

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It involves the background of the research, statement of the problem, research question, purpose of research, significance of research, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Backgrounds of Research

Every country has its own language, so it makes people face a lot of difficulties in communicating with others who live in different country. Different language becomes the main problem in ways communication and to overcome such problem, people need translation. Translation is a way to transfer information from one language to another language, translation also can be called as transferring information from source language to target language.

Indonesia is one of the biggest countries in the world; there are many natural sources in Indonesia that has not explored yet. It is because Indonesian human resources are uncredible handling the potential. Absolutely, I believe that this obstacle is because of uneducated and untrained society. In line with this, Indonesian society requires more knowledge. As we know the knowledge recently is mastered by western country such America, England and many more. In their communication and knowledge communication using English in advanced-wider used, so that is way

Indonesian need to understand the language; English in order to be able to receive the knowledge from western writers.

In this case, I believe that translation activity is required to understand the western books. In result, the more translation activity Indonesia the more knowledge we can get. Thus, translation activity as a tool to transfer the knowledge is surely important.

In this research, researcher tries to convey one of the translation procedures namely modulation. This procedure is interesting to see and understand deeply because it can make translation result more natural and moreover modulation is variation through a change of semantic and point of view of the SL.

In addition, modulation is divided into modulation; absolute modulation or fixed modulation and free modulation. Absolute or fixed modulation occurs when there is no changing meaning of word, phrase, or structure from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Free modulation is a translation procedure that supposes to explain the meaning, to obtain the relation meaning between source language (SL) and target language (TL) and also to achieve the equivalence meaning as natural as source language (SL). Free modulation also occurs when a word or phrase were translated differently from the meaning itself. Moreover, translator can also use this procedure to replace active sentence into passive sentence. There are other modulation such as part of the whole, abstract for concrete, cause and effect, one for

another reversal of terms, space for time, interval and limits, and change of symbols (Vinay and Darbelnet in Nuraini, 2013).

Based on the reasons above, researcher is interested to discuss this procedure in this research paper with an expectation to make a wider knowledge about translation in Indonesia. There are some considerations which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do.

The study of modulation has been conducted by previous researchers . The first research is proposed by Prasetyo (2011). His research conducts in the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translated sentences. His research aims at describing transposition and modulation in the book entitled *Teori Budaya*, a work of Simatumpang. The original writer is Kaplan. Simatumpang describes the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translated sentences containing transposition and modulation.

The results of the research shows that the techniques of transposition and modulation have advantages as well as disadvantages. In term of accuracy, transposition is more accurate than modulation but modulation has a higher level of acceptability and readability than transposition has.

The second study has been done by Annisa, (2014), who discusses the translation procedures in Indonesian translation of Ernest Hemingway's Short Stories. Based on her analysis, it can be concluded that there were two points that the researcher has already obtained. They are the unit of language translated by means of transposition technique in the translation of Ernest Hemingway's short stories and the grammatical changes take place in the transposition of Ernest Hemingway's short stories.

Another study is by Husen (2013) also discussing the translation methods in the translation of announcement from Indonesian into English by using Google translation and also student personal experiences. Furthermore, this research has 66 translations from 11 respondents and six announcements. Word for word is used for 20 translations (30,30%). Then, literal translation is used for 22 translations (33, 34%). Faithful translation is used for 10 translations (15, 15). Last, 14 translations (21, 21%) use semantic translation in translating the announcements.

The present study is different from those previous studies of translation. It aims to analyze modulation procedure in bahasa translation of *U.S. History*. Referring to above mentioned, the researcher chooses the text of translated version of *U.S History* by Michelle Anugraha as an object of the research. Although the previous research focused on translation procedures that are the same as this research, but this research discusses free and fixed or absolute modulation which have not been studied yet. This research tries to discuss modulation procedure that is used by the translator

to translate book entitled *U.S. History*, it is interesting to know what the book looks like and also American is known by super power country which has global impact to all around the world. The book has a lot of topics and discusses about U.S. History. To mention some, such as the early America, the colonial period, the road to independence, the formation of a national government, westward expansion, regional differences and many more. In this research, researcher focusses on one of the procedures of translation; that is modulation.

This procedure is interesting to explore because modulation offers different way to understand idea and this is a unique way in translating history. It consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. Modulation is divided into two parts; fix / absolute modulation and free modulation.

1.2 Research Question

America is known as a super power country that has a great technology, culture, economy, politic and education. America as developed country is really defined by its experience in creating government systems, language and structure and it has ability to play the important role in the global issues. In addition, America has a wider influence than other countries in the world. In this case, researcher takes the data from *U.S History* by Bureau of International Information Programs U.S. Department of State in 2011 and its translation in *Bahasa* entitled *Sejarah Amerika*

Serikat by Michelle Anugraha. In other reason, modulation procedure is very interesting because it can make translation result more naturally and understandably.

The research questions are formulated in question below:

1. What types of modulation occur in the Bahasa Translation of *U.S History* by Michelle Anugraha?
2. In what unit of languages does the modulation occur in the Bahasa Translation of *U.S. History* by Michelle Anugraha?

1.4 Purpose of Research

According to the research questions above, it will be identified several purposes below which are:

1. To observe the types of modulation occur in Bahasa Translation of *U.S. History* by Michelle Anugraha
2. To find out the unit of language in using modulation procedure in the Bahasa Translation of *U.S. History* by Michelle Anugraha.

1.5 Significance of Research

Academically, this research is directed to the researcher of linguistic subjects, and the linguistics society specially, for further analysis or researcher. Furthermore, this research is a reference for those who are interested in enriching the linguistics knowledge, especially translation field. Theoretically, this research is directed to

those who are interested in this research. Furthermore, this research can give the researcher beneficial and promising knowledge about procedure of translation and moreover this will be requirement to graduate humaniora degree.

1.6 Definition of key terms

1. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication (Wardough in Alwasilah, 1993).
2. Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988).
3. Procedure is a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way (Hornby, 2005).
4. Modulation procedure is a variation through a change of semantic and point of view of SL. It is very often of category of thought. Modulation is a procedure that is justified, in the words of the English edition, when although a literal, or even transposed, translation result in grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic, or awkward in the TL (Vinay and Darbelnet in Ni, 2009)
5. United States of America (Oxford: 2008) is known as super power country and it becomes the only one police in the world.

6. History is all the events that happened in the past (Oxford: 2008)

