MEANING EQUIVALENCE OF MODULATION TECHNIQUES IN GIE'S BAHASA INDONESIA-ENGLISH MOVIE TEXTS

A THESIS

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of a

Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature



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Penulis,

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MOTTO

Whatever you do, do it wholeheartedly and do your best.

DEDICATION

This is for you, Bapak and Ibuk.

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Yogyakarta, March 23th, 2017

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Types of Modulation Degrees of Meaning Equivalence

AFC : Abstract for Concrete OPT : Optimum Translation EPM : Explicative Modulation PAR : Partial Translation

PTW: Part to Whole NOT: Near Optimum Translation

PAP : Part to Another Part WET : Weak Translation ROT : Reversal of Terms ZER : Zero Equivalence

NOP : Negative of Opposite

AFP: Active for Passive (and

vice versa)

SFT : Space for TimeIAL : Interval of LimitsCOS : Change of Symbol

Code (001/AFP/NOT)

001 : Number of the datum

AFP: Type of Modulation applied

NOT: Type of Degrees of Meaning Equivalence

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of the research are (1) to describe the types of modulation techniques employed in *Gie*'s Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, and (2) to describe the degrees of meaning equivalence of Bahasa Indonesia – English expressions using modulation found in *Gie*'s Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts.

This research employed qualitative method. The data sources of this research were *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts. The data were expression units representing modulation techniques that are located within sentence units of analysis, which are derived from the main character's expressions in dialogues. The technique of data collection was note-taking. The technique of data analysis was referential analysis. Triangulation was used to establish the reliability of the data and to ensure the findings. Hence, it can enhance the trustworthiness of the data.

The results of this research are explained as follows. First, there are nine types of modulation technique found in *Gie*'s Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, namely abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another, reversal of terms, interval for limits, active for passive, negation of opposite, and change of symbol. There is no single datum that belongs to space for time. Of the nine types, part to whole is the most occurring type with 30 occurrences. It indicates that the translator tries to making the language sounds as general as possible in the target language. Thus, the movie can be easily understood by the readers of the target language. Second, it can be said that the translator quite succeeds in translating the subtitle. It can be seen that the most expression translated using modulation technique reach optimum translation and near optimum translation which are 114 data or 79.2%. Meanwhile, the rest or 30 data or 20.8% reach weak translation and zero equivalence. The findings indicate that the translation is quite equivalent in meaning.

Keywords: degrees of meaning equivalence, modulation, translation techniques