meaning shift occurring in the target language due to changes of viewpoint and opinion (Newmark 85-88). We can conclude that modulation is one of the translation procedures that involves perspective and opinion of a translator in transferring the source language to the target language.

However, translating of one language into another cannot be said as an easy thing to do because the translator may have to reach its equivalence that commonly used in the target language without changing the intention of the author. In this case, the viewpoint is the key to produce the meaning and equivalence of a novel in the target language.

A translator should be able to express thoughts, ideas, and feelings in a target language since these changes of perspective are obliged in modulation. It means, by considering the viewpoint and opinion of a translator, the result of the translation is expected to produce the same impact as well as the impact given in the source language text. Therefore, in the process of translation, a translator must decide whether to produce translation that oriented to the source language or the target language. It
means that the method of translation is also required to determine whether
the translation is semantic or communicative in the target language.

After knowing the translation method used in the target language,
modulation as one of the translation procedure can be used as a guide in
transferring the message of a text from one language into another. As
consideration, this research found an example of modulation in the target
language novel as follows:

(1) Source Language: “the place wasn’t decaying” (Sparks 7)

Target Language: “tempat itu masih bagus” (Sparks 22)

From the text above, we can see that the translator uses negated
contrary in the target language. It can be identified by the use of wasn’t
decaying into masih bagus. In this case, if the translator translates literally,
the result will betidak rusak. The translator wants the reader understand the
message with a more natural sound in the target language.

Novel is a kind of literature that is different from the other types of
literary work. The writer is interested in to use the novel Save Haven as an
object of research because it is one of the bestseller novel by Nicholas
Sparks that is known for the story about classic tale of love. Therefore, this
research is not only concerned to the application of modulation contained in
the translation of Safe Haven novel, but also on the meaning equivalence
used in the target language.
B. Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, the questions in this research are:

1. What are types of modulation found in the *Safe Haven* novel by Nicholas Sparks?

2. How are the modulation procedures applied in the translation of *Safe Haven* novel by Nicholas Sparks?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the background of study above, the research aims to:

1. To find types of modulation applied in the translation of *Safe Haven* novel by Nicholas Sparks.

2. To know modulation procedures applied in the translation of *Safe Haven* novel by Nicholas Sparks.

D. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to increase knowledge among the readers who are interested in literary translation, especially in the novel translation, so that the readers know and more informed about the literary translation.
E. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Study

This research uses qualitative method to describe the data findings in the process of analysis. Qualitative method is a method that doesn’t need statistical procedure in the research (Subroto 5). In this case, modulation is attempted to be discussed in the translation of Safe Haven novel.

2. Technique of Data Collecting and Data Analysis

The technique of data collecting in this research uses bibliography technique. Subroto defines bibliography technique as a technique in collecting data based on written sources (Subroto 42). In this case, novel is used as written resource of the research. The technique of data collecting is conducted in several steps as follows:

a) Reading the unit of analysis of both source language and target language carefully.

b) Then collecting data based on the types of modulation which contains of simple present tense. Those certain data are then written on the data card. Then, those cards are taken randomly to be analyzed in data analysis.

c) Analyzing the modulation in the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that had been used by the translator based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory.
d) Analyzing the equivalence contained in the data based on Nida’s theory.

3. Instrument of the Study

The main instrument of this research is data card that contains of written data which are taken randomly. In this case, data card is card with a certain size used to collecting the data.

4. Unit Analysis

The unit of analysis on this research is Safe Haven novel by Nicholas Sparks, published in New York, 2011. The target language version is Safe Haven (Suaka Cinta) novel by Rosemary Kesauly, published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2014.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

As consideration, two theses are listed with the similar topics about modulation. The first thesis deals with the modulation that entitled “A Comparative Study of Modulation in English Translation of Khayyam's Quatrains” by Mojtaba Delzendehrooy and Amin Karimnia. This study tries to find a sample of modulation contained in the translation of poetry quatrains by Omar Khayyam. In this study, Mojtaba and Amin look for any type of modulation used by the translator in the translation of Khayyam's two quatrains and how translators change the meaning and perspective of the source language. Then they compare the modulation contained in the results of the translation. In their research, it is found that the translator changes the semantic meaning and perspective of the source language into the target language poetry.

The similarity between this study and this previous research is the modulation as the main discussion of the study. While, the differences are; the researcher in this study will also analyze whether the translator uses semantic or communicative method in the process of translation until the procedure of modulation is applied in the target language, while the previous research only focuses to the application of modulation during the
analysis; the difference also points to the unit analysis of the research, Mojtaba Delzendehrooy and Amin Karimnia use poems by Omar Khayyam quatrains. On the other hand, researcher uses novel by Nicholas Sparks.

The second research deals with the modulation entitled “An Analysis of Translation Modulation from Active to Passive Sentence and Vice Versa on Subtitle Movie Transformer Dark of the Moon” by Abdul Basyir. In this study, Abdul Basyir looks for translation procedure and translation equivalent used by the translator in target language. It is found that there are many modulations from active to passive sentence on subtitle movie Transformer Dark of the Moon in his result of the research. Abdul Basyir also finds that the translator uses semantic translation method in the target language.

This research equation is equally choosing modulation as the main discussion of the research. While, the differences between this study and this previous research are; the researcher in this study will also analyze whether the translator uses semantic or communicative method in the process of translation until the procedure of modulation is applied in the target language, while the previous research only focuses to the application of modulation during the analysis; the different also points to the focus of the study, the previous research focuses his study only on one type of modulation that is from active to passive (vice versa) sentence from source language to target language, while this research focuses on some types of modulation found in the novel.
B. Translation Process

Before it begins with the process of translation, the understanding about the translation itself is needed to help a translator in making a good translation. Nida discloses the definition of translation as "Translation Consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (Nida and Taber 12). According to Nida, translation is reproducing a reasonable and a closest equivalent to the message in the source language, the first relating to the meaning, and the second is associating with style.

While on the other hand, Catford defines translation as "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)," which means that translation is the reinstatement of a text in the source language into the target language, the text material in source language is replaced into the target language and still equivalence, it’s not about replacing with another text (Catford 12). In this case, the equivalence between the source language and the target language is something that must be considered by a translator in the process of translation.

In general, translation is a process of delivering message in the source language with regard to the meaning equivalence in the target language, it is intended to get the reader’s understanding about the meaning conveyed by the author through the interpretation of a translator. The
intention of a translator is identical with the author’s in the SL text (Newmark 12). So that a translated text can deliver the same message although it is expressed with different languages. In this case, a translator should also avoid any ambiguities in the translation to reach the intention of the author. “In a sense all ambiguity is referential, since it prompts two or more images of the reality the translator is trying to describe” (Newmark 220).

The main theory of a translation focuses on the decision against the proper translation method for the text category that is being translated. It is intended to get the basic principles, restrictions, instructions and a critical translation, and basic solution to a problem in the translation process. According to Nida and Taber, a translator definitely will go through various processes in translating a text, in this case the translator should make the translation accordance with the source language. Therefore, there are three stages in the process of translation that should be done by a translator (Hoed 51), namely:

1. Analyzing (understanding of the source language),
2. Shifting (interpretation of a translator),
3. Restructuring (the changes of structures)

In the analysis process, a translator should analyze the meaning, the relation between grammatical and stylistic of the source language. In the second stage, translators divert the meaning with their interpretation of the source language to the target language. In this case, the translator
occasionally translates thoughts behind the word with the theory of re-
creative translation, “In re-creative translation, the truth is the opposite:
interpret the sense, not the words” (Newmark 76). The last stage is
changing the structure, the language that has been transferred is then
adjusted its structure to the structure of the target language.

If a translator translates the text out of the context, then in the theory
of translation allows a translator to use the procedure of translation and
various opinions for the certain context. Keep in mind that theory of
translation is neither about the mechanics of the source language nor the
target language. But it relates to a choice and decision of the translator. As
Newmark’s theory “In making his (translator) choice, he is intuitively or
consciously following a theory of translation” (Newmark 8).

In short, the activity of translation is not an easy thing to do, but it’s
not an impossible thing to be solved with a good translation. A translator
needs the level of flexibility and dynamics to equalize the meaning and the
message that will be conveyed by the author to the reader. Therefore, in
literary translation such as novel, occasionally a translator finds various
difficulties in the process of translation.

C. Translation Method

In the process of translation, method of translation is needed by the
translator to decide whether he/she wants to produce translation oriented to
the source language or the target language. According to Machali, translation method is a way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan (Machali 75). From the definition, we can conclude that method of translation is a way and a plan in the implementation of translation. Newmark puts the methods of translation as the V diagram below (Newmark 45):

<table>
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<th>SL emphasis</th>
<th>TL emphasis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word-for-word translation</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literal translation</td>
<td>Free translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faithful translation</td>
<td>Idiomatic translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic translation</td>
<td>Communicative translation</td>
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Table 1: Diagram of Translation Method by Peter Newmark

According to Newmark, there are two orientations in the method of translation: First, translation method that emphasized in the source language, it consists of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. Second, translation method that emphasized in the target language, it consists of adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. In this chapter, only semantic and communicative will be discussed as the different point in the method of translation.

Communicative translation is a method that tends to produce an exact contextual meaning according to the source language, where the content and language are accepted and understood by the readers in the target language (Newmark 47). It means that the message delivered in the target language is
an important point that must be considered by a translator. We can conclude that communicative translation is the most easily understood translation because the contextual meaning provide a clear message in the target readers.

On the other hand, semantic translation is a translation method that is oriented to the source language, it is because semantic translation tends to produce as close as possible the structure and syntax of the target language to its exact contextual meaning in the source language (Sayogie 76). It means that semantic translation tends to produce the complexity of a text rather than the message.

D. Translation Procedure

In the process of translation, a translation procedure becomes very important. An understanding of the translation procedure itself is required to be learned by a translator. Translation procedure can help a translator in adapting the translated text to the grammatical changes in accordance with the meaning in the target language. With this knowledge, a translator will not be trapped in translating a language based on the grammar of the source language text, so that it will be difficult to find a meaning in accordance with the target language.

“Two text may describe a battle or a riot or a debate, stating the same facts and figures, but the type of language used and even the grammatical structures in each case may be evidence of different points of
view” (Newmark 12). It means that a translation does not always have an equivalent structure between the source language and the target language. This is why translators often use some translation procedure to make sure that they produce a good translation. The main classification of translation techniques which have a clear methodology presented by Vinay and Darbelnet (Venuti 85-91). According to Vinay and Darbelnet, translation procedure is classified into two methods consist of seven procedures. Namely:

1. Direct translation, which consists of borrowing translation, calque and literal translation, and
2. Indirect translation, consist of transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

The method also involves a change in the grammar that occurs in the translation of the source language to the target language (singular becomes plural, changes the position of adjectives, changes of the word class or part of a sentence).

Generally, a translator should always master the whole text before doing the process of translation. In this case, the translation procedure will be helpful to settle various problem faced by a translator against all types of the text. According to Newmark in his book “a textbook of translation”, there are 18 types of translation procedures: (1) Transposition, (2) Modulation, (3) Transference, (4) Naturalization, (5) Cultural Equivalent, (6) Functional Equivalent, (7) Descriptive Equivalent, (8) Synonym, (9)

Modulation is a change in the target language, in which relating to a meaning shift that occurs because there are changes of viewpoint, changes of perspective, and changes of mindset. Meaning shift or modulation may occur simultaneously with the structure shift or transposition (Sayogie 56). In this case, modulation is needed to help translators in using their perspective in transferring source language into the target language.

On the other hand, if the application of structure and meaning are totally different with the source language, equivalence will be used as one of the translation procedure for some cases. According to Vinay and Darbelnet which is cited by Newmark “an unfortunately named term implying approximately equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms” (Newmark 90). We can conclude that equivalence is used if the function of communication in the target language is as same as the depiction of the situation in the source language.

E. Modulation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet “modulation as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought” (Newmark 88). In other words, modulation is one of the
translation procedures that involve viewpoint of a translator in altering the meaning from source language into the target language. Modulation is a change occurring from the source language to the target language, which we can understand some words in the source language that has run into a shift of meaning into the target language, therefore the meaning equivalence must be appropriate culturally (Wills 99).

Modulation can be a good strategy for the translator in producing natural meaning that commonly used in the target language as well as the situation described in the source language. As stated by Vinay and Darbelnet “Modulation articulates the contrast between two languages faced with the same situation but two different modes of thinking, by exposing this divergence in expression form”. We can conclude that as long as the situation of the TL can represent the same thing in the SL text, a change of perspective might occur in the TL. Therefore, the translator must have knowledge of the situation described in the source language to avoid misunderstanding in translating the message to the target language, as Vinay and Darbelnet stated “Since situations provide the conceptual background to messages, translators have to understand them in order to decode the texts without risk of error” (Vinay and Darbelnet 180). Modulation is the variation in the message that is obtained by a change of viewpoint. This change can be justified when, although the translation is literal or transposition, the result of this translation has the proper expression grammatically, and does not contain irregularities in the target
language (Venuti 89). Vinay and Darbelnet divide modulation into two characteristics, namely:

1. Fixed/Obligatory modulation

   In the case of fixed modulation, a translator must have a good interpretation of the source language and the target language. Translators are free to use this method as long as they are aware of the frequency of the use, overall acceptance and affirmation which are supported by the dictionary or grammar to the tendency of the expression therein. ‘Negated contrary’, which is a procedure that relies on changing the value from negative to positive or vice versa, is also considered as fixed modulation. For example:

   SL: “It is not difficult to show”

   TL: “sangat mudah untuk menunjukan”

2. Free/Optional modulation

   Free modulation is an example which has not been fixed and approved by the user, so that the procedure certainly brings new things in every translation. However, the translation must be equivalent perfectly based on the situation described in the source language. For example (Vinay and Darbelnet 256):

   SL: “Open to the public”

   TL: “Gratis masuk”

   Free modulation tends toward a unique solution that relies on the habit of thinking and is a necessity, not a choice. Therefore, clarity in between the
fixed modulation and free modulation has different degrees (Venuti 89). Vinay and Darbelnet divides modulation into ten rather random categories as follows (Vinay and Darbelnet 249-253):

1. **Abstract to concrete**

Words or phrases in the source language that are abstract and unclear could be translated into clearer and concrete. Moreover, Vinay and Darbelnet also include the conversion from general to the particular.

For example:

*I don't mean maybe' is translated into 'aku tidak bercanda'

2. **Negated contrary**

Negated contrary occurs when translators find the negation in the source language and then change it into a positive form in the target language, or vice versa.

For example:

*He has a guilty conscience' is translated into 'Dia tidak memiliki hati nurani'

3. **Part for the whole**

In this type of modulation, Vinay and Darbelnet rely on the use of a feature of an object to represent the whole object.

For example:

*'The Windy City’ is translated into ‘Chicago’

4. **Cause and effect**
This modulation is also called as an explicative modulation because it gives an analysis of the situation and a value judgment about it.

For example:

'This baffles analysis' is translated into 'ini menentang analisis'.

5. One part to another

This translation occurs if the source language states a part, but the target language states into another part.

For example:

'He read the book from cover to cover' is translated into 'ia membaca buku dari halaman pertama sampai terakhir'.

6. Reversal of term

Reversal of term is a distinct procedure, occasionally used as an option to create language sound natural.

For example:

'You can have it' is translated into 'aku akan meninggalkannya'.

7. Active to passive

Active for passive is a shift in perspective that occurs when active statement in the source language is expressed passively in target language, or vice versa.

For example (Vinay and Darbelnet 139):

'We are not allowed to use a dictionary' is translated into 'tidak memungkinkan kita untuk menggunakan kamus'.
8. Space for time

Space for time is a type of modulation that occurs when the source language describes “space”, then in the target language converted into “time”.

For example:

'This in itself (space) presented a difficulty' is translated into 'Operasi ini sudah mengalami masa (waktu) sulit'

9. Interval and limit

Interval and limit is a change in the perspective of the intervals in the source language into limit in the target language.

For example:

'For the period under review' is translated into 'karena masalah terakhir kami'.

10. Changed of symbol

Translators may have to use this modulation to change symbols from source language to the target language.

For example:

'He earns an honest dollar' is translated into 'ia hidup dengan jujur' in Indonesian.

The generalization of modulation into these ten categories by Vinay and Darbelnet seems more effective to determine the specific cases of modulation. Therefore, the writer will analyze the data based on Vinay and Darblenet’s concept.
Moreover, since two languages cannot show the similar terms in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it proves that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages. For that reason, in the application of modulation, a translator must have knowledge to find the closest possible equivalent.

F. Equivalence in Translation

The purpose of translating a language is to get the understanding of a message from source language to the target language. The understanding towards two texts that have different language involves the theory of meaning equivalence. Nida divides it into two different equivalences, namely: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

1. Formal equivalence

Formal equivalence as stated by Nida is "source-oriented, the which is designated to reveal as much as possible the form and content of the original message, that is, to match as closely as possible the formal elements like grammatical units, consistency in word usage, meanings in terms of the source context, just to name some" (Nida 165). It can be concluded that the formal equivalence is a form of correspondence that tends to maintain the form and content of the message in source language. In this case, the formal equivalence tries to find word or phrase that equivalence as close as possible to the source language, so it can be said that the formal equivalence refers to
the faithful translation that tends to mimic the content and structure in order to maintain the originality of the source language and the cultural elements therein.

The word "formal" in the formal correspondence means "exact" that the translation from one language into another must be correct (not deviate) with the source language, so that the originality of form and elements of the source language is the issue of the translation that must be maintained. In short, the message of the text is not emphasized in the formal correspondence.

The use of formal equivalence can sometimes cause serious problems because translation will not be easily understood by the target audience. However, formal equivalence is one of translation procedures used in an academic environment in order to gain the nearest access to the language and culture of source language. This equivalence is used if the translators provide choices in the source language text that reflects the form and content. This includes:

1) Grammatical unit

2) The use of word, and

3) Displacement of term.

This means, for example, that the cultural message in the target language is always matched with the message in the source language culture to determine the standard of accuracy and precision of the message in the text (Nida 159). So it can be said that the formal
equivalence highly oriented to the structure of the source language. Therefore, in formal equivalence, a translator attempts to produce the form and content as good as possible literally and semantically according to the source language.

2. Dynamic equivalence

Nida defines dynamic equivalence as "in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message" (Nida 12). In this case, if the formal equivalence reference to the closest correspondent to the source language, the translation will produce the elements of the source language into the target language, then the dynamic equivalence rather refers to the correspondences that give the closest impact to the target language. Therefore, the translation will give a clear message to the reader in the target language.

We must analyze the transmission of a message in terms of a dynamic dimension. This analysis is especially important for translating, since the production of equivalent messages is a process, not merely of matching the parts of the utterances, but also of reproducing the total dynamic characters of communication. (Nida 120)

In this case, Nida observes that the application of dynamic equivalence is the most effective step in a process of translation. In the process of translating the text of target language should reflect the
same effects as the source language, as his statement "intelligibility is not to be measured merely in terms of whether the words are understandable and the sentences grammatically constructed, but in terms of the total impact the message has on the one who receives it" (Nida 22). The word "impact" that is being emphasized in the statement does not mean "sameness" as in the formal equivalence. The word "impact" means that the message given is simpler. So that, this impact is trying to deviate in the way of adding or removing some parts of the text, as well as combining or deleting cultural elements of the source language to the target language in order to be more understood by the target readers.

The essence of dynamic equivalence by Nida is the response of receptors in the target language based on the message. It’s not only about the understanding of the meaning or content of the text, but also the feelings felt by the reader of the target language as well as the reader in the source language. As his statement "the degree to which the receptors of the message in the receptor language respond to it in substantially the same manner as the receptors in the source language" (Nida and Taber 68). By emphasizing the response of the target readers, the translated text data is enhanced by considering the view points and senses that are experienced by the readers.

The differences between the two theories above are clearly visible on the focus given to the source language or target language. Between them,
the dynamic equivalence is the main focus for the core or the principal of the whole theory of Nida. Moreover, the issue of equivalence is the factor that determines the nature and criteria of a translation. Basically, the viewpoint of the meaning equivalence in translation itself is associated with differences on translation theory. Only Nida and Taber who gives a statement clearly that dynamic equivalence in translation is much better in a communication that aims to convey the information. But, despite using linguistic approach to translation, Nida is shedding more attention to the message of the text, in other words we called as the quality of semantic, so he convinces the message of the text is clearly understood in the target language (Nida 25).

G. Novel Translation

Novel translation is a form of literary translation which is used as an object of a research with the various theories of translation. Therefore, a translator must have a specific task in delivering the translation in order to be accepted by readers in target language. In this case, the translator must be able to understand the intent of the authors or writers to produce a translation that is not deviate to the source language. That is why a translator is required to produce a good literary work for the reader. Sayogie claims that we need to consider that the reader in target language should feel the same way as what is perceived by the reader in the source language, and that is what we need to consider a good criteria of a novel translation.
(Sayogie 158). We can conclude that in the term of novel translation, a translator must put much attention on how he/she retells the story written by the author with different languages, and how to create an atmosphere that can generate the target reader satisfaction with the translation that reflects the same conditions in the source language.

Sayogie (158-159) also states that in novel translation, a translator must have the following capabilities:

1. Literary Sense
2. Mastery of Source Language
3. Mastery of Receptor Language
4. Familiar with the Culture of Source Language
5. Familiar with the Culture of Receptor Language
6. Good Knowledge
7. Supporting Reference.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, kinds of modulation will be analyzed on the translation of *Safe Haven* novel by Nicholas Sparks. The novel is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Rosemary Kesauly under the title *Suaka Cinta* as the target language.

The data of modulation in the text of *Safe Haven* (*Suaka Cinta*) are chosen and classified based on the terms of *simple present tense*. They consist of five types of modulation, they are: 6 data of negated contrary, 11 data of active for passive, 1 data of one part to another, 9 data of free modulation, and 1 data of abstract for concrete. The possible meaning shift that may occur in modulation based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s concept can be observed in the following data descriptions:

<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>“There’s more to the story” Alex announced. (p. 121)</td>
<td>“Sebetulnya detailnya tidak seperti itu,” Kata Alex. (p. 161)</td>
<td>Negated Contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>“I mean, how am I supposed to help</td>
<td>“Maksudku, bagaimana aku bisa</td>
<td>Negated Contrary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
people if they hold things back?” (p.72)

3. “Why shouldn’t you talk about your wife?” (p.88)

4. “I don’t think it’s going to slow down today,” Ricky commented. (p.3)

5. “I don’t think that’s possible. But you did get a lot of sun. It looks good on you, even if it will lead to wrinkles later.” (p.111)

6. “Probably four or five hours. Raleigh not exactly convenient to this place” (p.279)

7. “There’s not much to tell,” Katie protested, hoping to deflect the line of questioning. (p.41)

8. “Just keep in mind that most of the furniture came with the place” (p.11)

9. There isn’t much to do around here, but gossip. (p.12)

10. “All right,” she said, sounding less than enthusiastic. (p.13)

11. Drawing in a deeply scented breath of hyacinth and fresh-cut grass. (p.15)

menolong kalau mereka tidak mengungkapkan semuanya?” (p.103)

“Memangnya kenapa kalau begitu?” (p.123)

“Kurasa tamu-tamu akan terus membanjiri hari ini” Ricky berkomentar. (p.15)

“Itu mustahil. Tapi kau lumayan banyak berjemur rupanya. Kulitmu jadi cantik, sekalipun nanti bakal keriput” (p.150)

“Mungkin empat atau lima jam. Raleigh lumayan jauh”(p.350)

“Tidak banyak yang bisa diceritakan” kata Katie, berharap bisa menghindari pertanyaan itu. (p.64)

“Tapi tolong diingat, semua mebelnya sudah ada sebelum aku datang” (p.26)

Tidak banyak yang bisa dilakukan di sini kecuali bergosip. (p.27)

“Baiklah,” katanya, terdengar malas-malasan. (p.29)

Saat menghirup dalam-dalam aroma hyacinth dan rumput yang baru dipotong. Active for Passive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>“Is it possible to get call forwarding on my line?” she asked. (p. 197)</td>
<td>“Apa aku bisa dipasangkankan call forwarding?” tanya Erika. (p. 253)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>To the woman my husband loves. (p. 375)</td>
<td>Untuk perempuan yang dicintai suamiku. (p. 468)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>You’ll become the only mother my children will ever know. (p. 380)</td>
<td>Kau akan menjad ibu yang satu-satunya dikenal anak-anakku. (p. 472)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>“I’ve lived a full, happy life, and experienced the kind of love that many people will never know” (p. 379)</td>
<td>“Aku sudah menjalani hidup yang lengkap dan membahagiakan, serta merasakan cinta yang tidak diketahui banyak orang” (p. 471)</td>
<td>Active to Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>“Now you sound like me again” (p. 269)</td>
<td>“Sekarang kau terdengar seperti aku” (p. 338)</td>
<td>Active to Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>I am not jealous or angry that I’ve been replaced by you. (p. 381)</td>
<td>Aku tidak cemburu atau marah karena kau menggantikanku. (p. 474)</td>
<td>Passive for Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>From post to post with every promotion. (p. 25)</td>
<td>Dari satu pos ke pos lain seiring setiap promosi. (p. 44)</td>
<td>One part to Another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>“You don’t sound like you’re from around here, I’d guess somewhere up north?” (p. 10)</td>
<td>“Kelihatannya kau bukan dari sekitar sini, pasti dari utara, ya?” (p. 25)</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>“I don’t want to hurt any butterflies” (p. 117)</td>
<td>“Aku tidak mau berburu kupu-kupu” (p. 158)</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>“With most of the work now behind her, she like to sit on the front porch in the afternoons and read books she’d checked</td>
<td>“setelah sebagian besar pekerjaan itu selesai, Katie senang duduk-duduk di teras depan pada sore hari dan membaca buku-</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. Data Analysis

From the table above, the data findings will be analyzed and discussed in data analysis. Those data finding contains of 18 data which are chosen based on the types of modulation. The data descriptions can be analyzed as follows:
1. Negated Contrary

Negated Contrary occurs when the sentence consist of double negative in the SL which becomes positive in the TL.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>“There’s more to the story” Alex announced. (p. 121)</td>
<td>“Sebetulnya detailnya tidak seperti itu,” Kata Alex. (p. 161)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above, the translator uses communicative translation method in the TL text. It is indicated by the grammatical construction of the source language which is transferred into its equivalent in the target language. In this case, if the translator translates *There’s more to the story* according to its structure in the source language, the translation will be *Ada yang lebih pada cerita itu*. But, the translator converted into its grammatical construction as close as possible to the target language becomes *Sebetulnya detailnya tidak seperti itu*. So, both content and language are clearly understood in the target language. Moreover, the sentence of the data above shows that the modulation translation that reverses the meaning. *There’s more* that translated into *tidak seperti itu* is the example of negated contrary. The source language text gives a positive meaning that the translator translates into negative. In English-Indonesia dictionary, the meaning of *more is lagi or lebih banyak* (Echols and Shadily 480). However, the translator changes her point of view by using the word *tidak* to emphasize that the story is not true. In this case, the translator tends to transfer her point of view in the way of creating re-creative translation. This phenomenon also conforms to Newmark’s
theory “in re-creative translation, the truth is the opposite: interpret the sense, not the words” (Newmark 76). Concerning the case of equivalence, the text above deviates the translation in the form of changing *there’s more* into *tidak* and *the story* into *detail*. Unlike formal equivalence, dynamic tends to deviates the form of the original text into its closest message in the receptor language. It is clear that the translator uses the closest equivalence that is dynamic in the receptor language.

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>“I mean, how am I supposed to help people if they hold things back?” (p.72)</td>
<td>“Maksudku, bagaimana aku bisa menolong kalau mereka tidak mengungkapkan semuanya?” (p. 103)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above, the TL text indicates that the translator uses communicative translation method in the process of translation because the grammatical construction in the beginning of the sentence (*I mean*) is converted into its equivalence (*maksudku*) in the target language. Along with this method, the translator uses negated contrary as modulation procedure in the end of the sentence, the phrase *they hold things back* is translated into *mereka tidak mengungkapkan semuanya*. The use of negated contrary can be identified by the negative meaning *tidak mengungkapkan* in target language. In English-Indonesia Dictionary, *hold back* means *menahan* (Echols and Shadily 375), which in literal, the translation will be *mereka menahan sesuatu*. This literal translation will not describe a clear situation according to what is being discussed in the context. According to the context of the story, Jo asks her neighbor Katie
to tell her past, in order to help Katie out of her problem. The statement *tidak mengungkapkan* refers the same situation because Katie does not tell anything about her past to Jo. In this case, the translator tries to change the positive statement of the original text into negative in order to give a distinct message according to the context of situations. This phenomenon conforms to the statement by Vinay and Darbelnet “*Since situations provide the conceptual background to messages, translators have to understand them in order to decode the texts without risk of error*” (Vinay and Darbelnet 180). Regarding the equivalence, the modulation tends to produce a dynamic equivalence rather than formal. The translator clearly gives two deviations that involve: deleting the word *people* in the target language; and changing the meaning oppositely of *they hold things back* into *mereka tidak mengungkapkan semuanya*. These deviations attempt to make the translation easier to understand in the receptor language, as what Nida convinces that the message of the text in dynamic equivalence is clearly understood in the target language (Nida 25).

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Why shouldn’t you talk about your wife?” (p. 88)</td>
<td>“Memangnya kenapa kalau begitu?” (p. 123)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

This translation also belongs to communicative translation because the grammatical construction of *Why shouldn’t you talk about your wife?* is changed into its grammatical construction in the target language becomes *Memangnya kenapa kalau begitu?*. This simpler statement
tends to produce a clear message because the content and the language is converted into its closest message in the target language. Moreover, the translator uses negated contrary as modulation procedure in the target language. In this case, the source language text in the table above is about a woman that wondering for the reason why the man does not talk about his wife. The author states *why shouldn’t you talk about your wife* and the translator translates them into *memangnya kenapa kalau begitu?*. The translator changes the negative meaning of *shouldn’t* into *begitu*. It is clear that the translator uses negated contrary modulation to simplify the statement in the target language. In this case, if the translator translates *why shouldn’t you talk about your wife* literally, the result will be *mengapa kamu tidak harus menceritakan tentang istrimu*. This literal translation does not give any clear intention as well as what is being conveyed by the author. Therefore, the translator reverses the meaning according to the intention of the author *memangnya kenapa kalau begitu?*. This phenomenon conforms to Newmark’s theory “*translator’s intention is identical with that of the author of the SL text*” (Newmark 12). In the case of equivalence above, the translator changes the translation in the form of adding and changing some parts of the original text. In the SL text *why shouldn’t you talk about your wife* is translated into *memangnya kenapa kalau begitu*. The translator appends *memangnya* in the target language and changes *shouldn’t you*
talk about your wife into only kalau begitu. So, this data includes to dynamic equivalence.

<table>
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<th>SL Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“I don’t think it’s going to slow down today,” Ricky commented. (p.3)</td>
<td>“Kurasa tamu-tamu akan terus membanjiri hari ini” Ricky berkomentar. (p.15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the table above, this data uses communicative translation method in the target language. It can be identified because I don’t think is translated into kurasa rather than its semantic translation aku tidak berpikir. This semantic translation is considered as a rigid translation because the complexity of the text is maintained according to the source language. But the translator changes the text to its contextual meaning along with the use of modulation procedure that is negated contrary. In this sentence, the translator translates I don’t think it’s going to slow down today into kurasa tamu-tamu akan terus membanjiri hari ini. In this case, the translator uses negated contrary from the SL to the TL text. It can be identified by the use of don’t in the source language which has negative meaning. But in the TL, the translator uses the word kurasa which has a positive meaning to replace I don’t think. Moreover, in English-Indonesia dictionary, slow down means kemunduran (Echols and Shadily 668). If the translator translates them literally, the result will be aku tidak berpikir ini akan kemunduran hari ini. It is clear that the translator has no choice to use negated contrary and changes the whole text into its equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia to avoid misunderstanding.
in the target language. As Newmark’s theory “In making his (translator) choice, he is intuitively or consciously following a theory of translation” (Newmark 8). Therefore, the translator renders the meaning from negative into positive with the theory of modulation (negated contrary) as one of the procedure in translation. Concerning the equivalence, because there are two deviations of the meaning don’t think into kurasa, and slow down into membanjiri, it qualifies as a dynamic equivalence. Unlike formal equivalence, dynamic tends to change the form of the source language into its form in target language. In this case, the translator intends to produce a communicative and clear message with renders the meaning into its equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia becomes kurasa tamu-tamu akan terus membanjiri hari ini rather than maintains the form of its equivalence in the source language becomes aku tidak berpikir ini akan kemunduran hari ini.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>“I don’t think that’s possible. But you did get a lot of sun. It looks good on you, even if it will lead to wrinkles later.” (p. 111)</td>
<td>“Itu mustahil. Tapi kau lumayan banyak berjemur rupanya. Kulitmu jadi cantik, sekalipun nanti bakal keriup” (p. 150)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the data above, I don’t think that’s possible which translated into itu mustahil produces communicative translation since the content and language are clearly accepted because the grammatical construction is changed into its equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia. In communicative translation, the translation tends to give a simpler statement because the content and language are more important than the
complexity of the text. Moreover, this translation method seems to lead into negated contrary as modulation procedure. *I don’t think that’s possible* is translated into *itu mustahil*. In this case, the translator conveys the positive meaning in the target language, whereas the original text consists of negative meaning by the word *don’t*. If the translator translates those words literally, then they will be *aku tidak berpikir itu mungkin*. In this case, the translator tends to produce a simpler statement that easily understood in the target language with using the common expression *itu mustahil* rather than *aku tidak berpikir itu mungkin*. Considering the equivalence, the sentence above belongs into dynamic equivalence. It is because deviation is shown by changing *I don’t think that’s possible* into *itu mustahil*. The statement *itu mustahil* is commonly used in Bahasa Indonesia rather than its literal translation *aku tidak berpikir itu mungkin*. It is clear that the translator tries to produce the equivalent effect as close as possible to the target language. This phenomenon conforms to Newmark’s theory that is relating to Nida’s dynamic equivalence "*It has sometimes been said that the overriding purpose of any translation should be to achieve 'equivalent effect' to produce the same effect on the readership of the translation as was obtained on the readership of the original, (this is also called the 'equivalent response' principle. Nida calls it 'dynamic equivalence')*” (Newmark 48).

<table>
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<td>“Probably four or five hours.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raleigh not exactly convenient to this place” (p.279)</td>
<td>Raleigh lumayan jauh”(p.350)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, this data can be identified as communicative translation. In this case, the grammatical structure of the source language is changed in the target language, but the content and the language of its alteration can be understood because the translator also uses negated contrary as the procedure. *Raleigh not exactly convenient to this place* is translated into *Raleigh lumayan jauh* in the target language. In this case, the source language indicates a negative form but the translator translates into positive. If the translator translates them literally, the translation will be *Raleigh tidak benar-benar dekat ke sini*. In English-indonesia dictionary, *convenient* means *dekat* (Echols and Shadily 182). In this case, *tidak benar-benar dekat* has a similar meaning with *lumayan jauh* in the target language. In short, the translator tries to simplify the statement with the similar contextual meaning in the target language. Moreover, the data above includes to dynamic equivalence because deviations are shown in the target language. These deviations can be identified by changing the form of the original text that is negative to positive, and deleting the translation of *to this place* in the target language.

2. **Active for Passive**

Active for Passive in modulation is a changing of viewpoint when active form in SL becomes passive form in TL, or vice versa.
“There’s not much to tell,” Katie protested, hoping to deflect the line of questioning. (p. 41)

“Tidak banyak yang bisa diceritakan” kata Katie, berharap bisa menghindari pertanyaan itu. (p. 64)

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“There’s not much to tell,” Katie protested, hoping to deflect the</td>
<td>“Tidak banyak yang bisa diceritakan” kata Katie, berharap bisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line of questioning. (p. 41)</td>
<td>menghindari pertanyaan itu. (p. 64)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, this data can be identified as communicative translation. It can be identified because the structure is oriented to its equivalence in the target language, and the meaning in the target language is not rigid. Then, this analysis leads to types of modulation procedure used in the target language. The sentence of the data above contains of active for passive modulation. In this case, there’s not much to tell is an active sentence in the SL, but the translator translates them into passive tidak banyak yang bisa diceritakan. The word tell contains of simple present tense active form. On the other hand, diceritakan in Bahasa Indonesia contains of passive statement. If the translator maintains the form into its literal translation according to the SL, the result will be tidak banyak untuk menceritakan. The word menceritakan in this literal translation does not match with the grammatical construction in the target language since there is no object in the end of the statement. In short, the translator tries to convey the message clearly by changing the form active into passive with considering the accepted grammatical construction of the TL. This phenomenon conforms Newmark’s theory “Two text may describe a battle or a riot or a debate, stating the same facts and figures, but the type of language used and even the grammatical structures in each case may be evidence of
different points of view” (Newmark 12). Besides, regarding the equivalence, the sentence of the data above contains of dynamic equivalence. Deviation is shown by changing the active form of *tell* into passive form *diceritakan*. If the translator translates formally, the form of *tell* will be maintained into *menceritakan*. This form produces literal translation as close as possible to the SL rather than the TL. Therefore, the translator emphasizes the message according to the context in the TL.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>“Just keep in mind that most of the furniture came with the place” (p. 11)</td>
<td>“Tapi tolong <em>diingat</em>, semua mebelnya sudah ada sebelum aku datang” (p. 26)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above also qualifies into communicative translation. It can be identified by the content and the language that are understood in the target language, and the evidence that the form of the original text is changed into its equivalence in the target language. *Keep in mind* which translated into *diingat* provides a simpler statement in the target language. In this case, communicative translation tends to provide a closest message to the target language and sacrifices the complexity of the original text. Then, the data above belongs into active for passive as modulation procedure used in the target language. In this case, the source language text above shows an active form of simple present tense, while the target language text is a passive statement. In English Indonesia dictionary, the word *mind* means *pikiran, ingatan* (Echols and Shadily 474). The phrase *keep in mind* in literal translation is *menyimpan dalam ingatan*, but the translator changes the point of view into passive
form *tolong diingat*. In this case, the translator tries to change the statement communicatively with the closest message in order to give a clear statement that commonly used in the target language. Considering the equivalence, it is clear that the translator emphasizes the translation as close as possible to the target language. Deviations are shown by changing *keep in mind* into *tolong diingat* and *most* into *semua*. Therefore, this data contains of dynamic equivalence.

<table>
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<td>There isn’t much <strong>to do</strong> <strong>around here</strong>, but gossip. (p. 12)</td>
<td>Tidak banyak yang bisa <strong>dilakukan</strong> di sini kecuali <strong>bergosip</strong>. (p. 27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in the table above contains of communicative translation in the target language. This translation method seems to change grammatical structure of the source language with its equivalence in the target language. This alteration doesn’t give a rigid translation in the target language since the content and the language can be understood in the receptor language. Then, the translator also uses modulation in its procedure. In this case, the sentence *there isn’t much to do around here, but gossip* of the SL above is an active form, but the translator changes the view point of the sentence into passive form *tidak banyak yang bisa dilakukan di sini kecuali bergosip*. It can be identified by changing the word *do* (active) into *dilakukan* (passive). In English-Indonesia Dictionary, *do* means *melakukan, mengerjakan* (Echols and Shadily 240). In this case, if the translator translates without changing the view point from active to passive, the translation will be *tidak banyak untuk*
melakukan di sini kecuali bergosip. This translation does not give a common expression in the target language since the word *melakukan* is maintained according to its active form in the original text. Therefore, the translator changes her point of view from active to passive. Concerning the equivalence, deviation is clearly shown by changing the word *do* becomes *dilakukan*. It proves that the source language is converted into its equivalence in the target language because the form of the original text is changed. Therefore, it qualifies into dynamic equivalence rather than formal correspondence.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>“All right,” she said, <em>sounding</em> less than enthusiastic. (p. 13)</td>
<td>“Baiklah,” katanya, <em>terdengar</em> malas-malasan. (p. 29)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since not all of the grammatical structure in place according to the source language such as *she said* which translated into *katanya*, the data above still includes communicative translation. It is due to the content and the language can be understood even the grammatical structure is changed. Moreover, the sentence of the data above also uses modulation procedure in the target language. The form of active in the SL becomes passive in the TL is pointed to the word *sounding* that turns into *terdengar*. The word *sounding* in the sentence is an active form of simple present continuous tense, but the translator translates the word into *terdengar* which has a passive form in the target language. In English-Indonesia Dictionary, the word *sound* means *bunyi* (Echols and Shadily 677). If the translator translates *sounding less than enthusiastic*
in literal, the translation will beberbunyi kurang antusias. Moreover, the translator translates less than enthusiastic into malas-malasan rather than kurang antusias. In this case, kurang antusias have a similar meaning with malas-malasan since both expressions indicates someone who doesn’t have a spirit to do something. In short, this translation includes active for passive statement with a common expression used in the target language. Knowing the changes of the form in the sentence above, the translator uses dynamic equivalence in her translation. Deviations are shown by changing the word sounding into terdengar; and less than enthusiastic turns into malas-malasan. Therefore, these changes provide a clearer and a common expression to the receptor language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drawing in a deeply scented breath of hyacinth and fresh-cut grass. (p. 15)</td>
<td>Saat menghirup dalam-dalam aroma hyacinth dan rumput yang baru dipotong. (p. 31)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the case of method of translation, the translator produces communicative translation rather than semantic. It is because the grammatical construction is changed, while the content and the language are transferred into its equivalence that can be understood in the target language. Moreover, the sentence in the table above shows that the original text drawing in a deeply scented breath of hyacinth and fresh cut grass is an active statement, but the translator changes the point of view of the active form becomes passive. It is identified by the phrase rumput yang baru dipotong in the TL that replaces the phrase fresh-cut
grass in the SL. In English-Indonesia Dictionary, cut means potongan (n), memotong (vt)(Echols and Shadily 203). In this case, fresh-cut means potongan segar. Literally, if the translator maintains the form of the SL text, the phrase fresh-cut grass will be translated into potongan rumput segar. Grammatically, this literal translation may be correct in Bahasa Indonesia since the grammatical construction of the SL is converted into its equivalence in the TL. But, the translator changes his point of view to produce communicative statement that commonly used in Bahasa Indonesia that is hyacinth dan rumput yang baru dipotong. The addition yang in this translation emphasizes that the fresh in the context means that the grass has just been cut. While, potongan rumput segar emphasizes that the fresh means in the context is more pointed to the grass than the cut itself. Regarding the equivalence, the translator changes some parts of the original text into the target text. In this case, the translator uses dynamic equivalence. Drawing in a deeply scented breath of hyacinth and fresh-cut grass is translated into Saat menghirup dalam-dalam aroma hyacinth dan rumput yang baru dipotong. The word drawing is not translated in the target text. Moreover, the form of active statement of fresh-cut grass in the SL is changed into passive, that is dipotong. These deviations conforms Nida’s statement “since the production of equivalent messages is a process, not merely of matching the parts of the utterances, but also of reproducing the total dynamic characters of communication” (Nida 120). In brief, those deviations
produce a clearer message in order to be more communicative in the target language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Is it possible to get call forwarding on my line?” she asked. (p. 197)</td>
<td>“Apa aku bisa dipasangkan call forwarding?” tanya Erika. (p. 253)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, this datatends to use faithful translation method. It can be identified because the translator maintains the phrasencall forwarding in the target language to produce the closest contextual meaning to the source language. Although this method looks as rigid translation, the purpose and the intent of the source language is still conveyed clearly. This translation also uses modulation procedure in the target language, it can be identified by the alteration of an active sentence in the source language that can be transferred into passive form in a target language. The word get is an active form of simple present tense which is translated into a passive form dipasangkan. In English-Indonesia dictionary, get means memperoleh (Echols and Shadily 333). But the translator translates the word into dipasangkan. If the translator translates literally of the question is it possible to get call forwarding on my line?, it will be apakah ini mungkin untuk mendapatkan meneruskan panggilan di saluranku?. This literal translation will provide confusion since the double verb of mendapatkan and meneruskan in the target language. In this case, the translator tries to convey the message clearly by changing the word get into dipasangkan rather than memperoleh.
Moreover, the translator maintains the form of *call forwarding* rather than *meneruskan panggilan* in the target language. The phrase *call forwarding* may be maintained with consideration that if the translation becomes *dipasangkan meneruskan panggilan*, they will provide an unclear message with the double verb of *dipasangkan* and *meneruskan*. With all the explanation above, it is clear that the translator uses dynamic and formal equivalence. Deviation in dynamic equivalence is clearly shown by changing the word *get* into *dipasangkan*. On the other hand, formal equivalence also occurs when the translator maintains the phrase *call forwarding* in the target language to emphasize the message according to the context of the SL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>To the woman my husband loves.</em> (p. 375)</td>
<td><em>Untuk perempuan yang dicintai suamiku.</em> (p. 468)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above indicates that the translator uses communicative translation method rather than semantic in the target language. It can be identified because the grammatical structure *To the woman my husband loves* is changed into its equivalence *Untuk perempuan yang dicintai suamiku* in the target language. This communicative translation tends to produce both content and language that can be understood in the target language. It is because the message of the text in communicative translation is more important than its complexity and originality of the text. Moreover, the sentence in table above also contains of active for passive modulation. The translator changes the point of view of the word
loves into dicintai. The word loves in the text above contains of active-intransitive verb in the SL, but the translator translates into a passive form dicintai. In English-Indonesia dictionary, loves mean mencintai (Echols and Shadily 456). In this case, if the translator translates literally, the translation will be untuk perempuan suamiku mencintai. This literal translation does not give any clear implication since the statement in the target language is ended with an active verb mencintai without an object. Therefore, untuk perempuan yang dicintai suamiku is an expression that commonly used in Bahasa Indonesia rather than untuk perempuan suamiku mencintai. In the case of equivalence, the sentence above provides deviation in the form of changing the active sentence into passive. The translator rather refers to the alteration that gives the closest impact to receptor language by changing loves into dicintai. As what has been stated in advance, dynamic equivalence is not only about the understanding of the message in the context, but also the feeling or impact given in the TL as well as the impact in the SL. Therefore, the translator uses dynamic equivalence in transferring the message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You’ll become the only mother my children will ever know. (p.380)</td>
<td>Kau akan menjadi ibu yang satu-satunya dikenal anak-anakku. (p. 472)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the data above, the translator uses communicative translation method rather than semantic in the target language. In
communicative translation, the grammatical structure of the source language is changed into its equivalence in the target language. While, in semantic translation, the grammatical structure is maintained to keep the originality of the source language text. In this case, the translator tends to produce both content and language as close as possible to the target language with changing the grammatical structure in the target language.

The translator also changes the point of view in the terms of active to passive. The phrase *will ever know* is an active form of *simple future* tense, but the translator translates it into a passive form, that is *dikenal*. If the translator translates the whole sentence literally, the translation will be *kau akan menjadi satu-satunya ibu anak-anakku akan pernah kenal*. This translation is not easily understood without the alteration followed by the closest correspondence to the target language, that is *kau akan menjadi ibu yang satu-satunya dikenal anak-anakku*. Therefore, the translator changes the form of *will ever know* into *dikenal* rather than *akan pernah kenal*, in order to be more understood in the receptor language. Regarding the equivalence, the text above includes to dynamic equivalence. Deviation is shown by changing the form of *will ever know* into *dikenal*. If the translator maintains the form of the SL text, the translation will be *akan pernah kenal*. But this translation will be difficult to understand since the expression of the statement *kau akan menjadi satu-satunya ibu anak-anakku akan pernah kenal* is not commonly used in Bahasa Indonesia. In short, the translator transfers the
message with the closest meaning to the TL by using dynamic equivalence rather than formal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“I’ve lived a full, happy life, and experienced the kind of love that many people will never know” (p. 379)</td>
<td>“Aku sudah menjalani hidup yang lengkap dan membahagiakan, serta merasakan cinta yang tidak diketahui banyak orang” (p. 471)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the data above, the translator uses communicative translation method rather than semantic. In this case, the grammatical structure of the original text is changed in the target language. But the content and language can be understood because the translation is not rigid. This method follows with the procedure of active for passive modulation in the target language. The statement will never know in the original text shows an active form of simple future tense, but the translator translates into a passive form tidak diketahui in the target language. In this case, the translator tends to produce translation that oriented to the target language that is tidak diketahui banyak orang rather than the source banyak orang tidak akan pernah tahu. The translation that oriented to this source text will give a rigid translation since the grammatical structure is maintained. So, the translator emphasizes the translation to its equivalence in the target language in order to be understood with the contextual meaning conveyed in the text. Moreover, this data also includes to dynamic equivalence since there is deviation in the form of
active for passive to give a more communicative message in the receptor language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Now you sound like me again” (p.269)</td>
<td>“Sekarang kau terdengar seperti aku” (p.338)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows that the translation uses communicative method rather than semantic. In this case, although the structure of the original text is not changed in the target language, this translation cannot be considered as semantic translation since there is an alteration in the form of active for passive modulation that makes the translation is not rigid in the target language. From the text above, the word *sound* that is an active form in the source language is translated into a passive form *terdengar*. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word *mendengar* is an active form of *terdengar*. But the translator uses its passive form to give a clear contextual meaning that can be understood according to its equivalence in the target language. Since the message can be understood, the data above clearly produces dynamic equivalence rather than formal. The translation deviates the active form of the original text with a passive form, but the content and the language can be understood in the receptor language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am not jealous or angry that I’ve been replaced by you. (p. 381)</td>
<td>Aku tidak cemburu atau marah karena kau menggantikanku. (p. 474)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the case of translation method, the data above uses communicative translation method along with the uses of modulation procedure passive for active. It can be identified because the structure is changed in the target language, that is *I’ve been replaced by you* becomes *kau menggantikanku*. The source language text above shows that the passive form of present perfect tense can be translated into an active form of simple present tense. This translation belongs into passive to active modulation. It is identified by the clause *I’ve been replaced by you* that translated into *kau menggantikanku*. In literal, the clause *I’ve been replaced by you* means *aku sudah digantikan olehmu*. But the translator refers to change the point of view into an active form *menggantikan* rather than *digantikan*. Moreover, *kau menggantikanku* is a simpler statement than *aku sudah digantikan olehmu*. Moreover, in the case of equivalence, it is clear that the translator emphasizes the translation to the closest correspondence as well as the characteristic of dynamic equivalence. Deviation is shown by changing the form active into passive to give a simpler statement *kau menggantikanku* rather than *aku digantikan olehmu*. Remember that dynamic equivalence is not only about the closest equivalent, but also the understanding of the simpler message in order to give a clearer message to the receptor language.

3. **One Part to Another**

This translation occurs if the source language states *a part*, but the target language states into *another part*. 
The data above shows that the translator uses semantic translation method rather than communicative. It is because the whole structures are in place according to the structure in the source language. This semantic translation tends to produce more complex words according to the original text, that is why this translation is considered as a rigid translation in the target language. The data in the table above also shows a modulation, that is one part to another. The translator translates *from post to post* into *dari satu pos ke pos lain*. Literally, *from post to post* means *dari pos ke pos*. But the translator transfers her viewpoint by giving additions *satu* and *lain* becomes *dari satu pos ke pos lain*. These additions give a clearer message to the receptor language that the *post* in the text above is not the only one. In other words, the target text emphasizes into another one of the *pos*. Considering the equivalence in the text above, the translator deviates the SL text by adding the words *satu* and *lain* in the target language, and changing the meaning of *with* into *seiring*. These deviations try to give a natural impact in the receptor language since *dari satu pos ke pos lain* is a common statement, as well as the word *with* into *seiring*. In English-Indonesia dictionary, *with* means *dengan,serta* (Echols and Shadily 810). Actually, those words are similar with *seiring*. In this case, the translator expresses a natural
message that can be understood in the receptor language with dynamic equivalence.

4. **Free Modulation**

   Free modulation is used by the translators when the target language cannot accept literal translation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“You don’t <strong>sound</strong> like you’re from around here, I’d guess somewhere up north?” (p. 10)</td>
<td>“<em>Kelihatannya kau bukan dari sekitar sini, pasti dari utara, ya?</em>” (p. 25)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The data above also qualifies into communicative translation since the grammatical structure of the sentence *You don’t sound like you’re from around here, I’d guess somewhere up north?* is changed into its equivalence in the target language becomes *Kelihatannya kau bukan dari sekitar sini, pasti dari utara, ya?*. In this case, the translator transfers the contextual meaning with a clear message in the receptor language. Furthermore, the data above shows how free modulation occurs from the SL to the TL. The word **sound** is translated into *kelihatannya*. In English-Indonesia dictionary, **sound** means *bunyi, suara* (Echols and Shadily 677). The difference in perspective is seen by the message conveyed by the author who states **sound** which means that the author judges a stranger by the voice. On the other hand, the translator considers a stranger by the appearance with changing the word **sound** into *kelihatannya*. In this case, Indonesian people usually will say *kelihatannya kau bukan dari sekitar sini* to a stranger by considering the appearance rather than the voice. The translator chooses
the word *kelihatannya* due to the changes of symbol from the SL into the TL. Besides, the translator tries to deliver the message with dynamic equivalence. Deviation is shown by changing the word *sound* into *kelihatannya*. The author conveys the message of *sound* which is considered by something that you can hear by ears. But the translator changes the message *sound* into *kelihatannya*. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word *kelihatannya* is considered as something that you can see by eyes. It means that the translator emphasizes the closest equivalent in the TL by using the word *kelihatannya*. Therefore, *kelihatannya kau bukan dari sekitar sin* produces a common expression since the context shows that Jo and Katie meet each other face to face.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“I don’t want to hurt any butterflies” (p. 117)</td>
<td>“Aku tidak mau berburu kupu-kupu” (p. 158)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above indicates that the translator uses semantic translation method since all the structures are in place. Along with this method, the translator uses free modulation procedure to give a clearer contextual meaning in the target language. The data in the table above shows that the translator uses free modulation in transferring the message to the TL. The word *hurt* in the SL text is translated into *berburu*. In English-Indonesia dictionary, *hurt* means *menyakiti* (Echols and Shadily 384). If the translator translates literally, the translation will be *aku tidak mau menyakiti kupu-kupu*. But the translator changes the point of view into *aku tidak mau berburu kupu-kupu*. If the translator
maintains the literal translation menyakiti, then it will create ambiguity about what kind of hurt means in the context. In this case, the translator tries to convey the message clearly with a more specific word berburu according to the context. The context of the story tells about Alex who wants to engage Kristen to catch butterflies, but Kristen refuses his invitation because she thinks it will hurt the butterflies. Otherwise, Alex doesn’t mean so, he just want to catch the butterflies and then let them go. Therefore, the translator uses the word berburu rather than menyakiti according to its contextual meaning in order to be more understood in the receptor language. Concerning the equivalence, the text above clearly uses dynamic in transferring the message to the readers. Deviation in the form of changing the word hurt into berburu proves that the translator emphasizes the closest equivalent that gives similar impact but more specific. Therefore, Aku tidak mau berburu kupu-kupu sounds more natural in the target language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“With most of the work now behind her, she liked to sit on the front porch in the afternoons and read books she’d checked out from the library” (p. 8)</td>
<td>“Setelah sebagian besar pekerjaan itu selesai, Katie senang duduk-duduk di teras depan pada sore hari dan membaca buku-buku yang dipinjamnya dari perpustakaan” (p. 22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
means that not all of the original structures are in place. Moreover, the translation is not rigid because the translator also uses free modulation in the target language. It can be identified because the word *behind* is translated into *selesai*. In English-Indonesian dictionary, *behind* means *di belakang, terbelakang* (Echols and Shadily 75). But, the translator translates into *selesai* according to its contextual meaning in the source language. If the translator translates literally, the translation will be *Dengan sebagian besar pekerjaan yang sekarang ada di belakangnya, dia suka duduk di teras depan pada sore hari dan membaca buku yang dia periksa dari perpustakaan*. In this case, the translator changes *pekerjaan yang sekarang ada di belakangnya* into *pekerjaan itu selesai*. This alteration tends to give a clearer meaning rather than its literal translation. Moreover, the translator clearly produces dynamic equivalence rather than formal. In the formal equivalence, the translation tends to give the same impact as well as in the literal translation. But in this case, the translator deviates the form of the original text to give a clear contextual meaning to its equivalence in the target language. In dynamic equivalence, a clear message is more important than a complexity that gives a rigid translation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“‘Hai’ Katie said, <em>taking it</em>” (p. 9)</td>
<td>“‘Hai’ kata Katie, <em>menjabat tangannya</em>” (p.24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data above qualifies into communicative translation since the contextual meaning adjusts its equivalence in the target language. Although the grammatical structure is maintained, this translation is not rigid because the translator also uses free modulation in the target language. In this case, the translator translates taking it into menjabat tangannya. Whereas, if the translator translates them literally, the translation will be Hai’ kata Katie, mengambilnya. The translator tries to give a clear contextual meaning according to the situation described in the source language into its equivalence in the target language. According to the situation, Katie greets Jo as the first introduction because Jo is Katie’s new neighbor. If the translator maintains its literal translation without adjusts the contextual meaning to its equivalence in the target language, the translation will create an ambiguity in the target language. Moreover, the data above also includes to dynamic equivalence. Deviation is shown by changing the word taking into menjabat tangan. This deviation clearly gives a clearer message since both content and language can be understood in the target language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“It’s a beautiful morning’Katie agreed, shifting from one foot to the other” (p. 9)</td>
<td>“Pagi yang indah’ Katie setuju, bergerak gelisah” (p. 24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above also qualifies into communicative translation along with the use of free modulation in the target language. In communicative translation, the grammatical structure is changed, but the
content and language is the closest to the target language. In this case, the translator translates *from one foot to the other* into *bergerak gelisah*. If the translator translates them literally, the translation will be *dari satu kaki ke kaki yang lain*, but the translator translates into *bergerak gelisah* in order to give a clear contextual meaning according to its equivalence in the target language. So, this translation is not rigid in the receptor language. Besides, this data qualifies into *dynamic equivalence* rather than formal. In dynamic equivalence, the translation tends to produce a closest message with changing the form of the original text. In this case, the complexity of the original text is not as important as the message conveyed by the translator as long as the contextual meaning described the same situation according to the source language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“When I first put pen to paper” (p. 375)</td>
<td>“Saat aku pertama kali menulis ini” (p. 468)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above, the translator clearly uses the method of communicative translation. It can be identified by the alteration *put pen to paper* becomes *menulis ini*. In semantic translation, *put pen to paper* can be translated into *meletakan pulpen ke kertas*. This translation can be considered as a rigid translation since *meletakan pulpen ke kertas* emphasizes the translation that is oriented to the source language rather than the target language. This method also involves free modulation procedure in the target language since *put pen* is translated into *menulis*. 
Whereas, in literal translation, *put pen* means *meletakan pulpen*. This literal translation doesn’t indicate the similar contextual meaning according to the situation described in the source language. According to the context of the story, Jo writes a letter in a paper to someone who will take her position as Alex’s wife after her death. It means that the translator produces as close as possible according to the intention and the context of the story. So, the translator produces a clearer content and language that can be understood according to its equivalence in the target language. Moreover, it is clearly that the translator emphasizes the message rather than the complexity of the original text. It can be concluded that the translator also tends to produce dynamic equivalence in this translation.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Now, however, I find myself struggling and I’m not sure where to begin” (p. 376)</td>
<td>“Tapi sekarang aku kesulitan dan tidak tahu harus memulai dari mana” (p. 468)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above qualifies into communicative translation since the grammatical structure is changed into its equivalence in the target language. In this case, *Now, however, I find myself struggling and I’m not sure where to begin* is translated into *Tapi sekarang aku kesulitan dan tidak tahu harus memulai dari mana*. If the translator maintains the grammatical structure to the source language, the translation will be *Sekarang, bagaimanapun, saya menemukan diri saya berjuang dan saya tidak yakin harus mulai dari mana*. This translation is
considered as a rigid translation. So, the translator uses communicative method to produce a clear statement in the target language. This method is also followed with free modulation. In this case, *I find myself struggling* is translated into *aku kesulitan*. If the translator translates them literally without modulation, the translation will be *saya menemukan diri saya berjuang*. This literal translation also considered as a rigid translation since the content and the language cannot conveyed clearly in the receptor language. So, the translator uses free modulation to produce a clear message in the target language. Moreover, the data above also includes to dynamic equivalence since deviation is shown by changing *I find myself struggling* into *aku kesulitan*. This deviation gives a simpler statement in the target language since the complexity of the original text is not maintained. It means that the translator emphasizes the message rather than the form of the original text.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“There is an unshakable humanity about him” (p.379)</td>
<td>“Ia sungguh penyayang” (p.472)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in the table above shows that the translator uses communicative translation method rather than semantic. The grammatical structure is changed in the target language with a simpler statement. This method is used along with the alteration of free modulation from the source language to the target language. In this case, *unshakable humanity* is translated into *penyayang*. If the translator translates them literally, the translation will be *Ada kemanusiaan yang*
tak tergoyahkan tentang dirinya. The translator seems to produce a simpler statement with a similar contextual meaning in the target language. Moreover, the *ada kemanusiaan yang tak tergoyahkan* refers to the feeling of humanity that is possessed by Alex. But if the translator uses this literal translation, it will emerge a question about what kind of feeling means in the context. In this case, *penyayang* is a specific word to replace the feeling. Moreover, this data also includes to dynamic equivalence since the grammatical structure of the original text is not maintained which means that the message conveyed is more important than the complexity of the source language text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Text</th>
<th>TL Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Run your hand through their hair and assure them they can do anything they put their mind to” (p.380)</td>
<td>“Usap rambut mereka dan yakinkan mereka bahwa mereka bisa menggapai cita-cita apapun bila mereka fokus” (p.473)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above, the translator uses communicative translation method in the target language. In this case, the grammatical structure of the source language is changed along with the use of free modulation in the target language. The translator translates *run your hand* into *usap* in Bahasa Indonesia. Whereas, if the translator translates literally, *run your hand* means *jalankan tanganmu*. This literal translation is considered as a rigid translation since *jalankan tanganmu* emphasizes its equivalence to the source language rather than the target language. For that reason, the translator uses the closest contextual meaning to its equivalence in the target language that is *usap* in order to give a common statement that
can be understood in the receptor language. Besides, this data also qualifies into dynamic equivalence because deviation is not only shown to the expression run your hand into usap, but also to the clause they can do anything which translated into menggapai cita-cita apapun. It means that the translator emphasizes the translation to the message rather than the form of the original text.

5. Abstract For Concrete

Words or phrases in the source language that are abstract and unclear could be translated into clearer and concrete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“I know but Vanessa gets cold sometimes. I think she needs one” (p. 29)</td>
<td>“Aku tahu, tapi Vanessa kadang-kadang kedinginan. Kurasa ia perlu mantel,” (p. 49)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above qualifies into communicative translation since the structure of the source language adjusts its equivalence in the target language. Moreover, this translation tries to reach the closest message in the target language along with its abstract for concrete of modulation procedure applied in the sentence. According to the text above, the word one is translated into mantel. In this case, the translator changes the point of view in the terms of abstract to concrete. In English-Indonesia Dictionary, the word one means satu (Echols and Shadily 505). But the translator translates into mantel which refers to the cloth that Vanessa needs according to the context. Because if the translator maintains the form into kurasa ia perlu satu, it will provide confusion and ambiguity.
in the target language about what is the *one* that Vanessa needs. This phenomenon conforms to Newmark’s theory “*In a sense all ambiguity is referential, since it prompts two or more images of the reality the translator is trying to describe*” (Newmark 220). Therefore, the translator tries to convey a clearer message by changing the form of *one* into *mantel* rather than *satu*. Regarding the equivalence, the text above emphasizes the translation into its equivalent to the TL. Deviation in the terms of changing the word *one* into *mantel* provides a clearer and a specific meaning in the target language. In brief, it is easily identified as a dynamic equivalence since the message is delivered clearly by the translator.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

It can be concluded from the research that there are five types of modulation in the translation of *Safe Haven* novel. The commonly modulation used by the translator is active for passive. Others are negated contrary, one part to another, free modulation, and abstract for concrete. Most of them are communicatively translated into its closest equivalent to the target language along with the shift of perspective given by the translator.

The application of modulation in this novel shows that the alteration of perspective from source language to the target language is not only about reversing the meaning, but also about delivering the closest message to the target language. It means that if the translator maintains the literal meaning of the source language without considering its meaning equivalent to the target language, the message will not be easily understood in the receptor language.

B. Suggestions

Modulation in this novel is translated clearly by the translator. The message is conveyed as close as possible to the target text in order to be
more understood in the receptor language. Therefore, some suggestions are
given to another writer who wants to analyze modulation as the main
discussion in translation. First, a good knowledge of source language and
target language should be mastered before conducting the translation
analysis. Second, writer who wants to analyze modulation should be able to
find problems or reasons behind the alteration of perspective done by the
translator.
WORKS CITED


## APPENDICES

### A. Data Description

<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>“There’s more to the story” Alex announced. (p. 121)</td>
<td>“Sebetulnya detailnya tidak seperti itu,” Kata Alex. (p. 161)</td>
<td>Negated Contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>“I mean, how am I supposed to help people if they hold things back?” (p.72)</td>
<td>“Maksudku, bagaimana aku bisa menolong kalau mereka tidak mengungkapkan semuanya?” (p. 103)</td>
<td>Negated Contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>“Why shouldn’t you talk about your wife?” (p. 88)</td>
<td>“Memangnya kenapa kalau begitu?” (p. 123)</td>
<td>Negated Contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>“I don’t think it’s going to slow down today,” Ricky commented. (p.3)</td>
<td>“Kurasa tamu-tamu akan terus membanjiri hari ini” Ricky berkomentar. (p.15)</td>
<td>Negated Contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>“I don’t think that’s possible. But you did get a lot of sun. It looks good on you, even if it will lead to wrinkles later.” (p. 111)</td>
<td>“Itu mustahil. Tapi kau lumayan banyak berjemur rupanya. Kulitmu jadi cantik, sekalipun nanti bakal keriput” (p. 150)</td>
<td>Negated Contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>“There’s not much to tell,” Katie protested, hoping to deflect the line of questioning. (p. 41)</td>
<td>“Tidak banyak yang bisa diceritakan” kata Katie, berharap bisa menghindari pertanyaan itu. (p. 64)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>“Just keep in mind that most of the furniture came with the place” (p. 11)</td>
<td>“Tapi tolong diingat, semua mebelnya sudah ada sebelum aku datang” (p. 26)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>There isn’t much to do around here, but</td>
<td>Tidak banyak yang bisa dilakukan di</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>“All right,” she said, <strong>sounding</strong> less than enthusiastic. (p. 13)</td>
<td>“Baiklah,” katanya, <strong>terdengar</strong> malas-malasan. (p. 29)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Drawing in a deeply scented breath of <strong>fresh-cut</strong> grass. (p. 15)</td>
<td>Saat menghirup dalam-dalam aroma hyacinth dan rumput yang baru <strong>dipotong</strong>. (p. 31)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>“Is it possible to get call forwarding on my line?” she asked. (p. 197)</td>
<td>“Apa aku bisa dipasangkan call forwarding?” tanya Erika. (p. 253)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>To the woman my husband loves. (p. 375)</td>
<td>Untuk perempuan yang dicintai suamiku. (p. 468)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>You’ll become the only mother my children will ever <strong>know</strong>. (p. 380)</td>
<td>Kau akan menjadi ibu yang satu-satunya <strong>dikenal</strong> anak-anakku. (p. 472)</td>
<td>Active for Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>I am not jealous or angry that I’ve been replaced by you. (p. 381)</td>
<td>Aku tidak cemburu atau marah karena kau <strong>menggantikanku</strong>. (p. 474)</td>
<td>Passive for Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td><strong>Form post to post</strong> with every promotion. (p. 25)</td>
<td><strong>Dari satu pos ke pos lain</strong> seiring setiap promosi. (p. 44)</td>
<td>One part to Another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>“You don’t <strong>sound</strong> like you’re from around here, I’d guess somewhere up north?” (p. 10)</td>
<td>“Kelihatannya kau bukan dari sekitar sini, pasti dari utara, ya?” (p. 44)</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>“I don’t want to <strong>hurt</strong> any butterflies” (p. 117)</td>
<td>“Aku tidak mau <strong>berburu</strong> kupu-kupu” (p. 158)</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>“I know but Vanessa gets cold sometimes. I think she needs <strong>one</strong>” (p. 29)</td>
<td>“Aku tahu, tapi Vanessa kadang-kadang kedinginan. Kurasa ia perlu <strong>mantel</strong>.” (p. 49)</td>
<td>Abstract for Concrete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Synopsis

When a mysterious young woman named Katie appears in the small North Carolina town of Southport, her sudden arrival raises questions about her past. Beautiful yet self-effacing, Katie seems determined to avoid forming personal ties until a series of events draws her into two reluctant relationships: one with her plainspoken neighbor, Jo; and another with Alex, a widowed store owner with two young children. Despite her reservations, Katie slowly begins to relax her guard, putting down roots in the community and becoming increasingly attached to Alex and his family.

But even as Katie begins to fall in love, she struggles with the dark secret that still haunts and terrifies her... a past that set her on a fearful journey across the country, to the oasis of Southport. With Jo’s support, Katie eventually realizes that she must choose between a life of transient safety and one of riskier rewards... and that in the darkest hour, love is the only true safe haven.
C. Biography

Nicholas Charles Sparks was born on December 31st 1965. He is a novelist and screenwriter who lives in North Carolina with his wife and family. He is one of the world’s most beloved storyteller, with over 105 million couple copies sold worldwide, in more than 50 languages, including over 75 million copies in the United States. Most of his novels are about love, fate, and romance. Seven of Nicholas Spark’s novels—The Lucky One, The Last Song, Dear John, Nights in Rodanthe, Message in a Bottle, A Walk to Remember, and The Notebook—were also adapted into major motion pictures.