



**MODULATION IN ENGLISH—INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF THE  
DIALOGUES IN DASHNER’S “*THE MAZE RUNNER*”**

a final project

submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*

in English Language Education

by

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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

In my life, I believe in one thing: no matter how hurt I am,  
in the end I will be fine.

—Pr

Saya dedikasikan skripsi ini kepada Ibu Heryanti. Penyokong terbaik Saya.  
Kita memang banyak berselisih, namun setelah itu kita saling mencintai kembali.

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I dedicate my final project to the most beloved parents of mine (Bapak Dady and Ibu Heryanti), my brother and sister for always supporting me in every step I take in my life. My thanks also go to my beloved friends that I can't mention one by one for always be there for me in every situations and all my friends in English Department for the joyfulness in my journey of life.

At last, I realize that this final project is far from perfectness. However, I hope this little piece of papers will help for those who are concerned in translation studies.

Semarang, January 2019



Putri Anggun Rizki

## ABSTRACT

Rizki, Putri Anggun. 2018. *Modulation in English—Indonesian Translation of the Dialogues in Dashner’s “The Maze Runner” (A Descriptive Qualitative Study)*. Final Project, English Department, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Dr. Issy Yuliasri, M.Pd.

**Keywords:** *modulation, novel, translation procedure, accuracy*

This study attempted to analyse modulation procedure types which were used on the translation process of “The Maze Runner” novel written by James Dahner. The objectives of this study are to describe the use of modulation types used in “The Maze Runner” novel in Indonesian version and to describe the accuracy of the message of the source text in the target text. This study was conducted qualitatively. This study applied the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1988: 88) about the types of modulation procedure and the accuracy criteria of translation assessment by Nababan (2012: 44-45). The result of the study showed that there were 110 data using modulation procedure. Based on the analysis, the most prominent type is part another part modulation type with 37 data occurrence (33.6%) and the least prominent type is interval for limit modulation type with only one data occurrence (0.9%). In terms of accuracy, three raters found that around 92.1% of the data were translated accurately with accuracy score is 912, meanwhile the rest 1.8% of the data were inaccurately translated with accuracy score is 18.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFC	Abstract for Concrete
EPM	Explicative Modulation
PTW	Part to Whole
PAP	Part another Part
ROT	Reversal of Terms
NOP	Negation of Opposite
AFP	Active for Passive
SFT	Space for Time
IFL	Interval for Limit
COS	Change of Symbol

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the orientation of the study. It consists of several parts. They are the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objective of the study, the significance of the study, and the outline of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

A language is a communication tool that plays a vital role in human life. The communication itself is a process of sending and receiving information among people. It helps people to get wealth of knowledge and information about what is on in today issues around the world. Moreover, with the advent of globalisation concept, people are prone to not able to refrain their desire to explore the world and begin to communicate with each other from different countries to not only forging relations but also to sharing ideas among people. In addition, unlimited access to get much information on internet is not difficult anymore. Thus, that is why language has become a major tool of communication between countries, cultural groups, various companies and organization, communities, and friends. Just as what a linguist Sapir (1921) states that language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. It means that language is a form of creation that manifests the agreement among people in a particular community.

The form of agreement itself, sometimes, becomes the constraints of communicating. Moreover, there are various languages from varied parts of the world. One of the examples is English. In this modern era, English is widely used as a common language to establish communication between two people or more from different countries. Unfortunately, not all countries use English as their main language, such as in Indonesia.

Much of information and knowledge or entertainment like songs, movies, TV series, and literary works are from abroad, where using English as the language. As it has been said above, language is a system of communication of human being can be well-established if there is understanding. Understanding arises when same language is used. Yet, sometimes miscommunication occurs because of difference kinds of language that used. Indonesian people, who mainly do not speak English as their native language, will find difficulty in understanding it. However, there is one way that can help non-English speaking people to still, enjoying Hollywood movies without feeling confused with the plot story because today it is so easy to find the translated subtitle in the form of Indonesian language. Therefore, translation becomes a bridge that connects one nation to another that has different languages and cultures. It also serves as an alternative language misunderstanding solution and makes it possible or easier for people to get understand foreign language, in this case English.

Now translation seemingly becomes more and more important activity. It gives a big contribution to development of knowledge or science and international exchange of culture. Catford (1965, p. 20) defines translation as the act of

replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Based on that definition, it seems that equivalent textual meaning becomes the most important thing.

However, translation is not an easy task to do. It is not as simple as finding the meaning of words in dictionary. There are requirements translators should consider in order to produce a good translation, such as the type of text, cultural context, and words itself has a bundle of meanings which should be suited to the context. Furthermore, according to Newmark (1988, p. 22) there are tensions in translations, for example between sound and sense, emphasis (word order) and naturalness (grammar), the figurative and the literal, neatness and comprehensiveness, concision and accuracy. Therefore, translators must have two-language comprehension skills of source language and target language.

There are several kinds of procedures that translators can utilize to produce a good translation. Newmark (1988, p. 81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures is translation methods relate to whole texts, meanwhile translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. There have been several types of translation procedures proposed by Catford (1965), Newmark (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), and Hatim & Munday (2004).

Of all translation procedures, modulation appears to be the most thoroughgoing. Modulation is said to be an established standard or principle for a competent translators. This procedure plays with different point of view or perception between two languages, yet it still retains the sense of a context.



According to Munday (2008, p. 57) modulation is a translation procedure that changes the semantics and point of view of the source language. In line with the definition of modulation given by Munday, Newmark (1988, p. 88) defines it as a variation through change of view point, of perspective and very often of category of thought.

It is clear that translation is very important. The basic purpose of translation is to reproduce various types of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, or philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers, to a greater number of target readers and to bring the world closer. Through translation, people can get information from all over the countries, not only in scientific and technology books, but also in literary books such as novel.

Novel is the most popular translated products in the world. There are two types of novel; those are fiction and non-fiction. Non-fiction novel are created based on real tragedy of someone's real life, while fiction novel is a literary work that is created by the imagination of a writer. A fiction novel is very interesting to be studied because of the fiction in the novel does occasionally happen in the real world, but the author has the ability to dramatize the situation that exists in the real world. One of the examples of fiction novel is science fiction novel, the Maze Runner written by American author James Dashner.

Based on the explanation above, knowing and studying translating procedures which are used in The Maze Runner novel is interesting since this science fiction novel contains many uncommon words people will find, besides the different cultural background effects on the way people perceiving something. The novel

will also give many findings to be analysed. Thus, if the translator of *The Maze Runner* could not translate and transfer the main idea of the novel well, misunderstanding and misinterpretation will happen. This study attempts to describe the modulation procedure used in translating the original version into Indonesian version and how it maintains the accuracy of the translation.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the topic**

This research is about translating procedure. There are two reasons that underlying the choice of the topic Modulation in Indonesian Translation of the Dialogues in Dashner's "*The Maze Runner*". The first is why the writer chooses translation study because of the cultural gap or cultural background between the author and the translator. In one hand, James Dashner, the author of the original version of *The Maze Runner*, was born and raised in United States. It means that he, as American people, is accustomed to western culture and commonly using his western culture in his daily activities. On the other hand, Yunita Candra, as the Indonesian translator of *The Maze Runner* novel, was born and raised with Indonesian culture. In addition, most Indonesian people adopt and use eastern culture in their everyday life rather than western culture. Since having different background of culture, it may impact the way of someone in perceiving something. The meaning of culture here refers to linguistics aspects such as semantics and pragmatics.

The second reason why the researcher chose modulation procedure as object analysis is because modulation known to be the most thoroughgoing. This

procedure plays with different point of view or perception between two languages, but it still retains the sense of a context. Modulation works on changing point of view from source language into target language. Besides that, how modulation maintains accuracy of the message of the source text when they are translated into the target text.

### **1.3 Research Problems**

Based on the background above, the problems of this study are as follows.

1. What kinds of modulation types that are used in the English—Indonesian translation of The Maze Runner Novel Written by James Dashner?
2. How is the accuracy of the translation of English—Indonesian translation of The Maze Runner Novel Written by James Dashner?

### **1.4 Objective of the Study**

The objectives of this research are as follows.

1. To describe the kinds of modulation types used in the English—Indonesian translations of The Maze Runner novel written by James Dashner.
2. To describe the accuracy of the translation of English—Indonesian translation of The Maze Runner Novel Written by James Dashner.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The result of this study is expected to be useful. There are three types of significance of this study. Those are theoretical, pedagogical, and practical significance of the study.

Theoretically, the result of this study will be significant in taking role to develop and confirm translation theory, especially in English-Indonesian translation. Moreover, it is expected to enrich the theories of translation procedures, especially modulation. Also it can be reference for those who want to conduct similar studies in the future.

Pedagogically, this study provides theories, practices, and analysis for students of translation studies, especially for English Department which will encourage them to conduct more researches in translation studies. The findings of the study are also expected to be useful and provide more references for the lecturers and students who are interested in translation studies.

The last practically, this study is expected to give positive contribution to the study of translation and provide different points of view translating English text into Indonesian using modulation procedure.

### **1.6 Outline of the Study**

To present the investigation of the study to the readers, the researcher organises the results into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction of the study. It consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic,

research problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter two is the reviews of the related literature. It presents the review of previous studies and review of theoretical studies which includes the definition of language, definition of translation, kind of translation method, definition of modulation procedure, variations of modulation procedure, etc.

Chapter three elaborates about the method of investigation. It consists of the object of the study, techniques of collecting data, and the techniques of analysing data.

Chapter four reports the result from the general description, the result of the research, and the discussion of the research.

The last chapter is the conclusions of the whole analysis and some suggestions for further investigation.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents the review of related literature that can support the writing of this study. It discusses previous studies and review of theoretical background which includes the definitions of translation, types of translation, method of translation, process of translation, procedures of translation, modulation, equivalence, meaning, and theoretical framework.

#### **2.1 Review of Previous Studies**

There have been some studies held on translation procedures and techniques such as Warhamni (2010), Novawati (2012), Fadly (2013), Laksono (2014), Pramono (2014), Fitria (2015), Fedora (2015), and Hanif (2017) and in the scope of translation quality assessment (Mujiyanto, 2015; Rahmawati, Nababan, Santosa 2016; Siregar, 2016; Surgawi, Joebagio, Djono, 2017). The writer uses some previous researches as the references to support this study. The first related research was conducted by Setiawan (2016). His study aims to investigate the types of modulation procedure which were used on the translation process of National Geographic Magazine of June 2014 both on USA and Indonesian issue. He wanted to describe the maintenance of the source text meaning in the target text. Based on the data analysis, substitution becomes the highest rank of modulation type used on the magazine's articles. Meanwhile, the successful maintenance of the message is obtained by specification (75.5%). It can be seen

that the more frequent occurrence does not always mean to be so effective compared to the less frequent one.

The relevance between his research and the writer's is both used qualitative approach to describe the quantitative data which was got from the analysis. The difference is Hanif used National Geographic articles as the object of his research, whereas the writer uses *The Maze Runner* novel.

The second research was done by Muhorim (2010). He (2010: 37) states that the modulation variations which were found in the book mostly occurred by adding or omitting words which were considered not necessary and in order that the message can be delivered and it happened by changing of meaning, point of view, and perspective. The purpose is to convey the message of source language to target language. Therefore, it is easy to understand for the readers.

Since the basic principle of modulation procedure is to convey the same idea from the source language into target language, the relatedness of content and form sometimes leads to some changes in semantics or point of view of the original text (as cited in Delzendehrooy & Karimnia, 2012; Gibova, 2015). Hence, shifts in unit, structure, category or point of view are often happened in translating. Therefore, it does not matter if translators omit or add words into their work in order to make the translation products become as natural as possible (as cited in Mardiana, 2014).

Yuliasri (2016) has similar research topic with the writer that is translation technique. However, Yuliasri analyses her object of the study by using all the translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), whereas the writer

only focuses on modulation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). Both Issy and the writer do translation quality assessment of their object study to see the equivalency of the source text and target text. In her study, Issy analyses explicatures and implicatures by comparing the source text and target to know the pragmatic equivalence. On the contrary, the writer examines the equivalency of the translation in semantic terms by comparing the source text and target text.

Those three studies above followed by Mustofa (2016). He finished a research about the translation procedure. He conducted this research to describe the translation procedure used in translating the directive utterances in the Eleanor & Park novel. He used documentation and observation method as the method of collecting data. The findings of his research showed that translation procedures used in translating the novel is adaptation (0.64%), transposition (81.29%), modulation (14.19%), and contextual conditioning (3.81%). Based on the result, it can be seen that the translator used a lot of transposition procedure in translating the directive utterances in the novel.

The same research also conducted by Yuli (2013). She found several conclusions based on her research. The modulation variations which were found in the book mostly occurred by adding or omitting words which were considered not necessary. It is used to make the message of source language easy to be understood by children. For example the translator translated the sentence '*ibu cantik deh*' by only a word expression 'cool'.

Next related research is a thesis written by Pamungkas (2017). The objectives of Pamungkas' research, which are relevant with the writer's, are to



describe the type of modulation technique and the degrees of meaning equivalence of the expression using modulation technique in Gie's Indonesia-English movie text. The difference lies in the way of describing the measure the degrees of meaning equivalence. Pamungkas examines the quality of the translation by using Bayar's (2007, p. 213) method of degree of meaning equivalence namely optimum translation, partial translation (near optimum translation and weak translation), zero equivalence, and non-translation. On the other side, the writer uses the criteria of accuracy proposed by Nababan (2012, p. 44-45).

Another research with same topic is done by Wulandari (2014). Moreover, the referred theory is also the same; the research lies on Vinay and Darbelnet theory to determine the modulation types. Vinay and Darbelnet (as cited in Newmark, 1988, p. 89) divides the types of modulation into ten types. Those ten types are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation (cause effect or means for result), a part for the whole, part for another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite (positive for double negative), active for passive (and vice versa), space for time, interval and limits, and change of symbols. Wulandari also analysed the equivalence of the translation by using degree of equivalence to know the accuracy of target text over the source text. The result of the research that all types of modulation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet appear in the novel *Tell Me Your Dreams* and its translated novel *Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu*. In her research, Wulandari drew a conclusion that the translator of *Tell Me Your Dreams* quite succeeds in translating it because the accuracy of the translation is quite high. It can be seen from the analysed data reach optimum and near optimum equivalence,

which are 223 (73.2%) and the rest or 82 data (26.8%) have weak or zero meaning equivalence.

In addition, Wulandari (2014), Darisasurayya (2015), Sari (2016), Indriani (2017), Rahmawati (2017) also focus their translation research on the accuracy of translation. They all agree that accuracy is very important to maintain the meaning of source language to target language. To maintain the accuracy of translation, translators sometimes choose to add or omit certain words so that the message of the source text has the same or similar meaning in target text. Therefore, the bilingual knowledge must be possessed by translator. This concept goes with the statement of Bell (1993, p. 35) which say the knowledge background of a translator is important in translating because the readability and the accuracy of translation result absolutely occur.

It can be concluded that the main goal of modulation procedure is that the message of the source language can be transferred clearly into the target language and as natural as the source language. Modulation seems to be effective procedure when a literal translation would end in such unsuitable, awkward, and unidiomatic translation in target language (Vinay & Darblenet, 2008). The changes in meaning can be carried out by smaller units than words, for example prefix *di-* in Indonesian. Bessie (2012) illustrates the meaning shift happens when using modulation procedure in translating the word 'assesses' into '*dinilai*'. That indicates the changing of form from active into passive (modulation type of reversal). In Indonesian, the prefix *di-* indicates passive construction.

Although equivalence becomes the most essential thing in translation, yet there have been many translators who are able to produce good translations by providing equivalent meaning of textual material in ST to TT. It can be proven from some researchers done by Tinambunan and Lubis (2013), Kuswardani (2014), Darissurayya (2015), Siregar (2016), and Rahmawati (2017) in analysing the accuracy of translation products from English to Indonesian. The result of their analysis shows that the accuracy of translation reaches 70% accurateness.

Translation procedure is a subject that will be faced not only by the students of English but also by the translator when translating a text from source of language to target language. Thus, it is important for translator to know the basic theory of translation procedures when they are translating.

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

This subchapter will give explanation about the review of theoretical background which includes some theories related to the study. It will be about (1) Definition of translation, (2) types of translation, (3) method of translation, (4) process of translation, (5) procedures of translation, (6) modulation, (7) equivalence, (8) meaning.

### **2.2.1 Definitions of Translation**

In this globalisation era, translation becomes more and more important since there are many information and knowledge provided by languages all over the world. It has been used as a bridge language for people to transfer information from their first language into a certain language.

Basically, translation is considered to be a process of form changing that is a change of surface structures from a source language into a target language. A rather simple definition of translation as “the replacement of textual material (SL) by equivalent textual material in another (TL)” is suggested by Catford (1965, p. 20). Catford is more concerned with formal language rules and grammar, rather than the context or the pragmatics of the text to be translated. Nonetheless, he emphasised that since every language is formally sui-generis, and formal correspondence is, at best, a rough approximation it is clear that the formal meaning of SL items can rarely be the same (Catford, 1965, p. 36).

Meanwhile, based on Cambridge Dictionary the Third Edition, the definition of translation is something which is translated, or the process of translating something from one language to another language. There are also several definitions of translation formulated by linguists. Jeremy Munday on his book *Translation Studies: Theories and Application* (2013), the English terminology translation, first attested in around 1340, derives either from Old French translation or more directly from the Latin *translatio* (transporting), itself coming from the participle of the verb *transferre* (to carry over). In the field of languages, translation today has several meanings. The first meaning is general subject field or phenomenon. The second meaning concerns in the product that is the text that has been translated. The last meaning is the process of producing the translation.

*In Translation: Application and Research*, Brislin (1976) defines translation as the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from

one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf. Identical with the previous definition given by Brislin, Pinhhuck proposes translation as a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance.

There are two important elements in translation which are related to each other. Those are the content and the form. The content of translation is meaning or message, and the form of translation is a language unit. Bell (1991, p. 13) states that if confined to a written language, translation is a cover term with three distinguishable meanings. The first meaning is the word “translating”, which concerns on the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object). The second meaning is carried by “a translation”, concerns on the product of the process of translating (e.g. the translated text). The last meaning carried by translation is “translation” as the abstract concept with encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process.

From the definition above the translation has the same term with equivalence. The meaning, context, or message of both source of reproducing in the target language, the closest natural are equivalent to the message of source language. The first is meaning and secondly is style. The message of source language must be equivalent. Thus, it can be assumed that the definition of translation is a process of transferring thoughts and message from the source language to the target language, whether in the form of written or spoken.

### **2.2.2 Types of Translation**

Practically, there are some types of translation that have their own characteristics and forms. They have differences and similarities of the source structures, different kinds of text that are going to be translated and different purposes of translation. Newmark (1988, p. 81) states that translation methods relate to the whole texts, meanwhile the translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.

Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 5) make a very important distinction between three types of written translation. The first is intralingua translation. It is translation within the same language which can involve rewording or paraphrase. The second is Interlingua translation in which translation goes from one language to another. The last is inter-semiotic translation. It is the translation of the verbal sign by a non-verbal sign for example music or image.

Meanwhile Nababan (2008, p. 30) differentiates the types of translation into ten types; those are word for word translation, free translation, literal translation, dynamic translation, pragmatic translation, aesthetic-poetic translation, ethnographic translation, linguistic translation, communicative translation, and semantic translation. The same with Nababan, Catford (1965, p. 25) divided translation into three types. Those are word-for-word translation, literal translation, and free translation.

Following are the explanation of the types of translation.

- a. **Literal translation.** Generally, literal translation focused on word expression in source language (SL) which has the same meaning in target language (TL). It can be simply defined as a translation that follows closely the form of the source language.
- b. **Dynamic translation.** It consists of five elements: (1) reproduce message, (2) the equivalent, (3) natural guidance, (4) the closest guidance, and (5) meaning priority. This type of translation attempts to convey the thought expressed in the source text using equivalent expressions from a temporary language. It pays careful attention to the natural features of the target language. Thus, the translation product feels naturally and accurately as well as the original text.
- c. **Semantic translation.** This attempts to readers, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second allow the exact contextual meaning of the original. It means that the central concern of the translation is to convey the meaning of the phrase and sentence. Newmark (1981, p. 63) indicates that semantic translation differs from literal translation in that it 'respects context', interprets and even explains (metaphor, for instance).
- d. **Communicative translation.** According to the definition of communicative translation given by Newmark (1981, p. 39), this type of translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as possible as to that obtained on the readers of the original. It addresses itself solely to the second reader, who does not anticipate difficulties or obscurities, and would expect a generous transfer or foreign elements into his own culture as well as his language where necessary.

- e. Aesthetic translation. The translator has to weigh the claims of ‘meaning’ against ‘form’. All abstract work or art has a meaning, which is sometimes more powerful than any of the more conventional versions of meaning, and one has to make sense of an ‘abstraction’, if one is to appreciate.

### **2.2.3 Process of Translation**

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the changing of an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL) (Munday, 2013).

Newmark explains when translators translating, they translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind: 1) the SL text level, the level of language, where translators begin and which continually (but not continuously) go back to; 2) the referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which translators progressively have to visualise and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then the reproduction process; 3) the cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which translators may have to adjust the language level; 4) the level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. The level of naturalness binds translation theory to translating theory, and translating theory to practice.



Nida and Taber (1969) explain the process of translating consists of 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. Several authors (Beaton, Bombardier, Guillemin, and Ferraz, 2002; Weeks, Swerissen, and Belfrage, 2007) have suggested some common stages involved in the process of translation. Those are determination of the relevance or context, forward-translation of the research instruments (i.e. topic guides), backward-translation, examination of the translated meaning in both source and target languages, and revisiting the whole process to get similar interpretations.

Nida and Taber (2003, p. 33) also propose the idea of translation process. There are three stages of translation process according to Nida and Taber; those are analysing, transferring, and restructuring. The first stage is analysing the text before translating it into the target text. As it has mentioned above that the bilingual knowledge of translators is very important. Besides that, translators should choose the best translation procedure that will be used in translating the text.

The second stage is transferring. It means that the translator should be able to transfer the words from the source text into the target text. In this stage, a translator must find the equivalent word, phrase, clause, and sentence in the target text. Therefore, the meaning of the source text will be maintained.

Third stage is restructuring. After transferring the words into target text, reconstruction needs to be done in order to make the final translation completely

acceptable in target language. In reconstruction, translators need to make the translation as natural as the source text.

Machali (2000, p. 33-34) mentions that there are some basic questions required clear answers for translators before they translate ST to TT. The referred questions are: what is the intention of the author writing the text? How does the author deliver his intension? How does the author embody that style in the selection of word, phrase, and sentence? After they get clear descriptions of the questions, then they can start the process of translation. When the translators endeavour to translate the text, they have to replace the element of ST with the equivalent element of TT.

The meaning of the equivalence has become the debate in the relation to translation of literary works which according to Holmes (197) (as cited in Machali, 2000, p. 106) the equivalence is more often seen as the demand of equality. Yet, if equivalence is always interpreted as equality, the translation product will be only focus on the structure of the language. Machali (2000, p. 34) defines equivalence as all of elements in text, either the forms or the contents. Translators might do a lot of shifts in case maintaining the equivalent meaning. In the process of translation based on the theory of Machali, translators need to do multiple analyses and corrections in order to make TT as natural as possible.

To avoid mistakes or vague in the analytical phase as it was done before, translators may actually be repeating their analysis even though they are on transition phase.

Analysis 1 → transfer 1 → analysis 2 → correction of transfer 1 → analysis  
3 → correction of transfer 2 (and so on)

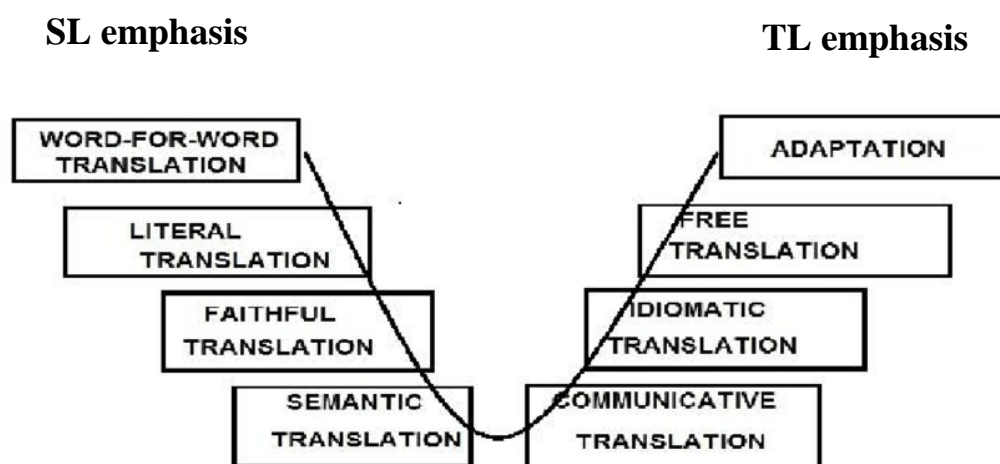
Hence, if the ST are hard to translate and involves multi meaning words, emotional words, translators could simply go back and forth from the analysis phase to the transfer phase and vice versa, until they are sure with their translation product.

The last phase after analysis and transfer is harmonisation phase. In this phase, translators could harmonise the translated text which still sounds awkward or unacceptable to be adjusted with the target language's rules.

#### **2.2.4 Method of Translation**

Before the researcher goes into the discussion of translation method theory, it had better to determine the definition of method and draw the key word of the terminology. Machali (2000, p. 48) using Macquarie Dictionary (1982) as the reference of method definition "a method is a way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan". From to the definition given, Machali draws two important things. First, method is a way to do something, in this case is "the way to translate". Second, method relates to certain plan that is plan in doing translating. Furthermore, the referred plan before can be implemented through three important stages which actually have been explained in the process of translation.

Newmark (1988, p. 45) proposes two groups of translation method; the first one is the one that emphasis the SL and the second one emphasis the TL. In the first type of method, translators endeavour to reproduce the contextual meaning of SL precisely, although there would be found syntactic and semantic barriers (i.e. barriers in form and meaning). In the second type, translators seek to produce a relatively similar impact to that of the original author on the reader of the TL version. Those two groups of translation method are summed up by Newmark in the form of a flattened V diagram.



#### 1. **Word-for-word Translation**

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the SL or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example:

SL : I will go to New York tomorrow

TL : *Saya akan pergi ke New York besok*

For the reason that basically this method is highly tied to the level of word, hence it can be applied only if the SL and TL have the same structure (Nababan, 2016, p. 30). On the contrary, if the structure of the two languages is different from each other, the translators are suggested to not use this method because the translation result will be not understandable.

Example:

SL : I like that clever student

TL : *Saya menyukai itu pintar anak*

## 2. **Literal Translation**

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved. This method is initially done like word-for-word translation, but then the translators adjust the words order according to the grammatical TL (Machali, 2000, as cited in Hartono, 2009).

Example:

SL : The sooner or the later the weather will change

TL : *Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah*

## 3. **Faithful Translation**

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It ‘transfer’

cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

Example:

SL : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty

TL : *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal*

#### 4. **Semantic Translation**

Semantic translation differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on ‘meaning’ where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may take other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between ‘faithful’ and ‘semantic’ translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator’s intuitive empathy with the original.

Example:

SL : He is a book-worm

TL : *Dia (laki-laki) dalah seseorang yang suka sekali membaca*

#### 5. **Adaptation**

This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for plays, comedies and poetry, themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture

converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have rescued period plays.

#### 6. **Free Translation**

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. It is called intra-lingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

(1) SL : How they live on what he makes?

TL : *Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?*

(2) SL : I kissed her

TL : *Saya telah mencetak sebuah ciuman pada bibirnya yang merah*

#### 7. **Idiomatic Translation**

Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Choliludin (2006, p. 222-225) (as cited in Hartono 2009, p. 24-25) provides some examples of idiomatic translation. Below is one of the examples.

SL : Salina! Excuse me, Salina!

TL : *Salina! Permisi, Salina!*

## 8. **Communicative Translation**

Nababan (2016, p. 41) states that communicative translation basically emphasizes the transfer of messages. It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. Hartono (2009, p. 25) provides clear example of this method; the word ‘spine’ in the phrase ‘thorns spines in old reef sediments’. If the word is translated by biologist then the equivalent word is ‘*spina*’ (Latin technical term). On the other hand, if it is translated for common readers, it would be translated into ‘*duri*’.

### **2.2.5 Procedures of Translation**

There are some procedures of translation that exists. According to Newmark (1988) just as state before that translation methods relate to whole text, while translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Those translation procedures are as follows.

#### **1. Literal translation**

Literal translation is the most important of the procedures. This is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence. This is a ‘coincidental’ procedure, used when the SL term is transparent or semantically motivated and is in standardised language. Based on Vinay and Darblenet, literal is the direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator’s task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitude of the TL.



## **2. Adaptation**

Adaptation is an effort of finding a cultural equivalent on two certain situations. It must be done if there are any differences culture utterances on SL and TL. For example, “Dear sir” on English translated as “Dengan hormat” not as “Tuan yang terhormat”.

## **3. Modulation**

Modulation according to Newmark in Machali (2000), modulation is a change of the meaning that caused by a shift of perspective of point view, Machali divided the modulation into two parts. Those are obliged and free modulation. Newmark (1988) wrote in his book, “Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term ‘modulation’ to define ‘a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought. In short, modulation as a procedure of translation occurs when there is a change of perspective accompanied with a lexical change in the TL. Yet, this procedure should be better avoided unless it is necessary for the naturalness of the translation.

## **4. Transposition**

Transposition is the one of the common procedures used in translation. It is a translation procedure that changes grammatical structure of SL with different form in the TL. It concerns with grammar and most translators make transposition intuitively. Vinay and Darbelnet confronted that transposition involves replacing one world class with another without changing the meaning of the message.

## **5. Borrowing**

Borrowing is to adopt SL text when the TL has no equivalent for the SL text. It is a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the TL, but in a 'naturalized' form, that is, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL. It occurs when there is no changing meaning from SL into TL. It is caused by cultural aspect, language and custom. Borrowing or usually called Loan translation is an adaptation of a linguistic expression from one language into another, when no term exists for the new object, concept, or the state of affairs.

## **6. Reduction**

Reduction was the fifteenth translation procedure proposed by Molina and Alvir. This procedure used for suppressing a source text information item in the target text. In other words, reduction is a procedure that reduced or deleted an element in the source language. It is in contrast to amplification procedure that introduces the detail information of a text.

## **7. Obligated translation**

Obligated translation based on Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 150), by unacceptable we mean that all the message, when translated literally gives another meaning, has no meaning, is structurally impossible, does not have a corresponding expression with the metalinguistic expression, but not within the same register.

## 8. Explication

Explication is to express the explicit terms what is unclear in the source language. It also considered as an addition. To explicate means to unfold, to give detail explanation of, and to develop the implication of. Explication is also defined as the act of making clear or removing obscurity from the meaning of a word or symbol of expression, the act of explaining; making something plain or intelligible.

### 2.2.6 Modulation

Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark (1988) coin the term ‘modulation’ to define a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective (*eclairage*) and very often of category of thought. Free modulations are used by translators ‘when the TL rejects literal translation’, which by Vinay and Darbelnet’s criteria, means virtually always. Literal translation is a procedure of translation that simply translating word for word. This might cause meaningless in the TL and in some cases, the translated product becomes unintelligible. Newmark adds that where there is a lexical gap in opposition, the modulation procedure is virtually mandatory. Its job is to make the translated product becomes as natural as the SL by changing the point of view. This change basically can be justified when the translation result in a grammatically correct utterance, yet the patterns of TL in the target text are considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward.

According to Machali (2000, p. 69) modulation is distinguished between free or optional modulation and those that are fixed or obligatory. Free

modulation is the change in view point, not codified in dictionaries, to which translators resort when the target language rejects a literal translation. On the other hand, fixed modulation is the established divergences as they have been recorded in bilingual dictionaries (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 346). Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 37) state that obligatory modulation turns a negative SL expression into a positive TL expression is more often than not optional, even though this is closely linked with the structure of each language, for example:

English :	It is not difficult to show
France :	Il est facile de demontrer
Indonesian:	<i>Itu mudah untuk ditunjukkan</i>

Moreover, they explained that the difference between free modulation and fixed modulation lies in the one of degree. Free modulation is considered to be more practical. It is stated above that it is used when the literal translation is rejected. In addition, it tends towards a unique solution. This means the result of a free modulation should lead the readers to a solution that makes them think, “Oh yes! This is what’s exactly what you would say”. Meanwhile, fixed modulation (Newmark used standard modulation term, 1988) is usually used in bilingual dictionaries or texts, from discussions at a bilingual conference, or from a famous translation. In this case, the translators with a good knowledge of both source and target languages freely use this method, as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptance, and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 249) state that modulation at the level of message is subdivided into ten categories. Vinay and Darbelnet also provide abundant example of modulation types.

### 1. **Abstract for Concrete (Metonymy)**

In this type usually includes the conversion from general to particular, plural to singular (or vice versa), and indefinite to definite.

Example

...and I don't mean maybe : ...*et je ne plaisante pas*  
(...and I'm not kidding)

### 2. **Explicative Modulation**

It is also called as cause for effect (Newmark, 1988, p. 89). The forms of this type are the cause for the effect, the means for the result, and the substance for the object.

Example:

You're quite a stranger : *On ne vous voit plus*  
(We do not see you anymore)

### 3. **Part for the Whole**

The synonym name for this modulation type is synecdoche. It stands for a part of an object is made to represent the whole or vice versa.

Example:

He shut the door in my face *Il me claqua la porte au nez*





### Example

Exchange in time	For the period under review...
	<i>Depuis notre dernier numéro...</i>
	(Since our last issue...)

From the example given by Vinay and Darbelnet, it can be seen that exchange in the form of interval to limit happened. The word ‘for’ in English is translated into ‘*depuis*’ in French which has meaning as the same as ‘since’ in English. The word ‘for’ shows an indication of length of time a certain activity happens (duration) which later on the time is limited by Vinay and Darbelnet by using the word ‘*depuis*’ which has fixed point in time. Delzendehtrooy and Karimnia (2013) in their journal entitled “A Comparative Study of Modulation in English Translation of Khayyam’s Quatrains” also gives example for this type of modulation. They use different terminology from Vinay and Darbelnet namely ‘rethinking of intervals and limits’. In one line of the Khayyam’s quatrain, there is a clause that indicates the phenomenon of interval to limit exchange. The explanation of the example is the same as what has been explained by Vinay and darbelnet.

SL : I return in **a few minutes**

TL : I come back in **a minute**

### 10. Change of Symbol

Although the name of this type of modulation is change of symbol but it also includes change in fixed and new metaphor. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 253) describes that the comparison of fixed metaphors reveals that the symbolism



employed in French and English is based on quite different images. This basically happens because of the different culture of each country owned. To support Vinay and Darbelnet's statement, here is an example taken from Delzendehrooy and Karimnia (2013).

Example:

SL : He is as strong as rostam

TL : He is as strong as horse

The translator of Khayyam's quatrain translated the SL by using modulation procedure and becomes 'He is as strong as horse' while if the clause is translated by using literal translation the clause will be 'He is as strong as Rostam'. The clause above is a metaphor (or idiom) which should be followed the common metaphor (or idiom) in the TL because some metaphors rely on quite distinctive images which defy literal translation (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995). Hence, the translator change the symbol contained in that metaphor from rostam into horse.

### **2.2.7 Equivalence**

Translators are often faced by two things when they are dealing with translation; whether they have to choose the equivalence of the meaning of target language or the conservation of source text structure. Yet, there is actually one thing must become the concern of translator is 'reproducing the message' which is the primary aim in translating (Nida & Taber, 2003: 12; Catford, 1965: 20). It is not always suggested to maintain the structure of the text if the meaning is not appropriate in the TL, unless the translator is asked to use word-for-word

translation because it is tied to word level. Among any other translation procedures, word-for-word translation is not commonly used. It is usually used only for simple text and pre-translation process of difficult text (Newmark, 1988, p. 46). Replacement of textual material from ST to TT might be enough for simple text, but for some cases simple replacement has tendency to raise vague and ambiguous translation.

Suryawinata (1988) states nowadays professional translators are commonly more concerned with equivalency and meaning. His opinion supports Nida and Taber's (1969) statement that well-considered translator is the one who successfully reproduces as closely as the rhythm, the rhyme, the diction, and the unusual grammatical structure. Even though, equivalence is important to be considered when the translator trying to transfer the source language into its target language, it is not a simple task to find the exact equivalency between two languages because basically, there is ordinarily no full equivalence between code-units but the translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes (Jakobson, 1959/2000, p. 114).

Munday (2001, p. 37) gives clearer explanation about Jakobson's theory which for the message to be 'equivalent' in ST and TT, the code-units will be different since they belong to two different sign systems (languages) which partition reality differently. The problem of meaning and equivalence that Jakobson proposed focuses on differences in the structure and terminology of languages rather than on any inability of one language to render a message that has been written in another verbal language.

Along with the basic principle aim of translation that the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language; equivalence is broken down into two types by Nida (1964, p. 159).

(1) Formal Equivalence

It focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. In such a translation one is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept (Nida, 1964, p. 159). Thus, it is keenly oriented towards the ST structure, which exerts strong influence in determining accuracy and correctness. Nida (1964) as quoted in Bessnet (2002, p. 34) calls this type of translation a 'gloss translation', which aims to allow the reader to understand as much of the SL context as possible.

(2) Dynamic equivalence

It is based on what Nida (1964, p. 159) calls 'the principle of equivalent effect', where the relationship between receiver and message should aim at being the same as that between the original receivers and the SL message.

For Nida (1964, p. 164) (as cited in Bessnet, 2002, p. 42), the success of the translation depends above all on achieving equivalent response. It is one of the four basic requirements of a translation, those are making sense, conveying the spirit and manner of the original, having a natural and easy form of explanation, producing a similar response.

On the other hand, Nida and Taber (1969: 1) as stated in Suryawinata (1989: 8) proposed five elements of basic requirements of translation regarding that time translation is more concerned in its meaning equivalency. In this theory, Nida seemingly develops his own theory about the basic requirements of translation. Those five basic requirements are meaning reproduction, equivalency, naturalness, closest to the source text, and the last meaning priority.

Meanwhile Nida divided equivalence into two types, Koller (1979, p.186) (as cited in Munday, 1988, p. 47) divided it into five different types. The first type is denotative equivalence. This type of equivalence is related to equivalence of extra linguistic content of a text. Other literature, calls this as ‘content invariance’. The second type is connotative equivalence. It is related to the choices of lexical, especially between near-synonyms. This type of equivalence is the same as what Popovic proposed in Bessnet (2002, p. 33) as ‘stylistic equivalence’. The third type is text-normative equivalence. It is related to the text types, with different kinds of texts behaving in different ways. The fourth is pragmatic equivalence. It is also called as ‘communicative equivalence’. It is oriented towards the receiver of the text or message. This is Nida’s ‘dynamic equivalence’. The last type is formal equivalence. It is related to the form and aesthetics of the text, includes word plays and the individual stylistic features of the ST. it is also referred as ‘expressive equivalence’.

### **2.2.8 Meaning**

In translating, producing meaning into the target language becomes the main goal of a translation besides equivalency. Yet, somehow the terminology of

meaning itself is still questioned. Of course meaning can be found in dictionary, but dictionary only serves its lexical meaning. Meanwhile in everyday life, lexical meaning is hard to be used as a reference of something because the meaning of words sometimes can shift if it is in unit of sentence. Suryawinata (1989) provides some examples for readers to know that meaning based lexical is not sufficient.

The literal meaning of a word ‘please’ for Indonesian is ‘*silakan*’. On the other hand, the word ‘please’ doesn’t always have to be meant ‘*silakan*’.

“Please sit down”

“*Silakan duduk*”

“Please lend me your pencil”

This word ‘please’ will give awkward meaning if it is translated into ‘*silakan*’. The right translation of it is “*tolong pinjami saya pencil*”.

Furthermore, Suryawinata gives a little narration taken from some movie: The husband in a state of anger and ranting constantly. The wife who could not bear with him said “Paul, please”. The translation text written is: “*Paul, silakan*”, in which it is exactly not appropriate. Thus, it should have been “*Paul, sudahlah!*”

The examples above strengthen the opinion of how important the meaning in translation, either in the meaning of text translated in the source language and the text of translation in the target language. Yet, it doesn’t mean that diction or stylistic is not important; though it is not as important as meaning, it still has to be considered by the translators. Translators often face the problem of choosing between meaning or stylistic. In this case, meaning must be prioritized, because

the result of the translation is not always possible to meet its meaning equivalency and its stylistic equivalency (Suryawinata, 1989).

According to Suryawinata (1989, p. 21) meaning is divided into five categories: lexical, grammatical, textual, contextual or situational, and sociocultural. Lexical meaning is a meaning given in the dictionary definition for words literally. Since lexical meaning is found only on the dictionary, one word may probably have more than one meaning. Example: a word 'bad' has some meanings in Indonesian; those are *jahat*, *buruk*, *jelek*, *susah*, *tidak enak*, *busuk*. Grammatical meaning is a meaning which is derived from the formation of words (morphology) or arrangement/word order (syntax) in phrase or sentences. Textual meaning is a meaning that is connected with a text or expression. In other words, a word in a particular text has a meaning. It is a meaning which is related to the text or discourse. Contextual meaning is the relationship between the statements with the situation where the statements are used. In the relation of contextual meaning, Catford emphasizes the concept of co-text and context. Context is a meaning of a word that is determined by its relation with the other words in a sentence.

The fourth category is contextual meaning or situational meaning. It is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances are expressed. Basically a word of a given language has meanings as many as the situations or places where that word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. For example: the greeting in English "Good morning" it is not always translated as "*Selamat pagi*" in Indonesian. In different situation, 'Good morning' can be

translated as '*keluar!*' if the word uttered by a leader to his employee who always comes late to the office (Suryawinata, 1989: 24).

The last category is sociocultural meaning. It is the meaning that is connected with the user of socio cultural language. Translators in doing translation are faced with two cultures, which are the SL culture and TL culture. Both of them are different from each other, even though the terms may be the same but the meaning contains in both cultures could be different or even different at all.

Socio-cultural meaning is associated with the meaning implied in the language user's socio-cultural background. For instance in Javanese there is concept '*tumben*' (or *kadingaren*) which later became Indonesian that the concept of it does not exist in English. That concept contains something like 'surprise' because '*tumben*' expresses something that is not usually done. So does with the concept of '*selamat makan*', '*selamat belajar*' could not be replaced with 'good eat' and 'good learn', because such concept doesn't exist in English.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

Based on the theories presented above, the theoretical framework of the analysis could be summarised as follows.

Translation is considered to be a process of form changing that is a change of surface structures from a source language into a target language. A rather simple definition of translation as "the replacement of textual material (SL) by equivalent textual material in another (TL)" is suggested by Catford (1965, p. 20).

It aims to produce a text from the source language to target language involving the pursue of a dynamic equivalent-effect of the source language which are in accordance with the target grammar and culture.

There are several translation procedures that help the translator to translate the source text as natural as possible. Those are literal translation, adaptation, modulation, transposition, borrowing, reduction, obliged translation, and explication. Meanwhile, there are seven stages of the process of translation. They are tuning, analysis, understanding, terminology, restructuring, checking, and discussion.

One of the procedures of translation which will become the concern on this research is modulation. It is a procedure to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST (source text); it can be lexical or structural. According to Mujiyanto (as cited in Susanti 2003, p. 16) there are eight categories that can be viewed on perspective and meaning viewpoint. Shifts in perspective consist of 1) negated contrary, 2) change of active for passive, 3) change of focus and shift in meaning involved, 4) generalization, 5) specification, 6) substitution, 7) reversal, and 8) deviation. The modulation that will be used in this research is 'the shift in meaning' modulation. Those modulation procedures are helping the translation process to reach the closest meaning and understanding of the source text.

The object of the research is the original English the Maze Runner Novel and its Indonesian translation version. The main purposes of this research are to describe the use of modulation in translating the Maze Runner novel from English



to Indonesian and to describe the maintenance of meaning of the source text in the target text.

The entire process of the translation analysis can be seen as the following flowchart:

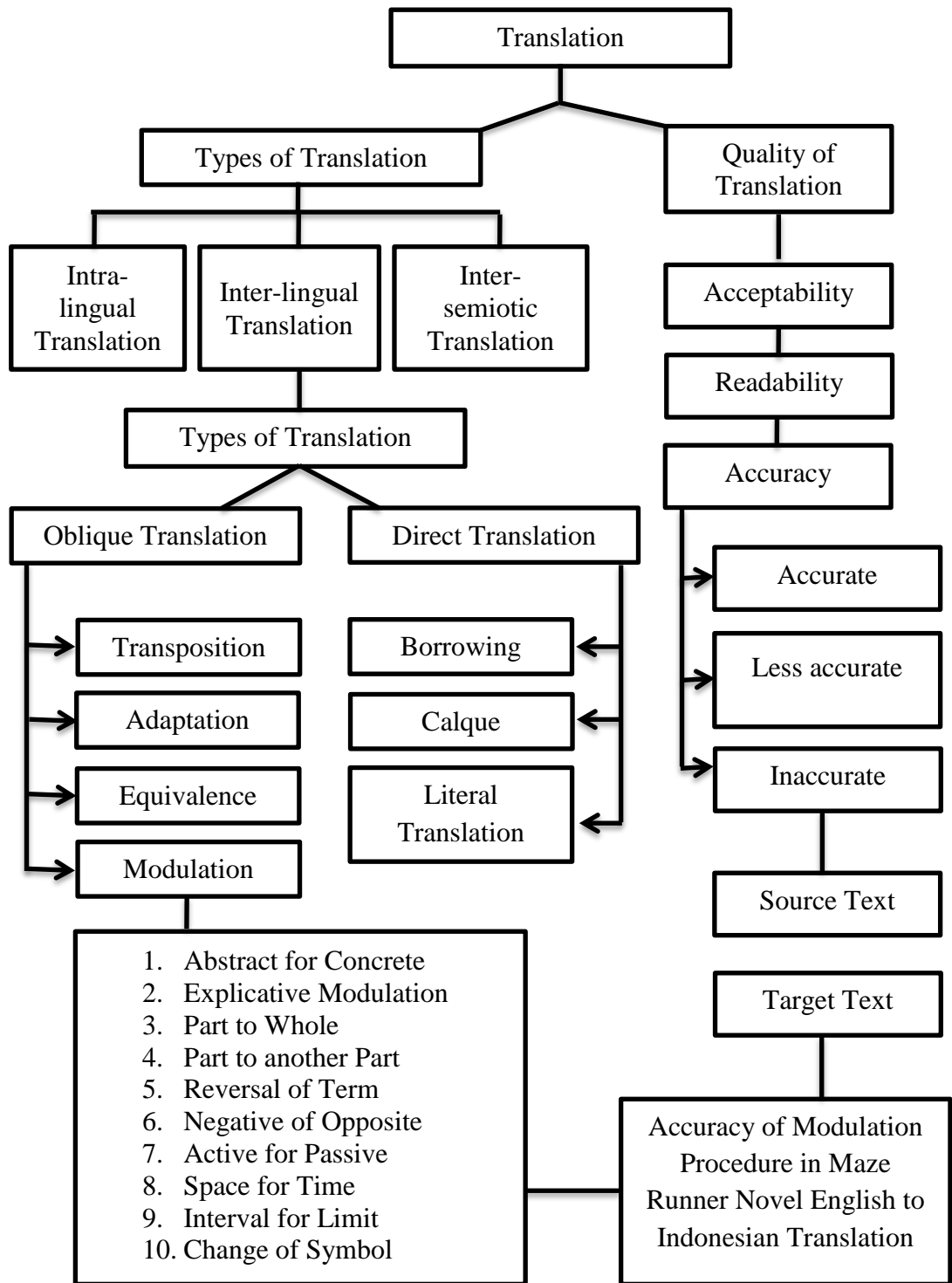


Figure 2.1 Framework of Analysis

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

There are two objectives of this research; (1) to describe the use of modulation types used in *The Maze Runner* novel in Indonesian version, and (2) to describe the accuracy of meaning of the source text in the target text. The research focuses only on the dialogues of the novel. The results of the research analysis can be summarized as follows.

In reference to the first objective, after the data were analysed, there are nine out of ten modulation types according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) in the variation of abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, part to whole, part another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite, active for passive, interval for limit, and change of symbol that found in this research. There is no single datum that belongs to space for time type. Based on findings, with a total of 110 data occurrence, part another part modulation type appeared to be the most prominent type on the novel translation with 37 data occurrence (33.6%) followed by negation of opposite with 23 data occurrence (20.9%), explicative modulation with 16 data occurrence (14.5%), abstract for concrete with 14 data occurrence (13.6%), reversal of term with 7 data occurrence (6.3%), part to whole with 5 data occurrence (4.5%), change of symbol with 4 data occurrence (3.6%), active for passive with 2 data occurrence (1.8%), and the least prominent data occurrence is reached by interval for limit modulation type with 1 datum occurrence (0.9%).

As to the second objective which is to describe the accuracy of the message, it can be said that the translator quite succeeds in translating the source text (English) in the target text (Indonesian). The message rating result is taken from three lecturers of English Department. From the results, it can be seen that from 330 frequency of rating from three raters, 92.1% (304) reach category 3 or accurately translated, 6.1% (20) reach category 2 or less accurately translated, and the remains of rating frequency are inaccurate or in category 1 with the accuracy of 1.8%.

In short, as overall analysis, the data found in *The Maze Runner* novel regarding to the accuracy of the message of the source text in the target text is accurate with 912 accuracy score. Therefore, the translator manages to convey the meaning of the source text in target text accurately. The selection of appropriate translation procedure is very important as well as choosing the appropriate type of modulation, in this case of this research, because it deals with the maintenance of the message.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Regarding the findings and discussion also after drawing some conclusions, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as follows.

1. The translator

Translating is not an easy task because it is not merely finding the meaning of source language words and then replacing it into target language. There are many requirements and considerations translator needs to pay attention to, such as the

type of context, language structure, and especially cultural issues so that there is no distortion in meaning of source text in target text.

Related to the results of this research that part another part modulation type is reached the highest rank of category 3 (accurate), the translator is suggested to use this type to make the meaning of source text accurately translated in the target text. Sometimes translator finds difficulty in looking for the equivalence word of source text in target text; therefore it is suggested for them to use this type by replacing one word with another word which has similar meaning. Furthermore, it doesn't distort the meaning of the source text. Besides that, translator is also suggested to explore more about the other types of modulation.

## 2. Other researcher

For other researchers who want to conduct research in the field of translation should look for variations in topic and references. This research is only about the type of modulation procedure and the accuracy of meaning of source text in target text. Thus, the writer hopes that there will be other researchers that will analyse the same topic with deeper discussion and provide plenty references related to the topic. They could analyse not only accuracy aspect but also other aspects of qualified translation parameter such as readability, clarity, acceptability, and naturalness aspect.

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