

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Theoretical Review**

##### **1. Translation**

###### **a. Notions of Translation**

There are various definitions of translation proposed by many experts. Basically, they have something in common about the notion. Newmark (1988:5) states that translation is a process rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way the author intended the text.

Dubois in Bell (1991: 5) defines translation as an expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. Therefore, the content and the style of the original text should be preserved as far as possible in the translated text. Furthermore, Catford in Leonardi (2000) defines that translation is the changing process of one source language (SL) to the other target language (TL).

The explanations above seem simpler that the translator only needs to translate the target text in way that he/she wants to. As the matter of fact, translation not only changes the meaning from the source language into target language, but also has to make sure that the target readers receive the original sense of the expression. Therefore, Thriveni (2002:2) defines that translation is not

simply a matter of seeking other words with similar meaning but finding appropriate ways of saying things in another language. In other words, a translator should know in what way he should translates the text in order to produce a translated text that fulfilled the requirements of a good translation.

To bind the definitions above, the researcher concludes that translation is an act of replacing the meaning or message from source language to target language regarding with the equivalent essence in target language by using an appropriate way. That is why the translator should have translation skills and good understanding about all the aspects from both languages.

#### **b. Types of Translation**

According to Jakobson as cited in Bassnett (2002: 23) there are three types of translation, namely interlingual translation, intralingual translation, and intersemiotic translation. Each is explained below.

##### **1) Interlingual Translation**

Interlingual translation can be defined as the interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of some other language. In other words, interlingual refers to the different languages, whether bilingual or multilingual. It is called a bilingual translation because it transfers the message of a language into different language. Interlingual is most often done because many books and movies use foreign language.

## **2) Intralingual Translation**

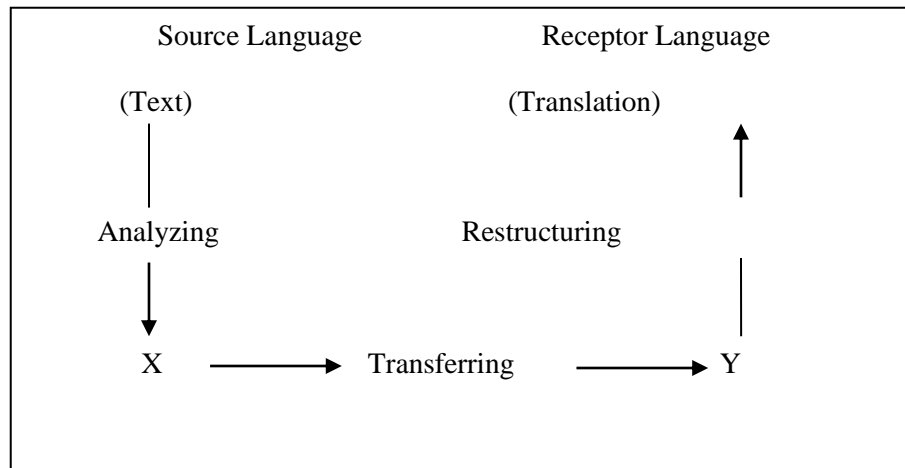
Intralingual translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language. It involves explaining in its words of the same language. It is called monolingual translation since it only involves one language. The usual forms of this type of translation are rewording and paraphrasing. For example, the word *great* is translated into *excellent*.

## **3) Intersemiotic Translation**

Intersemiotic translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of non-verbal sign systems. It transfers the message from the shape of symbol and sign into the language or other shapes. This phenomenon often occurs in our daily life. When we are trying to understand the meaning of a traffic sign, it means we have to transfer the non-verbal sign into a descriptive language.

### **c. Process of Translation**

Translation is the process of translating something from one language to another. In order to translate well from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), a translator should follow some steps, namely process of translation. According to Nida and Taber in Munday (2001: 39-40), the translation process consists of three stages. The process of translation can be illustrated in Figure 1 below.



**Figure 1. The Process of Translation Proposed by Nida and Tabber**

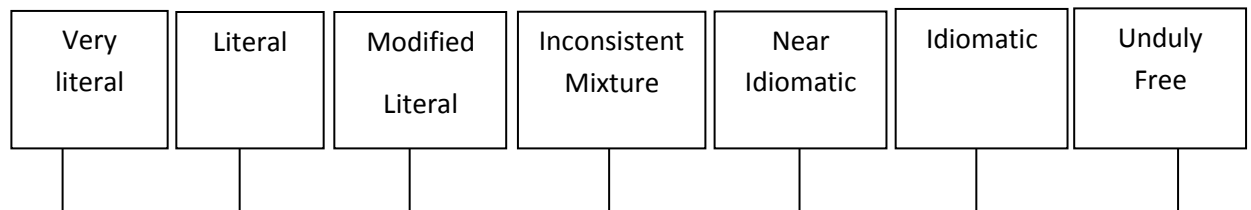
There are three stages in translating process, namely, analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. The first stage is analyzing. The source language structure is analyzed grammatically and semantically (including the meaning of words, the meaning of phrases, and the meaning of the whole text) to feel the tone and to get the feeling of the text. In this stage, the first thing to do is analyzing the text before translating it.

The second stage is transferring. It means analyzing material that is transferred in the translator's mind from the source language to the receptor language. The last stage is restructuring. It means the analyzed material is reconstructed in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor

language. In this stage, the translator tries to make the result of the target text as natural as the source text.

#### **d. Translation Methods**

According to Larson in Kozanecka (1998: 143), translation methods can be divided into two types. The first type is a form-based or literal translation. The second one is a meaning-based or idiomatic translation. Both method spread in the continuum from very literal to unduly free. Furthermore, Larson in Kozanecka (1998: 143) states that unduly free translations are not considered acceptable translation and suggests idiomatic translations as the best way since it reproduces the meaning of the source language in the natural form of the receptor language. The continuum can be illustrated in Figure 2 below.



**Figure 2. The Translation Methods According to Larson**

Translation methods can be divided into two types. The first one is the method closest to the source language, namely source-language-oriented method. The second method is the method closest to the target language, namely target language oriented method. Each is described in the following illustrations.

## **1) Source-Language-Oriented Method**

Source-language-oriented method can be divided into four categories, namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. Each category is explained below.

### **a) Word-for-word translation**

The source language is translated word for word.

### **b) Literal translation**

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

### **c) Faithful translation**

This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the differences in target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural word and follows the source language grammatical form faithfully.

### **d) Semantic translation**

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

## **2) Target-Language-Oriented Method**

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

### **a) Free translation**

Free translation is the translation that is not bounded to structure and manner

### **b) Adaptation**

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

### **c) Idiomatic translation**

This category aims to reproduce the message of the source text. Yet, it tends to shift or change the nuances of meaning by preferring idioms.

### **d) Communicative translation**

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

### **e. Translation Techniques**

Translation techniques are the micro units of translation method. They aim at analyzing how the result of translation functions in relation to the corresponding unit in the source text (Molina and Albir, 2002: 499).

Furthermore, Vinay and Dalbelnet in Lili (2009: 1) are two scholars who divide translation techniques that had a clear methodological purpose. Both of them define seven basic techniques that are classified into two general classifications, namely direct and oblique. Each the category is explained below.

### **1) Direct Translation**

Direct translation consists of three techniques, namely borrowing, calque, and literal translation. Translator uses this technique when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed directly into the target language.

#### **a) Borrowing**

Borrowing is the idea of taking the word from the source language (SL) and maintaining it in the target language (TL). It is considered as the simplest technique and tends to be employed in two situations: either when discussing a new technical process for which no term exists within the target language (TL), or when translator wants to use the foreigner term to add flavor to the target text (TT). For example, the English word *computer* has been applied directly into other languages. The advantage of using this technique is that the original connotation will be perfectly delivered to the target language.

#### **b) Calque**

Calque is a ‘special kind’ of borrowing. A calque is adopted when an expression from the source text (ST) is transferred literally into the target text (TT).



The translation using calque imitates the structure of manner of an expression of the source language, the structure of the translation is usually stranger from the target language. For example, the phrase photo studio is translated into *foto studio* in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

### c) **Literal Translation**

Literal translation can be defined as word for word translation. The structure of the translation will be the same as the structure in the source language. It is used the most common in translating between languages of the same family and culture. For example, ‘the car is broken’ in English will be translated as ‘*mobilnya rusak*’ in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

## 2) **Oblique Translation**

Oblique consists of four techniques, namely transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Translators usually employ oblique translation when word for word translation is impossible.

### a) **Transposition**

Vinay and Darbelnet referred to transposition as changing word class without changing meaning. It refers to the changing of one part of speech for another i.e., verb for noun, noun for prepositionn. Transposition also can be found in a language; ‘I give him a massage’ is semantically no difference from ‘I massage him’ though the word ‘massage’ is changed from a noun into verb.

### **b) Modulation**

Closely related to transposition which is a shift in grammatical categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories. Modulation can be adopted when, though literal or transposition translation results grammatically correct utterance, the patterns of target language in the target text are considered as abnormal or awkward. For instance, the words in source language “Be my guest” is transformed into Bahasa Indonesia “Silahkan” instead of “Jadilah tamu saya”.

### **c) Equivalence**

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

### **d) Adaptation**

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

## **2. Modulation**

### **a. Notions of Modulation**

Modulation is basically a technique which the translator use to find a solution of the gap that appear when a text is translated literally by changing the perspective. The main aim of employing modulation isto make the sentence more appropriate to the point of view of the target reader. Based on Vinay and Darbelnet's opinion, modulation is a shift in point of view (Molina and Albir, 2002). Modulation can be either obligatory or free (Guimaraes and Mota, 2005: 359). It is the degree that distinguishes both terms. In obligatory modulation, the translator with good knowledge both in SL and TL can recognize the frequent use and acceptance of the chosen solution, which has been already written in the dictionary or grammar book.

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

The modulation techniques employed in this research are based on Vinay and Darbelnet definition, in which modulation occurs because there is a shift in perspective because of different point of view in source language to target language. There are ten types of modulation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet that will be discussed in the following part.

## b. Types of Modulation

The classification of modulation proposed by Vinay & Darbelnet is based on the nature of mental operations underlying each type of modulation. Vinay and Dalbennet divide modulation into ten types. Each is explained below.

### 1) Abstract for Concrete

This type of modulation reforms the abstract expression from the source language into concrete one, since concrete words are recognized and remembered better than the abstract words. The example of abstract of modulation can be seen below.

ST : There was **stillno sign of Jim**  
 TT : Jim **belumkelihatan** juga

The phrase “still no sign of Jim” is literally translated “*tidak ada tanda – tanda Jim*”. It means that Jim does not exist in that place in the time the utterance is spoken. This is rather abstract for Indonesian readers, since in order to reveal the existence, people usually use the word ‘kelihatan’ not ‘*tanda – tanda*’.

### 2) Explicative Modulation

Explicative modulation tends to make clear the implicit meaning. In other words, it makes something explicit into implicit. This type of modulation is such as the cause for effect, the means for the result, and the substance for the object. The use of explicative modulation is illustrated below.

ST : ...with a gentleness that was almost **an anachronism**  
 TT : ...dengan kelembutan yang nyaris **tak sesuai lagi dengan zaman modern ini.**

The phrase “an anachronism” is noun phrase, however, the translation is the form adverbial phrase. Furthermore, it can be seen that the phrase ‘an anachronism’ when being literally translated, will be “*anakhronisme*”. Then, this term is described with its definition into “*nyaris tak sesuai lagi dengan zaman modern ini*”.

### 3) Part to Whole

Part-whole modulation is when a specific term is translated into more general one. It is also called as synecdoche. The use of part to whole can be seen below.

ST : Will you **give me your word**?  
 TT : Maukah kau **berjanji**?

The phrase “give me your word” which means “*pegang kata – katamu*” is a part of “promise” and it is translated properly into target text to be “*berjanji*”.

### 4) Part to Another Part

This modulation type occurs when there is certain part of thing is translated into another part. The use of part to another part is illustrated below.

ST : It is time to **leave for work**  
 TT : Sudah waktunya **berangkat ke kantor**

It can be seen that the phrase “leave for work” when being literally translated will be “*berangkat kerja*”. However, this phrase is translated into another part, into “*berangkat ke kantor*”.

### 5) Reversal of Terms

Reversal of term is a distinct technique, usually optional for making language sounds natural in the target language. The use of reversal of term can be seen below.

ST : "...and **go on with her treatment as an outpatient**"  
 TT : "...dan **berobat jalan saja**"

It can be seen that the phrase "...go on with her treatment as an outpatient" when being literally translated will be "*menjalani perawatan dengan menjadi pasien berobat jalan*". However, this phrase is translated into "*berobat jalan saja*".

### 6) Negation of Opposite

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

ST : or at least they would be **familiar** face  
 TT : atau paling tidak wajah mereka **tidak asing** lagi bagi anda

The word "familiar" is translated into "tidak asing". The word "asing" or "strange" is the negation of "familiar", so that the phrase "tidak asing" is the negation of opposite of the word "familiar".

### 7) Active for Passive

It is a common technique used by translators. It becomes mandatory when no passive exists and it can also be advisable where a reflexive is normally preferred to a passive. The use of active for passive can be illustrated below.

ST : Ashley **was employed** at *Global Computer Graphics Corporation*  
 TT : Ashley **bekerja** di *Global Computer Graphics Corporation*

The phrase “was employed” literally translated “*dipekerjakan*”, which is passive form. However, in this expression the translator changes it into active form “*bekerja*” and it is more accepted in the target language rather than “*dipekerjakan*”.

### 8) Space for Time

This technique happens when an expression in the space term is translated into expression that representing time. The use of space for time is presented below.

ST : ...it was only **when Ashley on her way back to the office**  
 TT : ....**dalam perjalanan kembali ke kantornya**

The phrase “when Ashley was on her way back to the office...” is indicating time and it is translated into “*Dalam perjalanan kembali ke kantornya*”, which indicates spatial condition.

### 9) Interval for Limit

Interval for limit is when a word or phrase indicates interval is translated into a word or phrase which shows limitation. The use of interval for limit can be seen in the following example.

ST : I wonder if I could speak to you alone for **a few minutes?**"  
 TT : Bisakah saya berbicara berdua saja dengan Anda **sebentar?**

The phrase “for a few minutes” which indicates interval is translated into “sebentar” which indicates limitation.

### 10) Change of Symbol

Change of symbol refers to a metaphor which is transferred into fixed or new metaphor based on the different images of the both languages. The use of change of symbol is can be explained in the following illustrations.

ST : Dr. Patterson could be **a cash cow** for us  
 TT : Dr. Patterson bisa menjadi **sapi perah** untuk kita

The phrase “a cash cow”, which means someone or something which is employed to get a lot of money and benefit, is translated into “sapi perah”, which has the same meaning in the target language.

### 3. Equivalence in Translation

Nida and Taber (1982: 200) argue that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal and dynamic equivalence. Below is the detailed explanation of each type of equivalence provided by the two theorists.

#### a. Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence consists of a target language item which represents the closest equivalent of a source language word or phrase. Nida and Taber also argue that there are not always formal equivalent between language pairs. They suggest that these formal equivalent should be used wherever possible. The formal



equivalence according to these theorists is associated with grammatical units, consistency in word usage and meanings in terms of the source context.

#### **b. Dynamic Equivalence**

Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to the decision made by the translator to translate the meaning of the target language with words that will trigger the same impact on the target readers as well as it did to the source language readers. They argue that frequently the form of the original text is changed. Yet, as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language such as contextual consistency in the transfer and transformation in the receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful.

#### **4. Translation Quality Assessment**

There has been a crucial increase on the study of translation quality assessment recently. The arguments have always been varied due to the different conception of assessment, evaluation, criticism and any other attempts to judge the way a translator translates one text. Certainly, whatever the conception is, the theory in assessing a translation should be qualitative enough in order to help the process of assessment feasible and plausible.

The purpose of this research is to find out whether the modulation techniques used in Gie's Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts are equivalent in meaning or not. Thus, the researcher will examine the quality of the translation by using Bayar's method of degrees of meaning equivalence. The parameters of

degrees of meaning equivalence employed here are suggested by Bayar (2007: 213) namely, optimum translation, partial translation (near optimum translation & weak translation), zero equivalence, and non-translation.

## **5. Degrees of Meaning Equivalence**

Translation equivalence is associated with various degrees of meaning equivalence. Furthermore, equivalents are analysed based on how the units of equivalence in translations correspond to the units in the source texts. Bayar (2007: 213-223), for instance, suggests four types of equivalence degree.

### **a. Optimum Translation**

It is characterised by equivalence at all the levels. However, optimum or absolute equivalence is claimed to be impossible to reach as structures of languages differ. Since optimum translation appears as soon as equivalence is maintained at all the levels mentioned above and no variations or uncertainties are possible in this case. A translation that reaches optimum translation can be seen in the example below.

ST: Will you give me your word?

TT: *Maukah kau berjanji?*

From the expressions above, all elements in the source text are translated into target text. The form and the style is maintained. The phrase “give me your word” is a part of “promise” and it is translated properly into “berjanji”. Therefore, the translation is accepted and reaches optimum equivalence.

## **b. Partial Translation**

Partial translation is divided into two sub-types, namely near optimum translation and weak translation. Each is explained below.

### **1) Near Optimum Translation**

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

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

An expression that reach near optimum translation can be seen in the following example.

ST: Are we on for Saturday night?

TT: *Sabtu ini kita jadi?*

From the expressions above, the phrase “Saturday night” is translated into “Sabtu” which is equivalence but the meaning will nonessential. Although the information is still maintained, the translation will be more equivalent in meaning if

the phrase is translated into “Sabtu malam” atau “malam Minggu”. Furthermore, this translation only reaches near optimum equivalence.

## 2) **Weak Translation**

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

- a) not enough equivalence or even there is no equivalence at semantic level,
- b) the form and the style is maintained,
- c) the information is conveyed, and
- d) additional information is added or some information is omitted.

Expressions that reach weak translation can be seen in the following example.

ST: He is too good to be true.

TT: Tak ada laki-laki seideal itu.

From the expressions above, the information is conveyed into the target text. However, there is additional of information that added by the translator. It can be seen that the expression “He was too good to be true” which is in the positive form is translated into “Tak ada laki-laki seideal itu” which is in the negative form and it negates the source expression. Furthermore, the perspective is also changed and the degree of meaning equivalence is decreased. Therefore, it reaches weak equivalence.

### c. Zero Equivalence

Zero equivalence is characterized by several points. The translation is considered as zero when there is:

- a) absolutely different wording,
- b) a reference to the main idea of the original (the information is different as the semantics of the translated expression as a whole is not maintained),
- c) different style, and
- d) different form.

In other words, the translated expressions with zero equivalence do not exhibit any equivalence at any level. Therefore, there are some common and unifying ideas which are expressed differently that will be explained in the following example.

ST: His word's good enough for me.

TT: *Yah, apa boleh buat kalau begitu.*

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

#### **d. Non-Translation**

Non-translation means that the expression in source text is not translated into target text. Therefore, in the results, there is nothing to analyze.

### **6. Previous Study**

The previous study was conducted by Wulandari. The title of her research was *Modulation Technique Employed in the Translation of Sidney Sheldon's Work Tell Me Your Dream Into Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu* By Listiana Srisanti. She discussed the types of modulation technique found in *Tell Me Your Dream* novel. She also discussed about the degrees of meaning equivalence of the expressions translated using modulation technique found in the texts.

All the types of modulation technique as proposed by Vinay and Dalbenet appear in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* and its translation *Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu*. The types of modulation technique are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite, active for passive, space for time, interval for limit, and change of symbol.

Meanwhile, related to the second objective, the translated expressions which obtain optimum translation are mostly belonged to active for passive with 28 occurrences out of 78 data. Then, the translated expressions which obtain near optimum translation are mostly belonged to active for passive and change of symbol with 29 occurrences out of 151 data. The translated expressions which

obtain weak translation are mostly belonged to change of symbol with 21 occurrences out of 73 data. In addition, the translated expressions that reach zero equivalence are mostly belonged to part to another part with 4 occurrences out of 9 data.

Nevertheless, this research has the same two objectives with the previous study. Those are types of modulation technique and the degrees of meaning equivalence of the expressions translated using modulation technique found in the texts. The researcher also applies the same theory for the types of modulation technique which proposed by Vinay and Dalbenet. Then, related to the second objectives, the researcher also applies the same theory of degrees of meaning equivalence which proposed by Bayar (2007).

However, the differences are the object of the research and the result of the data. The previous study used Sydney Sheldon's *Tell Me Your Dreams* novel, while this research used the movie entitled *Gie* and its Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts as the object.

## **B. About the Movie**

*Gie* is an Indonesian movie directed by Riri Riza, starring Nicholas Saputra as the main character. This movie was released theatrically on 2005. It is based on a true story of Soe Hok Gie's life, from the book entitled *Soe Hok Gie: Catatan Seorang Demontran*.

It started with the Indonesian Revolution in 1957. Gie is an Indonesian-Chinese who lived in the era of 1960's. He is a history student of University of Indonesia. He has been known as a nature lover and a critical activist who sounds great concern about his collapsing nation. Furthermore, he loves to explore mountains and admire the great beauty of nature.

As a child, Gie is different from his friends. Not only honest, he is also known as a bold man. Young Gie grew up to be intolerant with injustice. His attitude made him unacceptable for his surroundings. His struggle became much more complicated as he grew up. His university life which should be free from political intrigue, became an arena of existing political parties and certain interests intrigue. He is active on opposing the dictatorship of Soekarno. Gie is well aware of the social injustice, power abuse, and corruption under the government of Soekarno. He speaks out against it in group discussion, student unions, and wrote sharp criticism in the media.

He dreamt of Indonesia that is truly founded on justice, equality, and righteousness. He is more critical to the government which began to act arbitrarily to raise the prices of the things in the market. His heart is sad to see people queuing to get their basic needs like food.

Unfortunately, because of his boldness, people around him started to leave him one by one. His best friend left him and the woman he loved rejects him. It happens because their idealism was slowly erased by the reality of life. Only nature



which can accept him the way he is. Gie died on the summit of the highest mountain in Java, just a day before his 27<sup>th</sup> birthday.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

This study is formulated to analyze the occurrence of modulation techniques and the degrees of meaning equivalence in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts. The expected objectives of this research are; to describe the types of modulation technique found in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts, and to describe the degrees of meaning equivalence of expressions and its translated version using modulation technique in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts. To carry out this research, the researcher applies a theory that proposed by Vinay & Darbelnet in Molina and Albir (2002) for the types of modulation technique and a theory that suggested by Bayar (2007) for the degrees of meaning equivalence.

The classification of modulation proposed by Vinay & Darbelnet in Molina and Albir (2002) is based on the nature of mental operations underlying each type of modulation. Vinay and Dalbenet divide modulation into ten types, namely abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part to another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite, active for passive, space for time, interval for limit, and change of symbol.

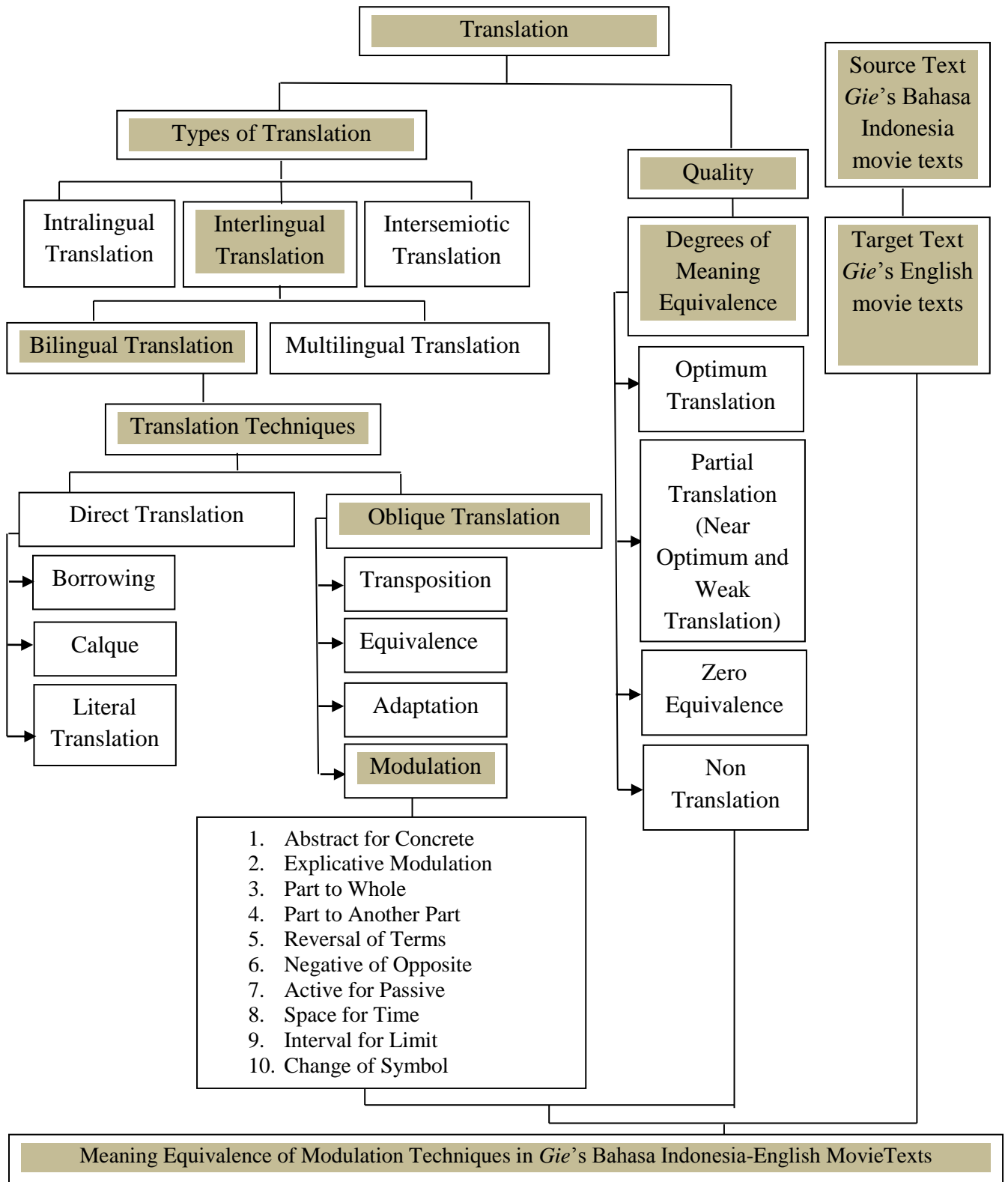
Furthermore, in order to describe the degrees of meaning equivalence, the researcher employs a theory that is suggested by Bayar (2007). Translation

equivalence is associated with various degrees of meaning equivalence. Equivalents are analysed based on how the units of equivalence in translations correspond to the units in the source texts. He suggests five types of equivalence degrees: optimum translation, partial translation that is divided into two; near optimum translation and weak translation, zero equivalence and non-translation.

Gie movie is selected by the writer because of the historical value and the diversity of the language used in the setting. It becomes interesting since the writer found that there are some problems in the subtitles which are worth to be analysed. Therefore, the researcher wants to figure out the type of modulation techniques found in Gie's Bahasa Indonesia-English movie texts. After it has been figured out, the result is assessed based on the degrees of meaning equivalence.

#### **D. Analytical Construct**

The researcher has drawn a figure showing the framework that the researcher works on. This figure is made in order to make the readers understand easily about what is being discussed in this research. The analytical construct of this research can be seen in Figure 3.



Meaning Equivalence of Modulation Techniques in *Gie's* Bahasa Indonesia-English Movie Texts

**Figure 3. The Analytical Construct**