

**MODALIZATION AND MODULATION EXPRESSIONS OF
THE ENGLISH-BAHASA INDONESIA *CONFESSION OF A
SHOPAHOLIC* MOVIE TEXTS**

A THESIS

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



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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY
2013**

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MODALIZATION AND MODULATION EXPRESSIONS OF THE
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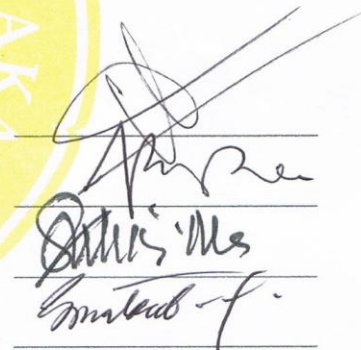
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Yogyakarta, 20 Mei 2013

Penulis



Luffi Nurhidayah

MOTTOS

“A blank paper is light, but words are heavy.”

(Jang Dong Woo)

“제일 무서운 건 사람들의 시선.”

“The scariest thing is how people look at us.”

(Eun Hyuk)

“사랑하는 만큼 사랑 받은 만큼 상처도 그만큼 더 커 질거야.”

“As much as you love, as much as you receive love, the scar is bigger as well.”

(Infinite's Cover Girl)

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is dedicated to:

Mami and Bapak

Nothing goes well without your support. You've been waiting too long to see me finishing it, sorry mom, dad...

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praises be for Allah SWT, the Almighty for all blessings and grace without which I would have never completed this thesis. Thus, I would like to express my gratitude to:

1. Drs. Asruddin B. Tou, M.A, PhD as my first consultant and Mr. Andy Bayu Nugroho, S.S, M.Hum as my second consultant, without their guidance and understanding, this thesis would not have been done;
2. Mrs. Erna Andriyanti, M.Hum as my academic consultant for giving me academic advices every semester;
3. my beloved parents, *mami* and *bapak*, thank them for their endless love, support, pray, wise words, encouragement and their understanding, for raising such a helpless daughter like me, for being the greatest parents ever, and for everything they have done for me;
4. my pretty sisters, *mba* Ia and *mba* Nisa, for never ending support, advices and pray, thank tou for giving me such lovely nephews and niece like Abien, Akiel and Bianca;
5. my brother-in-laws, *mas* Subi and *mas* Angga, for being dummy brothers who give me lots of laugh, for letting me know the feeling of having older brothers;
6. the Son Siblings: Inta, Pipit and *mba* Nana, for being best friends, sisters, enemies, partners and all, for encouraging me whenever I'm down, for supplying foods when I'm hungry;
7. the *chicofrobugohipi* members who are not mentioned above; *teteh* Rani, Besty, Maya and Ranny for being my friends for years;
8. the *mongcungies* who board together with me; Nurul, Nisa and Gita, for being supporters and fans to me, I don't know what else they have done for me, but thank them anyway;
9. the Paradise Union members, for encouraging me all this time, never ending support and for being my friend for years;

10. my ex-boarding mates, Rita and Ella, for the friendship, fighting spirit and weird jokes you gave to me when we were together;
11. my friends of English Literature A 2007 and Translation 2007 class, for sweet and bitter memories we experienced together;
12. all my beloved helpers: Cimot for accompanying me wherever I go, R.I.P Dongge and Unyil for helping me to write this thesis;
13. my 500 and 320 gadgets for storing so many random files;
14. all my biases who give me a lot of laughter and entertainment;
15. all people who help and support me who I cannot mention one by one.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is a way far for being perfect. However, I still hope that this thesis is helpful for students, especially those who study translation in the English Department. I admit that this thesis is lacking and shortcomings to improve this thesis will be kindly supported. Therefore, I am looking forward to constructive criticism for the sake of the better of this thesis.

Yogyakarta, 20th May 2013



Luffi Nurhidayah

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to describe: (1) the realization of modalization and modulation expressions in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic*, (2) motivating factors that make the occurrence of the modalization and modulation in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text are different.

This research applied a descriptive qualitative approach. The data in this research were in the forms of English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic* which contains modalization and modulation expressions. The source of the data itself was the movie *Confession of a Shopaholic* which is distributed by Touchstone Pictures in 2009. The data were collected by watching the movie, writing the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text and analyzing the modalization and modulation expressions in both movie texts using the data sheet. The analysis of the data was divided into probability, usuality, inclination and obligation.

The findings show that modulation expressions in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are greater than modalization expressions. Moreover, obligation has the greatest occurrence in both texts. This implies that the Bahasa Indonesia movie text has a high equivalence with the English movie text. Because the obligation in the both texts has the greatest occurrence, it means that most characters are likely give order, advices and suggestions. It is also found that there are four motivating factors that make the occurrence of the modalization and modulation expressions in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia are different. These factors are (1) there are modalization and modulation expressions which are from non-modality words, (2) there modalization and modulation expressions which are categorized in the different category, (3) there are modalization and modulation expressions which are categorized in the different degree of modality, and (4) the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are derived from different form.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People need to communicate with others to share their ideas, thoughts, views, opinions and information. In order to communicate with others, people need an understandable language. The problem is every country does not always use same language with other countries. Certain languages, however, are used to communicate among different countries to bridge the different languages and cultures, such as English, Arabic, Chinese, etc.

Due to the historical record, English becomes an international language used by most speakers in the world. People tend to use English to communicate with foreign people. People, however, still have problem with English skill. There are also people who could not understand English. Thus, translation is needed to solve this problem.

Translation is helpful for people to understand information from other languages. It is because one function of translation is to transfer meaning among two or more different languages without changing the intentions. The form of these languages can be written, spoken or sign. The languages which are mostly used in translation, however, are in the form of written and spoken.

Translation usually involves two different languages, i.e. the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL). Besides, translation is also defined as an activity

of reproducing the meaning, statement, utterance, style of the SL text into TL text. It means there is a realization of SL in TL representing the main idea of SL. The representation of SL in TL is referred as realized form. Meanwhile, if there is no representation of SL in TL, it is referred as unrealized form.

It is mentioned above that the form of translation can be in written or spoken. These forms are both used frequently because there are many of them which need to be translated into other languages. The written form involves graphic channel while the spoken form involves phonic channel. In movies and TV programs for example, people might use either written form or spoken form to transfer language. The written form attached in movies and TV programs is called subtitle and the spoken form is called dubbing. Generally, a subtitle is attached below the screen to transfer dialogues in the target language, while dubbing is attached by replacing voices in the target language.

Movies are getting more and more popular, especially to youngsters. There are a lot of foreign movies played in cinema these days. These movies tend to use subtitle to transfer the language. It is because using subtitle is more efficient than dubbing. Therefore, translation is important to make the audiences understand the dialogues and enjoy the foreign movie by reading the subtitle.

On a movie text, when the characters get involved with one another in the conversation, automatically, they use language in order to make meaning. It can be said that they express the interpersonal meaning which can be associated with mood grammar. Some interactions on a movie are conveyed through exchanging

expressions such as argument, opinion, or even presumption in mood grammar. These expressions are used as the responses of what the characters are talking about by saying something like 'yes', 'no' or even both 'yes' and 'no'. Furthermore, when the characters express opinions, judgments, or advice, they use the aspect of modality. When they realize some expressions of usuality, probability, obligation, and even direct imperative statement, they may use modalization and modulation, which are parts of modality.

Based on the phenomenon above, this study analyzes the modality in the movie *Confession of a Shopaholic*. *Confession of a Shopaholic* is a romantic comedy movie that is adapted from two books *The Secret Dreamworld of a Shopaholic* and *Shopaholic Abroad* written by Sophie Kinsela. Directed by P.J. Hogan in 2009, this movie tells a story about a woman who lives with a huge debt because she loves shopping. The main characters are played by Isla Fisher and Hugh Dancy.

There are some other researchers who already analyzed modality, yet the modalization and modulation expressions may vary from one movie text to other movies. It is interesting to study modality of the English-Bahasa Indonesia movie texts in this movie because this movie involves a daily life of people in the 21st century. Thus, it can be analyzed how modalization and modulation expressions are applied by people in their daily life. It is important to see how people apply modality expressions in daily life because it might influence the speaker on how she/he is sure about something she/he says. It might also show how the speaker uses modality expressions to suggest other people or how she/he gives opinion of something.

Modality may also help people to show their willingness of doing something. Hence this study is entitled “Modalization and Modulation Expressions of the English-Bahasa Indonesia *Confession of a Shopaholic* Movie Texts”.

B. Focus of the Study

There are some difficulties in translating some movie texts. The problem in translating movie text is basically divided into linguistic and non-linguistic aspects. In linguistic aspect, every language has different characteristic and its own grammatical system. It includes the semantics and stylistic system. As a result, those differences affect the translator strategies to translate from one into other languages. Meanwhile, the non-linguistic aspect is the cultural differences between the source language and the target language. It involves the lack of background knowledge of the translator about the topic which will be translated.

From the linguistic aspect, there are some problems related to the modality which are revealed in the English-Indonesia movie texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic*. Modalization, a part of modality, can be applied to argue the probability and usuality in the conversation, and when they do a command and an offer about something to others through their communication, they represent obligation and inclination as modulation.

The features and representations of modalization and modulation expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia movie texts may be similar or different, especially in the form of screen text or subtitling text that must be as simple as possible. The

similarities and differences of modalization and modulation can occur in both texts because a translation deals with meaning.

To realize a deep and sharp analysis, this study is limited in the modalization and modulation expressions occurring in the sentences of the English-Bahasa Indonesia movie texts from the characters. This study included the kinds of modalization and modulation in English-Bahasa Indonesia *Confession of a Shopaholic* movie texts. Translation result should follow the original language, although there may be some omissions and additions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

Following the background and the focus of the study above, the problems of the study are formulated as follows.

1. How are the modalization and modulation expressions occurring in the *Confession of a Shopaholic* English movie text represented in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text in reference to the degree of probability, usuality, inclination and obligation?
2. What are the factors that motivate the occurrence of the modalization and modulation expressions in questions?

C. Objectives of the Study

From the formulation of the problems above, the objectives of the study are:

1. to describe the realization in terms of modalization and modulation expressions occur in the *Confession of a Shopaholic* English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts,
2. to describe the motivating factors of the occurrence of the modalization and modulation expressions in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

D. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is divided into two aspects. They are the theoretical significance and the practical significance. In the theoretical significance, it is aimed to give some additional references to other researchers in the field of translation especially in terms of modalization and modulation. The study of modality needs much attention because of its importance and its complexity, especially in the form of translating movie texts. Other researchers may need to study this subject further to develop and create modalization and modulation theory in Bahasa Indonesia.

Practically, this study is may be useful for:

1. the students who learn translation study in English Department, especially for those who are interested in the study of grammar, especially the study of modality, in terms of modalization and modulation, and
2. the audiences who watch the movie, so they can capture the realization of the English movie text to its translation in Bahasa Indonesia subtitle. This study is

expected to help them understand bilingual translation of English-Bahasa Indonesia.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

Translation cannot be separated from language. According to conventional conceptions of translation, a transfer of meaning between texts in translation is assumed to involve a transfer of meaning between languages, since distinguishing translation from paraphrasing, adaptation or rewriting, traditionally necessitates reference to source language text and target language text. Both language theory and translation theory were used in this study to describe the relation between language and translation. Some other related theories are also applied to complete this study.

1. Language

According to Catford (1965: 2), language is a type of patterned human behavior, because human interact with each other by using languages in their social life. Sapir (1921: 8) characterizes language as human and non-instinctive method of people to communicate their ideas, emotions and desires that unintentionally produced arbitrary sound symbols. His definition makes any human articulation that is not symbolic and voluntary (i.e. instinctive cry) or other languages that are not used by human are excluded (i.e. animal language). He also adds that each language has its own way to classify reality and divide world into different categories. The important thing is that all language are set to symbolize and express language is good for, whether it is reality or potentially. On the other hand, Wardaugh (2006: 10) refers language as a

set of items that is called linguistic items. These items include sounds, words, grammatical structures and so on. He relates language with society in which how societies are structured and people manage to live together. Meanwhile, Halliday (2003: 2) states that a language is a system of meaning – a semiotic system. He refers a language as the most complicated semiotic that people have. It is also very blurry, both in sense that its own limits are unclear and in the sense its internal organization is full of indeterminacy.

Regarding to language, he defines language into two approaches. They are formal linguistics and functional linguistics (1985: xxviii). Formal Linguistics emphasizes general features in language, especially grammar called syntax. There are two theories on the formal linguistics; they are *structural linguistics* and *transformational generative linguistics*. Structural linguistics occurs when a language is interpreted as a system of speech sound (phoneme), a morpheme as the unit of the grammar, and a sentence as the combination of morphemes (Bell, 1991: 82). Meanwhile, transformational generative linguistics is defined as the rule of syntax used to comprehend the meaning. The grammar is reflected by the word order system in syntax to relate speakers and listeners in a communication.

Functional linguistics is a language approaches regarded as a network of relation, with the structure function as realization of these relationships. Furthermore, semantics become the foundation of the grammar as the natural variable (Halliday, 1985: xxviii). This theory is used as the base analysis called Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). SFL deals with the understanding of language used in the different

purposes considering the contexts, which form the language structures to comprehend meaning. There should be collaboration between the semantic system and the system of grammar and vocabulary (lexicogrammar in Halliday's term).

2. Meaning

The main purpose of language that is used by people is to make people able to make meanings to each other. People do not interact to each other to exchange sound or even exchange words but to make sense of the world and of each other. Halliday (1985: xiii) claims that a text can have different meaning because there are three kinds of meaning that are needed to make sense of each other. Those are Ideational meaning, Textual meaning, and Interpersonal meaning.

Ideational meaning concerns with "ideation" in grammatical resources for construing experience of the world around and inside people. This function emphasizes language as an instrument of thought, a symbolic code, with which people represent the world to themselves. There are two kinds of ideational meaning; they are logical meaning and experiential meaning. The logical meaning is the relationship between one process and another or participant and another that share the same position in the text. Meanwhile, the experiential meaning is the process or the participant in the process and the circumstance associated with term.

Textual meaning is concerned with the creation of text relevant to context. This is important in the creation of coherence in spoken and written texts. The function of the clause is for constructing a message, whereas the major textual system of this clause is theme (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 62).

Interpersonal meaning is concerned with meaning as a form of actions. It has to do with the ways in which people act upon one another through language such as giving and requesting information, offering things, expressing doubts, asking question, and so on (Lock, 1996: 9). Moreover, Martin (1992: 523) states that there are three dimensions of interpersonal meaning. They are *status*, *contact*, and *affect*.

a. Status

Status refers to the relative position of interlocutors in a culture's social hierarchy. This is also known as the social role. For example, the in the job interview, the interviewer asks question and listen, while the interviewee answers question and talks. The language they use may be very formal, since they do not know each other before.

b. Contact

Contact refers to their degree of institutional involvement with each other. This term is also known as the social distance for contact. Contact is determined by the nature of how much contact the speaker and listener involved, how regularly, whether work or leisure activities, and so on. In other words, this is determined by the frequency and the range of interaction between speakers and listeners. For example, the secretary in a company may use the informal language, and more relax when she talks to the Managing Director because the frequency of their interaction is high.

c. Affect

Affect is known as “the degree of emotional charge” in the relationship between participants. It is like that the speaker has a judgment in her/his mind about the listener so that s/he can choose the words will be used. Affect can be classified into

positive and negative judgment. For example, someone who has negative judgment may have the high tone in talking with others. On the contrary, someone who has positive judgment tends to use the soft utterances or low tone in talking.

3. System of Mood Grammar

One function of language is to make people to be able to interact with each other, by allowing the expression of statuses, social and individual attitudes, assessments, judgments; and this includes participation in linguistic interaction. Every language incorporates options where the speaker can vary their own communication role; making assertions, asking questions, giving orders, expressing doubts and so on. The basic speech of statement, question, response, command and exclamation are expressed grammatically by the system of mood.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 111), there are two elements in mood system. The first is mood element which consists of two parts; the Subject and the Finite operator. The subject is a nominal group, it may occur as a personal pronoun or clause, and the Finite operator is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing tense or modality. The second element is Residue which consists of three kinds of functional element; they are Predicator, Complement and Adjunct. Predicator is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator. Meanwhile Complement is an element within Residue that has a potential to be subject, but it is not subject. Lastly, adjunct is an element that does not have a potential to be subject. An adjunct is typically realized by an adverbial group or a preposition phrase. The example of the mood element structure is presented below.

Table 1. Structure of Mood Elements (Halliday and Mattiessen, 2004: 121)

Mom	is	making	coffee	for dad.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

When there is a conversation between two or more people, they exchange information, and then the language they used is the part of interpersonal meaning. In this way, interpersonal meaning deals with the system of mood grammar. Halliday (1985: 68) states that the most primary types of speech role when people interact to one another are: (i) giving and (ii) demanding through exchanging of expression of utterances, that can be (1) goods and services and (2) information. This relates to the term of modality that consists of modalization and modulation.

Modality is used to refer how speakers signal probability, usuality, inclination and obligation. It is a system which allows people to modify prepositions or proposals as regards probability, usuality, inclination or obligation. The study of modality is useful for people to understand how they make meanings about interpersonal dimension such as their social status and role, and their attitudes and judgments.

a. Modality

Halliday (1985: 335) defines modality as the part of finite elements. Modality refers to the area of meaning that lies between ‘yes’ and ‘no’, the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarity. Meanwhile, Butt (2001: 113) uses the term of

modality to refer to all positioning by speaker about possibility, usuality, typically, obviousness, obligation and inclination. There are three ways to do modality; by modal finite, by an adverbial group or prepositional phrase, as mood adjunct and by the interpersonal grammatical metaphor.

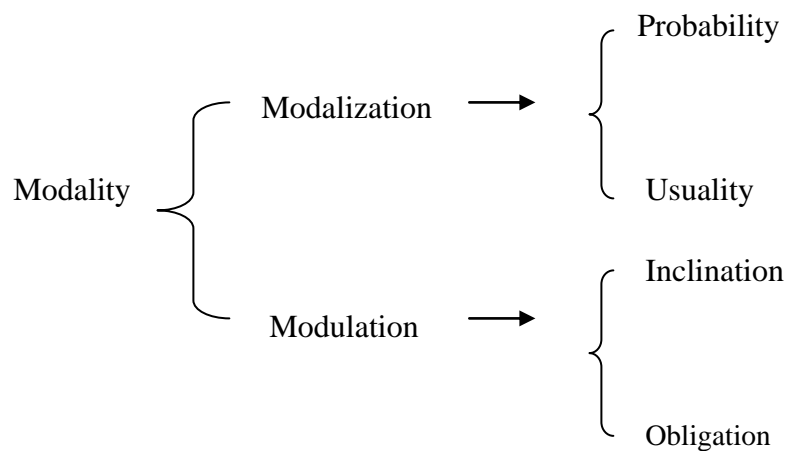


Figure 1. **System of Types of Modality (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 128)**

The figure above shows the types system of modality according to Halliday. There are two kinds of modality; Modalization and Modulation. Each of those two types is also divided into two types. The modalization is divided into probability and usuality, while modulation is divided into inclination and obligation. The two categories of modalization and modulation have three values or degrees each. They are high, medium, and low.

1) Modalization

According to Eggins (2004: 172), modalization is one half of the general grammatical area of modality in English grammar which people can intrude on a

message and express attitude and various kinds of judgment. When modality is used to argue about the probability or usuality of proposition, it refers to as modalization.

Modalization consists of probability and usuality. Probability occurs when the speaker expresses judgment as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being happened. For example: *It might be a debt collector*. Usuality occurs when the speaker expresses judgment as to the frequency with which something happen. For example: *And a store always smells good*. Each category of modalization is divided into three values or degrees. They are high, medium and low degree.

Table 2. **The Degree of Modalization Realizations in English (Halliday, 1985: 337)**

Realization	Degree of Modalization		
	High	Medium	Low
Probability	must be, should be, must, possible, certainly	probably, Possible	may be, possible, may
Usuality	always	usually, often	sometimes, occasionally, ever, never

The degrees of modalization above also considers the aspect of interpersonal meaning. The status, contact, and affect make the degree can be low, medium, or high.

2) Modulation

Halliday (1985: 89) refers modulation as the way speakers express their judgments or attitudes about actions and events. When people interact and exchange goods and services one to another, their clause of communication takes the form of proposal. It has two types, inclination and obligation. Inclination represents the tendency of speakers in doing something, and the capability from his or her own feeling. For example: *And I need to do it again.* Obligation occurs when the speaker give command, suggestion, demand, and advice to the listener. For example: *You should have read the fine print.*

Modulation is not always represented by command and structure clause. As a part of interpersonal realization, modulation always deals with demanding, direction, advice, permission, undertaking, or capability. For example: *You could have a sale.*

Modulation deals with the expression of asking, directing or expression of our willingness to get somebody to do something. These can be realized into asking for someone, offering declarative statement, advice statement, or even direct imperative statement. Each category above is also divided into three values or degree. They are high, medium, and low degree.

Table 3. The Degree of Modulation Realizations in English (Halliday, 1985: 337)

Realization	Degree of Modulation		
	High	Medium	Low
Obligation	must, have to, ought to, need, is to	should, shall, will, would	may, might, can, could
Inclination	determine to, need to	want to	willing

Meanwhile Eggins (2004: 181) also classifies modulation (inclination and obligation) into three degrees. They are high, median and low.

Table 4. **The Degree of Modulation (Eggins, 2004:181)**

Degree	Modulation
High	must, required to
Median	should, supposed to
Low	may, allowed to

Similar to modalization, the degrees of modulation also involve the aspect of interpersonal meaning. The status, contact, and affect determine the aspect into the low, medium, or high degree.

Halliday (2004: 147) states that both inclination and obligation can be expressed in the same two ways: by finite modal operator and by an expansion of the Predicator, typically by a passive verb and typically by an adjective. He also simply describes the presentations of the degree of modalization and modulation expression on the figure below (2004: 619).

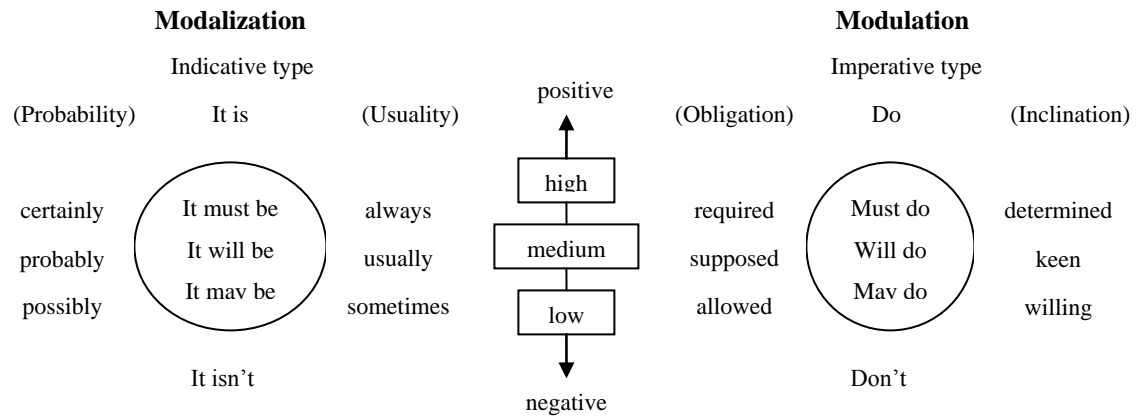


Figure 2. **The Representations of Degree of Modalization and Modulation Expressions (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 619)**

b. Modal Operator and Mood Adjunct

Here, the modal operators are the elements that can express the modality in the clause. Modal is a verb, such as 'can', 'will', 'might', and 'must' that is used with another verb to express an idea such as possibility that is not expressed by the main verb of a sentence. Halliday (2004: 116) states that there are three levels of modal operator; low, medium and high.

Table 5. **Modal Operators (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 116)**

	Low	Median	High
Positive	can, may, could, might, (dare)	will, would, should, is/was to	must, ought to, need, has/had to
Negative	needn't, doesn't/didn't +need to, have to	won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, (isn't/wasn't to)	Mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/hadn't to)

Adjuncts, according to Eggins (2004: 158) can be defined as clause elements which contribute some additional (but non-essential) information to the clause. It is an element that does not have a potential to become Subject. They are adverbial or prepositional elements.

Meanwhile, Modal Adjuncts are clause constituents which add interpersonal meanings to the clause. That is they add meanings which are somehow connected to the creation and maintenance of the dialogue (Eggins, 2004: 160). Modal Adjunct consists of four types. They are, Mood Adjuncts, Polarity Adjuncts, Comment Adjuncts and Vocative Adjuncts.

Beside Modal Adjuncts, there also Mood Adjuncts that can be used to express the modality in the clause. Halliday (2004: 126) states that these kind of adjuncts are so-called Mood Adjuncts because they are closely associated with the meanings construed by the mood system: modality and temporality, and also intensity.

Halliday and Matthiessen in Eggins (2004: 160) classify these following categories of items as Mood Adjuncts: (i) expressions of probability: *e.g. perhaps, maybe, probably*, (ii) expressions of usuality: *sometimes, usually*, (iii) expressions of intensification or minimization: *really, absolutely, just, somewhat*, (iv) expressions of presumption: *evidently, presumably, obviously*, (v) expressions of inclination: *happily, willingly*.

Eggins (2004: 173) classifies Modal Operators and Mood Adjuncts into three degrees. They are high, median and low. The classification is presented below.

Table 6. The Classification of Modal Operators and Mood Adjuncts (Eggins, 2004: 173)

Degree	Modal Operators and Modal Adjuncts
High	must, certainly, always
Median	may, probably, usually
Low	might, possibly, sometimes

There is also a kind of mood adjunct in the clause form. For examples, *I reckon, I guess, I think, I suppose, I believe, I'm sure*, etc. These examples are known as grammatical metaphor, in this case metaphor of modality (Halliday, 2004: 626-630). They are classified as metaphorical because they are realized as a clause.

It can be shown in the sentence *I think it's going to rain*. By the tag test, *I think it's going to rain, isn't it?* It is not *don't I?* Therefore, the clause *I think* is a metaphor modality. Furthermore, *I think* here can be replaced by *probably* as an adjunct. In other words, *I think* is the variant of *probably*, and not a first person equivalent.

c. Modality in Bahasa Indonesia

Modality is known as *modalitas* in Bahasa Indonesia. According to Alwi (1990: 39) there are four types of modality, i.e. intentional modality (*modalitas intensional*), epistemic modality (*modalitas epistemik*), deontic modality (*modalitas deontik*), and dynamic modality (*modalitas dinamik*).

- 1) Intensional Modality (*modalitas intensional*) has the meaning of intention, willingness, hope for future, a tendency, the need for future time, offering dialogues, and asking dialogues. It can be expressed by the words *ingin, mau, hendak, akan*, etc.

Table 7. The Expressions of Modalitas Intensional (Alwi, 1990: 50-104)

No.	Modalitas Intensional	Word Expressions
1.	Keinginan	ingin, menginginkan, mengingini, berkeinginan, menghendaki, berhasrat, mendambakan, mau, hendak, akan, bertekad, berketetapan, bermaksud, berniat, berhajat, bernadar, berkaul
2.	Harapan	harap, semoga, mengharap, mengharap, berharap, diharapkannya, hendaknya, berdoa, doakan, mendoakan, didoakannya, mudah-mudahan, moga-moga, hendaknya
3.	Ajakan	ajak, mengajak, imbau, marilah, mari, ayo, ayolah, mengimbau
4.	Pembiaran	biarlah, biarkanlah, biar, biarkan
5.	Permintaan	sudilah, sukalah, mohon, silakan, coba, tolong, mohon, minta, memerintahkan

2) Epistemic Modality (*modalitas epistemik*) is type of modality which offers possibility, future condition, something showing ‘a must’ and showing certain condition. According to Coates in Alwi (1990: 117), epistemic modality is an assumption or judgment of the speaker to the possibilities which describe certainty and uncertainty to the truth of presumption. It can be expressed by the words *kira, duga, pikir, rasa, etc.*

Table 8. The Expressions of Modalitas Epistemik (Alwi, 1990: 116-179)

No.	Modalitas Epistemik	Word Expressions
1.	Kemungkinan	dapat, bisa, boleh, mungkin, barangkali, dapat saja, bisa saja, boleh saja, bisa jadi, bisa-bisa, boleh jadi
2.	Keteramalan	akan, pikir, berpikir, memikirkan, dipikirkan, dirasakan, dirasa, rasa, merasa, kira, duga, meduga, dikira, diperkirakan, mengira, diduga, konon, sepertinya, agaknya, tampaknya, nampaknya, rasanya, kelihatannya, diperkirakan, kabarnya, kayaknya, rasa-rasanya, rupanya
3.	Keharusan	harus, seharusnya, mesti, semestinya, wajib, perlu, patut, sebaiknya, sepantasnya, seyogyanya, selayaknya, sepatutnya, patut-patutnya, pantas-pantasnya, mau tak mau
4.	Kepastian	pasti, tentu, tentunya, tentu saja, sudah barang tentu, niscaya, yakin, percaya, memastikan, tak salah lagi

3) Deontic modality (*modalitas deontik*) offers permission, allowance, and shows that something may be done. Besides all those kinds of meaning, deontic modality also shows that something must be done because of the instruction. It can be realized by the words *mengizinkan*, *memperbolehkan*, *memperkenankan*, etc.

Table 9. The Expressions of Modalitas Deontik (Alwi, 1990: 211-263)

No.	Modalitas Deontik	Word Expressions
1.	Izin	Boleh, perbolehkan, memperbolehkan, diperbolehkan, dapat, bisa, diperkenankan, memperkenankan, perkenankan, izinkan, mengizinkan, diizinkan
2.	Perintah	Wajib, mesti, harus, hasruskan, diharuskan, diperintahkan, memerintahkan, perintahkan, larang, melarang, dilarang, dilarang, tidak boleh, jangan, melarang

- 4) Dynamic modality (*modalitas dinamik*) offers the meaning of the willing to do or showing capability in doing something. It means that someone has capability to do the instruction or showing the ability. It can be expressed by the words *dapat*, *bisa*, *sanggup*, *mampu*.

Table 9. The Expressions of Modalitas Dinamik (Alwi, 1990: 289-310)

No.	Modalitas Dinamik	Word Expressions
1.	Izin	Boleh, perbolehkan, memperbolehkan, diperbolehkan, dapat, bisa, diperkenankan, memperkenankan, perkenankan, izinkan, mengizinkan, diizinkan

Kridalaksana (1993: 154) defines *modalitas* as a prediction, obligation, and statement meanings. They are presented in the form of sentence or adverbial sentence

in Bahasa Indonesia, consisting of *barangkali, harus, akan, pada hakikatnya, menurut hemat saya*, etc.

There are differences in defining and categorizing modality in Bahasa Indonesia from English. However, this study prefers to use Halliday's theory, because Halliday's theory of modality is more acceptable in this study. Besides, the term of modality is originally from English, while in Bahasa Indonesia it is only adapted from the English previous theory of modality. Moreover, Halliday (2004: 618) states that in philosophical semantics, probability is referred as 'epistemic' modality and obligation as 'deontic' modality.

4. Translation

Translation is an activity performed on languages. The process is shown by substituting a text in one language for a text in another. In other words, translation is a part of language processes; thus, it is also a part of communication processes. This process can be happened not only between two completely different languages but also in the same language. However, most people are more familiar with translation between two languages, which is called interlingual translation.

Catford (1965: 20) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). While Nida in Machali (1998: 1) describes that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

a. Types of Translation

Based on the language that is involved in the process of translation Jakobson (in Nida, 1964: 3) divides translation into three kinds: *Intralingual translation* or *rewording*, *Interlingual translation* or *translation proper* and *Intersemiotic translation* or *transmutation*. Intralingual translation or rewording is defined as an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language. Interlingual translation or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. Lastly, Intersemiotic translation or *transmutation* is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of nonverbal sign systems.

In another way, Catford (1965: 21-22) says that translation falls into three different categories. The differences are in terms of extent, levels, and ranks. In terms of Extent there are two kinds of translation, they are *Full Translation* and *Partial Translation*. In *Full Translation*, every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material in a translation. *Partial translation* is a translation in which some part or parts of the source; language text are left not translated, they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the target text.

In terms of Levels there are also two types of translation. They are Total Translation and Restricted Translation. In *Total Translation*, the source language's grammar, and lexis are replaced by equivalent grammar and lexis of the target language. *Restricted Translation* is the replacement of SL textual materials by equivalent TL textual material, at only one level, i.e., translation is performed only at

the phonological or at the graph logical level, or an only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

The last, in terms of Ranks, the kinds of translation are *Rank-bound Translation*, *Free Translation* and *Literal Translation*. In *Rank-bound Translation*, an attempt is made always to select TL equivalent at the same rank. Meanwhile, *Free Translation* is always an unbounded translation - equivalence shunt up and down the rank scale, but tends to be at the higher ranks. *Literal Translation* lies between the two extremes, the rank-bound, and the free translation. It may start, as it were, from word-for-word translation, but make changes in conformity with the TL grammar.

b. Process of Translation

Nida in Widyamartaya (1989: 14) explains that there are three steps of translation; analyzes, transfer, and restructuring.

- 1) Analysis: it is used to analyze the message as given language. It includes the grammatical relationship, meanings of the words and combinations of words.
- 2) Transfer: it deals about how a translator transfers her/his mind on analyzing materials from language A to language B.
- 3) Restructuring: it is used to make certain in that the result of translation is fully acceptable in the target language.

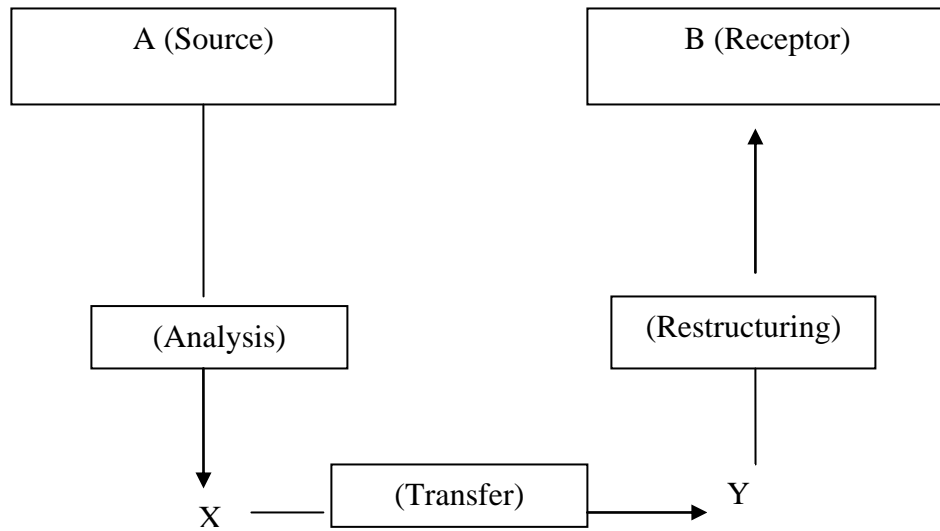


Figure 3. **Translation Process (Nida and Taber, 1982: 33)**

(The letter X and Y stand for any intermediate structure which may have been set up as a kind of universal structure to which any and all languages might be related for more economic transfer).

Bell (1991: 13) distinguishes a ‘process’ from a ‘result’. There are three distinguishable meanings of translation; those are *translating*, *a translation*, and *translation*. Translating is the process of translation, a translation is the product of process and translation is an abstract concept which encompasses both process and product.

c. Meaning Equivalence in Translation

A key concept in translation is equivalence, and this helps to establish approaches to translation. Equivalence centers around the processes interacting between the original source text and translated text.

Catford (1965: 27) divides equivalence in translation into *textual equivalence* and *formal correspondence*. Textual equivalence is any TL text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of the SL text. On the other hand, formal correspondence is any TL category which can be said to occupy the same place in the economy of the TL. Formal correspondence is nearly always approximate.

Meanwhile, according to Nida and Taber (1982), there are two different types of equivalence; *formal equivalence* and *dynamic equivalence*. Formal equivalence consists of a TL item which represents the closest equivalent of a SL word or phrase. Nida and Taber define dynamic equivalence as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact on the TC audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience.

5. Subtitle

Subtitle is textual versions of the film's dialog appearing at the bottom of the screen. Luyken *et al* (on Cintas and Anderman, 2009: 21) defines subtitle as written translation of the source language that is usually positioned in the bottom of the screen. Subtitle appears and disappears according to the original dialogue.

Subtitle can either be a form of written translation of a dialog in a foreign language or a written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are deaf and hard-of-hearing to follow the dialog. It is kind of media to ease the understanding of a movie in the different language.

Making subtitles needs the process of subtitling. Cintas (2009: 5) states that subtitling involves presenting a written text, usually along the bottom of the screen, which gives an account of the original dialogue exchanges of the speakers as well as other linguistic elements which form part of the visual image (inserts, letters, graffiti, banners, and the like) or the soundtrack (songs, voices off).

Regarding to subtitling process, Matsumoto (2003: 101) divides the process of subtitling into two stages.

- a. Stage 1 includes translating materials from SL into TL and vice versa.
- b. Stages 2 include making subtitles from the translated materials.

The steps of subtitling from the explanation above is making the translation of the Source Text into the Target Text, and then it is processed into the form of subtitle format that can be shown in the screen.

According to Cintas and Anderman (2009: 23) there some rules to minimize negative effects that may be demanding by the viewers:

- a. when the visual dimension is crucial for the comprehension of a particular scene, subtitlers should offer only the most basic linguistic information, leaving the eyes of the viewers free to follow the images and the action;
- b. conversely, when important information is not in the images but in the soundtrack, subtitlers should produce the fullest subtitles possible, to ensure that the viewers are not left behind;
- c. the presentation of the subtitles, the way in which the words of each subtitle are arranged on the screen, and on each subtitle line, can help enhance readability.

6. About the Movie: *Confession of a Shopaholic*

Confession of a Shopaholic is a movie distributed by Touchstone Pictures on February 2009. It is a romance-comedy movie based on the Shopaholic series novels by Sophie Kinsella. The main characters are Isla Fisher as Rebecca Bloomwood and Hugh Dancy as Luke Brandon.

Rebecca Bloomwood loses her job when she needs to pay her card bill. She actually wants to apply in a fashion magazine, *Allete*, but unfortunately the position is already filled. After getting suggestion from a worker in *Allete* building, she applies in a money magazine, *Successful Saving*. The editor of *Successful Saving*, Luke Brandon is a smart businessman. He recruits Rebecca after getting an essay from Rebecca when she's drunk. As a journalist, she writes an article entitled 'The Girl in a Green Scarf' and makes her boss proud of her. People get to know her as 'The Girl in

a Green Scarf. However, Derek Smeath, a debt collector tries to find her in her office. She tells her boss that Derek Smeath is her ex-boyfriend who stalks her after their break-up.

To heal her shopaholic habit, her best friend, Suze suggests her to join a club of shopaholic. She does go to the club once, but she leaves after saying that she cannot leave her habit. She lies to her friend that she still comes to the club regularly, until Derek Smeath finds her at a TV program and tells people that she does not pay her card bill. In the end she loses her best friend and her love, Brandon. To make it better, she sells all her items to pay her bill and makes up with Suze and Luke Brandon.

B. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct

1. Conceptual Framework

For the linguistic analysis of the modalization and modulation expressions, this study followed and applied Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday as conceptual framework. For the translational analysis of the result of the linguistic analysis in question, this study applied Jakobson's theory of interlingual translation. This study analyzes the translation of modalization and modulation expression. There are three levels or system of language: semantics, lexicogrammar, and phonology. Semantic is a system of meaning and lexicogrammar related to wording. Lexicogrammar includes grammar and lexis. Meanwhile, phonology or graphology is related to sounding and writing.

The analysis of features and representation of modalization and modulation expressions is identified from their realization in English-Bahasa Indonesia texts. The

realization deals with lexicogrammar, whereas the texts are viewed in the form of sentences. Therefore, in this study, the data are all in the form of sentences. Commonly, the realization is categorized into realized and unrealized form. Realized form occurs when modalization and modulation are represented in Bahasa Indonesia text as a target language. It is related to the degree of high, medium, and low, both explicitly and implicitly. Meanwhile, the unrealized form occurs when modalization and modulation are not represented in the Bahasa Indonesia text. After that, each case of modalization and modulation in both texts are contrasted according to the degree of each category, so the variation is found.

The realization in this study is categorized into realized and unrealized form: first, realized form is when the modalization and modulation expressions of English movie script are represented in Bahasa Indonesia movie subtitle. This realization relates to the degree of high, medium, and low, either explicitly or even implicitly.

Modalization consists of probability and usuality expressions. Probability occurs when someone states a condition or something that will happen in the future. The degree of probability expressions is divided into high, medium and low.

a. High

It occurs when someone conveys or tries to convey something that will happen certainly. It is represented by the words *certainly*, *I'm sure*, *I believe*, etc. For example: *This season, I believe.*

b. Medium

It occurs when someone express something in the range of ‘yes’ and ‘no’. Usually conveys an opinion. It is represented by the words *I think, will, would, probably, etc.* For example: *Probably paid half what you paid, not that they often shop at thrift stores.*

c. Low

It shows the weak or little certainty in statement. It mostly is represented by *maybe, might be, and can.* For example: *Suze, that, I can absolutely explain!*

Meanwhile, usuality occurs when the speaker states a condition of the frequency of someone doing something. Usuality has three degrees; high, medium, low.

a. High

It expresses something is done almost all the time by the speakers in the statements. It is represented by *always.* For example: *And a store always smells good.*

b. Medium

It expresses something is done quite routine by the speakers in the statements. It is mostly represented by *usually* and *often.* For example: *She usually go to school at 7.*

c. Low

It expresses something almost or doesn’t do by the speakers in the statements. It is represented by *sometimes, occasionally, ever or never .* For example: *Do you ever wear any of this stuff?*

Modulation consists of two expressions; inclination and obligation. Inclination occurs when someone has desire to do something for others. It means the expression

of willingness from her/his own's feeling. Inclination expression has three degrees; high, medium, and low.

a. High

When someone tries to do something which seems like a necessity. It is indicated by using *determined to*, *must*, and *need to*. For example: *Derek Smeath needs to talk to you now.*

b. Medium

It is more flexible than the first. Mostly, it is indicated by *want to*, and other expressions that show willingness. For example: *Mr. West, when you put that sign above the door, you wanted to make your name in the world, didn't you?*

c. Low

It shows someone's desire in the weak statements. It usually expressed by *I can*, *allow me*, *we can*, *etc.* For example: *You're willing to give away your money for things that you don't need, so why not try giving away the things you don't need for no money?*

Obligation is used to ask someone to do something for us, ask permission, direction, demanding, and give an advice or suggestion. Obligation also has three degrees; high, medium and low.

a. High

It occurs when someone asks someone else to do something as a necessity. It is indicated by *should*, *need to*, *we have to*, *you must*. For example: *There's one more person that you really ought to meet.*

b. Medium

It is used when someone asks someone else to do something in statement that is more flexible. The words indicating this degree are *should, shall, will, and would*. For example: *No, he doesn't know yet, but he will*

c. Low

It occurs when the obligation is indicated by the weak statements. It is represented by *may, might, can, and could*. For example: *Mom, can you go get a cupcake?*

Unrealized form is when the modalization and modulation of English movie script is not represented in Bahasa Indonesia movie subtitle. It can be replaced by the expression in Bahasa Indonesia which is not recognized as modalization and modulation or it is not expressed at all in Bahasa Indonesia.

Addition form is when the modalization and modulation appears in Bahasa Indonesia text, but is not represented in the English movie text. It may appear as expression in English that is not recognized as modalization and modulation or not appeared at all in English.

2. Analytical Construct

This study is concerned with the interlingual translation which involves two languages, they are English and Bahasa Indonesia (bilingual). This study observes modalization and modulation expressions which occur in *Confession of a Shopaholic* movie represented in English and its Bahasa Indonesia movie texts. Modalization and modulation included in mood system which is part of interpersonal meaning. The realization of modalization and modulation on the English-Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are considered as the data. The data are analyzed in the table of data according to Halliday's theory of modalization and modulation. The representations are converted into the list of numbers and percentages. The analytical construct of this study can be illustrated as in the diagram below.

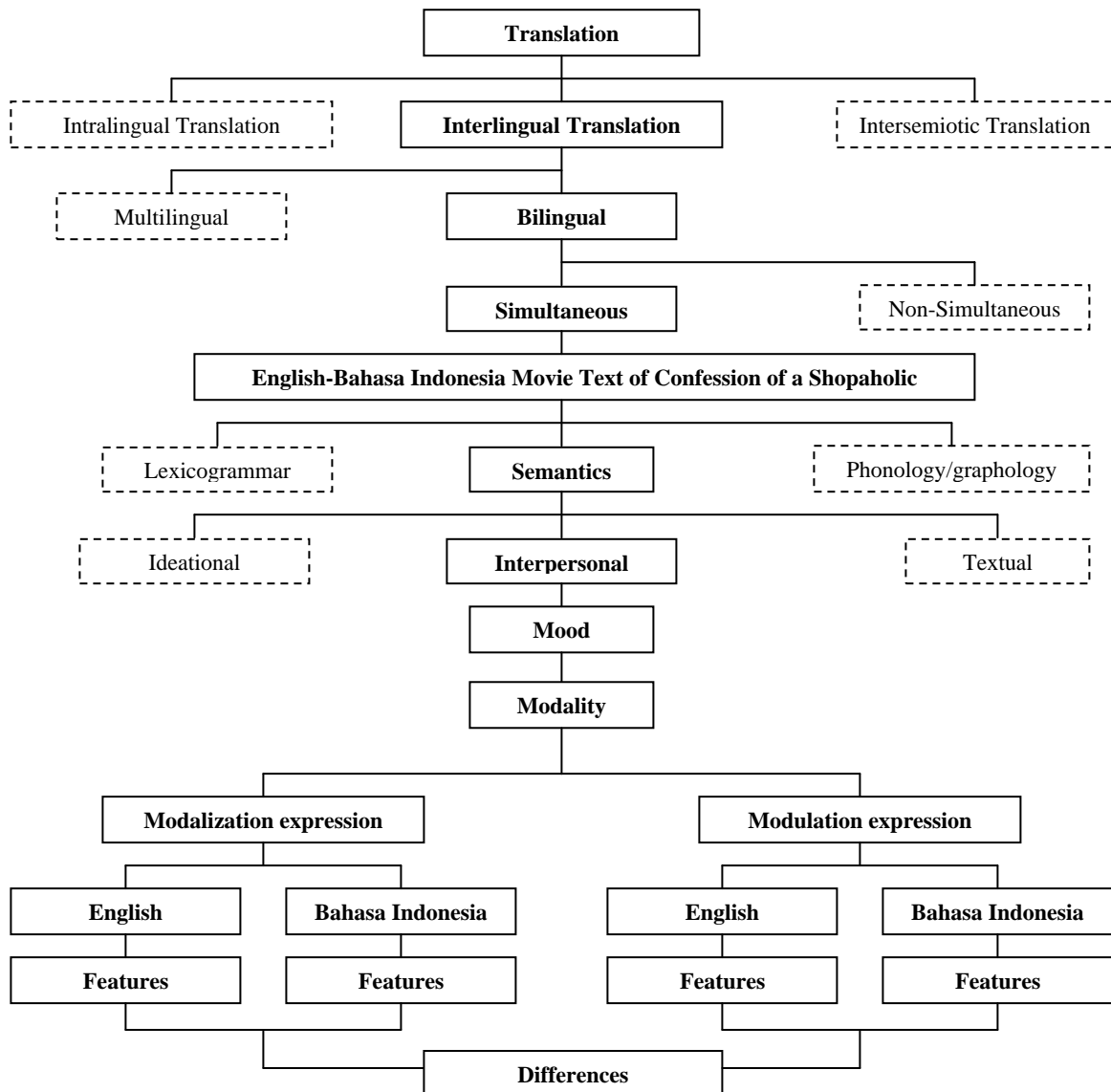


Figure 4. Analytical Construct of Modalization and Modulation Expression of the English-Bahasa Indonesia *Confession of a Shopaholic* Movie Texts

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Approach

This study is a descriptive qualitative research because it provides natural data and there was no any experiment applied. A content analysis method was used to analyze the data related to the modalization and modulation.

B. Data and Sources of the Data

The data in this study were in the clause units which represents modalization and modulation expressions occurring in the bilingual texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic* movie. The occurrences of the data from which the clause units in question were taken were English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts entitled *Confession of a Shopaholic*.

The clause units under study which occurred in the English movie text use a phonic channel, whereas the clause units in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text use the transcript of graphic channel which appeared below the screen of original VCD of *Confession of a Shopaholic* movie. In this study, the data of the English-Bahasa Indonesia texts were taken from the transcript of graphic channel. The English text was taken by listening to the phonic channel directly from the original VCD. Meanwhile, the data of Bahasa Indonesia text were taken from the transcript of graphic channels which appeared below the screen of the original VCD of *Confession of a Shopaholic* movie. The movie itself was distributed by Touchstone Pictures in 2009.

C. Data Collection

There were some steps done to collect the data of the study. The steps done by the researcher were:

- 1) watching the movie of *Confession of a Shopaholic* from the original DVD;
- 2) listening to the dialogues of English in the movie to make English transcript;
- 3) making a transcript of Bahasa Indonesia movie text by write down the text below the screen; and
- 4) getting the English text of *Confession of Shopaholic* as Text 1, and the Bahasa Indonesia movie subtitles of *Confession of a Shopaholic* as Text 2.

The data taken from both texts are all sentences containing the modalization and modulation expressions.

D. Research Instruments

Since this is a content analysis research, the researcher herself is the main instrument. It can be said that the instrument of this research is human instrument. Besides, the data sheet also plays the role as secondary or supporting instrument in this research. The data sheet contains the degree of category in the modalization and modulation of the English-Bahasa Indonesia texts which is divided into three degree. They are high, medium, and low. The researcher classified every modality expressions in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts into high, medium and low degree by

using SFL theory by Halliday. Finally, the data are analyzed to find how the modalization and modulation expressions in the English movie text represented in its Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

E. Trustworthiness of the Data

The analysis was checked repeatedly for several times to see whether the analysis is correct. After the data and the analysis were stable, the researcher stopped the analysis and then worked on the further steps of research. Here, stability is used as one of ways to gain trustworthiness.

In addition, the researcher used credibility where the data were deeply observed. The theories from experts were also applied to confirm the research data and analysis. To gain dependability of this study, the researcher conducted some peer correction with other researchers from English Department of Yogyakarta State University and discusses the results with her consultants, Drs. Asruddin Barori Tou, M.A, Ph.D. and Andy Bayu Nugroho, S.S, M.Hum.

F. Data Analysis

In conducting the data analysis, there were some procedures that have been done. Firstly, the English and the Bahasa Indonesia texts were collected into writing form. Then, the expressions of modalization and modulation in both texts were classified according to the degree of modality. Then, the expressions of modalization and modulation of the English and the Bahasa Indonesia texts were contrasted according to the degree of modality. The degrees of each category are high, medium, and

low. In the data sheet, the researcher counted the number and percentages of modalization and modulation expressions in both texts.

The numbers and percentages found on the research were:

1. the total expressions in the modalization and modulation expressions of the English-Bahasa Indonesia texts, and
2. the total number and percentages of high degree, medium degree, and low degree of the modalization and modulation expressions.

Finally, the result of analysis from the data sheet was used to answer the formulations of the problems.

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description and Valuing

This section contains result of data analysis in the form of numbers and percentages based on the formulation of the problems in the first chapter. The first problem is the realized and unrealized modalization and modulation expressions occurring in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia of *Confession of a Shopaholic* movie texts. The second problem is the motivating factors of the occurrence of the modalization and modulation expressions of the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic*.

1. Modalization and Modulation Realization in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia Movie Texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic*

The expressions of modalization and modulation in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text of *Confession of a Shopaholic* were categorized into different forms. In the English movie text, the expressions of modalization and modulation were in the form of realized. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia, the expressions of modalization and modulation were translated into two different form, they are realized and unrealized form.

Realized form consists of the modalization and modulation expressions in the English movie text that are realized in Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The realized expressions can be in the same type and degree, or in the same type but different degree or even in the different type and degree. The types here are modalization

expression which consists of probability and usuality and modulation which consists of inclination and obligation. The degrees of modalization and modulation are high, medium and low degree. Meanwhile, unrealized form consists of the modalization and modalization expressions in the English movie text that are not realized in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Similar with the realized form, the expressions of modalization and modulation in the unrealized form has three degrees; high, medium and low. The table of the realized and unrealized expressions is presented below.

Table 11. Numbers and Percentages of the Realizations of Modalization and Modulation Expressions of English-Bahasa Indonesia of *Confession of a Shopaholic* Movie Texts

	Expressions Form	Number	Percentage	Total
English Movie Text	Realized	309	100%	100%
Bahasa Indonesia Movie Text	Realized	216	69.9%	100%
	Unrealized	93	30.1%	

Table 11 above shows that there are 309 cases of modalization and modulation occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts. The modalization and modulation expressions that are realized in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are 216 cases or 69.9% occurrences of the total modality expression. The remaining 93 cases or 30.1% occurrences are considered as unrealized form in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

From 309 realized cases in the English movie text, 54 cases are categorized as modalization and 255 cases are categorized as modulation. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, there are 216 cases in the realized form. From 216 cases, 45 are categorized as modalization and 171 cases are categorized as modulation. Below is the table of modalization and modulation expressions realized in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

Table 12. Numbers and Percentages of Realized Expressions of Modalization and Modulation in the English-Bahasa Indonesia of *Confession of a Shopaholic* Movie Texts

Expressions	Modalization		Modulation	
	Probability	Usuality	Inclination	Obligation
English	31 (10%)	23 (7.5%)	31 (10%)	224 (72.5%)
	54 (17.5%)		255 (82.5%)	
	309 (100%)			
Bahasa Indonesia	26 (8.4%)	19 (6.2%)	28 (9%)	143 (46.3%)
	45 (14.6%)		171 (55.3%)	
	216 (69.9)			

According to the Table 12 above, the occurrence of modulation expressions in both texts are greater than the modalization expressions. There are 255 (82.5%) cases of modulation expressions occur in the English movie text, with 225 cases or 72.8% occurrence of obligation and 30 cases or 9.7% occurrence of inclination. There are 170 cases or 55% occurrence in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, with 143 cases or

46.3% occurrence of obligation and 28 cases or 9% occurrence of inclination. Meanwhile, there are 54 cases or 17.5% occurrence of modalization expressions in the English movie text, with 31 cases or 10% occurrence of probability and 23 cases or 7.4% occurrences of usuality. Meanwhile, there are 45 cases or 14.6% occurrence in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, with 26 cases or 8.4% occurrences of probability and 19 cases or 6.2% occurrence of usuality. The occurrence of modulation expressions both in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are greater than modulation expressions. It means this movie is likely to give pressure feeling when conversing with others because they have more modulation expressions in the movie texts.

To make it easier to be analyzed, the modulation and modulation expressions in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are counted separately. Thus, the number and percentages of modalization and modulation expressions in the English movie text is put into different table with the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts. It includes the number and percentage of each degree of modalization and modulation.

Table 13. **The Modalization and Modulation Realized in English Movie Text of *Confession of a Shopaholic***

No	Expression		Number and Percentages			
1.	Modalization	Probability	High	5 (1.6%)	31 (10%)	54 (17.5%)
			Medium	12 (3.9%)		
			Low	14 (4.5%)		
		Usuality	High	5 (1.6%)	23 (7.5%)	
			Medium	1 (0.3%)		
			Low	17 (5.6%)		
2.	Modulation	Inclination	High	6 (1.9%)	31 (10%)	255 (82.5%)
			Medium	24 (7.8%)		
			Low	1 (0.3%)		
		Obligation	High	42 (13.6%)	224 (72.5%)	
			Medium	125 (40.5%)		
			Low	57 (18.4%)		
Total					309 (100%)	

Table 13 above shows that modulation expression occurs more often compared to the modalization expressions in the English movie text. The modulation expression found in the English movie text is 255 cases or 82.5% occurrence out of total 309 cases. From the table above, it can be seen that the obligation achieves the greatest occurrence with 224 cases or 72.5% occurrence. The medium degree of obligation achieves the greatest occurrence with 125 cases or 40.5% occurrence. Meanwhile,

inclination receives 31 cases or 10% occurrence. The medium degree of inclination achieves the greatest occurrence with 23 cases or 7.5% occurrence.

In the modalization expressions, it can be seen that there are 31 cases or 10% occurrence of probability in the English movie text. The low degree of usuality achieves the greatest occurrence in modalization expressions with 17 cases or 5.6% occurrence. Although the low degree of usuality achieves the greatest occurrence, the usuality has the least occurrence among the other modality categories with only 23 cases or 7.5% occurrence in the English movie text. Meanwhile, among all degrees of probability, the low degree of probability achieves the greatest occurrence with 14 cases or 4.5% occurrences. It makes the total occurrence of the modalization expressions in the English movie text is 54 cases or 17.5%.

Meanwhile, Bahasa Indonesia movie text consists of two forms; realized and unrealized form. The realized form of modalization and modulation expressions of Bahasa Indonesia movie text of *Confession of a Shopaholic* are 216 cases, and the unrealized form are 93 cases. Similar with the English movie text, the modalization expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text is divided into probability and usuality; and the modulation expressions is divided into inclination and obligation.

a. Realized Form

Realized form consists of the modalization and modulation expressions in the English movie text that are realized in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. From the analysis, it was found that there are 215 cases or 69.6% occurrence of modalization and modulation expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. As mentioned above,

the realized form of modalization and modulation expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie were categorized into probability, usuality, inclination and modulation. Each category of modality expressions has three degrees; high, medium and low degree. Below is the table of each category and its degree of the realized form of modalization and modulation expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

Table 14. **The Modalization and Modulation Expressions Realized in Bahasa Indonesia Movie Text of *Confession of a Shopaholic***

No	Expression			Number and Percentages		
1.	Modalization	Probability	High	14 (4.6%)	26 (8.4%)	45 (14.6%)
			Medium	8 (2.5%)		
			Low	4 (1.3%)		
		Usuality	High	4 (1.3%)	19 (6.2%)	
			Medium	1 (0.3%)		
			Low	14 (4.6%)		
2.	Modulation	Inclination	High	1 (0.3%)	28 (9%)	171 (55.3%)
			Medium	26 (8.4%)		
			Low	1 (0.3%)		
		Obligation	High	53 (17.1%)	143 (46.3%)	
			Medium	48 (15.6%)		
			Low	42 (13.6%)		
Total						216 (69.9%)

The table 14 above shows that modulation expressions occur more often with total 170 cases or 55% occurrence. Obligation achieves the greatest occurrence among all modality categories with 143 cases or 46.3% occurrence. Meanwhile, the inclination only achieves 28 cases or 7.7% occurrence. The high degree of obligation achieves the greatest occurrence with 54 cases or 15% occurrence. In the inclination

category, the medium degree achieves the the greatest occurrence with 26 cases or 7.1% occurrence.

The modalization expression achieves 45 cases or 14.6% occurrence. Probability achieves 26 cases or 7.2% occurrence and usuality achieves 19 cases or 5.3% occurrence. The low degree of usuality receives the biggest number out of all degrees of usuality with 14 cases or 3.9% occurrence while the high degree of probability takes the greatest occurrence out of all degrees of probability with also 14 cases or 3.9% occurrence.

b. Unrealized Form

The unrealized form is the expression of modalization and modulation that is not represented in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. They are realized into the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, but not in the form of modalization and modulation, or the whole clause or sentence of the English movie text is not realized into the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

From the analysis, it was found that there are 94 cases or 30.4% occurrence of unrealized expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Similar with the realized form, the modalization expressions consist of probability and usuality while the modulation expressions consist of inclination and obligation. Probability, usuality, inclination and obligation have three degrees each. They are high, medium and low degree.

Table 15. The Unrealized Form of Modalization and Modulation Expressions in Bahasa Indonesia Movie Text of *Confession of a Shopaholic*

No	Expression			Number and Percentages		
1.	Modalization	Probability	High	0 (0%)	10 (3.2%)	15 (4.8%)
			Medium	7 (2.2%)		
			Low	3 (1%)		
		Usuality	High	0 (0%)	5 (1.6%)	
			Medium	0 (0%)		
			Low	5 (1.6%)		
2.	Modulation	Inclination	High	2 (0.7%)	3 (1%)	78 (25.3%)
			Medium	1 (0.3%)		
			Low	0 (0%)		
		Obligation	High	1 (0.3%)	75 (24.3%)	
			Medium	57 (18.5%)		
			Low	17 (5.5%)		
Total						93 (30.1%)

Table 15 above shows that modulation expression receives greater occurrence than modalization expressions. There are 78 cases or 25.3% occurrence of modulation expressions in the unrealized form. The obligation receives the greatest occurrence among all modality expressions in the unrealized form with 75 cases or 24.3% occurrence. The medium degree of obligation achieves the greatest occurrence with

57 cases 18.5% occurrence. Meanwhile, the inclination only achieves 3 cases or 1% occurrence.

In the modalization expressions, there are 10 cases 3.2% occurrence of probability in the unrealized form. The medium degree achieves the biggest number of modalization expressions with 7 cases or 2.2% occurrences. Meanwhile, the usuality achieves 5 cases or 1.6% occurrences in the unrealized form. This makes modalization expression achieves 4.8% occurrence with 15 cases in total.

After observing the finding of number and percentage of each degree of modalization and modulation, it was found that obligation has the greatest occurrence among all degrees of modalization and modulation both in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts. It means that characters in this movie are often forcing others to do something regarding to their duty or law.

2. Motivating Factors of the Occurrence of the Modalization and Modulation Realization of the English and the Bahasa Indonesia Movie Texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic*

From the findings on modalization and modulation expressions in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts, it was found that there was a difference in term of number in the modalization and modulation between English and Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Thus, the researcher tried to find out what makes the number and percentages of each degree of modalization and modulation in the English and movie texts were different.

It was found that the occurrence of modulation expressions in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are greater than the modalization expressions. From the analysis of modulation expressions, the obligation receives the greatest occurrence among four categories of modality expressions in both texts. Furthermore, the medium degree of obligation receives the greatest occurrence in the English movie text. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the high degree of obligation receives the greatest occurrence among all the three degrees.

After doing a deep analysis, it was found that there were four motivating factors that make the number of modalization and modulation expressions in each degree is different. Those four motivating factors are listed below.

- a. There are modalization and modulation expressions which are from non-modality words;
- b. There are modalization and modulation expressions which are categorized in the different category;
- c. There are modalization and modulation expressions which are categorized in the different degree of modality;
- d. The English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are derived from different form.

From the analysis, it was found that there are 22 expressions that are from non-modality words, 2 expressions that are categorized in the different category, and 21 expressions that are categorized in the different degree. After finding the factors that make number and percentage of each degree of modalization and modulation

expressions different in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the modalization and modulation expressions in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts have been compared to see the differences clearer.

Table 16. The Comparison of Modulation Expressions in the English and Bahasa Indonesia Movie Text

	Expression	Degree	English		Bahasa Indonesia	
Modulation	Inclination	High	6 (1.9%)	30 (9.7%)	1 (0.3%)	28 (9%)
		Medium	23 (7.5%)		26 (8.4%)	
		Low	1 (0.3%)		1 (0.3%)	
	Obligation	High	42 (13.6%)	225 (72.8%)	53 (17.1%)	142 (46%)
		Medium	127 (41.1%)		48 (15.6%)	
		Low	56 (18.1%)		41 (13.3%)	
Total Modulation				255 (82.5%)		170 (55%)

The Table 16 above shows that there is difference on number in the modulation expression between the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The occurrence of modulation in the English movie text is 255 cases or 82.5%, with 30 cases or 9.7% occurrence of inclination and 225 cases or 72.8% occurrence of obligation. It is greater than the modulation expressions occur in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the occurrence of modulation is 170 cases or 50% occurrence, with 28 cases or 9% occurrence of inclination and 142 cases or 46% occurrences of obligation.

B. Explanation of Descriptions and Discussion

1. Modalization and Modulation Realization of the English and the Bahasa Indonesia Movie Texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic*

As explained above, the modalization and modulation expressions in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are divided into probability, usuality, inclination and obligation. Modalization consists of probability and usuality while modulation consists of inclination and obligation. Each of them has three degrees; high, medium and low. Below are the explanation of modalization and modulation and their degrees.

a. Realized Form

The realized form consists of modalization and modulation expressions occurring in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. In the English movie text, there are 309 cases and in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, there are 215 cases found.

1) Modalization

From the Table 8 of the realized form of modality, there are 54 cases or 17.5% occurrences of modalization expression in the English movie text and 45 cases or 14.6% occurrences of modalization expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. It is mentioned above that modalization consists of probability and usuality. The explanation and examples of probability and usuality occur in the realized form of English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are presented below.

a) Probability

There are 31 cases or 10% occurrences of probability found in the English movie text, and 26 cases or 8.4% occurrences of probability in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Both probability in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts have three degrees; high, medium and low. Below is the explanation of each degree and its examples occurs in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

(1) High Degree

There are 5 cases or 1.6% occurrences of high degree of probability in the English movie text and 14 cases or 4.5% occurrences in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The high degree of probability in the English movie text is expressed by words; 'sure', 'has' to and 'I believe'. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text it is mostly expressed by the word 'pasti'. Below are some cases of high degree of probability which occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

(a) English : Bex, there *has to* be a bag somewhere in this room.

BI : *Pasti* ada tas di ruangan ini. (189)

(b) English : This season, *I believe*.

BI : Musim ini, aku *yakin*. (281)

In the first case the word 'has to' indicates the high degree of possibility. It shows that 'has to' is not always considered as high degree of obligation, because in this case it indicates certainty of a statement. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the word 'has to' is translated into 'pasti' which is also considered as high degree of

probability. In this case, the speaker, Suze is sure that there is a suitable bag for Rebecca in her room.

The second case uses the word ‘I believe’ to express the high degree of probability. ‘I believe’ indicates a certain feeling of something that is true or that somebody is telling the truth. The translator translates it into ‘yakin’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, which is equal with ‘I believe’ in English. ‘Yakin’ also represents the high degree of probability in Bahasa Indonesia. This case happens when Alette Naylor emphasizes that she is going to take Rebecca’s wardrobe this season. Both expressions in the English movie text and Bahasa Indonesia movie text express the high certainty that something is true.

(2) Medium Degree

The medium degree achieves 3.6% occurrence with 11 cases in the English movie text and 2.6% occurrences with 8 cases in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The words ‘probably’ and ‘I think’ are mostly used to express the medium degree in the English movie text. This degree indicates how something is likely to happen or to be true. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it is expressed by the words ‘mungkin’ and ‘aku rasa’. Some examples of medium degree occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are presented below.

(a) English : *Probably* paid half what you paid, not that they often shop at thrift stores.

BI : *Mungkin* setengah harga, bukan berarti mereka sering ke toko derma.

(109)

(b) English : *I think so.*

BI : *Aku rasa.* (155)

The words ‘probably’ and ‘mungkin’ in the first case indicates the medium degree of probability in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. It indicates that something is likely to be true. Here the speaker, Luke thinks that her mom is likely to get discount in the thrift store for about 50% or around. He is not sure, but his statement is likely to be true, because he knows her mother very well.

The second example expresses the medium degree of probability with the word ‘I think’ in the English movie text. It is translated into ‘aku rasa’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text which is also considered as medium degree of probability. Similar to the first case, in this case the speaker is also not highly certain of something is true but the statement is likely to be true. The second case uses the word ‘I think’ to express the speaker’s certainty of the amount of money she gave to Derek Smeath for her debt. ‘I think’ expresses the range between ‘yes’ and ‘no’. It may be true and it may not be true.

(3) Low Degree

The low degree of probability found in the English movie text is 15 cases or 4.8% occurrences and in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text is 4 cases or 1.3% occurrences. It is mostly expressed by the words ‘may’ and ‘might’ in the English movie text and ‘mungkin’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. This degree indicates a little or weak certainty in a statement. Below are some examples of low degree of probability in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

(a) English : It *might* be a debt collector.

BI : *Mungkin* dari penagih hutang (48)

(b) English : I *could* win the lottery.

BI : Aku *bisa* memenangkan lotere. (60)

In the first case, ‘might’ and ‘mungkin’ indicate little probability of something will happen. Both expressions represent low degree of probability in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The speaker, Rebecca, shows the probability of a debt collector calls and looks for her to pay her debt. It shows a weak certainty as the phone does not show number of the caller. Meanwhile, in the second case, the low degree of probability is expressed by the words ‘could’ and ‘bisa’. In this case, the speaker, Luke, thinks that there is a probability of his colleague has read Rebecca’s work. It is in the range between ‘yes’ and ‘no’, that is it can be true, or it cannot be true.

Both ‘could’ and ‘bisa’ are actually considered as low degree of obligation. However, in this case it is more appropriate to be categorized as low degree of probability because it indicates something that possibly happens in the future. The speaker, Rebecca feels that she could win a lottery to pay her debt. She is not sure, but she finds that there is a little possibility of her winning a lottery.

b) Usuality

Usuality in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts receive the least in number among all modality categories. There are 23 cases or 7.5% occurrences of usuality found in the English movie text while there are 19 cases or 5.3% found in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Similar with probability, usuality

also has three degrees; high, medium and low. Each degree of usuality will be discussed below.

(1) High Degree

There are 5 cases or 1.6% occurrences of high degree of usuality in the English movie text, while there are 4 cases or 1.3% occurrences in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. This degree is expressed by word ‘always’ in the English movie text and ‘selalu’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The high degree of usuality expresses something that is done almost all the time by the speakers in the statements. Below are some cases of high degree of usuality in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

- (a) English : And a store *always* smells good.
 BI : Aroma toko juga *selalu* harum. (4)
- (b) English : It wasn't *always* work and no play.
 BI : Ini bukan tentang *selalu* bekerja dan tak pernah
 istirahat. (166)

Both examples above use the word ‘always’ and ‘selalu’ to show the high degree of usuality. Both ‘always’ and ‘selalu’ represent the high degree of usuality in English and Bahasa Indonesia. In the first case, it indicates something that is felt all the time by the speaker. In this case, the speaker, Rebecca, feels that a store smells good whenever she enters it. She never finds a store which has a bad smell. In the second case, the word ‘always’ represents something that done almost all the time by

the speaker. Here, Luke does not admit that he works almost all the time and has no time to play when Rebecca says that all he do every day is work.

(2) Medium Degree

There is only one case or 0.3% occurrences of medium degree of probability both in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. In this movie, this degree is expressed by word ‘often’ in the English movie text and ‘sering’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. This degree indicates something that is done frequently or something that happens frequently. Here is the case of medium degree of usuality occurs in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts of the *Confession of a Shopaholic*.

English : Probably paid half what you paid, not that they *often*
shop at thrift stores.

BI : Mungkin setengah harga, bukan berarti mereka *sering*
ke toko derma. (110)

The case above indicates the medium degree of usuality by the word ‘often’ in the English movie text and it is translated into ‘sering’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. ‘Often’ represents medium degree of usuality in English while ‘sering’ represents medium degree of usuality in Bahasa Indonesia. ‘Often’ and ‘sering’ in this case express something that is regularly or frequently be done. The speaker, Luke explains that although his mom gets discount on thrift store, it does not means that she regularly shops at thrift store.

(3) Low Degree

The low degree of usuality found in the English movie text is 15 cases or 4.8% occurrences. Meanwhile in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, there are 14 cases found or 4.6% occurrences. It mostly expressed by the words ‘never’ and ‘ever’ in the English movie text. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it is mostly expressed by the words ‘pernah’, ‘belum pernah’ and ‘tidak pernah’. It expresses something that is rarely happened or has not happened before. Below are some examples of low degree of usuality occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

(a) English : Wait, *nobody has ever* quoted me back to me before.

BI : Tunggu, *belum pernah* ada yang mengutip kalimatku. (132)

(b) English : Rebecca Bloomwood was the most vivacious, funny, inspiring woman I *ever* met.

BI : Rebecca Bloomwood adalah wanita paling bersemangat, ceria dan memberikan inspirasi yang *pernah* aku temui. (261)

The first case shows the negative form of modality. The first case uses the word ‘nobody’ before ‘ever’ in the English movie text that makes it translated into negative form in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. ‘Ever’ represents low degree of usuality in English while in Bahasa Indonesia it is equal with ‘pernah’ that also represents low degree of usuality in Bahasa Indonesia. ‘Nobody has ever’ has the same meaning with ‘never’ which means ‘belum pernah’ or ‘tidak pernah’ in Bahasa Indonesia. In this case, the speaker, Rebecca never or has not heard other person quoted her before.

In the other word, it means that it the first time for her to hear someone quoted her back.

The second case uses ‘ever’ to express low degree of usuality in the English movie text. It is translated into ‘pernah’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. As mentioned above, both ‘ever’ and ‘pernah’ represent low degree of usuality. ‘Ever’ indicates a little frequency of something. However, in this case, ‘ever’ represents something that someone finds it for the first time. Here, the speaker, Luke Brandon, says that it is the first time for him to see a person that is very vivacious, funny and inspiring like Rebecca.

2) Modulation

The number of modulation expression in this movie is bigger than the modalization expression. Modulation expressions which occur in the English movie text is 225 cases or 82.5% occurrences, while there are 17 cases or 55% occurrences in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. As mentioned before, modulation consists of inclination and obligation. The occurrence of inclination and obligation in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie will be discussed below.

a) Inclination

There are 30 cases or 9.7% occurrences of inclination in the English movie text and 28 cases or 9% occurrences in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Similar with probability and usuality in modalization expressions, inclination also has three degrees: high, medium and low. Each degree and its examples occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts will be discussed below.

(1) High Degree

The high degree of inclination occur in the English movie text is 6 cases or 1.9%. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, there is only one case or 0.3% occurrence of high degree of inclination. In this movie, it mostly expressed by the word ‘need to’ in the English movie text. In Bahasa Indonesia, it usually expressed by the word ‘perlu’. The high degree of inclination may show someone’s desire to do something necessary. The examples of high degree of inclination which occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are explained below.

(a) English : You *need to* put some pretty pink umbrellas or something to get people in.

BI : Kau *perlu* menempatkan payung merah muda atau sesuatu untuk menarik pelanggan. (134)

(b) English : I *need to* buy a new bag.

BI : Aku *harus* membeli tas baru. (195)

Both examples above use the word ‘need to’ to express high degree of inclination in the English movie text. In the first case it is expressed by ‘perlu’ which is considered as high degree of inclination in Bahasa Indonesia. The first case expresses something that is necessary to do. The speaker, Rebecca thinks that it is necessary to put some pretty umbrellas or other things to make people interested to the United North Bank. Here, Rebecca gives an advice to the President of United North Bank, but does not force him to do so. However, in the second example, ‘need

to' is translated into 'harus' in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. It indicates the speaker's desire to do something.

In the second case, the English movie text shows that the speaker, Rebecca, feels that it is necessary to her to buy a new bag. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it shows that the speaker, Rebecca, has to buy a new bag. Thus, it is considered as high degree of obligation which expresses something that is a must.

(2) Medium Degree

There are 23 cases or 7.5% occurrences of medium degree of inclination found in the English movie text and 26 cases or 8.4% occurrences found in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The medium degree found in the English movie text is mostly expressed by the words 'want' and 'want to', while in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text it is mostly expressed by 'ingin' and 'mau'.

(a) English : Suze, since I was 14 I *wanted to* work at Alette magazine.

BI : Suze, aku *ingin* bekerja di majalah Alette. (13)

(b) English : I mean, if you *want to*.

BI : Maksudku, kalau kau *mau*. (78)

The first case use 'wanted to' in the English movie text and is represented into 'ingin' in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia expressions have the same degree of medium inclination. It shows the speaker's desire to get in *Alette* magazine. Rebecca shows her desire to get into *Alette* magazine, because it's her dream since she's 14. Meanwhile in the second case, 'want

to' in the English movie text is translated into 'mau' in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text which has equal meaning with 'ingin' in Bahasa Indonesia. The word 'want to' in this case indicates a wish for something. The speaker, Luke says that he wants Rebecca to go with him, if she wishes.

(3) Low Degree

There is only one case or 0.3% occurrences of low degree of inclination in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts. The low degree of inclination indicates someone's desire in weak statement. It is expressed by 'willing' in English and 'bersedia untuk' in Bahasa Indonesia.

English: You're *willing to* give away your money for things that

you don't need, so why not try giving away the things you
don't need for no money?

BI : Kau *bersedia untuk* menghabiskan uang untuk benda

yang tidak kau butuhkan, jadi kenapa tidak

menyingkirkan benda yang tidak dibutuhkan. (234)

The words 'willing' and 'bersedia untuk' in the example above express the low degree of inclination. 'Willing' may mean ready or pleased to do something in English. It is equal with 'bersedia untuk' in Bahasa Indonesia. In this case, the group leader of Shopaholic says that if Rebecca is pleased to use money to buy useless things, then she should be pleased to give those things to people who need them.

b) Obligation

The occurrence of obligation is the most among four categories of modality expressions in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. There are 225 cases or 72.8% occurrences found in the English movie text, while there are 142 cases or 46% occurrences in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. It indicates that the movie mostly expresses the permission, command, advice and suggestion in the scenes. It is mostly expressed by the words ‘will’, ‘should’, ‘can’, ‘should’, and ‘have to’ in the English movie text. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it mostly expressed by the words ‘akan’ and ‘mau’.

(1) High Degree

There are 42 cases or 13.6% occurrences of high degree of obligation in the English movie text. Meanwhile, the high degree of obligation in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text achieves the biggest number with 53 cases or 17.1% occurrences. The high degree of obligation is mostly expressed by the words ‘need’ and ‘have to’ in the English movie text, while in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text it is mostly expressed by ‘harus’ and ‘perlu’. The high degree of obligation may express that someone is obliged to do something because it is a must. Besides, it has a pressure from the speaker to the listener. Here are some examples of high degree of obligation occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

(a) English : Listen Johny, I’ve *got to* go, I’m interviewing.

BI : Dengar Johny, aku *harus* wawancara. (39)

(b) English : English I *need* my income.

BI : Aku *butuh* pemasukan. (47)

The first case uses ‘got to’ in the English movie text which has the same meaning with ‘have to’. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it is translated into ‘harus’. Both ‘got to’ and ‘harus’ are considered as high degree of obligation in English and Bahasa Indonesia. It expresses something that must be done by the speaker. In this case, the speaker, Luke says that he must do an interview.

The second case indicates the high degree of obligation by ‘need’ in the English movie text. ‘Need’ represents the high degree of obligation in English. It is translated into ‘butuh’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. ‘Butuh’ has the equal meaning with ‘perlu’ in Bahasa Indonesia. Both of them express the high degree of obligation in Bahasa Indonesia. It shows the requirement to do something because it is essential or very important, not just because someone would like to have it. In the second case, the speaker, Rebecca says that her income is very essential for her. In the other words, her income is very important to her.

(2) Medium Degree

The medium degree of obligation occur the most among all degrees in the English movie text with 127 cases or 41.1%. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, there are 48 cases or 15.5% occurrences found. It usually expressed by the words ‘will’, ‘would’, ‘should’ and ‘shall’ in English. In this movie it mostly expressed by ‘will’ in the English movie text and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it mostly expressed by ‘akan’.

- (a) English : If I can just get this job, I'll be happy forever.
 BI : Kalau berhasil, aku *akan* bahagia selamanya. (14)
- (b) English : That's what your mother *would* do.
 BI : Itu yang *akan* dilakukan ibumu. (19)

The examples above use 'will' and 'would' in the English movie text to show the medium degree of obligation in English. Meanwhile in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, they are both represented as 'akan' which is also indicates medium degree of obligation in Bahasa Indonesia. They express something that is expected to be done. The first case shows that the speaker, Rebecca, is expected to be happy if she gets into *Alette* magazine. Meanwhile in the second case, the speaker, a mannequin expects what Rebecca's mom is going to do.

(3) Low Degree

The low degree of obligation in the English movie text is 56 cases or 18.1% occurrences and in the Bahasa Indonesia there are 41 cases or 13.3% occurrences. The low degree of obligation indicates the speaker's permission or asking for something to the listener. It also indicates the ability of the speaker of doing something. In the English movie text it is mostly expressed by 'can' and 'may' while in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text it is mostly expressed by 'bisa'. Below are some example cases of low degree of obligation occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

- (a) English : *Could* you try it again?
 BI : *Bisa* dicoba lagi? (28)

(b) English : I *can't* even talk about this.

BI : Aku *tak sanggup* bahas yang satu ini. (59)

In the first case above, the speaker is asking for information whether the listener can try again or not. The word 'could' is included in the low degree of obligation. In Bahasa Indonesia, the translator makes a realization by the expression 'bisa'. In Bahasa Indonesia it also considered as the low degree of obligation since it has the same meaning in English. Meanwhile, the second case shows the negative form of modality by 'can't'. 'Can't' is negative form of can which is considered as low degree of obligation. It is translated as 'tak sanggup' in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text that is also represents the low degree of obligation. It shows the ability of the speaker of doing something. The speaker, Suze is barely able to talk about Rebecca's bill that lists useless things.

b. Unrealized Form

As explained above, unrealized form is any modality expression that exists in the English text but does not exist in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. There are 94 cases or 30.4% occurrences of modalization and modulation expression in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts that are categorized as unrealized form. It may happen because the translator translates the modalization and modulation expressions in the English movie text into non-modality expressions or simply omit the modality expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

Similar with the realized form, modalization expressions in the unrealized form also divided into probability and usability. Meanwhile, modulation expressions are

divided into inclination and obligation. Each expression has three degree: high, medium and low. Below is the explanation of each expression and its degree.

1) **Modalization**

From the analysis, modalization expressions that are categorized as unrealized form are 15 cases or 4.8%. As mentioned above, modalization in the unrealized form consists of probability and usuality. Below is the explanation of probability and usuality occurs in the unrealized form of the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

a) **Probability**

There are 10 cases or 3.2% occurrences of probability that are categorized as unrealized form. Probability in unrealized form has three degrees: high, medium and low. However, in this movie there is no case of high degree of probability in the unrealized form. Below is the explanation of the occurrence of each medium and degree of probability in the unrealized form.

(1) **Medium Degree**

There are 7 cases or 2.7% occurrences of medium degree of probability in the unrealized form. From the analysis, it is found that most of cases in this degree are probability expressions in the English movie text that are not represented in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Below are some cases of medium degree that are categorized as unrealized form.

(a) English : *May be* you should have a back up plan.

BI : *Sebaiknya* kau punya rencana cadangan. (61)

(b) English : *I think* I just sent the editor of Alette magazine \$20 to
buy herself decent clothes and stick her job up her ass.

BI : Aku kirim kepada Alette uang \$20 untuk beli pakaian
yang layak dan menikmati pekerjaannya. (75)

The first case shows the medium degree of probability in the English movie text by the word ‘may be’. However, the translator does not translate the probability expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The translator simply omits the modality expression because it will not change the meaning of the sentence.

The translator may translate ‘may be’ into mungkin to make the Bahasa Indonesia movie text equal with the English movie text. Nevertheless, in this case, it is acceptable to omit the modality expression. The translator successfully transfers the message of the sentence, because the main point of this sentence is an advice to have a back up plan.

(2) Low Degree

There are 3 cases or 1% occurrences of low degree of probability found in the unrealized form. All of cases found in this degree use the word ‘might’ to represent the low degree of probability. Below are some cases of low degree of probability that are categorized as unrealized form.

(a) English : Rebecca, sounds like you *might* be in the middle
of something.

BI : Sepertinya kau sedang sibuk. (72)

(b) English : Not that I intend to, but you never know, some people

might.

BI : Bukannya bermaksud demikian, tapi untuk berjaga-jaga. (124)

As mentioned above, all cases happen in this category use word ‘might’ to indicate the low degree of probability. In the first case, the message of the Bahasa Indonesia movie text does not change from the English movie text. The translator does omit the modality expression, but it still has the equal meaning with the English movie text. Both texts indicate that the speaker, Luke, predicts that the listener, Rebecca is probably in the middle of something at that time.

Different with the first case, in the second case the translator replace modality expression in the English movie text with non-modality expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. In the English movie text, the speaker does not intend to do something, but he thinks that other may intend to do. Meanwhile in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the translator changes the clause into ‘untuk berjaga-jaga’ which means the awareness of the speaker. It is better to translate the clause into ‘mungkin orang lain akan melakukannya’ to makes the meaning equal with the English movie text.

b) Usuality

From the analysis, there are 5 cases or 1.6% occurrences of the usuality found in the unrealized form. All the 5 cases are low degree of usuality. Below is the explanation and examples of the occurrences of low degree of usuality in the unrealized form.

(1) English : *Occasionally*.

BI : Sedikit. (160)

(2) English : But The Girl in The Green Scarf *never* did.

BI : Tapi Gadis Selendang Hijau tidak. (265)

In the first case, the translator translates word ‘occasionally’ in the English movie text into ‘sedikit’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The translator makes the modality expression in the English movie text become non modality expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. It is more appropriate to translate it into ‘kadang-kadang’. However, ‘sedikit’ also represents a little frequency. Thus, it does not change the message of the sentence.

Similar with the first case, in the second case the translator also translates the modality expression in the English movie text into non modality expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The translator translates word ‘never’ into ‘tidak pernah’ or ‘belum pernah’ which have the equal meaning with ‘never’. Here, too, the translator does not change the message of the sentence. Both the English movie text and Bahasa Indonesia movie text show that the speaker, Luke thinks that The Girl in the Green Scarf never disappoints him.

2) Modulation

There are 80 cases or 22.1% occurrences of modulation expressions found in the unrealized form. This number is much bigger than the modalization expressions occur in the unrealized form. The modulation expressions divided into inclination and obligation. Below is the explanation of modulation expressions and its degree.

a) Inclination

There are 79 cases or 25.6% occurrences of inclination found in the unrealized form. Inclination in the unrealized form has three degrees; high, medium and low. The cases are found in the high and medium degree. Below is the example of cases of inclination found in the high and medium degree.

(1) High Degree

From the analysis, there are 2 cases or 0.7% occurrences of high degree of inclination in the unrealized form. The translator simply omits modality expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text without changing them into other words. Below are the cases found in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

(a) English : *I have to go.*

BI : Aku ada urusan. (149)

(b) English : *You have to strike with precision and get out.*

BI : Belanja saja seperlunya. (151)

Both cases above use word ‘have to’ to indicate high degree of inclination. The translator omits both expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. In the first case, the speaker is in a position where he ought to do something. The speaker, Luke, says that he must go. However, it is translated into ‘Aku ada urusan’ which does not indicate that Luke need to go somewhere, instead, it informs the listener that Luke is up to something. Thus, it changes the message of the sentence. It is better to translate it into ‘Aku harus pergi.’

The word ‘have to’ in the second case is considered as a command. The speaker commands the listener to be strict with precision when it comes to shopping. It indicates that to be strict is a must. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it becomes an advice where the speaker advises the listener to only buy things that are needed. Here, the translator changes the emphasis of the sentence. It will be more appropriate if the translator keeps the modality expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Thus, it is better to add word ‘harus’ into the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

(2) Medium Degree

There is only 1 case or 0.3% occurrences of medium degree of inclination found in the unrealized form. Below is the case occurs in the *Confession of a Shopaholic* movie.

English : We *wanna* get questions from the audience.

BI : Sekarang saatnya menerima pertanyaan pemirsa. (250)

The case above indicates the medium degree of inclination by word ‘wanna’. ‘Wanna’ is an informal word that means ‘want to’ which represents someone’s desire to do something. In the English movie text, the speaker is willing to receive questions from the audience. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text the translator omits the modality expression. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the speaker says that it is question time where the audiences are allowed to ask questions.

The English movie text indicates the speaker’s offer to the audiences, while in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text the speaker only informs that it is time to receive questions. Thus, the English movie text indicates an expression of offering, while the

Bahasa Indonesia movie text transfers information. Nevertheless, the translation is acceptable because the main message of this sentence is to say that it is the time where the audience could ask questions.

b) Obligation

Obligation expression takes the biggest number in the unrealized form with 76 cases or 24.6% occurrences. Obligation in the unrealized form also has three degrees; high, medium and low. Below is the explanation of each degree of obligation occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

(1) High Degree

There is only 1 case or 0.3% occurrences of the high degree of obligation in the unrealized form. This degree receives the least number among all degrees of obligation in the unrealized form. Below is the case of high degree of obligation occurs in the unrealized form.

English: And I *have to* say it was a bit of surprise.

BI : Menurutku ini agak mengejutkan. (71)

The case above indicates the high degree of obligation by word ‘have to’. ‘Have to’ represents something that is a must. In the English movie text, the speaker thinks that it is a must to say that she is surprised. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the speaker says that she is surprised, without any pressure of saying it. By omitting the modality expression, the translator changes the meaning of the sentence. In the English movie text, the speaker is pressured to say that she is surprised, while in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text the speaker says her feeling

without any pressure. It will be better to add ‘harus’ in the Bahasa movie text, so that both English and Bahasa Indonesia movie text have equal meaning.

(2) Medium Degree

From the analysis, there are 57 cases or 18.5% occurrences of medium of obligation in the unrealized form. It receives the most number among all degrees of modality expression in the unrealized form. The medium degree of obligation in the unrealized form is mostly expressed by the words ‘will’ and ‘would’. Some example cases of medium degree of obligation occur in the unrealized form is presented below.

(a) English : You’re right, she *would*.

BI : Kau benar. (20)

(b) English : I *will* buy all of you hot dogs.

BI : Aku beli semuanya. (33)

The first above use word ‘would’ to indicate the medium degree of obligation. The translator omits modality expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. In the first case of the English movie text, the speaker, Rebecca, agrees with the mannequin and predicts that her mom is going to do what the mannequin says. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, Rebecca only agrees with the mannequin. In this case, the translator does not change the message of the sentence. The translator may add ‘dia akan melakukannya’ in the Bahasa Indonesia to make it more clear that Rebecca’s mom is going to do what the mannequin says. However, by translating the sentence into ‘Kau benar’ only, it already transfers the message of the sentence.

Similar with the first case, in the second case the translator also omits the modality expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. The word ‘will’ shows that somebody intends to do something. In this case, the speaker, Rebecca says that she is able to buy all hot dogs remains. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the speaker does not show her intend to buy the remaining hot dogs. It is ambiguous, because it may means that the speaker already bought all the remaining hot dogs. The translator should not omit the modality expression to make it clear that the speaker says she intend to buy the hot dogs. It will be better if the translator adds ‘akan’ in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

(3) Low Degree

There are 18 cases or 5.8% occurrences of low degree of obligation found in the unrealized form. Most cases of low degree of obligation in the unrealized form are expressed by the word ‘can’ and ‘could’ in the English movie text. Some cases of low degree of obligation in the unrealized form are presented below.

(a) English : Hey, Alette, look what I *can* do!

BI : Hei, Alette, lihat tulisanku! (64)

(b) English : You *can* start with a thousand words on the effect
of changing interesting rate on store card APRs.

BI : Mulailah dengan seribu kata mengenai efek perubahan
suku bunga pada suku bunga tahunan kartu kredit. (84)

Both cases above use word ‘can’ to represent low degree of obligation. Both of them are omitted in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. In the first case, ‘can’ indicates

that someone know how to do something, or an ability of the speaker to do something. In this case, the speaker, Suze wants Rebecca shows *Alette* magazine that Rebecca is able to do something good. Meanwhile in the Bahasa Indonesia movie test, the meaning changes because it shows that Suze wants Alette magazine to see Rebecca's writing. The translator should make it equal by changing 'lihat tulisanku' into 'lihat apa yang bisa kulakukan'.

In the second case, the word 'can' represents an advice. Here, the speaker, Luke gives Rebecca an advice how to begin her writing. He suggests Rebecca to begin with thousand words on the effect of changing interesting rate on store card APRs. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it seems like Luke give a command to Rebecca. Here, the intention of the sentence changes from advice into command. It will be better not to omit the modality expression in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. Thus, the translator should translate the sentences into 'Kau bisa mulai dengan seribu kata mengenai efek perubahan suku bunga pada suku bunga tahunan kartu kredit.'

2. Motivating Factors of the Occurrence of the Modalization and Modulation Realization of the English and the Bahasa indonesia Movie Texts of *Confession of a Shopaholic*

It was mentioned before that the modulation expressions in the both movie texts are greater than the modulation expressions. It was also found that the obligation has the greater occurrence in the both movie texts. Furthermore, in the English movie text, the medium degree of obligation receives the greatest occurrence among the three degrees. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the high degree obligation

receives the greatest occurrence among all the degrees. From the analysis, it was found that there are three motivating factors that make the occurrence of the modalization and modulation in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are different. Below is the explanation of each factor and its examples of case which occur in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

a. The modalization and modulation expressions which are from non-modality words

From the analysis, it was found that there are 22 cases modulation expressions that were from non-modality words. Some words like ‘going to’, ‘gonna’ and ‘gotta’ were used to express modulation expression in the English movie text. Some examples of case are presented below.

2) English : listen Johny, I’ve *got to* go, I’m interviewing.

BI : Dengar Johny, aku harus wawancara. (39)

3) English : Because we’re *going to* dance.

BI : Karena kita *akan* berdansa. (168)

In the first case, the word ‘got to’ has the equal meaning with ‘have to’ in the English movie text. Thus, it is considered as modulation expression in reference to obligation in the English movie text. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the translator translates ‘got to’ into ‘harus’ which indicates obligation in Bahasa Indonesia.

In the second case, the English movie text shows the modulation expression by the word ‘going to’. Although ‘going to’ is non-modality word, it has the equal

meaning with ‘will’ which is categorized as low degree of obligation. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the word ‘going to’ is translated into ‘akan’ which is also categorized as low degree of obligation in Bahasa Indonesia.

The non-modality words occurring in the English movie text make the occurrence of modulation expressions are greater than the modalization expressions in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. It is because there are more non-modality words occur as modulation expressions than as modalization expressions. Furthermore, these non-modality words were translated into modality expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

b. The modalization and modulation expressions which are categorized in the different category

From the analysis, it is found that there are 3 cases of modulation expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia movie that are categorized in the different category. In this case, they are categorized as inclination in the English movie text, but are categorized as obligation in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

1) English : I just *want* you to take these clothes and do good.

BI : Aku hanya *mau* menyumbangkan pakaian itu. (238)

2) English : And I *need to* do it again.

BI : Dan aku *harus* mengulanginya lagi. (257)

In the first case, the English movie text indicates medium degree of inclination by the word ‘want to’. In the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, however, it is translated

into ‘*mau*’ which indicates low degree of obligation. Thus this affects on the occurrence of obligation in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

The second case shows the medium degree of inclination in the English movie text by word ‘*need to*’. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text it shows the high degree of obligation by the word ‘*harus*’. In this case, the researcher thought that the word ‘*perlu*’ is more appropriate to translate the word ‘*need to*’. In the English movie text, the speaker feels like it is better for her to repeat her duty once again. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the speaker is pressured to do it again as if someone forces her to do so.

c. The modalization and modulation expressions which are categorized in the different degree of modality

There are 15 modulation expressions (in reference to obligation) in the English movie text that are realized into different degree in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text. This factor has the greatest number among all three factors mentioned above. Below are some examples of case that occur in the *Confession of a Shopaholic* movie.

1) English : That’s what you *can* do.

BI : Itulah yang *harus* kau lakukan. (63)

2) English : You *should* have read the fine print.

BI : Anda *harus* membaca labelnya dengan teliti. (177)

The first case indicates the low degree of obligation in the English movie text by the word ‘*can*’. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, it is translated into ‘*harus*’ which indicates the high degree of obligation. For this case, it is better to

replace 'harus' with 'bisa' because 'harus' changes the message of the English movie text. In the English movie text, it shows that the speaker gives a choice for what can be done, but in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text it changes to forcing someone to do something.

The second case also indicates the medium degree of obligation in the English movie text by the word 'should'. Meanwhile, in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text it is expressed by 'harus' which indicates high degree of obligation. In this case, however, the meaning of the English movie text doesn't change. The translator chooses the right word to transfer the meaning from the English movie text.

d. The English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are derived from different form

The English movie text is derived from phonic channel, meanwhile the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts is derived from graphic channel. It makes the expressions of both texts are different. In the phonic channel, the conversation could be freely delivered, meanwhile in the graphic channel they are limited. In the phonic graphic, the conversation should fit the space below the screen and should be efficient to make the audiences easily catch the information.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of both the findings and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusion can be drawn regarding to the formulation of problems. They are stated as follows.

1. It is found that there are 309 cases of modalization and modulation expressions found in the English-Bahasa Indonesia movie texts. Modalization consists of probability and usability expressions, and modulation consists of inclination and obligation expressions. The modulation expressions have greater occurrence than modalization expressions both in the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts.

From the analysis, obligation receives the greatest occurrence in both the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts. In the English movie text, the occurrence of obligation is 72.5% with 224 cases and in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text, the occurrence of obligation is 46.3% with 143 cases. It implies that the Bahasa Indonesia movie text has a high equivalence with the English movie text.

2. All the modalization and modulation expressions in the English movie text are categorized as realized form, while in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text the modalization and modulation expressions are categorized as realized form and unrealized form. The realized form achieves 216 cases or 69.9% occurrence, while the unrealized form achieves 93 cases or 30.1% occurrence. It means that

most of modalization and modulation expressions found in the English movie text are also represented in the Bahasa Indonesia movie text.

3. There are four motivating factors that make the occurrence of the modalization and modulation expressions are different in the English and Bahasa Indonesia movie texts. Those four factors are: there are modalization and modulation expressions which are from non-modality words, there are modalization and modulation expressions which are categorized in the different category, there modalization and modulation expressions which are categorized in the different degree of modality, and the English and the Bahasa Indonesia movie texts are derived from different form.

B. SUGGESTIONS

1. To the future researchers

This study analyzed modalization and modulation expressions in a movie text and its Bahasa Indonesia translation. It is suggested to future researchers to analyze similar object like novel or play. Therefore, there will be a better understanding of modalization and modulation in many objects. The other studies on different focus is also hoped to be conducted by other researchers in the same object.

The modalization and modulation research in the bilingual object is a common study to the translation students. There are many research conducted under these topics. The more the investigation about modalization and modulation expressions, the more understanding about modalization and modulation

expressions is gained. The research will also give some contribution to the readers since it can be a reference to choose a work of translation.

2. To the English students

As modalization and modulation is part of semiotic, it is suggested to the English students to learn about it. It is expected to the English students to do more investigation about modalization and modulation in order to give more reference of it. The more investigation about it, the more understanding about it is gained.

3. To the translators

The translators should pay more attention to modalization and modulation expressions in translating works because it relate to the intentions of sentence. It may look as small matter, but it may change meaning from the Source Language.

4. To the common readers

It is better to read SFL theories before reading this study to get a better understanding of modalization and modulation expressions in English and Bahasa Indonesia texts. Besides, it is expected that what has been done by the researcher will give significant contribution to the reader.

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44.	English: Ok, so I <i>would</i> propose we curtail...													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Benar. Maka sebaiknya kita bisa membatasi...	√												-	
45.	English: Ok, I'm <i>gonna</i> propose that we curtail this interview forthwith.													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Sebaiknya kita menyudahi wawancara ini.	√												-	
46.	English: I'll leave you and your number.													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Jadi aku <i>akan</i> meninggalkamu, dan nomor teleponmu.													√	
47.	English: I <i>need</i> my income.												√		
	Bahasa Indonesia: Aku <i>butuh</i> pemasukan.												√		
48.	English: It <i>might</i> be a debt collector.							√							
	Bahasa Indonesia: <i>Mungkin</i> dari penagih hutang.					√									
49.	English: You <i>have to</i> do it.												√		
	Bahasa Indonesia: Kau <i>harus</i> bicara dengannya.												√		
50.	English: I'll have her call you as soon as...													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Aku <i>akan</i> menghubungimu secepat mungkin.													√	
51.	English: No, Suze, you <i>can't</i> do it again.														√
	Bahasa Indonesia: Tidak, jangan lagi.	√													-
52.	English: I'm <i>gonna</i> buy you the biggest present.													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Aku <i>mau</i> berikan hadiah terbesar untukmu.													√	
53.	English: I know where I'm <i>going to</i> .													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Aku tahu <i>harus</i> beli dimana.											√			
54.	English: I'll be at my place.													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Aku pergi.	√												-	
55.	English: Bex, I'll get tequila, you get the bills.													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Bex, aku ambil tequila. Kau ambil tagihannya.	√												-	
56.	English: I'll do this.													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Aku saja.	√												-	
57.	English: It <i>can't</i> be that bad.														√
	Bahasa Indonesia: Tidak terlalu buruk.	√													-
58.	English: It's <i>gonna</i> be fine.							√							
	Bahasa Indonesia: Semua <i>akan</i> baik-baik saja.							√							
59.	English: I <i>can't</i> even talk about this one.														√
	Bahasa Indonesia: Aku <i>tak sanggup</i> bahas yang satu ini.														√
60.	English: I <i>could</i> win the lottery.							√							
	Bahasa Indonesia: Aku <i>bisa</i> memenangkan lotere.							√							
61.	English: <i>May be</i> you should have a back up plan.							√							
	Bahasa Indonesia: Sebaiknya kau punya rencana cadangan.	√						-							

305.	English: It <i>could</i> bring you love.														√
	Bahasa Indonesia: Ini <i>bisa</i> membawa cinta kepadamu.														√
306.	English: And that <i>I think</i> makes 9,412.			√											
	Bahasa Indonesia: <i>Kurasa</i> jumlahnya \$9,412.			√											
307.	English: I mean, I <i>wouldn't</i> put it like that.													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Menurutku, masih ada.	√												-	
308.	English: Neither <i>would</i> I.													√	
	Bahasa Indonesia: Menurutku juga.	√												-	
309.	English: And <i>never</i> declines me.								√						
	Bahasa Indonesia: Dan <i>tak pernah</i> menolak aku.								√						
Total English															
			5 (1.6%)	11 (3.6%)	15 (4.8%)	5 (1.6)	1 (0.3%)	17 (5.6%)	6 (1.9%)	23 (7.5%)	1 (0.3%)	42 (13.6)	127 (41.1%)	56 (18.1%)	
			31 (9.7%)			23 (7.5%)			31 (10%)			224 (82.5%)			
			54 (17.5%)						255 (82.5%)						
			309 (100%)												
Total Bahasa Indonesia															
		93 (30.1%)	14 (4.6%)	8 (2.5%)	4 (1.3%)	4 (1.3%)	1 (0.3%)	14 (4.6%)	1 (0.3%)	26 (8.4%)	1 (0.3%)	53 (17.1%)	48 (15.6%)	41 (13.3%)	
			26 (8.4%)			19 (6.2%)			28 (9%)			143 (46.3%)			
			45 (14.6%)						171 (55.3%)						
			216 (69.9%)												
			309 (100%)												