

Modulation in the translation of some abstracts in manners journal vol.1 no.1: a semantic study

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Abstract: This research investigates the modulation of the translation which occurred in Manners Vol.1, No.1 about the abstract's translation. This is a qualitative research. The writer takes the data from some abstracts in Manners Journal vol.1, no.1. To identify the modulation in the translation of some abstracts in Manners Journal vol.1, no.1, the writer analyzed the data using Newmark (1998). Based from the discussions, there are modulation in the translation that appear in some abstracts in Manners Journal vol.1, no.1. The result of this research shows that modulation in the translation of some abstracts in Manners Journal vol.1, no.1 cause a change in the point of view but still get the same message as in the source language. In this research, the writer finds 3 kinds of modulation; part for the whole modulation, one part for another, cause for effect. For future researchers need to conduct with an increased sample by using novel's translation or another journal about social and politics, and other journal that has a good reputation.

Abstrak: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui modulasi dari Jurnal Manners Vol.1, No 1, terkait terjemahan pada abstrak. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Penulis mengambil data dari beberapa abstrak di Jurnal Manners Vol.1, No.1. Untuk mengidentifikasi modulasi dalam terjemahan abstrak di Jurnal Manners Vol.1, No.1, penulis menggunakan teori dari Newmark (1998). Dari penelitian tersebut, penulis menemukan modulasi pada terjemahan Abstrak di Jurnal Manners Vol.1, No1. Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa Modulasi menyebabkan perubahan sudut pandang, namun pesannya masih sama seperti dalam bahasa sumber. Di dalam penelitian ini penulis menemukan tiga jenis modulasi yaitu part for the whole modulation, one part for another, dan cause for effect. Untuk penelitian selanjutnya dapat menggunakan terjemahan novel atau jurnal lain seperti jurnal social dan politik dan jurnal bereputasi lainnya.

1. Introduction

Every language has a different culture, translation is used to transmit knowledge and create understanding between groups and nations, as to transmit culture. Shift happens in the translation that caused by different culture. Shift or transposition is a translation procedure involving a change of grammar from SL to TL, Vinay and Dabelner in Istiqamah (2021:41). The translation from source language to target language caused differences, not only grammar but also different point of view, therefore the translation procedure is need to be conducted in the translation from source language to target language. The translation procedures are used not only for sentences but also for the smaller units of language. Modulation is one of the translation procedures. Modulation occurs because of

cultural differences between one language and another. This is the background of the author to examine the use of modulation.

Translation is used for communication such as multilingual notices, which have at last appeared in public places, for instructions issued by exporting companies, for journals, for reports papers, correspondence, textbook to convey information advice and recommendations for every branch of knowledge. Nowadays, in Indonesia, most journals used English for the abstract part. Therefore, translation is needed to translate from source language (Indonesian) to target language (English). *Manners (Management and Entrepreneurship)* is one of a Journal in Indonesia that used English and Indonesian in their abstract. It makes the writer interested to do a research about the translation from SL (Indonesian) to TL (English) of *Manners Vol 1, No1*.

In this research, the writer limit the issues that are analyzed from the modulation in the translations of the abstracts in *Manners Vol.1, No1*:

- a. What kinds of modulations that appear in the translation of some abstracts in *Manners Vol.1, No1* ?
- b. How does modulation affect the meanings from the source language to the target language based on the semantics units?

The study titled "Modulation in the translation of the abstracts in *Manners Vol.1, No1*" analyzed in order to:

- a. Describe kinds of modulations appear in translation of the abstracts in *Manners Vol.1, No1*.
- b. Describe the meanings that are affected by modulation, from source language to the target language based on semantics units.

In this research, the writer takes the data from the abstracts in *Manners Vol.1, No1*. After the writer finds the data about modulation in the translation of the abstracts in *Manners Vol.1, No1*, the writer analyzes the data. After the writer analyzes the data, the writer classifies them based on kinds of modulations. The writer conducts an analysis in terms of semantic studies to get the meaning. The final step, the writer makes conclusions from the analysis.

2. Translation

There are many definitions of translation's theory. Newmark in Nugraha (2017: 79) said that "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". This explains that translation is a process of forming meaning from a target language text. According to Catford in Nugraha, et al (2017:79) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. It means that in the translation process, there is a replacement of textual elements in the target language or it can be interpreted that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language with equivalent textual material in another language. From all definitions of translation above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of translating or diverting messages from the source language into the target language.

2.1 Translation Procedures

According to Newmark in Asyraf (2020:15), translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. It can be said that the translation procedure is used for sentences and the smallest units in the language. Newmark divided the other translation procedures such as transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, and modulation. It can be said that there are some translation procedures according to Newmark and modulation is one of the translation procedure.

3. Modulation

Vinay and Darbelnet in Sofyansyah (2017:132) said that "Modulation to define a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often category of thought". It means that modulation, there is a change in point of view, and a change in mindset of both languages (source language and target language).

Many kinds of modulations can be found in "A Textbook of Translation" (1988:89). The kinds of modulations are: Free Modulation, Part for the whole, Negated contrary, and other modulation: abstract for concrete, cause for effect, one part for another, reversal of terms, active for passive, space for time, intervals and limits, change of symbols. In this research the writer discusses about some kinds of modulation.

3.1 Free Modulation

According to Vinay & Darbelnet in Newmark (1988:88), free modulations are used by translators when the TL rejects literal translations. For example: The firing of cannons '*pesona yang bersemangat*' and Moonshine '*minuman keras yang dibuat secara gelap*'. From the example above it can be concluded that the target language has no relation with the source language.

3.2 Part for the Whole

Vinay & Darbelnet in Newmark (1988:88), part for the whole is rather misleadingly described; it consists of what I call familiar alternatives. It can be said that this modulation uses general alternatives. For example: girlfriend '*pacar*'. From the example, the word girlfriend is part and '*pacar*' is whole, so it can be concluded that the modulation is part for the whole.

According to Yahya (2021:100) Part to the whole is one of the types of modulation techniques that occurs when the specific word, phrase, or sentence is translated into a more general term. In other words, part for the whole modulation changes the SL that occurs specific word, phrase or sentence, into the TL that uses more general term.

3.3 Other Modulations

Other Modulation according to Newmark (1988:89) "the other modulations are: abstract for concrete, cause for effect, one part for another, reversal of terms active for passive, space for time, intervals and limits, change of symbol". So it can be concluded that Newmark divides other modulation into 8 criteria, namely:

a. Abstract for Concrete

According to Newmark (1988:89), abstract for concrete ('sleep in the open', *dormer a la belle etoile*). From the example above, it can be said that this modulation changes the abstract source language into something concrete in the target language.

According to Yahya et al (2021:99) This type occurs when the general expression or word is translated into a particular. For example: '*tidak kepalang langsung*' translated to 'with all their might, ignoring all obstacles'. In this context, the translator made the SL more concrete by explaining in the TL become 'with all their might and ignoring all obstacles' which means that the characters who engaged in war could fight the enemy with their totality.

b. Cause for effect

Newmark (1988:89), cause for effect ('You're quite a stranger', *On ne vois voit plus*). From the example above, it can be said that this modulation is related to cause and effect, cause in the source language and effect in the target language.

c. One part for another

Newmark (1988:89), one part for another ('from cover to cover', *de la premiere a la vous voit plus*). It can be said that this modulation is related to the elements, parts or characteristics of objects in certain terms.

According to Yahya (2021:100) this type of modulation occurs when there is a specific part of the thing in Source Language (SL) that is translated into another Part in Target Language (TL). This modulation can be done by inserting or adding additional identification to avoid the emergence of various interpretations among readers of the translated text.

d. Reversal of Terms

According to Nida in Newmark (1988:89), Reversal terms is also a distinct procedure, usually optional for making language sounds natural: 'buy/sell', 'lend/borrow'; for English 'loan' there are alternatives in other languages translates 'claim' as 'credit' or 'debt' depending on the point of view. So it can be said that this modulation shows the opposite point of view.

According to Yahya (2021:100) The reversal of terms is a type of modulation that is also known as a changing of position to make the language, or the result of translation sounds natural. In other words, There will be some differences between the SL and TL to make the translation sounds natural.

e. Active for Passive

Newmark (1988:89) stated that "active for passive is a common transposition, mandatory when no passive exist, advisable where, say, a reflexive is normally preferred to a passive, as in the Romance languages. It can be said that this modulation occurs if the source language does not have a passive form

so that the active form is used. This modulation is also used to find a more suitable way of expression in the target language. For example: there was a bandage on my head but she washed all around the edge '*Kepalaku dibalut tetapi dia membersihkan sekeliling pembalutnya*'. From the example above, it can be seen that active sentences in the source language there was a bandage are translated into passive sentences in the target language '*kepalaku dibalut*'.

According to Traffis in Yahya (2021:101) stated that using an active voice can make our writing convey a strong and clear tone. So it can be said that when the TL is used in passive, we can use active voice in SL to make our writing convey strong and clear.

f. Space for Time

According to Newmark (1988:89), space for time ('as this itself' (space) presented a difficulty', 'cela presentantdeja (time) une difficulte'). In the example above, it can be said that modulation is related to space and time, namely space in the source language and time in the target language.

According to Yahya et al (2021:102) Modulation Space for Time occurs when there is a word or a phrase indicating space which is usually preceded by the preposition of place is translated into a word or a phrase representing time. It can be said that when the SL represents place so the TL will be representing time.

g. Change of Symbols

Vinay and Darbelnet in Yahya, et al (2021:102) stated that translators might have to use modulation to change symbols and so avoid an over translation which would otherwise result. In other words, modulation change of symbols can change the translation from SL to TL. For example: '*sebelas atau duabelas ribu mil laut*' translated to 'nearly twenty thousand kilometres'.

From the types of modulation that have been discussed, the author can conclude that modulation occurs because of cultural differences in the source language and the target language, resulting in different points of view, and patterns of thought. Modulation is a shift in meaning; therefore the author will discuss the shift in the next subchapter.

4. Shift or Transposition

According to Catford in Isiqomah (2021: 40), a shift is the changes which occur in the translation process from the source language to the target language. Moreover, Newmark in Istiqomah(2021:40) said that a shift is a procedure of translation involving the grammar change from the source language to the target language. So it can be said that shift or transposition is a translation procedure that includes grammatical changes from the source language into the target language

5. Semantics

Leech in Merlina (2020:139) explained that "Semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing." In other word, Semantics is the study of meaning that affects our communication.

Morris in Merlina (2020:139) called semantics as the study of the relations between signs and their basic meanings. It can be said that Semantics is the study of the relations between signs and their basic meanings. Based on Leech and Morris's explanations, the writer concludes that Semantics is the study about meaning.

6. Data from Some Abstracts in Manners Journal Vol.1, No.1.

6.1 Part for the whole

Source Language:

Saham Merupakan salah satu instrument pasar modal yang paling diminati oleh investor. (Manners Vol. 1, No.1, page 25)

Target Language:

The stock is the most attractive capital market instrument. (Manners Vol. 1, No.1, page 25)

The meaning of *Saham* according to KBBI is *bagian, hak yang dimiliki orang (pemegang saham) terhadap perusahaan berkat penyerahan bagian modal sehingga dianggap berbagi dalam pemilikan dan pengawasan.* In the context of the data, it is *bagian atau hak yang dimiliki seseorang atau perusahaan*, so it can be said that *Saham* means a person or company owned part. The fact here is that the word that appears in the translation is 'The stock'. The word 'stocks' according to Collin Cobuild

Dictionary are shares in the ownership of a company, or investments on which a fixed amount of interest will be paid. In the context of the data 'The stock' is share in the ownership of company. Share in the ownership of company is part of a company owned.

Based on the description of the meaning, it can be said that the type of modulation that arises is part for the whole. The example above shows the existence of 'part for the whole' or modulation of part of the whole, namely whole in the source language, namely *Saham* and part in the target language, namely 'The stock'.

Source language:

Fluktuasi harga saham menarik bagi investor yang mempunyai orientasi memperoleh keuntungan dari capital gain untuk menanamkan modalnya di pasar modal. (Manners Vol. 1, No.1, page 25)

Target Language:

Fluctuations in stock prices can motivate investors who have capital gain oriented to inject their money into capital market and invest in shares of listed companies. (Manners Vol. 1, No.1, page 25)

The meaning of *Modal* in the word *modalnya* according to KBBI is *uang yang dipakai sebagai pokok (induk) untuk berdagang, melepas uang, dsb; harta benda (uang, barang, dan sebagainya) yang dapat dipergunakan untuk menghasilkan sesuatu yang menambah kekayaan dan sebagainya.* In the context of the data, it is *harta benda yang dapat dipergunakan untuk menghasilkan sesuatu yang menambah kekayaan.* So it can be said that *Modal* means property that can be used to produce something that increases wealth. The word 'Money' according to Collins dictionary is the coins or bank notes that you use to buy things, or the sum that you have in the bank account. In the context, Their Money is coins or bank notes. Coins or bank notes are part for something that be used to produce and increases wealth.

Based on the description of the meaning, it can be said that the type of modulation that arises is part for the whole. The example above shows the existence of 'part for the whole' or modulation of part of the whole, namely part in the target language, namely their money and in the source language, namely *Modalnya*.

Source Language:

Teknik Pengukuran yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini memakai skala likert, karena skala ini memiliki realibilitas yang relative tinggi. (Manners Vol.1, No.1, Page 39)

Target Language:

A score or value measurement techniques used in this study was wearing a likert scale, because this scale has relatively high reliability. (Manners Vol.1, No.1, Page 39)

The meaning of *Teknik* in the phrase *Teknik Pengukuran* according to KBBI is *metode atau sistem mengerjakan sesuatu.* The word *pengukuran* means *mengukur ukuran.* In the context of the data *Teknik Pengukuran* is *metode mengukur sesuatu,* so it can be said that *Teknik Pengukuran* means a method to measure something. The word 'Score' according to Collins Cobuild Dictionary is a goal or a point. The word 'Value' according to Collins Cobuild Dictionary is the importance or usefulness. The word 'Measurement' according to Collins Dictionary is a result, usually expressed in numbers. The word *technique* according to Collins Dictionary is particular method of doing an activity, usually a method that involves practical skills. In the context of the data, the phrase "a score or value measurement techniques" is a goal or something important to find a result and ways of doing an activity. A goal or something important to measure and ways of doing an activity are part for a method to measure something.

Based on the description of the meaning, it can be said that the type of modulation that arises is part for the whole. The example above shows the existence of 'part for the whole' or modulation of part of the whole, namely part in the target language, namely 'a score or value measurement techniques' and in the source language, namely *teknik pengukuran.*

6.2 One part for another

Source language:

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menyebarkan kuesioner kepada 99 orang responden yang ditemui di Kelurahan Babakan Asih Bandung. (Manners Vol.1, No.1, Page 15)

Target Language:

The data collection is done by distributing questionnaires to 99 respondents who met in the village of Babakan Asih Bandung. (Manners Vol.1, No.1, Page 15)

The word *Lurah* from the word *Kelurahan* in KBBI is *kepala pemerintahan tingkat terendah*. The word '*Kelurahan*' in the above context means a small district in a town or city. In the Collins dictionary the word '*Village*' is a group of houses in a country area. The fact here is that the word *Kelurahan* is translated into the target language as '*Village*'. So it can be said that the word the *Kelurahan* is translated into '*Village*', due to the identification process through the provision of instructions, this is done by inserting or adding additional identification to avoid the emergence of various interpretations among readers and translators. Like the word *kelurahan* which in its translation is added an additional identification, namely '*Village*'.

Based on this description, it can be said that the type of modulation that arises is one part for another, because of the identification process through the provision of specific instructions or certain objects, namely, the word *Kelurahan* which is translated by giving special instructions to the '*village*'.

6.3 Cause for effect

Source language:

Fluktuasi harga saham menarik bagi investor yang mempunyai orientasi memperoleh keuntungan dari capital gain untuk menanamkan modalnya di pasar modal. (Manners Vol. 1, No.1, page 25)

Target Language:

Fluctuations in stock prices can motivate investors who have capital gain oriented to inject their money into capital market and invest in shares of listed companies. (Manners Vol. 1, No.1, page 25)

The word '*menarik*' in KBBI is *mempengaruhuri atau membangkitkan hasrat untuk memperhatikan*. So it can be said that *menarik* in the sentence above is influence others. According to the Collins dictionary is something that causes you to behave in a particular way. The word *motivate* from the phrase *can motivate* is to be the reason why somebody does something or behaves in a particular way. The fact here is that the word *menarik* that appears in the translation is '*can motivate*'. It can be said that the word *menarik* is the result for '*can motivate*'

Based on the description above, the type of modulation that arises is cause for effect, namely cause in the target language, namely can motivate and effect in the target language, which is menarik.

7. Conclusion and Suggestion

In this research, the writer found 3 kinds of modulation; part for the whole modulation, one part for another, cause for effect. The writer found 3 data about part for the whole modulation, a datum for one part for another modulation, and a datum for cause for effect modulations. The result of this research shows that modulation in the translation of some abstracts in Manners Journal vol.1, no.1 cause a change in the point of view but still get the same message as in the source language.

There are a lot of kinds of modulations therefore it is needed to be discussed by future researches. Some other modulation will be found in another translation journal, novels, or subtitle in a movie. For future researches need to be conducted with an increased sample by using novel's translation or another journal about social and politics, and other journal that has a good reputation.

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