

**MODULATION TECHNIQUE EMPLOYED IN THE TRANSLATION OF SIDNEY
SHELDON'S WORK *TELL ME YOUR DREAMS* INTO *CERITAKAN MIMPI* –
MIMPIMU BY LISTIANA SRISANTI**

A THESIS

**Presented as A Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
A *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature**



By

Wulandari

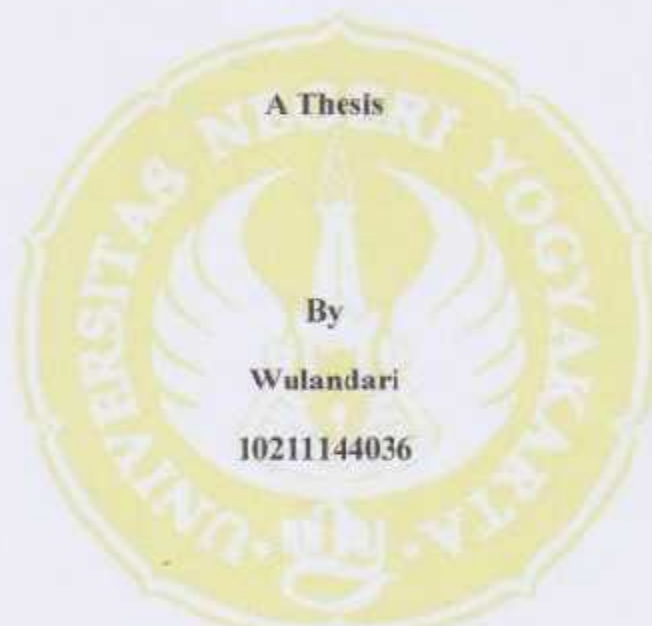
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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
STATE UNIVERSITY OF YOGYAKARTA**

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APPROVAL

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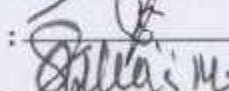
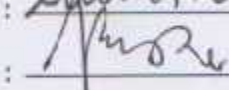
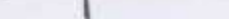
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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yogyakarta, 20th May 2014

Penulis,



Wulandari

MOTTO

*Twenty years from now, you will be more dissapointed
by the things that you didn't do than by the ones you
did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the
safe harbour. Catch the trade winds in your sails.
Explore.Dream.Discover. (Mark Twain)*

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is genuinely dedicated to:

My beloved mother, father, brother and all *civitas
academica* in State University of Yogyakarta

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Wulandari

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SE	: Source Expression
TE	: Target Expression
SL	: Source Language
TL	: Target Language
ST	: Source Text
TT	: Target Text
AFC	: Abstract for Concrete
EPM	: Explicative Modulation
PTW	: Part to Whole
PAP	: Part to Another Part
ROT	: Reversal of Terms
NOP	: Negation of Opposite
AFP	: Active for Passive (and vice versa)
SFT	: Space for Time
IAL	: Interval for Limits
COS	: Change of Symbol
OPT	: Optimum Translation
PAR	: Partial Translation
NOT	: Near-Optimum Translation
WET	: Weak Translation
ZER	: Zero equivalence

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ABSTRACT

Modulation is a translation technique commonly understood as a change in perspective that usually happens when a translator translates a text from one language into other languages. It comes due to the different ways of seeing a phenomenon that happens in two different cultures. This research is aimed to find the types of modulation used in the novel entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon, which is translated into *Ceritakan Mimpi – mimpimu* by Listiana Srisanti. Furthermore, it is also aimed to identify the degree of meaning equivalence of the expressions translated using the modulation technique found in the texts.

This research employed the qualitative method. The data of the research are all words, phrases and sentences that employ modulation technique in the novel. The occurrence of each modulation type as well as the degree of equivalence were counted. The frequencies were used to enhance and to support the descriptive analysis. Then, the relation of modulation type and the degree of equivalence was revealed.

The findings of this research show that all types of modulation technique as proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (Newmark, 1988: 89) appear in the novels. The types are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of term, negation of opposite, active for passive, space for time, interval for limit, and change of symbol. The expressions which obtain optimum equivalence mostly belong to active for passive with 28 data (38.8%) out of 72 data. In addition, the expressions which obtain near optimum equivalence mostly belong to active for passive and change of symbol, with 29 data (18.2%) out of 151 data. Moreover, the expressions which obtain weak equivalence mostly belong to change of symbol, with 21 data (28.8%) out of 73 data. Furthermore, the expressions which obtain zero equivalence mostly belong to part to another part, with 4 data (44.4%) out of 9 data. From the findings, it can be concluded that the translator quite succeeds in translating the novel. It can be seen that most of the expressions translated using modulation technique reach optimum and near optimum equivalence, which are 223 (73.2 %), while the rest or 82 data (26.8 %) have weak and zero meaning equivalence. It means that the accuracy of this translation is quite high.

Keywords: translation technique, modulation, degree of meaning equivalence

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Translation is the process of transferring meaning and it has three types: *intralingual translation*, *interlingual translation*, and *intersemiotic translation*. When facing difficulties in understanding other's perception because of the different language, the use of interlingual translation is employed. There are so many products that have been resulted from this process, for example: the translation of books, novel, poetry, news, even subtitle. Those products help bridging the differences that happen in both languages, so that the target readers can absorb the meaning of a book written in a different language through its translation.

In interlingual translation, it is common that some expressions in phrase or sentence forms are changed in order to suit the different perspectives that almost always appear between the translation of two languages from two different cultures. The difference in culture also impacts the way the people see and think about certain phenomenon. Then, they will express what is inside their mind in the form of language.

A novel is one of the products that has been popular to be translated into other languages. It is one of the literary works and everybody enjoys reading it. However, one may face obstacle when he or

she needs to read the novel but it is written in different language that the person does not know at all. Here, interlingual translation is needed in order to help the person understand the novel. The person who translates the novel is called the translator. The translator works with this novel by transferring the meaning while preserving some aspects and changing another aspects all at once. It is because some differences found in two languages are not always easily solved due to the different structure of sentences, perspective, culture, and semantic aspects.

To overcome the problem, a translator sometimes uses some strategies that are spontaneous and unpredictable. The translator may have differences in translating a text; this is because of the different perception between the writer/the producer of an original text with the translator who is going to translate the text. The translator is trying to convey the meaning by preserving meaning as maximum as possible and changing form as minimum as possible. In fact, no matter how hard they try preserving both forms and meaning of the texts, there are some parts they need to change totally; it is mostly related to the different culture and perspective. This technique is called modulation. Modulation is aimed at bridging differences in culture that occurs between two languages.

Modulation is a technique in translating a text. This can be in the form of phrase or sentence. For example, an English sentence 'I cut my finger' is usually translated into Bahasa Indonesia '*Jariku teriris*'. At this point, we can easily identify that the first sentence mentions the actor or

the person who does the action. However, in the second sentence, the actor is not performed, so that we cannot know who has cut the speaker's finger.

In the novel entitled *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon which is translated into Bahasa Indonesia 'Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu' by Listiana Srisanti, the modulation technique is found many times. For example, the expression 'I'll make a deal with you' in the ST is translated into '*Kita tawar – menawar ya*'. Here, we can assume that there is a change in the actor or the subject of the sentence, from the first person, into the third person.

The way the translator translates the novel is often unpredictable and surprising. She often changes the forms and preserves the meaning all at once. The expressions from the Source Text (ST) is written in the perspective of Source Language (SL). Meanwhile, the perspective is rather different when it is translated into Target Text (TT) in the Target Language (TL). The change sometimes is required and obligatory because of the different perspective in both languages. For example, the expression '*The caption read 'Dr Steven Patterson, Father of Mini Heart Surgery'*', in the novel is translated into '*Teks yang menyertai foto itu berbunyi, 'Dr Steven Patterson, Father of Mini Heart Surgery'*'. The differences in both sentences are actually numerous. However, the most significant thing is when the verb 'read' or in Bahasa Indonesia means 'membaca' is translated by into 'berbunyi'. Thus, it indicates that there is a difference in

capturing certain phenomena. The difference then triggers to the change in perspective as reflected in the language.

The reason why the writer chooses the novel as the object of this research is because the novel is quite interesting. The genre of the novel is psychological thriller. It talks about a story of a girl who has a problem with mental illness and she tries to kill the men in her surroundings. Moreover, she sometimes acts as a different person in different time and place. What is surprising from the plot is that she does not realize what she has done, even when she transforms into different person and kills the men in her surroundings.

The writer of the novel, Sidney Sheldon, is a famous writer for producing literary works whose genre is related to psychology. Many of his literary works talk about the topic, especially novel, for example: *Rage of Angels*, *The Other Side of Midnight*, *Master of the Game*, and *If Tomorrow Comes*. Those masterpieces cannot be separated from Sheldon's life experience in battling with *Manic Depression*, a special kind of mental and psychological disorder. No wonder if he can make such a great work relating to it, as found in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams*. Due to his popularity and everlasting novels, New York Times describes Sidney Sheldon as "a master storyteller whose novels were known for their meticulous research, swift pacing, lush settings and cliffhanging chapters." Furthermore, *today.com* argues that "Sheldon prided himself in the authenticity of his novels", indicating that most of his works are based

on his own research and experiences, so that all information put on the novel is authentic. No wonder if his popular motto "*I try to write my books so the reader can't put them down*" becomes very famous and it has been written in almost all of his novels, including in *Tell Me Your Dreams*.

Besides, this novel is interesting to the writer due to the the various types of modulation technique applied. Moreover, the the degree of equivalence in every expression which is translated using modulation technique is also worth analysed. Then, some conclusions need to be drawn whether modulation technique is an effective way in order to maintain the degree of equivalence between both expressions.

B. Focus of the Research

In the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams*, actually there are many translation techniques found, for example: equivalence, adaptation, explicitation, omission, addition, and transposition. Transposition, for example, is often closely related to modulation as it also requires a change of expression, but only in the form of expression. Whereas, modulation is a change in both form and perspective, thus, it is possible that the meaning of the expression being translated is also changed. Therefore, it is assumed that modulation is more complicated but challenging than transposition; it is also more interesting to explore than the other translation techniques.

Modulation is commonly understood as a change in perspective that usually happens when a translator translates a text in one language to other languages. Modulation can be found in many types of translation as

it is something that cannot be neglected. It comes due to the different way of seeing a phenomenon that happens in two different cultures. For example, the expression ‘Located fifty miles south of San Fransisco,...’ as found in the novel is translated into ‘Terletak 80 kilometer di sebelah selatan San Fransisco,...’. Here, the phrase ‘fifty miles’ is translated into ‘80 kilometer’ and it means that the measure ‘miles’ has been converted into ‘kilometer’ or kilometre, which is more commonly accepted in the target language.

In relation to the novel, the writer finds that there are some modulation techniques employed by the translator to translate the text. The modulation technique that is presented is in varying forms; it can be passive to active (or vice versa), part to whole, part to another part, and space for time. However, not all expressions translated using modulation technique reach high degree of equivalence. Sometimes, the point of view is better to be preserved in some expressions.

Since the problems in modulation are very broad, in this research the writer only takes focus in the types of modulation, then finds the degree of meaning equivalence for each type. Here are the formulations of the problem.

1. What types of modulation technique appear in the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams*?
2. To what degree of meaning equivalence are the expressions translated using modulation technique as found in the texts?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems formulated above, the objectives of this research are:

1. to find types of modulation used in the novel;
2. to identify the degree of meaning equivalence of the expressions translated using the modulation technique found in the texts.

D. Significance of the research

This research is expected to give advantages. Here are some advantages provided by this research.

1. This research can be used to enhance readers' knowledge on translation technique, especially modulation.
2. This research can give contribution to the students and learners of translation relating to modulation technique, so that they can master it well.
3. This research can be a reference for further research on translation related to modulation technique.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Descriptive Review

In descriptive review, the three topics which become the umbrella in this study are translation, modulation, and degree of meaning equivalence. Each of the topics will be discussed in this chapter.

1. Translation

In this study, the explanation about translation will be divided into 5 sections. Those are notions of translation, kinds of translation, process of translation, translation method, and translation technique.

a. Notions of Translation

There are many definitions of translation. Many experts define about translation depending on how they view translation. Nida and Taber (2003: 12) state that translation is the reproduction of receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message either in terms of meaning or in terms of style. From this point, it can be assumed that to obtain equivalence between Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT), a translator should reproduce the message by considering the meaning rather than the style. The meaning is mentioned first since it is to emphasize that meaning is above anything. Thus, it is supposed to be preserved as natural as possible. After that, the translator can deal with the style or the form of the ST.

Furthermore, Dubois in Bell (1991: 5) defines translation as an expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. Therefore, the content and the style of the original text should be preserved as far as possible in the translated text.

Meanwhile, Catford (1965: 20) suggests that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This view focuses on the term 'equivalent'.

In conclusion, translation is an activity that requires replacing, reproducing or rendering the closest natural equivalent and similar message, meaning, structure and style from SL into TL or receptor language in two texts within one language (intralingual translation), two or more languages (interlingual), or two or more signs (intersemiotics). Thus, before translating a text, a translator needs to have skills related to conveying the messages in the source text, so that he or she can transfer them into the target text with their closest equivalent.

b. Kinds of Translation

According to Jacobson as cited in Munday and Hatim (2004), there are three categories in translation commonly used in every day actions, which are *intralingual*, *interlingual*, and *intersemiotic*. Each category has its own characteristic which differs one with the others. To be a good

translator, a person has to understand the characteristics as well as the differences of those categories, so that he or she can apply the right strategy when running his or her duty.

1) Interlingual Translation

Interlingual translation is the interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of some other language. This kind of translation refers to different languages, whether bilingual or multilingual. Since this translation transfers the message of a language into different language, it is called a bilingual translation. This kind of translation is most often done because many books and movies use foreign language.

2) Intralingual Translation

Intralingual translation is the interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language. It is also called a monolingual translation, since this translation only involves one language. This is a kind of translation is where the verbal signs are interpreted by means of other signs of the same language, which can involve rewording and paraphrasing. Paraphrasing of a poem in the same language and simplifying a text are the examples of intralingual translation activities.

3) Intersemiotic Translation

Intersemiotic translation is the interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems. This kind of translation transfers the message from the shapes of symbol and sign into the language or other shapes. This phenomenon often occurs in our daily activity. Looking at the

sign of traffic light and trying to understand the meaning of a picture are the examples of intersemiotic translation activities.

c. Process of Translation

There are some steps that should be followed by translators in order to translate well from the source language into the target language. The steps of translation are named process of translation. In the translation process, the stages that are involved are analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. Firstly, the source language structure is analyzed grammatically and semantically (involving the meaning of words, the meaning of phrases, and the meaning of the whole text) to feel the tone and to get the feeling of the text (Nida and Taber, 2003: 33). In this case, the first thing to do is analyzing the text before translating it. The translator should have a good knowledge about the kind of the text. Besides, the translator should have a good understanding about the grammar, the meaning, the message, and the style of the source text.

Secondly, transferring means a translator should be able to transfer the analyzed material from the source text to the receptor text. In this stage, a translator must find the equivalent word, phrase, clause, and sentence in the target language.

Thirdly, restructuring means the analyzed material is reconstructed in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. In this step, the translator tries to make the result of the target text as natural

as the source text. Related to this, Nida and Taber (2003: 33) express their ideas in a diagram as follows.

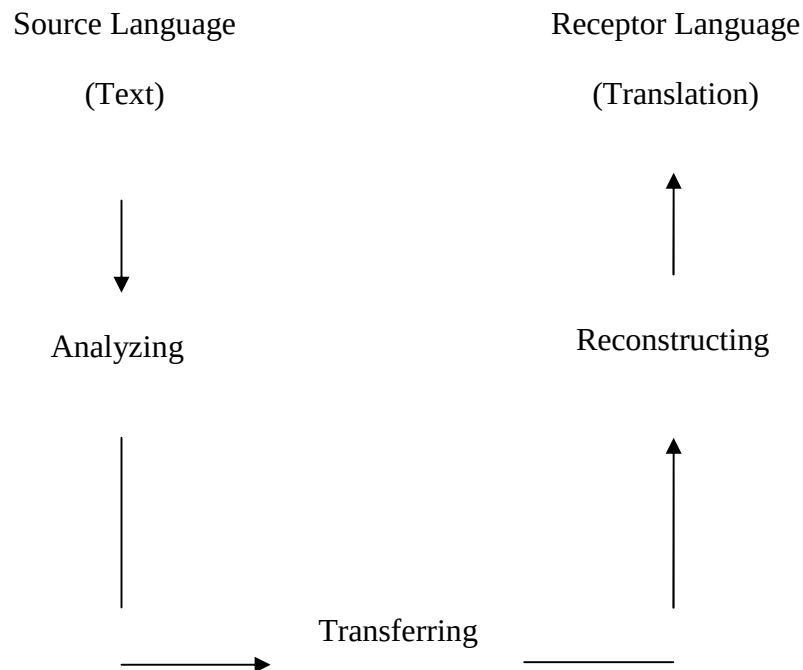


Figure 1. Translation process (Nida, 2003: 33)

d. Translation Method

Translation method is an option that has been chosen by the translator to carry out the translation project (Molina and Albir, 2002). According to Larson in Kozanecka (1998:143), translation method is divided into two categories. The first category is a form-based or literal translation. The second category is a meaning-based or idiomatic translation. The methods spread in the continuum from very literal to unduly free. Further, Larson (Kozanecka, 1998:143) adds that unduly free translations are not considered

acceptable translations and suggests idiomatic translations as the best way since it reproduces the meaning of the SL in the natural form of the receptor language. The continuum is drawn as follows.



Figure 2. Translation Method according to Larson (Kozanecka, 1998: 143)

Moreover, Nida and Taber (2003) suggest that a translation should be a dynamic equivalent one. Dynamic equivalence is therefore to be defined in term of the degree to which the receptor or the message in the receptor language responds to it in substantially the same manner as the receptors in the source language. According to Nida in Venuti (2000: 129), it aims at complete naturalness of expression, and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture; it does not insist that he understands the cultural patterns of the source-language context in order to comprehend the message.

Translation method is divided into two types, which are the method closest to the source language and the method closest to the target language. In this case, each type is defined based on the ideology that is applied in the texts, whether it is foreignization (closest to the source language), or domestication (closest to the target language). If it is foreignization, the methods will be word-for-word translation, literal

translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. However, if it is domestication, the methods will be free translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

1) Source-language-oriented method

Source-language-oriented method is divided into 4 categories. Those are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. The explanation of each category is described below.

a) Word-for-word translation

The source language is translated word for word.

b) Literal translation

The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context.

c) Faithful translation

This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the differences in TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and follows the SL grammatical forms faithfully.

d) Semantic translation

This method concerns on the aesthetic value or the beautiful and natural sound of the SL text. In addition, the method tries to seek the appropriate meaning.

2) Target-language-oriented Method

Target-language-oriented method is divided into 4 categories. Those are free translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. The explanation of each category is described below.

1) Free translation

It is the translation which is not bounded to structure and manner.

2) Adaptation

This method is the freest form of translation. It is frequently used for plays (comedies) and poetry.

3) Idiomatic translation

It reproduces the message of the source text but tends to shift or change the nuances of meaning by preferring idioms.

4) Communicative translation

This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original, so that both content and language are acceptable to the readers and can be understood comprehensively.

SL Emphasis

Word-for-word translation

Literal translation

Faithful translation

*Semantic translation * Communicative translation*

TL Emphasis

Adaptation

Free translation

Idiomatic translation

Figure 2. Translation Methods Diagram (Newmark, 1988: 45)

Newmark (1988: 22) adds that there are two best methods of translations. They are (1) communicative translation, in which the attempts are to produce the same effect on the target language readers, and (2) semantic translation, in which the translation attempts are within the bare syntactic and semantic constraints of the target language, to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the author.

From the methods above, both Newmark and Larson explain that the selection of the appropriate translation methods play an important role in making a good translation. It means that the TL readers read the translation text with confidence that the text they read sounds like the original text.

e. Translation Techniques

Translation techniques are the micro units of translation method aimed at analysing how the result of the translation functions in relation to the corresponding unit in the source text (Molina and Albir, 499: 2002). Vinay and Darbelnet are two scholars who classified translation techniques that had a clear methodological purpose in 1958 in the book entitled *Stylistique Comparée du Français et de L'anglais*. The term they use is '*procédés techniques de la traduction*.' In other words, the term 'translation procedure' is actually the same as 'translation technique'. They define seven basic procedures that are classified as direct (or literal) or oblique, to coincide with their distinction between direct (or literal) and oblique translation.

1) Direct translation

It occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages. According to the authors, this is only possible when the two languages are very close to each other. The direct translation procedures are borrowing, calque, and literal translation.

a) Borrowing

It is a word taken directly from another language. This is a new rising situation in translation studies, due to the development of education in country of target culture and the economic globalization as the prerequisite. For keeping the unanimous genre in some kinds of texts, the translator should adopt this “original translation” method to translate words for the achievement of textual equivalence rather than translate these words into TL. The advantage of borrowing strategy is that it brings an original connotation to the word in TL. e.g., the English word *bulldozer* has been incorporated directly into other languages.

b) Calque

Calque is a foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language. Calque is ‘a special kind of borrowing’, so, as borrowing strategy mentioned above, it has the same influence on the enhancement of cultural integration. However, sometimes this translation strategy will cause difficulties in conveying messages in the TL. e.g., the word ‘*komputer*’ in *Bahasa Indonesia* is from the English word ‘computer’.

c) Literal translation

It can be said as word for word translation, e.g., “The pen is on the table” translated into “*Pulpennya ada di atas meja*”.

2) Oblique translation

It occurs when word for word translation is impossible. The oblique translation procedures are described as follows.

a) Transposition

It is a shift of word class, i.e., verb for noun, noun for preposition. This strategy can also be found within a language, ‘I give him a kiss’ is semantically no difference from ‘I kiss him’ though the word ‘kiss’ is changed from a noun into a verb, e.g. “The neighbours were hostile to the family” into “*Para tetangga memusuhi keluarga tersebut.*” (adjective – verb)

b) Modulation

It is a shift in point of view. Whereas transposition is a shift between grammatical categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories. Modulation can be adopted when, though literal or transposition translation results grammatically correct utterance, the patterns of TL in the TT are considered as abnormal or awkward. The application of this skill demands very much the translator’s capacity in mastering bilingual languages. e.g. ‘She is very poor so that she can only eat fish and chips every day’ into ‘*Wanita itu sangat miskin dan ia hanya mampu makan tahu dan tempe setiap hari*’. The expression “eat fish and chips” symbolises simple and

plain living which poor people have, since fish and chips are the cheapest food that western people can buy. Thus, those who are eating fish and chips every day must be poor people, so that they cannot buy any other food. In Indonesian context, in order to symbolise the same situation, the expression ‘*makan tahu dan tempe*’ is more appropriate, since ‘*tahu*’ and ‘*tempe*’ are some ordinary food that most people can buy cheaply. In modulation perspective, this kind of change (from ‘fish and chips’ into ‘*tahu dan tempe*’) is regarded as change in symbol.

c) Equivalence

Equivalence applies for two expressions (source and target expressions) in the same situation using a completely different phrase. It refers to a strategy to describe the same situation by using completely different stylistic or structural methods for producing ‘equivalent texts’. e.g., the translation of proverbs or idiomatic expressions like, “Killing two birds in one shot” into “*Sekali merengkuh dayung, dua tiga pulau terlampaui*”.

d) Adaptation

It is a shift in cultural environment. It refers to a method used in cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. i.e., to express the message using a different situation, e.g. *cycling* for the French, *cricket* for the English and *baseball* for the Americans.

2. Modulation

The explanation regarding modulation is limited to the notions and types of modulation. Those are described further below.

a. Notions of Modulation

Based on Vinay and Darbelnet's opinion, modulation is a shift in point of view (Molina and Albir, 2002). Modulation can be either obligatory or free (Guimaraes and Mota, 2005: 359). It is the degree that distinguishes both terms. In obligatory modulation, the translator with good knowledge both in SL and TL can recognize the frequent use and acceptance of the chosen solution, which has been already written in the dictionary or grammar book. In other words, the translator has no other choice in translating a phrase or clause / sentence except by applying modulation technique since it is aimed at making the sentence more appropriate to the point of view of the target readers. On the other hand, free modulation is not fixed by usage and it is in the hand of the translator, whether he or she will take this step or not. This is commonly done by the translator through employing his or her own memories or using CAT (computed aided translation) tools.

Van Hoof (Salkie, 2001: 3) provides a different perspective on modulation, which he describes as a type of transposition at the global level, applying to categories of thought, not grammatical categories. With modulation, there will be different viewpoints on the same situation.

Raphael Salkie (2001) sees modulation by comparing it with transposition. In the case of transposition, the guiding question is “how would the target language naturally express it?”, while in modulation, the guiding question is “how would a speaker of the target language naturally conceive of it?”. Thus a translator who proceeds by way of modulation has considered an extra dimension (not only words) which transposition does not involve.

Modulation technique employed in this study follows the definition from Vinay and Darbelnet, in which modulation occurs because there is a shift in perspective because of different point of view in Source Language to Target Language. Vinay and Darbelnet propose ten types of modulation, based on three planes of expression: *lexicon* or *lexis*, *syntactic structure* and *message*. The types are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation (cause for effect or means for result), a part for the whole, part for another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite (positive for double negative) , active for passive (and vice versa), space for time, interval and limits, and change of symbols (Newmark, 1988: 89).

1) Types of Modulation

The classification proposed by Vinay & Darbelnet is based on the nature of mental operations underlying each type of modulation. Those types are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of term, negation of oposite, active for passive, space for time, interval for limit, and change of symbol.

a) Abstract for Concrete

Concrete words are recognized more quickly and remembered better than abstract words.

For example:

ST : She sleeps in the open.

TT : Ia tidur di bawah langit beratapkan bintang – bintang. (The words ‘ the open’ which is abstract is translated into ‘di bawah langit beratapkan bintang – bintang’ which is more concrete and easily defined.)

b) Explicative Modulation

It tends to make clear the implicit meaning, or, make something explicit into implicit. The explicative modulation type includes the cause for effect, the means for the result, the substance for the object, or vice versa. For example:

ST : These conflicts, which more often than not have regional causes....

TT : Konflik – konflik ini, yang lebih sering disebabkan oleh sebab – sebab regional... (The phrase ‘than not’ is not translated into Target Text)

c) Part – whole

It is when a specific word, term, or phrase in ST is translated into more general term. It is also called as synecdoque.

For example:

ST : Penthouse, mansion

TT : *Tempat tinggal*

d) Part – another part

It happens when there is certain part of thing is translated into another part.

For example:

ST: From cover to cover

TT: *Dari halaman pertama sampai halaman terakhir*

e) Reversal of terms

It is also a distinct technique, usually optional for making language sounds natural.

For example:

ST : Money laundry

TT : *Pencucian uang* (not ‘*uang pencucian*’)

f) Negation of opposite

It is positive for double negative (or ‘double negative for positive’) and it is a concrete translation procedure which can be applied in principle to any action (verb) or quality (adjective or adverb). The translations are free, and in theory the double negative is not as forceful as the positive; in fact the force of the double negative depends on the tone of voice, and therefore the appropriateness of this modulation must depend on its formulation and the context. This type of modulation is similar to litotes.

For example:

ST : Conflicts are bound to occur.

TT : *Konflik militer tak urung terjadi juga.*

g) Active for passive

This type is a common transposition, mandatory when no passive exists and it can also be advisable where a reflexive is normally preferred to a passive, as in Bahasa Indonesia.

For example:

ST : I cut my finger. (active)

TT : *Jariku teriris.* (passive)

h) Space for time

It is usually called as metalepsis. It happens when a word or a phrase indicating space (it is usually preceded by preposition of place, e.g. on, in, at) is translated into a word or a phrase representing time.

For example :

ST : I'm in a difficulty.

TT : *ketika saya sedang bersedih...*

i) Interval and limits

It is a type of modulation where there is a change when an interval phrase is translated into limit symbol.

For example:

ST : In the period between 1900 and 2000, industries were growing up.

TT : *Di era modern ini, industri terus berkembang.*

j) **Change of Symbol**

The comparison of fixed metaphor reveals that the symbolism employed in different languages is based on quite different images. It includes fixed and new metaphors.

For example:

ST : She is a bookworm.

TT : *Ia seorang kutu buku* (not ‘*cacing buku*’).

3. Equivalence in Translation

Nida and Taber (2003) define two types of equivalence: formal and dynamic (or functional) equivalence.

a. Formal equivalence

It is based on the form and content of the message. For example, there might be “poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence and concept to concept equivalence” (Nida, 1964: 159 in Venuti, 2000: 129). This type of equivalence is possible when the item of the target text (TT) is almost the same as the one in the SL. Moreover, formal equivalence is associated with grammatical units, consistency in word usage and meanings in terms of the source context. It is related to cultural values.

b. Dynamic equivalence

It is more associated with the equivalent relation between the receiver and the target message and the relation between the receiver and the source message. Thus, dynamic equivalence is based on the principle of the effect being equivalent and the TT being as natural as the ST. With this type of

equivalence translators may face difficulties when cultures are rather similar but languages differ greatly and vice versa.

Catford's theories on translation defines various levels of equivalence and factors affecting equivalence (linguistic and cultural); moreover, he also differs two types of translation equivalence: textual and formal (Catford, 1965: 27 in Steiner and Colin Y., 2001: 252). Catford describes shifts within languages which are based on the diversity between formal and textual equivalence and are associated with non-equivalence problems as well. Moreover, he divides the shifts across languages into level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts are based on structure (grammatical structure, e.g., word order), class (part of speech), unit (linguistic unit such as sentence, clause, phrase or word), and intra-system (articles, quantity, etc.) shifts. Level shifts, however, appear when SL unit in one linguistic level appears in another level of the TL (tense, gender, etc.), i.e., the transformations are involved in the process of translation.

Baker introduces new approaches and new types of translation equivalence. She analyses equivalence at various levels (Baker, 1992): equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence (information and cohesion), pragmatic equivalence. According to Baker, during the process of translation the attention is given to the meaning of a separate word (or morpheme) when it is spoken about the meaning of a word (Baker, 1992: 11) and the difficulty is faced when that word has more than one meaning or even has no

equivalent with the same meaning in the TL. Moreover, she also discusses equivalence above word level, i.e., translation of word combinations such as fixed phrases, idioms and collocations. When concerning on grammatical equivalence, she notices that grammatical systems (time, number, gender, etc.) of languages differ a lot and absolute grammatical equivalence is almost impossible. Textual equivalence includes lexical cohesion (conjunctions, etc.), whereas pragmatic equivalence is based on coherence (logical connection or consistency) of the text.

4. Translation Quality Assessment

The field of Translation Assessment is problematic, and it is often difficult to tell the difference between, ‘translation evaluation’, ‘translation criticism’, ‘translation assessment’, and ‘translation quality assessment’. Some scholars are relating this topic to educational contexts with developing models that satisfy the needs of practitioners, in order to bridge the gap between theory and practice. Others attempt to draw up ‘objective’ translation assessment criteria by means of incorporating conventional frameworks of educational measurement, such as reliability, validity, and objectivity, into their overall structures.

This research aims to judge the quality of translation in the novel ‘Tell Me Your Dream’ and its translation ‘Ceritakan Mimpi – Mipimu. In examining the quality of translation, the researcher is using Bayar’s method (2007: 213). In this case, the person who makes the assesment is researcher herself. However, the focus of this research is on accessing the texts related

to the accuracy. The accuracy is measured through the degree of equivalence of each expression that contains modulation technique. The parameters of degree of equivalence employed here are suggested by Bayar (2007: 213), which are Optimum translation, Partial Translation (Near-optimum Translation & Weak Translation) Zero Equivalence, and Non Translation.

5. Degree of Meaning Equivalence

Translation equivalence is associated not only with its form, but also with various degrees of meaning equivalence; equivalents are analysed on the basis of how the units of equivalence in translations correspond to the units in source texts. Bayar (2007: 213) suggests seven types of meaning equivalence degrees: Optimum translation, Partial Translation (Near-optimum Translation & Weak Translation) Zero Equivalence, and Non Translation.

1) Types of Equivalence Degree

Equivalence degree is divided into six types. The types are Optimum translation, Partial Translation (Near-optimum Translation & Weak Translation) Zero Equivalence, and Non Translation.

a) Optimum translation

It is characterised by equivalence at all the levels, However, optimum or absolute equivalence is claimed to be impossible to reach as structures of languages differ. Since optimum translation appears as soon as equivalence

is maintained at all the levels mentioned above and no variations or uncertainties are possible in this case.

b) Partial Translation

Partial Translation (partial equivalence) is divided into two subtypes: near-optimum translation and weak translation.

(1) Near-optimum translation

It is exhibited when expressions:

- (a) do not correspond stylistically,
- (b) the form is rendered in a different way,
- (c) the semantic equivalence is conveyed (but very insignificant or nonessential inaccuracy might appear at semantic level), and
- (d) the same information is maintained.

Near-optimum translation is quite similar to optimum translation as only some insignificant uncertainties are exhibited in the translated expressions of this degree, while the main idea and the information (especially at the semantic level which is very important in maintaining the meaning and the same effect of the whole expression) is conveyed.

(2) Weak Translation

It refers to weak degree of equivalence maintained in the expression translation. The translation is considered weak when there is:

- (a) not enough equivalence or even there is no equivalence at semantic level,
- (b) the form and the style is maintained,

- (c) the information is conveyed, and
- (d) additional information is added or some information is omitted.

c) Zero Equivalence

It is characterised by:

- (1) absolutely different wording,
- (2) a reference to the main idea of the original (the information is different as the semantics of the translated expression as a whole is not maintained),
- (3) different style,
- (4) different form.

In other words, the translated expressions with zero equivalence do not exhibit any equivalence at any level. In other words, there are some common and unifying idea which are expressed differently.

d) Non Translation

Non translation means that the expression in ST is not translated into TT so that it results in nothing to analyze. In this research, this type of equivalence degree is not involved.

B. About the Novel

The genre of the novel is psychological thriller. It talks about a story of a girl who has a problem with a mental illness and she tries to kill the men in her surroundings. Moreover, she sometimes acts as a different person in different time and place. What is surprising from the plot is that she does not

realize what she has done, even when she transforms herself into a different person and kills the men in her surroundings.

The main characters of the book are Ashley Patterson, an introverted workaholic; her co-workers, Toni Prescott, an outgoing singer and dancer; a shy artist Alette Peters; and Ashley's father. The three women do not get along very well, because of their dissimilar characteristics. Toni and Alette generally maintain a friendship, but Toni dislikes Ashley and criticizes her harshly. All of them have problems with their mothers having told them that they have nothing to be proud of.

Ashley fears that somebody is following her. She thinks someone's coming into her house without being realized by her. She requests a police escort, but the next morning, the police officer is found dead in her apartment. Two other murders have been found with an identical pattern. All the murdered men have been castrated and identified to have sex before being murdered. The evidences refer to the same woman being involved in all three cases; the woman is Ashley. She is identified as the killer after a diamond ring from one of the murdered men is found among Ashley's things. At this point, it is revealed that the three women are three selves of a woman suffering from a multiple personality disorder.

C. Analytical Construct

In order to ease the readers in understanding this thesis, an analytical construct has been developed. It would also depict the train of thought of

the researcher in solving the problem of this thesis. The analytical construct also helps the readers in understanding the content of the research more easily. Some lines are drawn to relate one concept or theory to other associated concept. The analytical construct is shown in the Figure 3 below.

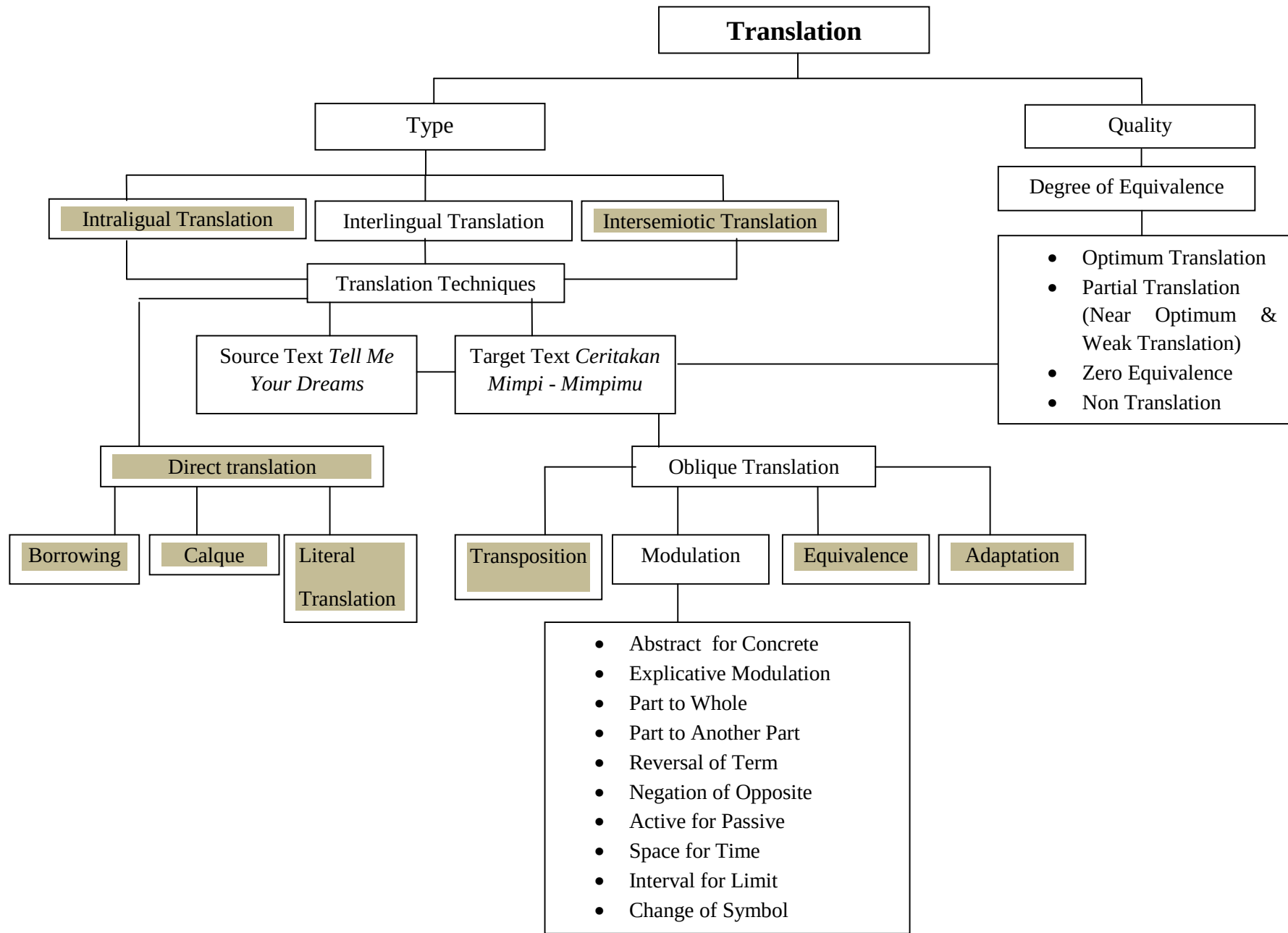


Figure 3. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of the Research

The type of this research is qualitative research. A qualitative research focuses on phenomenology in natural setting. Meanwhile, Moleong (2007) reveals that qualitative method employs research procedure that employs descriptive data such as written words, and oral words from someone and someone's behavior; those data can be easily identified and observed.

Descriptive research is developed to gain information about the research from the research object. It describes the phenomenon and identifies the problem that occurs from the research, then answers the condition continually.

In conducting observation or analysis, the researcher did not change the natural setting to get the data naturally. A qualitative researcher conducts an observation on key instruments as the subject research on natural setting in which the real condition in the field does not need to be changed. Consequently, the research must observe and be interacted in the research subject in a long time to find the correct data to answer the problem.

B. Data and Data Source

The main data of qualitative research are language and action or behavior, as stated in Moleong (2007:112). In addition, the source of the data in this research is the subject in which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2002:107). The data sources of the research are the novel *Tell Me Your dreams* and its Bahasa Indonesia translation, *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu*. Thus, the data in this research are all words, phrases and sentences that employ modulation technique in the novel *Tell Me Your dreams* by Sidney Sheldon which is translated into *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu* by Listiana Srisanti.

C. Instrument of the research

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. As revealed by Moleong (2007: 121), in qualitative research, the researcher has a significant role as the designer, the data collector, the analyst, the data interpreter, and the reporter of the research finding. Furthermore, the researcher also creates the data sheets, collects, analyzes, interprets the data, and then reports the findings.

D. Technique of the Data Collection

The data collected in this research are all expressions employing modulation technique in the novel *Tell Me Your dreams* and its translation, *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu*. Fraenkel and Wallen (2003: 100-101) explain that the data refers to the kinds of information the researcher obtained on the subjects of the research and the data collection is an extremely important part of all

researches. In addition, data collection was done by reading the original novel and the translated one, and then comparing both novels to identify the modulation technique used in certain expressions as well as to figure out the degree of equivalence in those expressions in order to find the appropriate information needed for obtaining the objectives of the research.

During the process of the data analysis, in order to simplify the data, the data were reduced. The data reduction was done by separating the relevant data from those considered irrelevant. After doing this step, the data were inserted to a data sheet in the form of table. The table was divided into two sections; the first section was to classify each expression based on the type of modulation technique used, and the second section was to analyse each expression according to its degree of equivalence. Besides the data sheet, secondary instruments were also used. They were the novel *Tell Me Your dreams* and its translation, *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu*.

After those activities were done, the data were checked whether they were matched and then, the data code were put on each number. The line below shows the table used in this research.

Table. 1 Type of Modulation and The Degree of Equivalence

CODE	SOURCE EXPRESSION	TARGET EXPRESSION	TYPES OF MODULATION										DEGREE OF EQUIVALENCE			
			AFC	EPM	PTW	PAP	ROT	NOP	AFP	SFT	IAL	COS	OPT	PAR		ZER
														NOT	WET	
001/AFP /NOT	<u>She was looking</u> at the image of a woman in her late twenties,... (p.3)	<u>Tampak</u> bayangan wanita usia akhir dua puluhan,... (p.11)							✓					✓		
002/AFP /NOT	<u>She picked</u> up a fork, <u>stared</u> at the food for a moment, then <u>shook</u> her head in despair.(p.3)	<u>Diambilnya</u> garpu, <u>ditatapnya</u> sejenak sarapannya, kemudian <u>digelengkannya</u> kepalanya dengan putus asa.(p.12)							✓					✓		

Types of Modulation

AFC : Abstract for Concrete
 EPM : Explicative Modulation
 PTW : Part to Whole
 PAP : Part to Another Part
 ROT : Reversal of Terms
 NOP : Negation of Opposite
 AFP : Active for Passive (and vice versa)
 SFT : Space for Time
 IAL : Interval for Limits
 COS : Change of Symbol

Degree of Equivalence

OPT : Optimum Translation
 PAR : Partial Translation
 NOT : Near-Optimum Translation
 WET : Weak Translation
 ZER : Zero Equivalence

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

The data found in the research were collected, selected, and also reduced. After that, they were analyzed. Wiersma (1995: 216) reveals that right after the data collecting steps begins, the data analysis follows to be conducted by the research. In other words, the researcher started the analysis soon after working on the raw data on the data sheets. The rest of the steps conducted in this research are explained below.

1. Identifying

This step is aimed to make a description about the data by employing a preliminary framework. The categorization is regarded as an “open coding” in which the process of identification will keep changing, so that in this study, the data were identified and categorized based on the data sheets provided.

2. Coding

After identifying the data, the next step is called coding. This is the most challenging step in analyzing data since the researcher must understand the data completely to gain descriptive details of the data by comparing the theories. In the data, many expressions were translated into modulation technique. Each expression was belonged into certain type of modulation technique. Furthermore, the expression also reveals the degree of equivalence. In order to identify certain expression, thus, the researcher created certain codes, such as:

Types of Modulation	Degree of Equivalence
AFC : Abstract for Concrete	OPT : Optimum Translation
EPM : Explicative Modulation	PAR : Partial Translation
PTW : Part to Whole	NOT : Near-Optimum Translation
PAP : Part to Another Part	WET : Weak Translation
ROT : Reversal of Terms	ZER : Zero equivalence
NOP : Negation of Opposite	
AFP : Active for Passive (and vice versa)	
SFT : Space for Time	
IAL : Interval for Limits	
COS : Change of Symbol	

Each datum was given a data code. The data code was written, for example, 001/AFP/NOT. The number “001” shows the number of the datum, then “AFP” means the modulation type of the datum, in this case, “AFP” means that the datum belongs to Active for Passive type. Meanwhile, “NOT” shows the degree of equivalence of the datum, and in this case, “NOT” means that the datum has Near Optimum degree of equivalence.

3. Interpreting

The data findings were interpreted by the researcher right after coding stage was done. The occurrence of each modulation type as well as the degree of equivalence was counted. The frequencies were used to enhance and to support the descriptive analysis. Then, the relation of both was tried to revealed.

4. Discussing

After discovering the findings, the data were discussed by referring to the theories provided. However, elaboration and explanation of the findings were also done to support the interpretation. Then, the correlation between certain type of modulation with the degree of equivalence was revealed. This kind of discussion was done to the whole data.

5. Concluding

At the end, a conclusion related to the discussion was drawn by the researcher. A tight and close explanation was used to support and strengthen the researcher's analysis. Some additional points were also added to reveal the gap which may occur in the explanation, while some suggestions were also made to help readers in enhancing knowledge related to modulation technique.

E. Trustworthiness of the Data

In order to achieve trustworthiness of the data research, four criteria are conformed; they are dependability, confirmability, credibility, and transferability

(Suharso, 2009:16-19). Dependability requires no change in final data, which means the data are fixed and the results of the investigation are stable. Confirmability is applied to provide the neutrality of the research interpretation. Credibility refers to the richness of the explanation provided and the analytical abilities of the researcher. It can be obtained by doing triangulation processes. The last is transferability. This refers to the ability of the researcher to give sufficient information about the findings in different setting and context.

To achieve those trustworthiness' criteria, triangulation process and peer discussion were conducted. Triangulation means a method used to check the data trustworthiness by engaging something outside the data in order the data can be verified and compared (Moleong, 2007: 128). In order to receive data trustworthiness, three types of triangulation, which are source triangulation, analyst triangulation, and theory triangulation have been done by the researcher. Source triangulation was done to check whether the result changes when the data are changed several times. In this process, two types of sources, the novel and the translation were used. Analyst triangulation was done to improve the understanding; it was done through peer discussion with others and this process is called "member checks". The last type is theory triangulation. This is defined as the utilization of some theories so that falsity of the result can be avoided.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two sections: findings and discussion. In the first section, the tables of research findings from all of the data are provided. There are also brief explanations about the findings before the discussion. In the second section, a deeper explanation of research findings is revealed, which contain types of modulation techniques found in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* and its translated version *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu*. In order to make the explanations clear, some examples are given to support the analysis.

A. Findings

In this section, the findings are figured out based on two problem formulations as mentioned in Chapter I, which are to find what type of modulation used in the novel, and to identify the degree of meaning equivalence of the expressions translated using modulation technique as found in the texts. In this research, there are two texts being analyzed, i.e. the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon and its translated version entitled *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu* by Listiana Srisanti. The two texts are analyzed to identify the modulation technique that is employed by the translator for certain expressions in the target text.

The expressions in Text 1 (original novel) into Text 2 (translated version) are categorized based on the type of modulation technique in which each expression belongs into. The types are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of term, negation of opposite, active for passive, space for time, interval for limit, and change of symbol. Then, degree of meaning equivalence is also given to each expression, ranging from optimum translation, partial translation (near optimum translation & weak translation) and zero equivalence. This degree of meaning equivalence is used to show the accuracy of the translation.

The findings show that all types of modulation technique are applied and found in the texts. There are 305 expressions translated using modulation technique. After data triangulation is done, the fixed data are finally obtained as follows.

1. Types of Modulation

Modulation in translation is divided into certain types, which are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of term, negation of opposite, active for passive, space for time, interval for limit, and change of symbol. In the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon which is translated translation in Bahasa Indonesia entitled *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu* by Listiana Srisanti, the occurrence of types of modulation technique is described in Table 2. below.

Table 2. The Occurrence of Expressions Translated Using Modulation**Technique as Found in the Texts**

No.	Types of Modulation	Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1	Abstract for Concrete	30	9.8
2	Explicative Modulation	17	5.6
3	Part to Whole	21	6.9
4	Part to Another Part	35	11.5
5	Reversal of Term	9	2.9
6	Negation of Opposite	38	12.5
7	Active for Passive	67	21.9
8	Space for Time	19	6.4
9	Interval for Limit	6	1.9
10	Change of Symbol	63	20.6
Summary		305	100

From Table. 2, it is known that the expressions translated using modulation technique reach 305 data. The data are mostly found in the form of active for passive, with 67 data (21.9%). Then, it is followed by change of symbol, which appears 63 times (20.6%). Meanwhile, the third type, which is negation of opposite, occupies 38 (12.5%) data followed by part to another part (35 data) (11.5%) , abstract for concrete (30 data) (9.8%), part to whole (21 data) (6.9%), space for time (19 data) (6.4%), explicative modulation (17 data) (5.6%), and reversal of terms (9 data) (2.9%). In addition, the expressions translated using modulation technique in the form of interval and limit are rarely found, in which only 6 (1.6%) data belong to this type.

2. Degree of Meaning Equivalence

The degree of meaning equivalence in translation is divided into certain category, which are optimum translation, partial translation (near optimum translation & weak translation) and zero equivalence. The degree of meaning equivalence is used to show the accuracy of the translation. In the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon translated into *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu* by Listiana Srisanti, the degree of meaning equivalence is described in Table 3. below.

Table 3. The Degrees of Meaning Equivalence of Expressions and Its Translated Version Using Modulation Technique as Found in the Texts

No.	Degrees of Meaning Equivalence	Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1.	Optimum Translation	72	23.7
2.	Partial Translation	224	73.4
	a. Near Optimum Translation	151	49.5
	b. Weak Translation	73	23.9
3.	Zero equivalence	9	2.9
Summary		305	100

From Table 3., it is known that the expressions translated using modulation technique reach 305 data. Related to meaning equivalence, most of data reach partial translation, with 224 (73.4%) data, consisting of near optimum translation with 151

(49.5%) data and weak translation with 73 data (23.9%). Then, the data that reach optimum translation are 72 data, and it is followed by zero equivalence (9 data) (2.9%).

3. The Relationship between Type of Modulation Technique and the Degree of Equivalence

After conducting data collection in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon and its translated version entitled *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu* by Listiana Srisanti, the data are then classified into certain type of translation and then the degree of equivalence is decided. The gathered data are calculated in order to figure out the occurrence, the frequency, and the sum of the data. The occurrence is presented in number, the frequency is presented in percentage, and the sum of the data is presented in both number and percentage. The result is shown in Table 4. It is found that the expressions translated using modulation technique are mostly in the form of active for passive with 67 data (21.9%). In addition, the expressions translated using modulation technique are rarely found in the form of interval and limit, in which only 6 data (1.9) belongs to this type. Based on the degree of meaning equivalence, the expressions translated using modulation technique mostly reaches near optimum equivalence, in which 151 (49.5%) data belongs to this degree of meaning equivalence. Meanwhile, the findings also reveal that the translation occupies zero equivalence, with 9 (2.9%) data are found to have zero meaning equivalence, or in other words, they are wrongly translated.

Table 4. The Number of Expressions Translated Using Modulation Technique in the Novel *Tell Me Your Dream* and Its Translated Version *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu*

No	Degree of equivalence Types of Modulation	Optimum Translation	Near Optimum Translation	Weak Translation	Zero equivalence	Sum	Percentage (%)
1	Abstract for Concrete	6	19	5	0	30	9.8
2	Explicative Modulation	2	11	4	0	17	5.6
3	Part to Whole	2	13	5	1	21	6.9
4	Part to Another Part	0	20	11	4	35	11.5
5	Reversal of Term	6	1	1	1	9	2.9
6	Negation of Opposite	9	15	14	0	38	12.5
7	Active for Passive	28	29	9	1	67	21.9
8	Space for Time	8	10	1	0	19	6.4
9	Interval for Limit	0	4	2	0	6	1.9
10	Change of Symbol	11	29	21	2	63	20.6
Sum		72	151	73	9	305	100
Percentage (%)		23.7	49.5	23.9	2.9	100	

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher described the findings with qualitative approach.

An analysis is given to each type of modulation as found in the novel *Tell Me Your*

Dreams by Sidney Sheldon and its translated version entitled *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu* by Listiana Srisanti. In addition, each degree of meaning equivalence is also analysed further. This approach is utilized to identify whether the modulation technique is properly applied by the translator.

1. Types of Modulation

Modulation is a shift in point of view. Whereas transposition is a shift between grammatical categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories. Modulation can be adopted when, though literal or transposition translation results grammatically correct utterance, the patterns of TL in the TT are considered as abnormal or awkward. The application of this skill demands very much the translator's capacity to mastering bilingual languages.

Vinay and Darbelnet proposed ten types of modulation, based on three planes of expression: *lexicon* or *lexis*, *syntactic structure* and *message*, which are: abstract for concrete, explicative modulation (cause for effect or means for result), a part for the whole, part for another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite (positive for double negative), active for passive (and vice versa), space for time, interval and limits, and change of symbols (Newmark, 1988:89).

a. Abstract for Concrete

Abstract for concrete in modulation occurs because concrete words are recognized more quickly and remembered better than abstract words. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 30 data found that belong to abstract for concrete type, in which 6 data have optimum

meaning equivalence; 19 data have near optimum equivalence; and 5 data have weak equivalence. Furthermore, there is not any data found to reach zero equivalence.

One of data that belongs to abstract for concrete type that reaches optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 027.

SE: There was still no sign of Jim. (p.12)

TE: *Jim belum kelihatan juga*. (p.23) (027/AFC/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are fully translated into Target Expression (TE), therefore, it belongs to optimum translation. Furthermore, it can be seen that the phrase ‘still no sign of Jim’ when being literary translated, will be “*tidak ada tanda – tanda Jim*” which means that Jim does not exist in that place in the time the utterance is spoken. This is rather abstract for Indonesian readers, since in order to reveal the existence, people usually use the word ‘kelihatan’ not ‘*tanda – tanda*’. Therefore, the translation “*Jim belum kelihatan juga*” has been appropriate and reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that belongs to abstract for concrete type that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 015.

SE: His voice grated on her nerves. (p.6)

TE: *Suaranya membuat Ashley grogi*. (p.16) (015/AFC/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase ‘grated on her nerves’ is an idiom, but the translation is not in the form of idiom. Therefore, it belongs to near optimum translation. Furthermore, it can be seen that the phrase “grated on her

nerves” when being literary translated, will be “*menciutkan urat syarafnya*” which is rather abstract while it actually means “*membuatnya grogi*”. Therefore, the translation “*Suaranya membuat Ashley grogi*” is accepted and reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that belongs to abstract for concrete type that reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 031.

SE: You're a million miles away. (p.13)

TE: *Kau melamun*. (p.24) (031/AFC/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase ‘million miles away’ is an idiom, but the translation is not in the form of idiom. Furthermore, the sense is also decreased, from hyperbolic to more neutral one. Therefore, it belongs to weak translation. Furthermore, it can be seen that the phrase “million miles away” when being literary translated, will be “*berada jauh di suatu tempat yang jaraknya jutaan mill*” which is rather abstract, while it actually means she does not keep focused at that time and is thinking other thing. The translation “*Kau melamun*” is actually accepted, but it contains less hyperbolic sense, so that it only reaches near optimum equivalence.

In these texts, there is not any expression belonged to abstract for concrete has zero equivalence. Thus, there is not any analysis provided about this topic.

b. Explicative Modulation

Explicative modulation tends to make clear the implicit meaning, or, make something explicit into implicit. This type of modulation is such as the cause for effect, the means for the result, and the substance for the object. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 17 data found that belong to abstract for concrete type, in which two data have optimum meaning equivalence; 11 data have near optimum equivalence; and 3 data have weak equivalence. Furthermore, there is not any data found to reach zero equivalence.

One of data that belongs to explicative modulation and reaches optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 257.

SE: Toni has a lovely singing voice,.. (p.280)

TE: *Toni kalau menyanyi suaranya bagus sekali,..* (p.351) (257/EPM/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are fully translated into Target Expression (TE), therefore, it belongs to optimum translation. Furthermore, it can be seen that the phrase ‘Toni has a lovely singing voice’ when being literary translated, will be “*Toni mempunyai suara yang bagus sekali*”. Since the perspective is changed and extended into “*Toni kalau menyanyi suaranya bagus sekali,..*”, so this expression occupies explicative modulation type. The phrase “*kalau menyanyi*” is added and it is appropriate, so it reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that belongs to explicative modulation type that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 046.

SE: ...with a gentleness that was almost an anachronism. (p.25)

TE:*dengan kelembutan yang nyaris tak sesuai lagi dengan zaman modern ini*. (p.39) (046/EPM/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). The phrase “an anachronism” is noun phrase, however, the translation is the form adverbial phrase. Therefore it belongs to near optimum translation. Furthermore, it can be seen that the phrase ‘an anachronism’ when being literary translated, will be “*anakhronisme*”. Then, this term is described with its definition into “*nyaris tak sesuai lagi dengan zaman modern ini*”. Therefore, the translation is accepted and reaches near optimum equivalence.

Another datum that belongs to explicative modulation type that reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 133.

SE: I want to be here for him. (p.115)

TE: *Aku ingin menjaga dan merawatnya sendiri*. (p.147) (133/EPM/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the expression “I want to be here for him” when being literally translated will be “*Aku ingin di sini untuknya*”. The phrase “for him” is translated and extended into “*menjaga dan merawatnya sendiri*”.

The extension is too much, and it decreases the sense, from neutral to hyperbolic one. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there is not any expression belonged to abstract for concrete having zero equivalence. Thus, there is not any analysis provided about this topic.

c. Part to Whole

Part to whole is when a specific word, term, or phrase in ST is translated into more general term. It is also called as synecdoque. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 21 data found that belong to part to whole, in which two data have optimum meaning equivalence; 13 data have near optimum equivalence; and 5 data have weak equivalence, and one datum found to reach zero equivalence.

A datum which belongs to part to whole that reaches optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 260.

SE: Will you give me your word? (p.287)

TE: Maukah kau berjanji? (p.358) (260/PTW/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). The phrase “give me your word” which means “*pegang kata – katamu*” is a part of “promise” and it is translated properly into target expression to be “*berjanji*”. Therefore, the translation “*Maukah kau berjanji?*” is accepted and reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum which belongs to part to whole type that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 068.

SE: It was an enormous effort merely to open her eyes. (p.50)

TE: Untuk membuka mata saja susah sekali. (p.69) (068/PTW/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). The phrase is noun phrase, however, the translation is in the form of adjective phrase. Furthermore, it can be seen that the phrase “an enormous effort” when being literary translated will be “*butuh usaha yang keras*”. However, this phrase is translated into more general one, into “*susah sekali*”. Although it is slightly different, the translation is accepted and reaches near optimum equivalence.

The other datum that belongs to part to whole that reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 049.

SE: One night a week... (p.27)

TE: *Sekali dalam seminggu,..* (p.41) (049/PTW/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “One night” is translated into “*Sekali*”. It is quite different, since the phrase “One night” when being literally translated will be “*semalam*”. Although it is aimed for generalisation, there is

still a message which loses; the word 'night' is not translated in the text. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there is one expression belonged to part to whole has zero equivalence. This can be seen in Datum 180.

SE: "His word's good enough for me." (p.164)

TE: "Yah, apa boleh buat kalau begitu." (p.210) (180/PTW/ZER)

The expression "His word's good enough for me" has totally different meaning from the expression "Yah, apa boleh buat kalau begitu." since there are many changes done by the translator, but she fails. It makes the meaning becomes nonsense. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

d. Part to Another Part

This modulation type occurs when when there is certain part of thing is translated into another part. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 35 data found that belong to part to another part, in which 0 data have optimum meaning equivalence; 20 data have near optimum equivalence; and 11 data have weak equivalence, and 4 data are found to reach zero equivalence.

In these texts, there is not any expression belonged to part to another part which has optimum equivalence. Thus, there is not any analysis provided about this topic.

A datum that belongs to part to another part type that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 003.

SE: It was time to leave for work. (p.4)

TE: *Sudah waktunya berangkat ke kantor.* (p.12) (003/PAP/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the phrase “leave for work” when being literary translated will be “*berangkat kerja*”. However, this phrase is translated into another part, into “*berangkat ke kantor*”. Although it is slightly different, the meaning is still maintained and translation is accepted, so that it reaches near optimum equivalence.

The other datum that belongs to part to another part and reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 006.

SE: I'll make a deal with you, God.(p.4)

TE: *Kita tawar menawar ya.*(p.13) (006/PAP/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “I'll make a deal with

you, God” when being literally translated will be “*Aku akan mengajukan penawaran denganmu, Tuhan*” which perspective is in the first person, while in the expression “*Kita tawar menawar ya*”, there are some messages which lose, in which the words “God” and “I” are mistranslated and it gives impact to the whole meaning of the expression. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there are 4 expressions belongs to abstract for concrete which has zero equivalence. One of them can be seen in Datum 271

SE: What are you going to make of that, you willy? (p.299)

TE: *Nah rasain kau, pusing sendiri.* (p.371) (271/PAP/ZER)

The expression “What are you going to make of that, you willy?” has totally different meaning with the expression “*Nah rasain kau, pusing sendiri.*” since there are many changes done by the translator. In other word, the translator is doing free translation here, but she fails and it makes the meaning becomes nonsense. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

e. Reversal of Term

Reversal of term is a distinct technique, usually optional for making language sounds natural. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 9 data found that belong to reversal of term type, in which 6 data have optimum meaning equivalence; one datum has near optimum equivalence; one datum has weak equivalence, and one datum is found to reach zero equivalence.

A datum which belongs to reversal of term that reaches optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 077.

SE:the building superintendant. (p.58)

TE: ...*pengelola apartemen*. (p.78) (077/ROT/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). The phrase “the building superintendant” is translated into “...*pengelola apartemen*”, not “*pengelola bangunan*”. The word “apartemen” is chosen because it is translated contextually by referring to the utterance as mentioned in the novel previously. As the phrase “*pengelola apartemen*” is more easily understood by target readers, so the translation reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that belongs to reversal of term that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 291.

SE:and go on with her treatment as an outpatient. (p.320)

TE: ...dan berobat jalan saja. (p.399) (291/ROT/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the phrase “...go on with her treatment as an outpatient” when being literary translated will be “*menjalani perawatan dengan menjadi pasien berobat jalan*”. However, this phrase is translated

into “*berobat jalan saja*”. Although the translation is accepted in the target language, however there is a certain part which is not translated. Moreover, the perspective is also changed, from the first person into third person. Thus, it reaches near optimum equivalence.

The other datum that belongs to reversal of term that reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 216.

SE: ...one-man show. (p.222)

TE: ..pemain tunggal. (p.282) (216/ROT/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “one-man show” when properly translated would be “*satu – satunya laki – laki yang berani tampil*”. However in this novel, the translator only translates it into “pemain tunggal”. The word “pemain” here is gender neutral, while in the source expression, it is clearly that “*pemain*” here is a man. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there is one expression belonged to reversal of term which has zero equivalence. This can be seen in Datum 087.

SE: ...was he on a fishing expedition? (p.70)

TE: ...apakah ia sedang dalam ekspedisi memancing – mancing? (p.92)
(087/ROT/ZER)

The expression “Was he on a fishing expedition?” has totally different meaning with the expression “*Apakah ia sedang dalam ekspedisi memancing – mancing?*” since the main phrase here, which is “a fishing expedition” is wrongly translated. It is an idiom which means an attempt to discover the facts about something by collecting a lot of information, often secretly. However in this novel, the translator translates the expression literally without considering the meaning behind. Furthermore, the translator seems disregard that this is an idiom. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

f. Negation of Opposite

Negation of opposite is positive for double negative (or ‘double negative for positive’) and it is a concrete translation procedure which can be applied in principle to any action (verb) or quality (adjective or adverb). The translations are free, and in theory the double negative is not as forceful as the positive; in fact the force of the double negative depends on the tone of voice, and therefore the appropriateness of this modulation must depend on its formulation and the context. This type of modulation is similar to litotes.

In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 38 data found that belong to negation of opposite type, in which 9 data have optimum meaning equivalence; 15 data have near optimum equivalence; 14 data have weak equivalence, and 0 data is found to reach zero equivalence.

A datum which belongs to negation of opposite that reaches optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 201.

SE: ... or at least they would be familiar faces? (p.195)

TE: *..atau paling tidak wajah mereka tidak asing lagi bagi Anda.* (p.251)
(201/NOP/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). The word “familiar” is translated into “..tidak asing”. The word “asing” or “strange” is the negation of “familiar”, so that the phrase “tidak asing” is the negation of opposite of the word “familiar”. Therefore, the translation reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that belongs to negation of opposite type that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 134.

SE: The evidence is conclusive. (p.116)

TE: *Bukti – buktinya tak terbantahkan.* (p.147) (134/NOP/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the negation of the word “conclusive” is “circumstantial” or in Indonesia it would be “tak langsung”. However, in the novel it is translated into “tak terbantahkan”. Although it is slightly

different, the whole meaning of the expression is still maintained and translation is accepted. Thus, it reaches near optimum equivalence.

The other datum that belongs to negation of opposite that reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 063.

SE: Join the fun. (p.36)

TE: Jangan sampai tidak ikutan. (p.53) (063/NOP/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “the fun” is a noun, so that it does not have negation. Although the words “tidak ikutan” have negative sense, they are rather not the negation of the phrase “join the fun” which has positive sense. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there is not any expression belonged to negation of opposite has zero equivalence. Thus, there is not any analysis provided about this topic.

g. Active for Passive

Active for passive is is a common transposition, mandatory when no passive exists and it can also be advisable where a reflexive is normally preferred to a passive, as in Bahasa Indonesia. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 67 data found that belong to active for passive type, in which 26 data have optimum meaning equivalence; 29 data have near

optimum equivalence; 9 data data have weak equivalence, and one datum is found to reach zero equivalence.

A datum which belongs to active for passive that reaches optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 008.

SE: Ashley was employed at Global Computer Graphics Corporation...(p.4)

TE: *Ashley bekerja di Global Computer Graphics Corporation. (p.13)*
(008/AFP/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). The phrase “was employed” is if being literally translated will be “*dipekerjakan*”, which is passive form. However, in this expression the translator changes it into active form “*bekerja*” and it is more accepted in the target language rather than “*dipekerjakan*”. Therefore, the translation reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that belongs to active for passive that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 001.

SE: She was looking at the image of a woman in her late twenties,... (p.3)

TE: *Tampak bayangan wanita usia akhir dua puluhan,... (p.11)*
(001/AFP/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the sentence “she was looking at” is translated into “*tampak*”. It is rather different, since in the target text the actor or the subject is included, while in the target language, the subject is missing. However, the whole meaning of the expression is still maintained and translation is accepted, so that it reaches near optimum equivalence.

The other datum that belongs to active for passive that reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 054.

SE:... ..game booths as well as arts-and-crafts booths had been set up for their enjoyment. (p.29)

TE: *Mereka mendatangi stan – stan permainan maupun penjualan.* (p.44)
(054/AFP/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “for their enjoyment” is not clearly stated in the translation version. Furthermore, the translated expression has more neutral sense compared to the original one. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there is one expression belonged to active for passive which has zero equivalence. This can be seen in Datum 179.

SE: "By the way, lunch is on you." (p.162)

TE: "Oh ya, aku yang traktir makan siang ini." (p.208) (179/AFP/ZER)

The expression "lunch is on you" indicates that the second person pays the bill for the lunch. However, in the translated version, the expression shows that the first person or the first speaker who pays the bill, as seen in the expression "aku yang traktir makan siang ini". Although the mistake is small (the word "you" is changed into the word "I"), this mistranslation brings big impact to the whole meaning of the expression. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

h. Space for Time

Space for time is usually called as metalepsis. It occurs when a word or a phrase indicating space (it is usually preceded by preposition of place, e.g. on, in, at) is translated into a word or a phrase representing time. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 19 data found that belong to space for time type, in which 8 data have optimum meaning equivalence; 10 data have near optimum equivalence; one datum data have weak equivalence, and 0 data is found to reach zero equivalence.

A datum which belongs to space for time that reaches optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 033.

SE: It was only when Ashley was on her way back to the office...(p.13)

TE: *Dalam perjalanan kembali ke kantornya..* (p.24) (033/SFT/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). The phrase “when Ashley was on her way back to the office...” is indicating time and it is translated into “*Dalam perjalanan kembali ke kantornya..*”, which indicates spatial condition. Since the change from time to space is allowed as long as all elements in the source expression are translated into the target expression, thus this translation reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that belongs to part to space for time and reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 095.

SE: There was a long silence. (p.74)

TE: *Kesunyian yang menyusul berlangsung lama.* (p.97) (095/SFT/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen when the sentence “There was a long silence” indicating space is translated into “*Kesunyian yang menyusul berlangsung lama*” indicating time. The phrase “yang menyusul” is added in the target expression although it is not necessary. However, the whole meaning of the expression is still maintained, so that it reaches near optimum equivalence.

The other datum that belongs to space for time that reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 270.

SE: "Did you have any traumas during that period? (p.298)

TE: *Kau mengalami trauma selama di Roma?* (p.370) (270/SFT/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “during that period” which indicates time is translated into “di Roma” which indicates space. The translator gives double explanation by mentioning “Roma”, whereas this has been mentioned previously. Therefore, the word “Roma” here is not necessary. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there is not any expression belonged to space for time which has zero equivalence. Thus, there is not any analysis provided about this topic.

i. Interval for Limit

Interval for limit is when a word or phrase indicates interval is translated into a word or phrase which shows limitation. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 6 data found that belong to interval for limit type, in which 0 data have optimum meaning equivalence; 4 data have near optimum equivalence; two data data have weak equivalence, and 0 data is found to reach zero equivalence.

In these texts, there is not any expression belonged to interval for limit which has optimum equivalence. Thus, there is not any analysis provided about this topic.

A datum that belongs to interval for limit type that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 176.

SE: Sometime during the night, Helen committed suicide. (p.157)

TE: *Malam itu, Helen bunuh diri.* (p.201) (176/IAL/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen when the phrase “Sometime during the night” indicating interval is translated into “Malam itu” indicating limitation as if the exact time has been known. Whereas, in the source expression, the exact time is not known, therefore, there is a lack in translating the expression. However, the whole meaning of the expression is still maintained, so that it reaches near optimum equivalence.

The other datum that belongs to interval for limit that reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 272.

SE: "I wonder if I could speak to you alone for a few minutes?" (p.301)

TE: *“Bisakah saya berbicara berdua saja dengan Anda sebentar?”* (p.374)
(272/IAL/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “for a few minutes” which indicates interval is translated into “sebentar” which indicates limitation.

However, the word “sebentar” is relative to each person. In certain context “sebentar” means hours or days, while in the other context, “sebentar” means few minutes or seconds. Since the target expression is relatively blurred in translating the phrase “few minutes” to “sebentar”, therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there is not any expression belonged to interval for limit which has zero equivalence. Thus, there is not any analysis provided about this topic.

j. Change of Symbol

Change of symbol, including fixed and new metaphors, is the comparison of fixed metaphor revealing that the symbolism employed in different languages is based on quite different images. In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 63 data found that belong to change of symbol type, in which 11 data have optimum meaning equivalence; 29 data have near optimum equivalence; 21 data data have weak equivalence, and two data are found to reach zero equivalence.

A datum which belongs to change of symbol that reaches optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 178.

SE: Dr. Patterson could be a cash cow for us. (p.160)

TE: *Dr. Patterson bisa menjadi sapi perah buat kita.* (p.205) (178/COS/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). The phrase “a cash cow”, which means

someone or something which is employed to get a lot of money and benefit, is translated into “sapi perah”, which has the same meaning in the target language. Thus, this translation reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that belongs to change of symbol that reaches near optimum equivalence can be seen in Datum 007.

SE: Located fifty miles south of San Francisco... (p.4)

TE: *Terletak 80 kilometer di sebelah selatan San Fransisco...*(p.13)
(007/COS/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). The expression ‘Located fifty miles south of San Fransisco,...’ as found in the novel is translated into ‘*Terletak 80 kilometer di sebelah selatan San Fransisco...*’. Here, the phrase ‘fifty miles’ is translated into ‘80 kilometer’ and it means that the measure ‘miles’ has been converted into ‘kilometer’ or kilometre, which is more commonly accepted in the target language. Although “fifty miles” is not exactly the same as “80 kilometer”, the whole meaning of the expression is still maintained, so that it reaches near optimum equivalence.

The other datum that belongs to change of symbol and reaches weak equivalence can be seen in Datum 048.

SE: "Look at that tight-assed bitch,"... (p.27)

TE: Lihat tuh si Sok Suci,...(p.41) (048/COS/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “tight-assed bitch” which contains negative words and has negative connotation is translated into “si Sok Suci” which also has negative connotation, but is represented using more polite words. Although the translation is more accepted in the target language, it only reaches weak equivalence.

In these texts, there is one expression belonged to change of symbol which has zero equivalence. This can be seen in Datum 104.

SE: Don't give up your day job.... (p.87)

TE: Jangan lepaskan dulu pekerjaanmu! (p.112) (104/COS/ZER)

The expression “Don't give up your day job” is an idiom which is used for telling someone that he or she does not think they are very good at something. This message is not translated in the target expression, since “*Jangan lepaskan dulu pekerjaanmu!* “ has totally different meaning with the source expression. Furthermore, the target expression is not in the form of idiom. Probably, the translator does not realize that this expression is an idiom. Therefore, the translator fails to translate the source expression into target expression properly and it reaches zero equivalence.

2. Degrees of Meaning Equivalence

Translation meaning equivalence is associated not only with its form, but also with various degrees of meaning equivalence; equivalences are analysed on the basis of how the units of equivalence in translations correspond to the units in source texts. Bayar (2007: 213) suggests seven types of meaning equivalence degrees: Optimum Translation, Partial Translation (Near-optimum Translation & Weak Translation) Zero Equivalence, and Non Translation.

a. Optimum Translation

Optimum translation is characterised by equivalence at all the levels. However, optimum or absolute equivalence is claimed to be impossible to reach as structures of languages differ. Optimum translation appears as soon as equivalence is maintained at all the levels mentioned above and no variations or uncertainties are possible in this case.

In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 72 data found that reach optimum translation, in which 6 data belong to abstract for concrete, two data belong to explicative modulation, two data belong to part to whole, 6 data belong to reversal of term, 9 data belong to negation of opposite, 28 data belong to active for passive, 8 data belong to space for time, and 11 data belong to change of symbol. Furthermore, there is not any data which belong to part to another part and interval for limit having reached optimum translation.

A datum that reaches optimum equivalence and belongs to abstract for concrete can be seen in Datum 085.

SE: Father's in the clear. (p.66)

TE: *Ayah bebas*. (p.89) (085/AFC/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because the message as well as the form or the style is maintained. The phrase “in the clear” which is rather abstract actually indicates “freedom” and it has been successfully translated into the target expression to be “*bebas*’. Thus the message is translated properly. Furthermore, both source expression and target expression are in the form of statement with neutral sense. Thus, it reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches optimum equivalence and belongs to explicative modulation can be seen in Datum 218.

SE: Mr. Singer, you're on. (p.222)

TE: *Mr. Singer, giliran Anda*. (p.283) (218/EPM/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because the message as well as the form or the style is maintained. The phrase “you’re on” which is too implicit is actually means it is “your turn” and this message has been successfully translated into the

target expression to be “*giliran Anda*”. Thus the message is translated properly. Furthermore, both source expression and target expression are in the form of statement with neutral sense. Thus, it reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum which reaches optimum equivalence and belongs to part to whole can be seen in Datum 260.

SE: Will you give me your word? (p.287)

TE: *Maukah kau berjanji?* (p.358) (260/PTW/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because the message as well as the form or the style is maintained. The phrase “give me your word” which means “pegang kata – katamu” is a part of “promise” and it is translated properly into target expression to be “berjanji”. Therefore, the translation is accepted and reaches optimum equivalence. Furthermore, both source expression and target expression are in the form of statement with neutral sense. Thus, it reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum which reaches optimum equivalence and belongs to reversal of term can be seen in Datum 164.

SE: It's also known as dissociative identity disorder. (p.143)

TE: *Kondisi ini juga dikenal sebagai penyimpangan disosiasi identitas.*
(p.183) (164/ROT/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because the message as well as the form or the style is maintained. The phrase “dissociative identity disorder” is reversed and translated properly into target expression to be “*penyimpangan disosiasi identitas*” without any addition or omission. Therefore, the translation is accepted and reaches optimum equivalence. Furthermore, both source expression and target expression are in the form of statement with neutral sense. Thus, it reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches optimum equivalence and belongs to negation of opposite can be seen in Datum 071.

SE: She felt unclean,...(p.51)

TE: Ia merasa kotor,...(p.70)(071/NOP/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because the message as well as the form or the style is maintained. The word “unclean” or “not clean” is actually means “dirty”, while “clean” is the opposite of “dirty”. Thus, the word “dirty” is the negation of opposite of “clean” and this message has been successfully translated into the target expression to be “kotor”. Furthermore, both source expression and target

expression are in the form of statement with neutral sense. Thus, it reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches optimum equivalence and belongs to active for passive (and vice versa) can be seen in Datum 158.

SE: He's a psychiatrist that Jesse Quiller's office uses. (p.137)

TE: *Dia pengacara yang biasa dipakai kantor Jesse Quiller.* (p.175)
(158/AFP/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because the message as well as the style is maintained. The clause “that Jesse Quiller’s office uses” has been successfully translated into the target expression to be “*yang biasa dipakai kantor Jesse Quiller*”. The word “uses” in the source expression is actually in the active form, while the word “*dipakai*” in the target expression is in the passive form, since the active form “*memakai*” will make the expression sounds awkward. It is aimed to make the target expression sounds more natural and accepted to the target readers. Furthermore, both source expression and target expression are in the form of statement with neutral sense. Thus, it reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches optimum equivalence and belongs to space for time can be seen in Datum 150.

SE: I was in Chicago. (p.132)

TE: *Waktu itu aku di Chicago.* (p.169) (150/SFT/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because the message as well as the style is maintained. The clause “that Jesse Quiller’s office uses” has been successfully translated into the target expression to be “*yang biasa dipakai kantor Jesse Quiller*”. The word “uses” in the source expression is actually in the active form, while the word “*dipakai*” in the target expression is in the passive form, since the active form “*memakai*” will make the expression sounds awkward. It is aimed to make the target expression sounds more natural and accepted to the target readers. Furthermore, both source expression and target expression are in the form of statement with neutral sense. Thus, it reaches optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches optimum equivalence and belongs to change of symbol can be seen in Datum 030.

SE: ..Ashley had written half a dozen letters to Jim. (p.13)

TE: *Ashley menulis sekitar enam surat kepada Jim Cleary.* (P.24)
(030/COS/OPT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because the message as well as the style is maintained. The phrase “half a dozen” is equivalence to “six” and it has been successfully translated into the target expression to be “*enam*”. It is allowed since it

does not bring significant differences. Furthermore, both source expression and target expression are in the form of statement with neutral sense. Thus, it reaches optimum equivalence.

There is not any datum that reaches optimum degree of equivalence and belongs to both part to another part and interval for limit. Therefore, there is not any explanation regarding these subjects.

b. Partial Translation

In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 224 data found to reach optimum translation. Partial translation (partial equivalence) is divided into two subtypes: near-optimum translation and weak translation.

1) Near Optimum Translation

It is exhibited when expressions do not correspond stylistically. Furthermore, the form of expressions is rendered in a different way. Then, the semantic equivalence is conveyed (but very insignificant or nonessential inaccuracy might appear at semantic level). Moreover, the same information is maintained.

In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 151 data found to reach optimum translation, in which 19 data belong to abstract for concrete, 11 data belong to explicative modulation, 13 data belong to part to whole, 20 data belong to part to another part, one datum belong to reversal of term, 15 data belong to negation of opposite, 29 data belong to active for passive, 10 data

belong to space for time, 4 data belong to interval for limit, and 29 data belong to change of symbol.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to abstract for concrete can be seen in Datum 055.

SE: I have ten years of dirt on Richard,... (p.31)

TE: Sudah sepuluh tahun kami bersama,... (p.47) (055/AFC/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because there is a message which is lack of being translated. The sentence “I have ten years of dirt on Richard” actually means that the speaker has lived with Richard for ten years, but he tells it in a humorous sense. The sentence “*Sudah sepuluh tahun kami bersama*” is actually equivalence with the source expression semantically. However, the target expression has neutral sense and is not humorous. Thus, it only reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to explicative modulation can be seen in Datum 123.

SE: She was in a state of shock, in complete denial. (p.107)

TE: *Serena dalam keadaan shock total dan meningkari kenyataan.*
(p.136) (123/EPM/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because there is a message which is lack of being translated. The phrase “in complete denial” actually means that the actor or “she” can accept the reality that she has to face. Then, it is translated into target expression to be “*mengingkari kenyataan*”. However, the form is changed, from adverbial phrase into verb phrase. Thus, it only reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to part to whole can be seen in Datum 014.

SE: Are we on for Saturday night? (p.6)

TE: *Sabtu nanti kita jadi?* (p.15) (014/PTW/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because there is a message which is lack of being translated. The sentence “Are we on for Saturday night?” is actually equivalence with the target expression “*Sabtu nanti kita jadi?*”. However, the phrase “Saturday night” is only translated into “*Sabtu*”, while it should be “*Sabtu malam*” or “*malam Minggu*” in order to reach optimum equivalence. Due to the lack in transferring message, this translation only reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to part to another part can be seen in Datum 224.

SE: The stains on it match the blood of deputy Blake. (p.237)

TE: *Noda di pisau ini diidentifikasi sebagai darah Deputy Blake.* (p.300)

(224/PAP/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because there is a message which is lack of being translated. The word “match” indicates that the stain is actually identical with the blood of deputy Blake. Furthermore, the word indicates that the sentence is in the active form. It is then translated into “diidentifikasi” which rather different from “match” because it is in the passive form and the literal meaning of both words is different. However, the style as well as the whole meaning of the source expression is still maintained in the target expression. Therefore, this translation only reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to reversal of term can be seen in Datum 291.

SE:and go on with her treatment as an outpatient. (p.320)

TE: ...*dan berobat jalan saja.* (p.399) (291/ROT/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the phrase “...go on with her treatment as an outpatient” when being literary translated will be “*perawatan*

dengan menjadi pasien berobat jalan”. However, this phrase is translated into “*berobat jalan saja*”. Although the translation is accepted in the target language, however there is a certain part which is not translated. Moreover, the perspective is also changed, from the first person into third person. Thus, it reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to negation of opposite can be seen in Datum 035.

SE: "That can't have been much fun." (p.13)

TE: *Pasti membosankan*. (p.24) (035/NOP/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the phrase “can’t have been much fun” indicates that the activity which is done is boring. Then it is translated in the target expression into “*membosankan*”. Although the translation is accepted in the target language, however in the source expression, the degree of certainty is not shown. Meanwhile in the target expression, it seems that the speaker is certain with his/her saying by choosing the expression “*pasti*” rather than “ *mungkin*” or “ *akan*”. Thus, it reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to active for passive can be seen in Datum 029.

SE: He's in the hospital.(p.12)

TE: Ia dibawa ke rumah sakit (p.23) (029/AFP/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the sentence "He's in the hospital." is in the active form and is translated into "*Ia dibawa ke rumah sakit*" which is in the passive form. Actually, the source expression is revealing the existence, which is "he" is now in the hospital. However in the target expression, "*Ia dibawa ke rumah sakit*" refers to the process. Due to this change, therefore it only reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to space for time can be seen in Datum 047.

SE: Her mood swings always caught her unaware,... (p. 26)

TE:*Perubahan suasana hatinya bisa begitu tiba – tiba*,... (p. 41)
(047/SFT/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the phrase "always caught her unaware" is indicating action within space, and it is translated into "*bisa begitu tiba – tiba*" which indicates time. In the source expression, it is seen that the actor is presented, while in the target expression, the actor is hidden. Furthermore, the

translator also adds the word “*tiba – tiba*” or “suddenly”. Due to this change and addition, therefore it only reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to interval for limit can be seen in Datum 176.

SE: Sometime during the night, Helen committed suicide. (p.157)

TE: *Malam itu, Helen bunuh diri.* (p.201) (176/IAL/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen when the phrase “Sometime during the night” indicating interval is translated into “Malam itu” indicating limitation as if the exact time has been known. Whereas, in the source expression, the exact time is not known, therefore, there is a lack in translating the expression. However, the whole meaning of the expression is still maintained, so that it reaches near optimum equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to change of symbol can be seen in Datum 034.

SE: He's an eavesdropping little creep.(p.13)

TE: *Tukang nguping.* (p.24) (034/COS/NOT)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen when the phrase “an eavesdropping little creep” is translated into “*Tukang nguping*”. There is a lack in translating the expression. The word “eavesdropping” is an adjective, but it is translated into “*Tukang nguping*”, which is a noun . However, the word “creep” which means “*penjilat*” in Bahasa Indonesia, is not translated. In order to reach optimum translation, the translation should be “*Si penjilat yang suka menguping*”. Since there is a part that is not translated, so it only reaches near optimum equivalence.

2) **Weak Translation**

Weak translation refers to weak degree of equivalence maintained in the expression translation. The translation is considered weak when there is not enough equivalence or even there is no equivalence at semantic level. Furthermore, the form and the style of expressions is maintained. Then, the information is conveyed. In several cases, additional information is added or some information is omitted.

In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 73 data found to reach optimum translation, in which 5 data belong to abstract for concrete, 3 data belong to explicative modulation, 5 data belong to part to whole, 11 data belong to part to another part, one datum belong to reversal of term, 14 data belong to negation of opposite, 9 data belong to active for passive, one datum

belong to space for time, two data belong to interval for limit, and 21 data belong to change of symbol.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to abstract for concrete can be seen in Datum 102.

SE: ...Ashley was no closer to the truth. (p.86)

TE: Ashley masih tak mendapat kemajuan apa – apa. (p.111)
(102/AFC/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because there is a message which is lack of being translated. The phrase “no closer to the truth” is rather abstract and it actually means that Ashley does not yet know the truth. However, it is translated into “*tak mendapat kemajuan apa – apa*” which is far from the true meaning. However, the expression still has correlation with the context, in which Ashley is still in search of truth but she does not get any improvement. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to explicative modulation can be seen in Datum 167.

SE: ..and that will be the end of it. (p.146)

TE: ...*sampai sebatas itu saja keterlibatanku*. (p.187) (167/EPM/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because there is a message which is lack of being translated. The phrase “and that will be the end of it” actually means that his action will be the ending of the case he is handling now. However, the expression is translated into “...*sampai sebatas itu saja keterlibatanku*”. The translator adds the word “*keterlibatanku*”, which extends the word “it”. Since the form and the perspective in the source expression is changed, thus, it only reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to part to whole can be seen in Datum 097.

SE: I hope I'm not calling too late.(p.75)

TE: *Mudah – mudahan tidak terlalu malam.* (p.98) (097/PTW/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because there is a message which is lack of being translated. The word “calling” which is significant in this expression is not translated explicitly, however, it is presented implicitly in the context where the expression is uttered. Furthermore, the phrase “too late” is translated into “*terlalu malam*”, while actually it should be “*terlalu larut*”. The other significant change is that in the source expression, the actor or “I” is present, while in the target

expression, the actor is not stated clearly. Thus, this translation reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence equivalence and belongs to part to another part can be seen in Datum 023.

SE: "Do you have any idea how late it is?"(p.11)

TE: "*Tahukah kalian jam berapa sekarang?*" (p.21) (023/PAP/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It is because there is a message which is lack of being translated. The context of the expression is when the speaker is angry with "you" (his daughter and her boyfreind) because they come home lately. The anger is expressed to "Do you have any idea how late it is?" and is translated into "*Taukah kalian jam berapa sekarang?*". The phrase "how late it is" is translated into "*jam berapa sekarang*", which is rather the different in form. However, the whole meaning of both expressions is still maintained. Therefore, this translation reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to reversal of term can be seen in Datum 216.

SE: ...one-man show. (p.222)

TE: *..pemain tunggal.* (p.282) (216/ROT/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “one-man show” when properly translated would be “satu – satunya laki – laki yang berani tampil”. However in this novel, the translator only translates it into “pemain tunggal”. The word “pemain” here is gender neutral, while in the source expression, it is clearly that “pemain” here is a man. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to negation of opposite can be seen in Datum 286.

SE:he was too good to be true. (p.315)

TE: ...*tak ada laki – laki seideal itu*. (p.392) (286/NOP/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the expression “....he was too good to be true” which is in the positive form is translated into “...*tak ada laki – laki seideal itu*” which is in the negative form and it negates the source expression. Furthermore, the perspective is also changed and the degree of meaning equivalence is decreased. Therefore, it reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to active for passive can be seen in Datum 059.

SE: ...we don't give him anything at all. (p.33)

TE: *..tidak ada hadiah sama sekali.* (p.50) (059/AFP/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen that the sentence “we don’t give him anything at all” is in the active form and is translated into “*tidak ada hadiah sama sekali*” which is different in both form and meaning, although the essence is the same. In the target expression, the subject as well as the object are not mentioned, whereas in the source expression, the subject and the object are clearly stated. Due to these changes, therefore it only reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to space for time can be seen in Datum 270.

SE: "Did you have any traumas during that period? (p.298)

TE: *Kau mengalami trauma selama di Roma?* (p.370) (270/SFT/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase “during that period” which indicates time is translated into “*di Roma*” which indicates space. The translator gives double explanation by mentioning “Roma”, whereas this has been mentioned previously. Therefore, the word “Roma” here is not necessary. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to interval for limit can be seen in Datum 272.

SE: "I wonder if I could speak to you alone for a few minutes?" (p.301)

TE: "*Bisakah saya berbicara berdua saja dengan Anda sebentar?*" (p.374)
(272/IAL/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE), since the phrase "for a few minutes" which indicates interval is translated into "*sebentar*" which indicates limitation. However, the word "*sebentar*" is relative to each person. In certain context "*sebentar*" means hours or days, while in the other context, "*sebentar*" means few minutes or seconds. Since the target expression is relatively blurred in translating the phrase "few minutes" to "*sebentar*", therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

A datum that reaches weak equivalence and belongs to change of symbol can be seen in Datum 139.

SE: Every year, someone who's supposed to be a shoo-in winds up in the loser's box. (p.123)

TE: *Setiap tahun, selalu ada orang yang dijamin ternyata masuk kotak.*
(p.157) (139/COS/WET)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are partly translated into Target Expression (TE). It can be seen when the phrase “a shoo-in winds up in the loser’s box” is translated into “*orang yang dijagokan ternyata masuk kotak*”. The source expression is actually an idiom, however, the translator translates it literally. Furthermore, the target expression also sounds awkward to the target reader. Therefore, it only reaches weak equivalence.

c. Zero Equivalence

Zero Equivalence is characterised by absolutely different wording from source expression into target expression. Furthermore, a reference to the main idea of the original the information is different as the semantics of the translated expression as a whole is not maintained. Then, the expressions also have different style and different form.

In the translation of *Tell Me Your Dreams* into *Ceritakan Mimpi - Mimpimu*, there are 9 data found to reach optimum translation, in which one datum belong to part to whole, 4 data belong to part to another part, one datum belong to reversal of term, one datum belong to active for passive, and two data belong to change of symbol. Furthermore, there is not any data which belong to abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, negation of opposite, space for time, and interval for limit has reached zero equivalence.

A datum that reaches zero equivalence and belongs to part to whole part can be seen in Datum 180.

SE: "His word's good enough for me." (p.164)

TE: "*Yah, apa boleh buat kalau begitu.*" (p.210) (180/PTW/ZER)

The expression "His word's good enough for me" has totally different meaning with the expression "*Yah, apa boleh buat kalau begitu.*" since there are many changes done by the translator. However, she fails in translating it and it makes the meaning becomes nonsense. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

A datum that reaches zero equivalence and belongs to part to another part can be seen in Datum 276.

Se: Like hell she did. (p.307)

TE: *Pulang apaan.* (p.383) (276/PAP/ZER)

From the expressions above, all elements in the Source Expression (SE) are not translated properly into Target Expression (TE). It is because the meaning of both source expression and target expression is different, so the a message is lack of being translated. The sentence "Like hell she did" should be translated to "Dia benar – benar melakukannya" and "pulang apaan" is different expression. It is assumed that the translator wants to match it with the context, but she fails. Due to the lack in transferring message, this translation reaches zero equivalence.

A datum that reaches near optimum equivalence and belongs to reversal of term can be seen in Datum 087.

SE: ...was he on a fishing expedition? (p.70)

TE: ...*apakah ia sedang dalam ekspedisi memancing – mancing?* (p.92)
(087/ROT/ZER)

The expression “Was he on a fishing expedition?” has totally different meaning with the expression “*Apakah ia sedang dalam ekspedisi memancing – mancing?*” since the main phrase here, which is “a fishing expedition” is wrongly translated. It is an idiom which means an attempt to discover the facts about something by collecting a lot of information, often secretly. However in this novel, the translator translates the expression literally without considering the meaning behind. Furthermore, the translator may do not realize that this is an idiom. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

A datum that reaches zero equivalence and belongs to active for passive can be seen in Datum 179.

SE: "By the way, lunch is on you." (p.162)

TE: “*Oh ya, aku yang traktir makan siang ini.*” (p.208) (179/AFP/ZER)

The expression “lunch is on you” indicates that the second person pays the bill for the lunch. However, in the translated version, the expression shows that the first person or the first speaker who pays the bill, as seen in the expression “*aku yang traktir makan siang ini*”. Although the mistake is small (the word “you” is changed

into the word “I”), this mistranslation brings big impact to the whole meaning of the expression. Thus, the translation reaches zero equivalence.

A datum that reaches zero equivalence and belongs to change of symbol can be seen in Datum 104.

SE: Don't give up your day job.... (p.87)

TE: *Jangan lepaskan dulu pekerjaanmu!* (p.112) (104/COS/ZER)

The expression “Don’t give up your day job” is an idiom which is used for telling someone that he or she does not think they are very good at something. This message is not translated in the target expression, since “*Jangan lepaskan dulu pekerjaanmu!* “ has totally different meaning with the source expression. Furthermore, the target expression is not in the form of idiom. Probably, the translator does not realize that this expression is idiom. Therefore, the translator fails to translate the source expression into target expression properly and it reaches zero equivalence.

There is not any datum that reaches zero degree of equivalence which belongs to Abstract for Concrete, Explicative Modulation, Negation of Opposite, Space for Time, or Interval for Limit. Therefore, there is not any explanation regarding these subjects.

3. The Relation between Type of Modulation with the Degree of Meaning Equivalence

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the expressions which obtain optimum equivalence are mostly belonged to active for passive because the frequency is highest, with 28 data (38.8%) out of 72 data. However, this may be because the number of expressions which belong to active for passive is also high and becomes dominant (which is 67) compared to the other types. Whereas, the expressions that have optimum equivalence and belong to reversal of term are smaller in number, which are only 6. However, it is because the expressions found to be reversal of term are also small in number, which are only 10. Thus, we may assume that the percentage of optimum translation in reversal of term is higher (60%) compared to active for passive (38.8%).

The expressions belonging to reversal of term are high in percentage because actually there is not significant change in the translation process. The translator only reverses the term and it is automatic because the different language structure of source language and target language. In addition, this kind of reversal is common so that it is not hard to reach optimum translation.

Meanwhile, the expressions belonging to active for passive are high in frequency because this type of modulation is commonly found by the target readers. Thus, they have been familiar with the change of expression from active to passive or

vice versa. Furthermore, the message in each expression is transferred well and the meaning is preserved. Thus, this type is not hard to reach optimum translation.

The expressions which obtain near optimum equivalence are mostly belonged to active for passive and change of symbol, with 29 data (18.2%) out of 151 data. Both types of modulation reach highest frequency of near optimum translation. Whereas, in percentage, interval for limit is highest (66.67%).

The expressions belonging to interval for limit are high in percentage because in this novel, actually there is not significant change in the translation process. Furthermore, the translation is still easy to understand although some parts maybe improperly translated.

Meanwhile, the expressions belonging to active for passive and change of symbol are high in frequency because this type of modulation is commonly found by the target readers. Thus, they have been familiar with this translation phenomenon. Furthermore, the message in each expression is transferred well and the meaning is preserved, although in change of symbol type there are some terms or symbols which are improperly translated due to the different perspectives and cultures of source language and the target language in choosing certain figures to symbolise something.

The expressions which obtain weak equivalence are mostly belonged to change of symbol, with 21 data (28.8%) out of 73 data. This type of modulation

reaches highest frequency of near optimum translation. Whereas, in percentage, weak translation in negation of opposite is highest (36.8%).

The expressions belonging to negation of opposite are high in percentage (36.8%) because in this novel, this technique is often applied improperly. Furthermore, this technique is decreased in both meaning and sense. Even the change in terms or phrases sometimes influences the whole meaning of the expression. Thus, the expressions translated using this type of modulation technique often experience weak translation.

Meanwhile, the expressions belonging to change of symbol that reach weak translation are high in frequency because this type of modulation is commonly found by the target readers. Thus, they have been familiar with this translation phenomenon. However, the translator is often lack in translating symbol or terms which are related to culture. In addition, the translator sometimes fails in realizing that certain expressions contain idiom, but she translates them literally. Thus, weak translation is mostly found in the form of change of symbol.

The expressions which obtain zero equivalence are mostly belonged to part to another part, with 4 data (44.4%) out of 9 data. This type of modulation is highest in both frequency and percentage. It is because in this novel, the translator often fails in translating certain part into another part. The translation is hard to understand, the message is not transferred, and the meaning in target expression is different from the

meaning in source expression. Thus, the expressions translated using this type of modulation technique often experience zero equivalence.

To sum up, actually the translator quite succeeds in translating the novel. It can be seen that most of the expressions translated using modulation technique reach optimum and near optimum equivalence, which are 223 (73.2 %) while the rest or 82 data (26.8 %) have weak and zero meaning equivalence. It means that the accuracy of this translation is quite high.

Although the accuracy is relatively high, still, the number of expressions which have weak and zero equivalence is still high. The number is possible to reduce. It means the translator still can improve the accuracy of this translation if she takes more focus on the type of translation which results in weak or zero equivalence. It is better not to use that type because some expressions may be better to be translated to other type of modulation. Otherwise, the translator can translate the expression as it is without the need to change both form and perspective, so that modulation technique is not necessary anymore. Modulation is not needed if certain expressions are not bound to cultural term or perspective.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be drawn as follows.

1. All types of modulation technique as proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (Newmark, 1988: 89) appear in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* and its translation *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu*. The types are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of term, negation of oposite, active for passive, space for time, interval for limit, and change of symbol. The expressions which obtain optimum equivalence are mostly belonged to active for passive with 28 data (38.8%) out of 72 data. Meanwhile, the expressions which obtain near optimum equivalence are mostly belonged to active for passive and change of symbol, with 29 data (18.2%) out of 151 data. Then, the expressions which obtain weak equivalence are mostly belonged to change of symbol, with 21 data (28.8%) out of 73 data. In addition, the expressions which obtain zero equivalence are mostly belonged to part to another part, with 4 data (44.4%) out of 9 data.

2. The translator quite succeeds in translating the novel. It can be seen that most of the expressions translated using modulation technique reach optimum and near optimum equivalence, which are 223 (73.2 %) while the rest or 82 data (26.8 %) have weak and zero meaning equivalence. It means that the accuracy of this translation is quite high.

B. Suggestions

After the research has been done, some suggestions are given to some parties. They are students of English Literature study program, other translators, other researchers, and lecturers of English Literature study program.

1. Students of English Literature Study Program

Students of English Literature who take translation as their concentration may commonly find modulation technique has been applied in several English – Indonesia texts. However, some of them may only know modulation technique limited to active for passive type. Therefore, it is suggested for them to understand the other types of modulation technique, so that they can make appropriate analysis regarding modulation technique, not only limited to the change from passive form to active form, and vice versa.

2. Other Translators

In this novel, the translator has done a good job in terms of translating certain expression using modulation technique, as proven by the high degree of accuracy.

However, the degree of accuracy is still possible to increase if the translator does not lack to understand expressions in the form of idiom. Therefore, the other translators can learn from this to make a better translation using modulation technique. They have to pay more attention on the idiom. In addition, the technique cannot be applied in all types of expression. It is possible there are some expressions which are more properly translated using another technique of translation.

3. Other Researchers

This research only focuses on the accuracy of the translation *Tell Me Your Dreams* by Sidney Sheldon into Bahasa Indonesia entitled *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu* through finding the degree of equivalence in each expression translated using modulation technique. Using other approaches, it is better for the other researchers to extend the research scope by finding clarity or naturalness of the translation.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX

[illegible]

	him,..(p.5)	tidur bersamanya. (P.14)														
012/PAP /NOT	Thecaption read "Dr. Steven Patterson, Father of Mini HeartSurgery." (p.5)	Teks yang menyertai foto itu <u>berbunyi</u> , "Dr. Steven Patterson, Father of Mini HeartSurgery." (p.14)				✓								✓		
013/AFP /OPT	Desiree <u>has gained</u> about ten pounds,.. (p.6)	<u>Berat badan</u> Desiree sudah naik 5 kilogram. (p.15)						✓					✓			
014/PT W/NOT	.. Are we on for Saturday night? (p.6)	Sabtu nanti kita jadi? (p.15)			✓									✓		
015/AFC /NOT	His voice grated on her nerves (p.6)	Suaranya membuat Ashley grogi. (p.16)	✓											✓		
O16/PAP /NOT	Ashley put her computer in suspend mode... (p.7)	Ashley mengistirahatkan komputernya.. (p.17)				✓								✓		
017/EPM /NOT	You are seeing him socially, aren't you? (p.8)	Kau sering pergi dengan dia, kan? (p.17)		✓										✓		
018/PT W/NOT	"Would you like to see a <u>menu</u> ?" (p.8)	"Anda ingin <u>memesan sekarang</u> ?" (p.17)			✓									✓		
019/AFC /OPT	"We'll have a <u>great time</u> ".. (p.9)	"Kita akan senang".. (p.19)	✓										✓			
020/COS /WET	... but the <u>explosion</u> occurred on the night of the high schoolgraduation. (p.9)	..., tetapi <u>bom</u> itu meledak pada malam perpisahan setelah mereka lulus SMU.(p.19)										✓			✓	
021/PT W/NOT	"Would you like to stop off at <u>my place</u> ?..."(p.9)	"Maukah kau mampir <u>ke rumahku</u> ?...' (p.19)			✓									✓		
022/AFP /WET	When Jim Cleary brought Ashley home from the party,..(p.11)	Ketika Ashley tiba di rumah diantar Jim Cleary,... (p.21)						✓							✓	
023/PAP /WET	"Do you have any idea <u>how late</u> it is?"(p.11)	"Tahukah kalian <u>jam berapa</u> sekarang?" (p.21)				✓									✓	
024/COS /OPT	...Ashley was <u>in tears</u> . (p.11)	..Ashley <u>bermandi air mata</u> . (p.22)										✓	✓			
025/AFP /OPT	I don't belong here anymore.(p.11)	Tempatku tak lagi di sini. (p.22)						✓					✓			
026/NOP /NOT	The train <u>was not due for another hour</u> . (p.12)	Kereta apinya baru akan <u>datang sejam lagi</u> . (p.23)						✓						✓		
027/AFC /OPT	There was <u>still</u> no sign of <u>Jim</u> . (p.12)	<u>Jim</u> belum kelihatan juga (p.23)	✓										✓			
028/PAP /WET	There was <u>no answer</u> . (p.12)	Tak <u>ada yang mengangkat teleponnya</u> . (p.23)				✓									✓	
029/AFP /NOT	He's in the hospital (p.12)	Ia dibawa ke rumah sakit (p.23)						✓						✓		
030/COS /OPT	..Ashley had written <u>half a dozen</u> letters to Jim Cleary,...(p.13)	Ashley menulis sekitar enam surat kepada Jim Cleary. (P.24)										✓	✓			

031/AFC /WET	"You're a million miles away. (p.13)	"Kau melamun." (p.24)	✓											✓	
032/PT W/NOT	"We're ready to <u>look at menus now.</u> "(p.13)	"Kami siap <u>memesan makanan sekarang</u> "(p.24)			✓								✓		
033/SFT/ OPT	It was only <u>when Ashley was on her way back to the office...</u> (p.13)	<u>Dalam perjalanan kembali ke kantornya..</u> (p.24)						✓			✓				
034/COS /NOT	He's <u>an eavesdropping little creep.</u> (p.13)	<u>Tukang nguping.</u> (p.24)								✓		✓			
035/NOP /NOT	"That can't have been much <u>fun.</u> " (p.13)	Pasti <u>membosankan.</u> (p.24)					✓					✓			
036/COS /NOT	but the memory of defying her mother still <u>gave her a glow.</u> (p.15)	...tetapi kalau ingat bagaimana ia membuat ibunya jengkel, ia <u>masih berseri-seri.</u> (p.27)								✓		✓			
037/IAL/ NOT	..Toni had dressed conservatively <u>during the day...</u> (p.15)	...siang hari penampilan Toni konservatif.. (p.28)							✓		✓				
038/SFT/ OPT	And then came the move from London to Cupertino.(p.16)	Kemudian ia pindah dari London ke Cupertino (p.29)						✓			✓				
039/AFC /WET	where the <u>real action</u> was. (p.17)	Di tempat itu baru seru. (p. 29)	✓											✓	
040/NOP /OPT	I don't think you know how talented you are. (p.18)	Saya rasa Anda tidak menyadari betapa berbakatnya Anda. (p. 31)					✓					✓			
041/COS /WET	...Would you <u>be an angel</u> and set me up on the Internet? (p.19)	...Maukah kau <u>menolongku</u> dan men-set up Internet untukku? (p.33)									✓			✓	
042/AFP /NOT	We do not like to take orders from anyone. (p.21)	Kami tak suka diperintah orang lain. (p.36)					✓					✓			
043/COS /WET	She's <u>a right git.</u> (p. 22)	Dia <u>membosankan sekali.</u> (p.37)									✓			✓	
044/COS /WET	Ashley was a frustrated, spinsterish Miss Goody Two-shoes. (p.23)	Ashley adalah perawan tua putus asa yang Sok Suci. (p.37)									✓			✓	
045/COS /WET	Ashley was a stick-in-the- <u>mud...</u> (p.23)	Ashley <u>orang kuper...</u> (p.37)									✓			✓	
046/EPM /NOT	...with a gentleness that was almost <u>an anachronism.</u> (p.25)	..dengan kelembutan yang <u>nyaris tak sesuai lagi dengan zaman modern ini.</u> (p.39)		✓									✓		
047/SFT/ NOT	Her mood swings always caught her <u>unaware...</u> (p. 26)	Perubahan suasana hatinya bisa begitu tiba – tiba,...							✓				✓		

		(p. 41)														
048/COS/WET	"Look at that <u>tight-assed bitch</u> ," ... (p.27)	"Lihat tuh si Sok Suci,...(p.41)										✓			✓	
049/PT W/WET	<u>One night</u> a week... (p.27)	<u>Sekali</u> dalam seminggu,.. (p.41)			✓										✓	
050/COS/WET	she'd <u>look like a pig</u> like you. (p.27)	...dia akan <u>bertampang jelek</u> persis seperti kau. (p.42)										✓			✓	
051/SFT/OPT	The smallest slights, whether intended or not, drove Alette into arage. (p.28)	Kalau ada yang meremehkannya sedikit saja, disengaja atau tidak, Alette akan marah besar. (p.43)							✓				✓			
052/SFT/OPT	Driving to work one morning, a car cut in front of her.(p.28)	Suatu hari waktu ia bermobil ke kantor, ada mobil yang memotong jalannya. (p.43)							✓				✓			
053/AFC/NOT	But the ragewas still there. (p.28)	Tapi hatinya masih membara.(p.43)	✓											✓		
054/AFP/WET	...game booths as well as arts-and-crafts booths had been set up for their enjoyment. (p.29)	Mereka mendatangi stan – stan permainan maupun penjualan. (p.44)							✓						✓	
055/AFC/NOT	I have ten years of dirt on Richard,... (p.31)	Sudah sepuluh tahun kami bersama,... (p.47)	✓											✓		
056/IAL/WET	"Gary, don't you have somewhere to go?"(p.31)	"Gary, bukankah kau harus pergi?" (p.47)									✓				✓	
057/COS/WET	You'll be living on the fruit he paints. (p.32)	Hidupmu akan tergantung lukisannya. (p.48)										✓			✓	
058/AFP/OPT	The painting took her five days,... (32)	Lukisan itu diselesaikannya dalam lima hari,... (p.49)							✓				✓			
059/AFP/WET	...we don't give him anything at all. (p.33)	..tidak ada hadiah sama sekali. (p.50)							✓						✓	
060/AFP/NOT	Walter Manning was killed by ahit-and-run driver. (p.33)	Walter Manning meninggal dalam kecelakaan tabrak-lari. (p.50)							✓					✓		
061/PAP/NOT	..late for work. (p.35)	Ia kesiangan. (p.51)				✓								✓		
062/AFC/NOT	Ashley suddenly <u>felt sick to her stomach</u> . (p.35)	Ashley tiba – tiba <u>merasa mual</u> . (p.51)	✓											✓		
063/NOP/WET	Join the fun. (p.36)	Jangan sampai tidak ikutan. (p.53)						✓							✓	
064/SFT/	I-I've been under a of stress	Aku stress berat								✓			✓			

OPT	lately, Shane. I'm sorry. (p.39)	belakangan ini, Shane. Sori. (p. 56)														
065/NOP /OPT	The reunion festivities did not start until six o'clock that evening,...(p.41)	Kegiatan reuni baru akan mulai pukul enam petang itu,... (p.59)					✓					✓				
066/COS /NOT	There was <u>still</u> no sign of <u>him</u> . (p.43)	Ia masih <u>belum</u> kelihatan <u>batang hidungnya</u> . (p.62)									✓		✓			
067/PAP /NOT	She is troubled. (p.47)	Masalahnya kelihatannya berat. (p.66)				✓							✓			
068/PT W/NOT	It was <u>an enormous effort</u> merely to open her eyes. (p.50)	Untuk membuka mata saja <u>susah sekali</u> . (p.69)			✓								✓			
069/ROT /OPT	'date rape drug'(p.50)	'bius kencan perkosaan' (p.70)					✓					✓				
070/COS /NOT	"And like a fool, I <u>fell for it</u> ."(p.50)	"Bego benar aku, bisa <u>masuk perangkapnya</u> (p.70)"									✓		✓			
071/NOP /OPT	She felt unclean,...(p.51)	Ia merasa kotor,...(p.70)					✓					✓				
072/AFP /WET	What if he had gotten her pregnant?(p.51)	Bagaimana kalau nanti ia hamil? (p.70)						✓							✓	
073/AFP /NOT	She was repelled by the thought of putting on the clothes,...(p.51)	Jijik sekali rasanya harus memakai pakaian seperti itu... (p.70)						✓					✓			
074/AFP /NOT	There will be a ticket waiting for you at the check-in counter. (p.53)	Tiket untukmu sudah dipersiapkan di konter check in. (p.73)						✓					✓			
075/AFC /NOT	I hear my sister <u>gave you a bad time</u> last night. (p.57)	Kudengar adikku <u>merepotkanmu</u> semalam. (p. 78)	✓										✓			
076/PT W/NOT	We got <u>half a dozen calls</u> from the neighbors complaining about the noise. (p.57)	Kami mendapat <u>banyak</u> telepon dari para tetangga yang mengeluhkan keributan itu. (p.78)			✓								✓			
077/ROT /OPT	the building superintendent. (p.58)	...pengelola apartemen. (p.78)					✓					✓				
078/PT W/NOT	Tibble kept pretty much to himself,...(p.58)	Tibble orangnya diam,... (p.79)			✓								✓			
079/COS /NOT	The newspapers <u>are going to have a good time</u> with this one, Sam. (p.61)	Koran – koran akan <u>pesta</u> dengan berita ini. (p.82)									✓		✓			
080/AFP /OPT	It had taken Ashley an hour to decide whether she should go into the office. (p.61)	Ashley perlu waktu satu jam untuk memutuskan apakah ia akan ke kantor atau tidak. (p.82)						✓				✓				

081/PAP /NOT	"I <u>understand</u> Dennis Tibble was anemployee here?" (p.62)	"Saya <u>dengar</u> Dennis Tibble karyawan di sini?" (p.83)				✓								✓		
082/COS /NOT	but I think he was <u>pretty tight with a buck</u> . (p.62)	...tapi saya rasa dia orangnya <u>cukup pelit</u> . (p.84)										✓		✓		
083/AFC /NOT	Now if they had her fingerprints, <u>she would be in clear</u> . (p.65)	Nah kalau mereka sudah mendapatkan sidik jarinya, <u>ia tak akan dituduh</u> . (p.88)	✓											✓		
084/COS /NOT	and three thousand miles away. (p.65)	... di tempat sejauh 4.800 kilometer dari sini. (p.88)										✓		✓		
085/AFC /OPT	Father's <u>inthe clear</u> . (p.66)	Ayah bebas. (p.89)	✓										✓			
086/SFT/ NOT	listening in disbelief. (p.66)	...tak percaya pada apa yang didengarnya. (p.90)							✓					✓		
087/ROT /ZER	...was he on a <u>fishing expedition</u> ? (p.70)	...apakah ia sedang dalam ekspedisi <u>memancing – mancing</u> ? (p.92)				✓										✓
088/AFP /OPT	She enjoyedher chats with Jean Claude the most,... (p.70)	Yang paling dinikmatinya adalah obrolannya dengan Jean Claude,... (p.93)						✓					✓			
089/NOP /NOT	I'm worth waiting for, luv. (p.71)	Tidak rugi menungguku, luv. (p.93)						✓						✓		
090/NOP /WET	Isn't that exciting! (p.71)	Wah, menarik sekali! (p.94)						✓							✓	
091/NOP /NOT	Why don't you ask Nostradamus? (p.71)	Tanyakan saja pada Nostradamus. (p.94)						✓						✓		
092/AFC /NOT	What did you have in mind? (p.71)	Apa usulmu? (p.94)	✓											✓		
093/AFC /NOT	Quebec City is putting on a big show for them.(p.72)	Quebec City akan menyambut mereka dengan meriah (p.95)	✓												✓	
094/PT W/NOT	I'm really looking forward to this, Shane. (p.73)	Aku senang sekali, Shane. (p.96)			✓									✓		
095/SFT/ NOT	There was a long silence. (p.74)	Kesunyian yang menyusul berlangsung lama. (p.97)							✓					✓		
096/AFP /WET	No sports for me. (p.74)	Aku tak mau berolahraga. (p.98)						✓							✓	
097/PT W/WET	I hope I'm not calling too late.(p.75)	Mudah – mudahan tidak terlalu malam. (p.98)			✓										✓	
098/PT W/NOT	"Ch`erie, would <u>you</u> like to stop at my house and <u>have a nightcap</u> ?"(p.81)	"Ch`erie, maukah kau mampir ke rumahku dan kita minum dulu? (p.106)			✓									✓		
099/AFP /NOT	The house was unnaturally quiet. (p.81)	Kesunyian rumah itu tidak wajar. (p.106)							✓					✓		

		(p.127)														
118/PAP /WET	Serena is dying. (p.101)	Hidupnya tak lama lagi. (p.128)				✓									✓	
119/AFP /NOT	We just got in the final DNA report. (p.102)	Laporan akhir DNA baru saja masuk. (p.129)						✓						✓		
120/COS /NOT	"Holy shit!" (p. 105)	"Gila!" (p.134)									✓			✓		
121/AFC /WET	I'll be goddamned if I understand it. (p. 106)	Aku sungguh tak mengerti. (p.135)	✓												✓	
122/NOP /OPT	"Well, this is an unexpected pleasure," Serena said. (p. 106)	"Wah, sungguh kejutan menyenangkan," kata Serena. (p.136)						✓					✓			
123/EPM /NOT	She was in a state of shock, <u>in complete denial</u> . (p.107)	Serena dalam keadaan shock total dan <u>meningkari kenyataan</u> . (p.136)		✓										✓		
124/AFP /OPT	..., the price would go up. (p.111)	..harganya akan dinaikkan. (p.141)						✓					✓			
125/NOP /WET	...and young lawyers did not make that much. (p. 111)	...dan berapa sih penghasilan pengacara muda. (p.141)						✓							✓	
126/AFP /NOT	Almost every room had a view of the city. (p.112)	Pemandangan kota bisa dilihat dari hampir semua ruang. (p.142)						✓						✓		
127/EPM /NOT	"Should we go ahead with it?" (p. 112)	"Kita beli saja?" (p.143)		✓										✓		
128/PT W/WET	<u>Take all the time you want</u> , Mrs. Singer. (113)	<u>Silahkan saja</u> , Mrs. Singer. (p.143)			✓										✓	
129/EPM /NOT	"You do, darling." (p.113)	Kau sudah membuatnya menjadi kenyataan, sayang. (p.144)		✓										✓		
130/COS /WET	... <u>the donkey's work</u> that they themselves did not want to be bothered with. (p. 113)	..pekerjaan berat dan kasar yang tak mereka inginkan kepada para pengacara muda ini. (p.144)									✓				✓	
131/ROT /OPT	It was a heavy pressure, <u>twenty-four-hour-a-day job</u> . (p.113)	Tekanannya berat, pekerjaan <u>24 jam sehari</u> . (p.144)					✓						✓			
132/SFT/ NOT	Now the day was finally <u>at hand</u> . (p.114)	Sekarang hari yang dinantinya <u>telah tiba</u> . (p.145)								✓				✓		
133/EPM /WET	I want to be here for him.(p.115)	Aku ingin menjaga dan merawatnya sendiri. (p.147)		✓											✓	
134/NOP	The evidence is conclusive.	Bukti – buktinya tak						✓						✓		

/NOT	(p.116)	terbantahkan. (p.147)														
135/AFP /NOT	She has a ruptured cord in her mitral valve. (p.116)	Salah satu pembuluh katup jantung kirinya pecah. (p.148)							✓					✓		
136/COS /OPT	At 6:15,... (p.119)	Pukul 18.15,...(p.151)										✓	✓			
137/COS /NOT	<u>I don't give a shit about your schedule!</u> (p.120)	<u>Persetan</u> dengan jadwal Anda! (p.152)										✓		✓		
138/AFC /WET	He breathed a silent prayer.(p.121)	Diam – diam ia berdoa. (p.154)	✓												✓	
139/COS /WET	Every year, someone who's supposed to be a <u>shoo-in</u> winds up in the loser's box. (p.123)	Setiap tahun, selalu ada orang yang <u>dijagokan</u> ternyata masuk kotak. (p.157)										✓			✓	
140/NOP /WET	You'll never have to. (p.123)	Aku selalu ada. (p.157)						✓							✓	
141/AFC /NOT	He stood there a moment, <u>drinking it in.</u> (p.124)	Ia berdiri sesaat, <u>menikmati</u> kantor itu. (p.158)	✓											✓		
142/COS /OPT	I've already had calls from <u>half a dozen</u> top criminal defenselawyers. (p.126)	Aku sudah mendapat telepon dari <u>enam</u> pengacara pidana top. (p.159)										✓	✓			
143/COS /NOT	Kincaid was in his sixties, a <u>gray monochrome</u> of a <u>man</u> ,... (p.127)	Kincaid berusia enam puluhan, <u>laki – laki monoton</u> ,... (p.161)										✓		✓		
144/NOP /NOT	Our meeting wasn't supposed to be until five o'clock. (p.127)	Pertemuan kita dijadwalkan pukul lima sore nanti. (p.161)						✓						✓		
145/AFC /NOT	"What's on your mind?" (p.127)	Apa yang ingin kau bicarakan? (p.162)	✓											✓		
146/COS /WET	Damned shame. (p.127)	Sungguh sayang. (p.162)										✓			✓	
147/AFC /NOT	He could bring a lot of <u>business</u> to this firm. (p.128)	Dia bisa membuat biro hukum kita laris. (p.162)	✓											✓		
148/AFP /NOT	The color slowly drained from her face. (p.131)	Perlahan wajahnya kehilangan rona. (p.166)						✓						✓		
149/AFP /NOT	She had struck David as being an attractive, intelligent young girl. (p.131)	Waktu itu kesan David ia gadis yang menarik dan cerdas (p.168)						✓						✓		
150/SFT/ OPT	I was in Chicago. (p.132)	Waktu itu aku di Chicago. (p.169)								✓			✓			
151/NOP /WET	Either she's telling the truth or she's one hell of an	Kalau dia tidak mengatakan sebenarnya,						✓							✓	

	actress. (p.133)	dia aktris yang sangat luar biasa. (p.170)														
152/COS /NOT	I think you've gotten yourself in a box. (p.133)	Saya rasa <u>Anda</u> terburu nafsu. (p.170)										✓		✓		
153/COS /WET	I'm talking to <u>a nut case</u> . (p.134)	Aku bicara pada <u>orang sinting</u> . (p.171)										✓			✓	
154/PAP /NOT	I kept my end of the bargain. (p.134)	Aku sudah memenuhi janjiku. (p.172)				✓								✓		
155/AFP /OPT	..and that will be the end of it. (p.135)	..dan kasus ini akan ditutup. (p.172)						✓					✓			
156/COS /WET	<u>His heart went out</u> to Steven Patterson. (p.135)	Ia <u>kasihan</u> pada Steven Patterson. (p.172)										✓			✓	
157/COS /WET	<u>Thank God</u> it's not my kid. (p.135)	Untung saja bukan anakku. (p.172)										✓			✓	
158/AFP /OPT	He's a psychiatrist that <u>Jesse Quiller's</u> office uses. (p.137)	Dia pengacara yang biasa dipakai kantor <u>Jesse Quiller</u> . (p.175)						✓					✓			
159/NOP /WET	Surely, he's not trying to look like Freud. (p.137)	Masa sih dia ingin tampak seperti Sigmund Freud.(p.175)						✓							✓	
160/NOP /NOT	"Why don't we get started?" (p.138)	"Kita mulai saja, ya?"(p.177)						✓						✓		
161/NOP /WET	"Why don't you sit in this chair?"(p.139)	Duduklah di kursi ini. (p.177)						✓							✓	
162/AFP /NOT	...and there was asudden liveliness in her face. (p.140)	..dan tiba – tiba wajahnya dipenuhi gairah. (p.178)							✓					✓		
163/NOP /NOT	"Miss Tight Ass has <u>kept us up all night....</u> "(p.142)	"Si Sok Suci itu membuat kami <u>tidak tidur semalam suntuk...</u> "(p.181)						✓						✓		
164/ROT /OPT	It's also known as <u>dissociative identity disorder</u> . (p.143)	Kondisi ini juga dikenal sebagai <u>penyimpangan disosiasi identitas</u> . (p.183)					✓						✓			
165/AFP /OPT	It was done by one of her alters. (p.145)	Yang melakukannya salah satu alternya. (p.185)							✓				✓			
166/AFC /NOT	And put a suicide watch on her. (p.146)	Dan jaga terus jangan sampai bunuh diri. (p.186)	✓											✓		
167/EPM /WET	...and that will be the end of it. (p.146)	...sampai sebatas itu saja keterlibatanku. (p.187)		✓											✓	
168/AFP /OPT	I listened to Ashley while <u>Dr. Salem</u> had her under <u>hypnosis</u> . (p.147)	Saya mendengarkan Ashley sewaktu <u>dia</u> berada di bawah pengaruh <u>Hipnotis Dr.Salem</u> . (p.187)							✓				✓			
169/IAL/ NOT	At various times, they possess her. (p.147)	Dari waktu ke waktu, mereka menguasainya.									✓			✓		

[illegible]

186/COS /NOT	...he was at <u>the top</u> of his law class. (p.171)	...dia juga <u>bintang</u> sewaktu di fakultas hukum. (p.219)										✓		✓		
187/COS /NOT	"Watch your back." (p.171)	"Hati – hati serangan dari belakang." (p.219)										✓		✓		
188/COS /NOT	That's <u>out of the question</u> !(p.172)	Mana bisa begitu! (p.220)										✓		✓		
189/COS /OPT	...that's <u>'bullshit.'</u> !(p.172)	...itu <u>omong kosong</u> . (p.221)										✓	✓			
190/NOP /WET	Let everything else go. (p.176)	Jangan pedulikan yang lain. (p.225)					✓								✓	
191/PAP /WET	"And did you go?"(p.177)	"Dan kau mau?"(p.226)				✓									✓	
192/SFT/ NOT	Her persona changed <u>before</u> their eyes. (p.177)	Pribadinya berubah <u>di</u> depan mata mereka. (p.226)								✓				✓		
193/EPM /NOT	Not where she is. (p.178)	Mana bisa kita mengontaknya di tempatnya sekarang. (p.227)		✓										✓		
194/SFT/ NOT	I couldn't do anything right for her.(p.178)	Dulu di matanya yang kulakukan tak pernah benar. (p.227)								✓				✓		
195/COS /OPT	It's really the luck of the draw, Isuppose. (p.178)	Benar – benar permainan nasib. (p.227)										✓	✓			
196/AFC /NOT	When David arrived at the courtroom, the press was out in full force. (p.181)	Ketika David tiba di ruang sidang, pers sudah merajalela. (p.231)	✓											✓		
197/NOP /OPT	All right. I'm going to be fine. (p. 185)	Aku takkan apa – apa. (p.238)					✓						✓			
198/AFP /OPT	Court is now in session. (p. 186)	Sidang dibuka. (p.238)						✓					✓			
199/EPM /WET	MPD has a long history. (p. 187)	MPD sudah lama diakui keberadaanya. (p.240)		✓											✓	
200/AFP /NOT	"Please call Mr. Kong at your bank." (p.195)	"Anda diminta menelepon Mr. Kwong di bank Anda." (p.250)						✓						✓		
201/NOP /OPT	... or at least they would be familiar faces? (p.195)	..atau paling tidak wajah mereka tidak asing lagi bagi Anda. (p.251)					✓						✓			
202/PAP /NOT	There was a momentary pause. (p.197)	Sejenak tak ada jawaban. (p.254)				✓								✓		
203/PT W/OPT	"Well, yeah, but she called herself by a different name."(p.198)	" Ya, tapi namanya lain". (p.255)			✓								✓			

204/EPM /NOT	It was exactly what he hoped for. (p.200)	Reaksi mereka seperti yang diharapkannya. (p.257)		✓										✓		
205/PT W/NOT	They're building up our case for us." (p.200)	Mereka membantu kita. (p.258)			✓									✓		
206/COS /NOT	The goddamn roof is falling in. (p.201)	Langit runtuh! (p.258)										✓		✓		
207/AFC /NOT	"No. It was right out in the open." (p. 205)	"Tidak. Pisau itu tergeletak begitu saja. (262)	✓											✓		
208/COS /NOT	"Hold that thought." (p.208)	"Mudah – mudahan saja." (p.266)										✓		✓		
209/NOP /NOT	"I never should have agreed to take on the trial," (p.209)	"Seharusnya dari awal aku menolak menangani kasus ini," (p.266)					✓							✓		
210/PT W/NOT	"He's due in three weeks, isn't he?" (p.211)	"Menurut hitungan, tiga minggu lagi ya?" (p.269)			✓									✓		
211/SFT/ OPT	<u>It wasn't until Sandra left</u> that David realized how utterly alone he was. (p.212)	Setelah Sandra berangkat, barulah dia menyadari betapa sendirinya dia. (p.271)							✓				✓			
212/PT W/NOT	You've <u>had along and illustrious career.</u> (p.216)	Anda <u>sukses dan terkenal.</u> (p.276)			✓									✓		
213/AFP /OPT	...he <u>was overcome by a wave of dizziness.</u> (p.221)	..rasa pusing yang luar biasa menyergapnya. (p.281)						✓					✓			
214/COS /NOT	"You look like hell." (p.221)	"Tampangmu kumal sekali." (p.281)										✓		✓		
215/ROT /WET	... a one-day-stay. (p.222)	..penundaan sehari. (p.282)					✓								✓	
216/ROT /OPT	...one-man show. (p.222)	..pemain tunggal. (p.282)					✓							✓		
217/ROT /OPT	...your devil-made-me-do-it defense ... (p.222)	...pembelaan yang artinya setan-yang-menyuruhku-melakukan-ini. (p.282)					✓							✓		
218/EPM /OPT	Mr. Singer, you're on. (p.222)	Mr. Singer, giliran Anda. (p.283)		✓										✓		
219/AFP /OPT	Formurder in the first degree to be proved,... (p.223)	Untuk membuktikan pembunuhan tingkat pertama,... (p.283)						✓						✓		
220/EPM /NOT	He was famous. <u>Infamous?</u> (p.231)	Ia terkenal. Dalam konteks <u>negatif.</u> (p.293)		✓										✓		
221/AFP /OPT	She'll get the death sentence. (p.231)	Dia akan dihukum mati. (p.294)						✓						✓		
222/AFP	I hope they're not armed,	Mudah – mudahan saja							✓					✓		

/OPT	David thought. (p.231)	mereka tidak bersenjata, pikir David. (p.294)														
223/AFP /OPT	"Court's coming into session." (p.233)	"Sidang akan segera dimulai" (p.296)						✓				✓				
224/PAP /NOT	The stains on it <u>match</u> the blood of deputy Blake. (p.237)	Noda di pisau ini <u>diidentifikasi</u> sebagai darah Deputy Blake. (p.300)				✓							✓			
225/PAP /NOT	"Your Honor, the state rests."(p.238)	"Yang Mulia, cukup sekian." (p.302)				✓							✓			
226/NOP /OPT	There was not a sound in the courtroom. (p.240)	Ruang sidang sunyi senyap. (p.304)						✓				✓				
227/PAP /NOT	Ashley dissolved in tears. (p.240)	Air mata Ashley bercucuran. (p.304)				✓							✓			
228/AFP /NOT	I want you to listen carefully. (p.247)	Mohon didengarkan baik – baik. (p.312)						✓					✓			
229/COS /NOT	Ashley was stone-faced. (p.247)	Wajah Ashley beku tanpa ekspresi. (p.312)									✓		✓			
230/AFP /OPT	"Would you please hand it to the bailiff." (p.247)	"Silahkan diserahkan kepada bailiff." (p.312)						✓				✓				
231/AFC /OPT	He turned to Ashley, <u>but he had no words</u> . (p.248)	Ia menoleh kepada Ashley, <u>tapi tak bisa berkata apa – apa</u> . (p.313)	✓									✓				
232/PAP /NOT	You're dismissed. (p.248)	Tugas Anda selesai. (p.314)				✓							✓			
233/PAP /NOT	She can't have you disbarred. (p.249)	Seharusnya ijin praktekmu tidak dicabut. (p.314)				✓							✓			
234/PAP /WET	Happy birthday, Jeffrey. (p.249)	Selamat datang, Jeffrey. (p.314)				✓									✓	
235/PAP /WET	I don't hear the fat lady singing. (p.250)	Kan pengadilan belum final. (p.315)				✓									✓	
236/PAP /ZER	Leave me alone. (p.250)	Jangan ganggu aku. (p.315)				✓										✓
237/PAP /WET	"That's fine," David said. (p.250)	"Saya beli", kata David. (p.316)				✓									✓	
238/COS /NOT	Crazy as a loon, he thought.(p.251)	Orang sinting, pikirnya. (p.317)									✓		✓			
239/AFP /NOT	The Honorable Judge Tessa Williams presiding. (p.253)	Dipimpin Yang Mulia Hakim Tessa Williams. (p.319)						✓					✓			
240/COS /WET	"I listened to all those bloody gits <u>making fools of themselves</u> ." (p.255)	"Aku mendengar semua orang bego itu <u>ngoceh ngawur</u> ." (p. 322)									✓				✓	
241/COS /OPT	Judge Williams was watching, her face	Hakim Williams menonton, wajahnya tanpa									✓	✓				

[illegible]

[illegible]

295/PAP /ZER	...we'll be in good shape. (p.325)	...masalah terpecahkan. (p.405)				✓										✓
296/PAP /WET	I think <u>it's a bad idea</u> for Ashley's father to see her again,(p.325)	Kurasa, <u>tak</u> baik efeknya jika Ashley bertemu ayahnya lagi,. (p.405)				✓									✓	
297/AFC /OPT	We're going to get all of our feelings out in the open.(p.325)	Kita akan mengeluarkan semua perasaan kita. (p.405)	✓										✓			
298/PAP /WET	"Dr. Steven Patterson received the Lasker Award for his work inmedicine and <u>is being honored</u> at the White House...."(p.326)	"Dr. Steven Patterson menerima Lasker Award untuk sumbangannya di bidang kedokteran dan <u>penerimaan penghargaan ini</u> akan dilakukan di gedung putih..." (p.406)				✓									✓	
299/COS /NOT	I know I said a lot of stupid things,...(p.327)	Aku tahu aku ngoceh yang bukan – bukan,...(p.408)										✓		✓		
300/COS /OPT	We're back on track. (p.328)	Kami kembali berada di jalan yang benar.(p.408)										✓	✓			
301/PAP /NOT	All your problems are behind you. (p.329)	Semua masalahmu sudah lewat. (p.410)				✓								✓		
302/AFP /OPT	He watched Ashley's face light up. .(p.329)	Dilihatnya wajah Ashley berseri. (p.410)						✓					✓			
303/AFC /NOT	I don't think he could help whathe did. (p.331)	Kurasa yang dia lakukan itu di luar kontrolnya. (p.412)	✓											✓		
304/NOP /NOT	"I do manage tosing on key." (p.332)	"Aku bisa menyanyi tanpa fals."(p.414)						✓						✓		
305/SFT/ NOT	I'm <u>on my way</u> at last.(p.336)	Aku <u>berangkat</u> akhirnya. (p.418)							✓					✓		

Description:

Types of Modulation

- AFC : Abstract for Concrete
- EPM : Explicative Modulation
- PTW : Part to Whole
- PAP : Part to Another Part
- ROT : Reversal of Terms
- NOP : Negation of Opposite
- AFP : Active for Passive (and vice versa)
- SFT : Space for Time
- IAL : Interval for Limits
- COS : Change of Symbol

Degree of Equivalence

- OPT : Optimum Translation
- PAR : Partial Translation
- NOT : Near-Optimum Translation
- WET : Weak Translation
- ZER : Zero Translation

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

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Menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilaksanakan oleh saudari Wulandari sesuai dengan data berupa *all words, phrases, and sentences translated using modulation technique* yang terdapat pada novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* karya Sidney Sheldon dan versi terjemahannya yang berjudul *Ceritakan Mimpi – Mimpimu* karya Listiana Srisanti.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar – benarnya dan semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 14 Maret 2014



Tsasa Yusac Ershanaz

SURAT PERNYATAAN

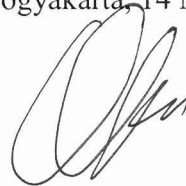
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Erys Shandra