

**TRANSPOSITION AND MODULATION IN THE
TRANSLATION OF *THE LAND OF FIVE
TOWERS* INTO *NEGERI 5 MENARA***

SKRIPSI

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Translation is one of important thing in teaching learning English process as foreign language in Indonesia. As a country that uses English as a foreign language, needs skills to understand clearly in communication of both source language (SL) and target language (TL). The use of translation is as a bridge for people to understand the message from the source language which is translated into the target language with the same meaning.

Hatim and Munday (2004:6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. In this definition, they emphasize translation as a process. They notes that “translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life.” The first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second relates to the product. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the product produced by the translator.

The translators aim is to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation on the part of target language (TL). Suryawinata & Haryanto (2003: 67) state that “translation strategy is a technical guide to translate words for words, phrases for phrases, or sentences for sentences”. In translation literatures, the translation

strategy is also called translation procedure. Based on practical characteristics, translation procedures directly relates to practical problem and problem solving in translation.

In this case, the researcher use two translation procedures. The translation procedures are transposition and modulation. The researcher choose transposition and modulation in the translation to carried out and obtain the equivalence. It's mean that the equivalence from the meaning and not form. This is in accordance with the opinion of Nida and Taber, the translation must be reproducing the message not the similarity between the phrase. Then, the researcher define transposition as a translation strategy which involves the changing of grammatical forms from SL to TL. The aim of using transposition is to obtain appropriate grammatical forms and common lexicons in TL.

In Indonesia, there are many literary products written in English which are translated into Indonesian , such as book, novels, poems, and movies. As one type of literature, novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes. Therefore, in translating novel there are dual demands, transfer the content is must be good as well as the form transfer.

The researcher choose *The Land of Five Towers* novel as the object of research because there were so many transposition and modulation found in the novel and the story of the novel have a moral message which can be applied in the real life. Even though, there were some problems in this research, students in University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera especially VII-E Morning feel

difficulties to find transposition and modulation in the novel and they feel so bored when translating sentences. And then, they do not understand the meaning of the words or sentences or paragraph in the novel. The fact, translating novel needs hard work because of translating the word and stringing sentences that want to be displayed. The use of translation is as a bridge for people to understand the message from the source language which is translated into the target language with the same meaning. So, transposition and modulation in the translation from source language to the target language is important.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interested in analyzing of transposition and modulation, the research then named "*Transposition and Modulation in the Translation of The Land of Five Towers into Negeri 5 Menara*".

B. The Identification of The Problem

The problems of this research will formulated as follows :

1. Many students at University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera on English Department especially VII-E Morning still confused and not yet fully understand about transposition and modulation that used in the novel. So, they still misinterpret the novel.
2. Many students did not know the types of transposition and modulation used in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*. So, they still misunderstanding about it.

C. Scope and Limitation

From the background that has been explained by the researcher, the scope is translation. And the limitation of this research is focuses on the transposition and modulation that found in the novel *The Land of Five Towers into*.

D. The Formulations of The Study

The problems of this study will formulated as follows :

1. What types of transposition and modulation are used in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* ?
2. What types of transposition and modulation are dominantly used in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* ?

E. The Objectives of The Study

In line with the problems, the objectives will be :

1. To find out the types of transposition and modulation that used in novel *The Land of Five Towers*.
2. To find out the dominant types of transposition and modulation that used in novel *The Land of Five Tower*.

F. The Significance of The Study

The findings of the research are expected to be useful theoretically and practically

1. Theoretically, finding of this research will give deeper information and wide understanding about transposition and modulation and it can be used as a reference in learning transposition and modulation in the novel.
2. Practically, it was expected that this study will be useful for the students to know the types of transposition and modulation. And this research will be useful for the readers to understand English novel better.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In conducting a research, theories are needed to explain some concept or terms applied in the research concerned. Some terms will be used in the study and they need to be theoretically explained. In the following part, theoretical by the terms are presented.

1 Description of Translation

1.1 Definition of Translation

Many linguists have defined translation in their own way. (Newmark, 1988: 5) says that translation can be explained as a skill consisting in the effort to replace a meaning from source language into target language by the same meaning of both languages. Newmark notes that the translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended.

According to Nida and Taber, translation can be define as the translating process consists of reproducing in target language the closest same meaning of the source language, and they are added that the translation has two terms, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style. They also state that the translation should be the closest natural equivalent of source language , both in the meaning and the style of receptor language.

Hatim and Munday (2004:6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. In this definition, they emphasize translation as a process. They notes that “translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life.” The first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second to the product. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the product produced by the translator. Machali (2000, p. 60) noted that “translation as an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another”.

1.2 Translation Process

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).

Source text (ST) —————> Target text (TT)

In source language (SL) In target language (TL)

Translation may be denned as follows : the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) . Translation as a process is always uni-directional: it is always performed in a given direction. ‘from’ a Source Language ‘into’ a Target Language .

There are four significant elements that must be presented in the translation : the meaning realization, sources language, the target language and the translator itself. The last factor may be the most important factor because it is the subject of all translation activities.

The translation process usually envelops two major activities : coding the SL text and doing the recording the text TL. In the first activity translator ability in grammar, semantics, syntax, idioms from the SL text along with understanding source text culture. The same capability is also required in the TL. These capabilities that make the translation are usually done to the language translators as a native speaker.

1.3 Translation Procedures

Procedures are the strategies (conscious or unconscious, verbal or nonverbal) used by the translator to solve problems that emerge when carrying out the translation process with a particular objective in mind. According to Macquarie Dictionary in Machali (2000:62) procedure in translation is "the act or manner of proceeding in any action or process". Suryawinata & Haryanto (2003: 67) state that "translation strategy is a technical guide to translate words for words, phrases for phrases, or sentences for sentences". Based on practical characteristics, translation strategy directly relates to practical problem and problem solving in translation.

Procedures are an important part of procedural knowledge, they are related to knowing how to do something, the ability to organize actions to reach a specific

goal. Procedures include the use of simple techniques and skills, as well as expert use of strategies. Therefore Vinay and Darbelnet in Lili (2009:1) proposes seven procedures in translation in which those seven procedures compile into two general categories i.e. direct and oblique. It depends on the timing to decide whether direct or oblique that will be used in translating a text.

The translator will use direct procedure when structural and conceptual elements of the SL can be translated immediately into target language, while oblique is used when structural and conceptual elements of SL cannot directly translated without changing the meaning and stylistic elements to TL. Direct translation consists of three procedures (borrowing, calque and literal translation), they are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language, while oblique translation consists of four procedures (transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation).

1.3.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is used when the SL word is transferred directly to the TL. This usually happens because (a) the SL term does not have any equivalent in TL and/or (b) the SL term has been recognized in TL vocabulary.

1.3.2 Calque

It is a procedure to 'borrow' the SL expression or structure and then transfer it in a literal translation. In other words calque is a special kind of borrowing, so. as borrowing procedure mentioned above, it has the same influence on the enhancement of cultural integration.

1.3.3 Literal Translation

Literal translation is briefly a procedure of word-for-word translation in translating the SL to TL. It is used the most common in translating between languages of the same family and culture. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) states that literal translation is the direct transfer of SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

1.3.4 Equivalence

Equivalence is a procedure to describe the same situation by using completely different stylistic or structural methods for producing equivalent texts. In other words, the procedure of equivalence can be used to translate fixed expression in SL such as idioms, clichés, proverbs, nominal or adjectival phrases, animal onomatopoeia, etc. into the equal different form in TL.

1.3.5 Adaptation

Lili (2009) in her journal states that this procedure refers to a method used in the cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation in SL that can be considered as being equivalent in TL. Adaptation can, therefore, be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence. Titles of books, movies, and characters fit into this category.

1.3.6 Transposition

Rather than transposition, Catford uses the word “shift” for this procedure while Vinay and Dalbernet stick with “transposition”, however what they describe

about this procedure are the same. Transposition is obviously a kind of translation procedure which involves the grammatical changing from SL to TL without changing the meaning of the message.

1.3.7 Modulation

Modulation is a change in the target language related to the shift of meaning that occurs because there is a change in looking manner , and mindset change. The term modulation is also stated by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958: 51) with the definition “a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought”.

2. Description of Transposition

2.1 Definition of Transposition

The term transposition is firstly proposed by Catford (1965: 73) with the name “shift” and by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958: 97) with the name “transposition”. In *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, Shuttleworth & Cowie (1997: 190) quoted the definition of Vinay and Darbelnet as follows: “Transposition is defined as the process of replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message”.

Then Newmark (1988: 85-89) states that not only the word class which is changed, but also the grammatical structure. Newmark defines transposition as “a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL”. The term is then developed by Machali (2000) to analyze translation strategy from English into Indonesian.

Transposition is the first technique or step towards oblique translation. Oblique translation is another term for free translation where the translator exercises freedom to attain equivalence. It operates at the grammatical level and it consists of the replacement of a word class by another word class without changing the meaning. From a stylistic view point, the transposed expression does not have the same value, but the meaning is the same. Transposed expressions are usually more literary in character. What is the most important is to choose the form that best fits the context.

Transposition can be:

- a) Free: when the transposition that we use is mainly dependent on the context and particularly on the desired effect. For example:

The course is of interest to all of us. (The course interest all of us: back translation).

- b) Compulsory: when only a transposition is acceptable, thus it is absolutely necessary in a particular context. For instance:

I will never forget that time when I saw you in the village. (I will never forget the time that I saw you in the village: back translation).

2.2 Transposition Types

Machali (2000: 63-64) classifies transposition into four types: (1) rules of singular noun and plural noun, (2) patterns of noun phrase structure, (3) common equivalences of TL and (4) grammatical-structure changes of linguistic.

2.2.1 The First Form Transposition

The first form transposition is a rules of singular noun and plural noun. A translator translates English to Indonesian will search equivalent transposition as follow.

Example :

English	Indonesia
A pair of scissors	Sebuah gunting

The other example, the transposition above is a translation procedure that must be done in translation. It is engaging English as source language and Indonesian language as the target. Therefore, the translator will not make a mistake, for example, flower gardens = bunga kebun (should kebun bunga). This case indicates that if the nominal phrase in the English language consists of a line of adjective and the number, then the translation starts of the adjective closest the noun.

2.2.2 The Second Form Transposition

The second form transposition is patterns of noun phrase structure. This is literal grammatically which possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. Transposition is caused by the level of fairness is lacking in the translation result with the literal translation method through grammatical structure.

Example :

English	Indonesia
To train men for the intellectual pursuits of an intellectual life	Untuk melatih para intelektual untuk mengejar kehidupan intelektual

2.2.3 The Third Form Transposition

A third type of transposition is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. Here there are always options. Thus for the neutral adjective as subject, there is a choice of at least. The gerund can be translated by verb-noun or a subordinate clause with a recast main clause or in some language , a noun-infinitive.

This form of transposition is the selection existence in the target language :

- a) The act of placing adjective in the foreground and followed by the subject there is not the concept of English grammatical structure.

Example :

English	Indonesia
I'm surprised	Terkejut aku

- b) The act of placing objects in the foreground in Indonesia does not appear in English grammatical structure.

Example :

Indonesia	: Kertas itu boleh kamu potong
English	: You may cut the paper

- c) The act of placing the verbs in the foreground in Indonesia not common in English grammatical structure, except for imperative sentences .

Example :

Indonesian : Telah dianalisa penggunaannya

English : Its usage has been analyzed

2.2.4 The Fourth Form Transposition

The fourth type of Transposition is modified-modifier pattern in English is translated into modified-modifier pattern in Indonesia to modify noun-phrase structure.

Example :

English	Indonesia
For travelers, don't forget that many of the world-class hotels that line orchard road are either attached to shopping malls or have their own boutique shopping arcades with are worth checking too.	Untuk para pelancong, jangan lupa bahwa banyak dari hotel kelas dunia yang berjejer sepanjang Orchard Road terhubung dengan pusat perbelanjaan atau memiliki arcade belanja butiknya sendiri yang juga perlu diamati.

In the above data, noun phrases "*world-class hotels*", "*shopping malls*" and "*their own boutique shopping arcades*" that have Modified-Modifier pattern are translated into "*hotel kelas dunia*", "*pusat perbelanjaan*" dan "*arcade*

belanja butiknya sendiri” that have Modifier-Modified pattern. Related to grammatical structure, of noun –phrase modification.

3 Description of Modulation

3.1 Definition of Modulation

Modulation is a change in the target language related to the shift of meaning that occurs because there is a change in looking manner , and mindset change. The term modulation is “a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought”.

According to Vinay and Darbenet into two types : recorded modulation is called standard modulation and free modulation. Standard modulation such as ‘water-tower’, are recorded in bilingual dictionaries. Free modulation are used by translator ‘when the TL rejects literal translation’ , which by vinay and dalbenet criteria, means virtually always.

Example :

SL : You should know that module writing takes time

TL : Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan banyak waktu

In *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, Shuttleworth and Cowie quote the opinion of van Leuven-Swart that divides modulation into two kinds: generalization and specification. They define generalization as “the type of modulation in which the dissimilarity between ST and TT is characterized by a shift towards greater generality in TT; as such it contrasts with the opposite phenomenon of specification”.

Concerning with specification, Shuttleworth & Cowie (1997: 159) explain that Specification is distinguished from the other type, generalization, in that here the shift which occurs between ST and TT transemes is in the direction of a higher level of explicitness. In other words, a shift towards greater specification will produce a transeme the meaning of which is made more precise, by either the addition of extra words or the use of words with a less general meaning.

In the above definition of generalization and specification, there is a term transeme. Van Leuven-Zwart (1989: 164) explains that transeme refers to a basic unit for the linguistic comparison of a literary text and its integral translation. Reasoning that “sentences are generally too long and words too short to be easily compared”, I suggest the transeme as a suitable basic unit of comparison.

Modulation is then developed by Machali (2000: 67-69) to analyze translation strategy from English into Indonesian or vv. Modulation as a translation strategy which involves meaning shifts due to perspective change or point of view. The aim of using modulation is to obtain meaning equivalence between the meaning of SL and TL.

3.2 Modulation Types

Furthermore, Machali (2000: 69) classifies modulation into three types: (1) addition/creation of linguistic units, (2) specific-general meaning and (3) clarified meaning and natural equivalence.

3.2.1. Addition Units

Modulation is done if a word, phrase or other linguistic units have no equivalence in TL, so it should be added/created.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Unique is the word that best captures Singapore – a dynamic, cosmopolitan city-state where different cultures, ethnic groups and religions blend harmoniously.	Unik adalah kata yang tepat untuk mendeskripsikan Singapura – negara berukuran kota kosmopolitan yang dinamis, yang memiliki banyak kebudayaan yang berbeda, kelompok-kelompok etnik dan keharmonisan dari beragam agama.

In the above data, there is no equivalence of noun phrase '*city-state*' in TL, so it is created a phrase '*negara berukuran kota*'.

3.2.2 Specific-General Meaning

Modulation is done for a word translation in which only a part of its meaning aspects in SL can be expressed in TL, i.e. from specific meaning to general meaning.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
The visitors put on their suits and snorkels before easing into the water –	Para wisatawan mengenakan pakaian selam dan snorkelnya, sebelum

splashing loudly is regarded as a display of hostility by dolphins – in groups of five.	perlahan-lahan turun ke dalam air dalam kelompok berisi lima orang – menceburkan diri dianggap sebagai tanda bermusuhan oleh lumba-lumba.
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In the above data, word '*visitors*' that lexically means '*pengunjung*' in TL is translated into '*wisatawan*' in order to obtain general meaning. Moreover, the word '*wisatawan*' is broadly known and accepted as an appropriate term in tourism industry.

3.2.3 Clarified Meaning

Modulation is done that aims to clarify meaning and find natural equivalence in TL.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
There are also the usual hotels, quaint inns, boarding houses and campsites, not far from the blaze of tulips.	Terdapat juga hotel-hotel biasa, penginapan kecil dan pondok wisata serta lapangan perkemahan tidak jauh dari gemerlapnya tulip.

In the above data, noun phrase '*boarding house*' that literally means '*rumah indekos*' is translated into '*pondok wisata*' in order to clarify meaning, more natural in TL and has been broadly used in tourism terminology.

4. Biography of The Author



Ahmad Fuadi (born 30 December 1972) is an Indonesian writer, novelist and social entrepreneur. His debut novel *Negeri 5 Menara* (The Land of 5 Towers) broke the publisher's sales record (Gramedia Pustaka Utama) for the last 37 years. *Negeri 5 Menara* is the first part of the *Negeri 5 Menara* trilogy, followed by *Ranah 3 Warna* (The Earth of 3 Colors), and *Rantau 1 Muara* was brought into wide-screen version and listed as one of the most watched Indonesian movies in the year of 2012.

He's also well known for his extraordinary achievement in achieving 9 overseas scholarships. One of Fuadi's life-changing experience was his experience during his study in Pondok Modern Gontor, where he was introduced to a powerful mantra "Man Jadda Wajada" in his first day. Then, he went to Padjajaran University, majoring International Relations. During his last semester in Padjajaran University, he got a scholarship from the National University of

Singapore and spent a semester there. Upon graduating with a degree in International Relations from Padjadjaran University, he became a journalist for Tempo magazine. His first class in journalism was done in reporting assignments under the guidance of senior Tempo journalists.

In 1999, he received a Fulbright scholarship to take his master's degree at the School of Media and Public Affairs, George Washington University, USA. Venturing to Washington, D.C. together with Yayi, his wife—also a Tempo journalist—was a childhood dream come true. While studying, they were also Tempo correspondents and reporters for Voice of America (VOA). They reported on historical news, such as the 9-11 tragedy, straight from the Pentagon, White House, and Capitol Hill. In 2004, another world window opened when he received the Chevening Award scholarship to study documentary films at Royal Holloway, University of London. As a scholarship hunter, Fuadi is always enthusiastic to continue his education and find more scholarships. He has had opportunities to live and study in Canada, Singapore, USA, and the UK.

Some of the Indonesian media attribute him as "The Dream Achiever" due to his remarkable achievements:

- International Education Program, CWY, Montreal, Canada, 1995 – 1996
- SIF-ASEAN Visiting Student Fellowship, National University of Singapore, 1997
- Indonesian Cultural Foundation Inc Award, 2000 – 2001
- Columbian College of Arts and Sciences Award, The George Washington University, 2000 – 2001 The Ford Foundation Award 1999–2000

- CASE Media Fellowship, University of Maryland, College Park, 2002
- Fulbright Scholarship, MA in Media and Public Affairs, The George Washington University, Washington DC, 1999–2001
- British Chevening Scholarship, MA in Media Arts, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK, 2004 – 2005
- Khatulistiwa Literary Award 2010, Long List
- The Most Favorite Fiction Writer of the Year, Indonesian Readers Award 2010
- The Best Fiction Novel & The Best Fiction Writer, awarded by the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, 2011
- Liputan 6 Award SCTV for the Education & Motivation Category, 2011[4]
- Resident Writer, Lake Como – Italy, awarded by the Rockefeller Foundation, 2012
- The National Intellectual Property Rights Award, for the Novel Category, awarded by the Directorate Generale of Intellectual Property Rights, 2013
- Artist in Residence, University of California, Berkeley, USA, 2014.

B. The Previous Related Studies

There are some studies that related to this research which had been conducted before. They were :

1. The first study is conducted Budi Purnomo in Arab World English Journal (AWEJ), Department of Tourism, Sahid Tourism Institute of Surakarta. Solo City,

Central Java, Indonesia. Vol. 6. No. 3 September 2015 on his journal entitled *Transposition and Modulation to Translate Tourism Texts From English into Indonesian*. This study focused on attempt to evaluate the types and accuracy of two translation strategies, i.e. transposition and modulation. The data sources are obtained from document and inter-raters. In this journal, they reveal the types of transposition and modulation, the English and Indonesian texts were analyzed. They also reveal to know the accuracy of transposition and modulation, the translations were rated by three expert raters.

2. The thesis by Muhammad Ridwan Roji Abdullah (2014) on his thesis entitled : *Transposition and Modulation Analysis on the Translation of Prayer for Rain into Do'a Minta Hujan*. This study focused on overcome the problems, need to go through the procedure that consist of three steps. The objectives of the study is to know what are the translation procedures used by the translator in the poem *Prayer for Rain* creation David Campbell by Taufik Ismail and to know how the message was conveyed from SL to TL. This thesis is qualitative method and using bibliography. In this thesis, there are some translations procedures in this translations, such as transposition and modulation and used in literal translation, the expressed of the meaning side.

From the previous related studies above, we obtained the difference which is presented by this study. The difference between this study and previous research is from the object of the study and different types of transposition and modulation. In the previous related studies, focused on attempt to evaluate the types and accuracy of two translation strategies. And in this study, the researcher

focused on types and dominant types of transposition and modulation. Then, in the previous study, the literary product is poem. This study used novel as literary product.

C. Conceptual Framework

Transposition and modulation are two translation procedure which involves the changing of grammatical forms from SL to TL. The aim of using transposition is to obtain appropriate grammatical forms and common lexicons in TL. Transposition and modulation can help the students more understanding about the translation especially using a novel. The variable of this research refers to analyzing transposition and modulation in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel. The problems of this research are to find the types of transposition and modulation. This is very interesting to find transposition and modulation in the novel.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. According to J.Moleong (2016; 11) descriptive qualitative research is research which contains excerpts of data to illustrate the presentation of the report, could be interviews, photographs, videotapes, notes or memo and other documents and researchers analyzed in its original form.

This design is used to analysis them to find out the transposition and modulation in the translation *The Land of Five Towers* novel.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data was taken from *The Land of Five Towers* novel. The author is Ahmad Fuadi and translated by Angie Kilbane. The novel was published on 2011 under the title *Negeri 5 Menara*. The novel consists of 383 pages. The data was taken from 10 chapter based a systematic sampling choosen, including chapter 1, chapter 5, chapter 10, chapter 15, chapter 20, chapter 25, chapter 30, chapter 35, chapter 40, and the last chapter 45.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the researcher will apply the procedures as follow :

1. Reading the novel *The Land of Five Towers* carefully and intensively.
2. Identifying transposition and modulation that found in the novel.
3. Listing the types of transposition and modulation that found in the novel.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher is using theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) said that the qualitative data analysis consist of three procedures. The procedures of data will be analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that are considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher was selected data that was given valuable information in research; the data is chosen by identifying and classifying the types of transposition and modulation.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating of the types of transposition and modulation in table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display is drawn of the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it was came clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data

As explained in the previous chapter, the data of this study were taken from *The Land of Five Towers* novel. The author is Ahmad Fuadi and translated by Angie Kilbane. The novel was published on 2011 under the title *Negeri 5 Menara*. The novel consists of 383 pages. The data was taken from 10 chapter. The data was identified the types of transposition and modulation in the novel, the data can be presented as shown in the data analysis.

B. Data Analysis

1. The Types of Transposition Found in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

After collecting the data, the writer firstly classified them based on the types of transposition. There are four types of transposition. There are : the first form, the second form, the third form and the fourth form of transposition.

Furthermore, the results of the analysis were obtained and shown in the table 4.1 as following :

Table 4.1

The Types of Transposition Found in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

No	SL	TL	Types of Transposition			
			Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
1	I went up to the glass window and touched its surface.	Aku mendekat ke jendela kaca dan menyentuh permukaannya dengan ujung telunjuk kananku		<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	I heard a soft tap.	Aku mendengar ketukan-ketukan halus.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3	Usually lush but now bare-branched American elms spread before the building.	Didepan gedung ini, hamparan pohon American elms yang biasanya rimbun kini tinggal dahan.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Bare-branched American elms.	Pohon American elms.				<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Commuter cars.	Mobil karyawan.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
6	Hate it because of having to bundle myself in thick.	Benci karena harus membebat diri degan baju tebal.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
7	Heavy clothes.	Baju tebal.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8	The buildings, parks.	Bangunan, pohon, dan taman.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
9	Independence-	Kantorku berada di			<input type="checkbox"/>	

	avenue –the street of my office always hectic with pedestrian.	independence avenue, jalan yanag selalu riuh dengan pejalan kaki				
10	The centre of the various Smithsonian museum all of which.	Tempat berpusatnya aneka museum Smithsonian.				<input type="checkbox"/>
11	My office is just a stone throw away from The Capitol.	Posisi kantorku hanya sepelemparan batu dari the capitol		<input type="checkbox"/>		
12	Today, I was more enthusiastic than usual.	Hari ini, aku lebih bersemangat dari biasa.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
13	This was my last day at the office before flying to Europe.	Ini hari terakhirku masuk kekantor sebelum terbang ke eropa.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
14	I put on my black knee-length jacket and wrapped my dark brown cashmere scarf around my neck.	Jaket hitam selutut aku kenakan dan syal coklat tua aku bebatkan dileher.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	I reopened the titanium screen.	Layar berbahan titanium kembali aku kuakkan			<input type="checkbox"/>	
16	My heart began to	Jantungku mulai		<input type="checkbox"/>		

	beat faster.	berdegup lebih kencang				
17	My fingers danced skillfully over the keyboard.	Jariku menari diatas keyboard	<input type="checkbox"/>			
18	Boarding school.	Sekolah susun.				<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Our wooden door .	Pintu-pintu kayu kami.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
20	We all hurried, no one dared drag his feet.	Kami semua tergopo-gopo tidak ada yang berleha leha		<input type="checkbox"/>		
21	While twisting my body slightly to the back.	Sambil melentingkan badan sedikit kebelakang		<input type="checkbox"/>		
22	No tufts or wrinkles.	Tidak ada Gombak dan kusut.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
23	I finished this process by wrapping a belt around the roll.	Proses ini aku tutup dengan melingkarkan ikat pinggang diatas gulungan tadi.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
24	If there were a sarong wearing competition, I was sure I'd be the world champion.	Seandainya ada lomba memakai sarung, aku yakin aku pasti menjadi juaranya		<input type="checkbox"/>		
25	Amak had loaded four sarongs into my bag.	Amak memasukkan empat sarung kedalam tasku.		<input type="checkbox"/>		

26	She identified pesantren students with sarongs.	Beliau percaya jika anak pesantren identik dengan sarung.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
27	Some black kopiahs.	Kopiah hitam.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
28	In the time leading up to exams.	Dimasa menyambut ujian.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
29	In the exam rooms.	Diruangan ujian.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
30	We had wide freedom in choosing what kind of Al-Quran.	Kami punya kebebasan dalam memilih al-quran.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
31	Nametags.	Papan nama.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
32	Complete with these accessories, I headed for the mosque.	Dengan aksesoris lengkap ini , barulah aku melangkah ke mesjid.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
33	It only took me five minutes to get everything together.	Memakai semua ini cukup lima menit saja.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
34	Kebayas and sarongs.	Kebaya dan sarung	<input type="checkbox"/>			
35	The hills surrounding.	Gugusan bukit	<input type="checkbox"/>			
36	Ah, it would be fun to go to Matur.	Ah, alangkah menyenangkan bisa jalan jalan ke		<input type="checkbox"/>		

		maatur				
37	My skin got goose bumps from the cold.	Pori-poriku bintil-bintil menahan dingin.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
38	The market we were headed for was in a field with no end.	Pasar yang kami tuju terletak di tanah lapang yang tidak berujung.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
39	Shadows of cows, water buffaloes, horses and goats.	Bayangan sapi, kerbau, kuda dan kambing.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
40	Upon closer inspection, I noticed that more than half of the people of the market were wearing sarongs and sebos.	Setelah aku perhatikan lebih seksama, lebih dari setengah orang yang datang kepasar ini bersarung dan bersebo			<input type="checkbox"/>	
41	Father had fulfilled the task from our small mosque to buy a sacrificial cow.	Amanat dari jamaah surau kami untuk membeli seekor sapi.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
42	Have to use a signals.	Menggunakan isyarat.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
43	For us, the gloriousness of Friday was more than because it was	Bagi kami, kemuliaan hari jumat lebih dari hari kesukaan.		<input type="checkbox"/>		

	a favorite day.					
44	Plates and glasses.	Piring dan gelas sendirir-sendiri.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
45	With him, the fellowship of the menara was complete.	Bersamanya telah lengkap para shahibul menara.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
46	Didn't provide utensils.	Tidak menyediakan alat makan.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
47	Dished out the vegetables.	Menuang sayur	<input type="checkbox"/>			
48	He gave no reaction seeing that I wasn't showing my coupon.	Dia tidak memberikan reaksi sama sekali melihat aku tidak menunjukkan kupon.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
49	Green chilies.	Cabai hijau.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
50	It tasted awesome down to the last lick.	Rasanya dahsyat sampai jilatan terakhir.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
51	Showering our mouths.	Menyiram mulut kita.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
52	Not to mention that they were hesitant to ask permission.	Apalagi merekaa malas minta izin dari tukang piket.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
53	I will treat you all the most delicious satay.	Aku akan traktir kalian semua diwarung sate paling enak.		<input type="checkbox"/>		

54	We memorized and practiced our reason for a bit so they wouldn't seem made up.	Alas an ini kami hapalkan dan latih sebentar agar terlihat bikin-bikinan.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
55	He was the one who'd been observing us when Tyson tugged our ears a few month ago.	Dialah yang mengamati kami dijewer Tyson beberapa bulan lalu.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
56	All policies related to punishment, expulsion, down to permission were in his hands.	Ditangannya semua kebijakan yang berhubungan dengan penghukuman , pengusiran sampai perizinan.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
57	Older students.	Siswa lama	<input type="checkbox"/>			
58	I repeated my reason again in my head.	Dikepalaku aku mengulang alasanku lagi			<input type="checkbox"/>	
59	With great difficulty, I tried to rearrange my sentences in my head.	Dengan susah payah, aku mencoba menyusun kalimat dikepalaku.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
60	Leaf decorations	Hiasan daun	<input type="checkbox"/>			
61	Their own scenarios.	Scenario mereka.	<input type="checkbox"/>			

62	We heard female students there were happy to get to know MP students.	Kami dengar siswa perempuan senang jika berkenalan dengan siswa MP.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
63	I'd watched Rambo in the bus.	Saya menonton rambo di bus		<input type="checkbox"/>		
64	Our bike bells.	Bell sepeda	<input type="checkbox"/>			
65	Smiles and nods	Senyum dan anggukan.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
66	And that was a limit of our braveness there.	Dan disanalah batas keberanian kami.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
67	Oh, this is what you're looking for.	Oh, ini yang kau cari-cari.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
68	In plastic bags	Didalam tas plastic.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
69	You have to manage your time.	Kau harus mengatur waktumu.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
70	Maybe he didn't want us to get his office floor wet.	Mungkin dia keberatan lantai nya kotor karna kami			<input type="checkbox"/>	
71	Every time we had a monthly magazine advisory and reduction meeting.	Setiap kami mengadakan pertemuan bulanan redaksi dan penasehat majalah.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
72	These addressed had been tried and tested for many years and were willing to respond	Telah bertahun tahun alamat ini teruji mampu dan mau meladeni surat-surat dari PM.			<input type="checkbox"/>	

	to letters.					
73	English league brochures.	Brosur liga inggris.				<input type="checkbox"/>
74	Opening mail	Mmembuka pesan pesan	<input type="checkbox"/>			
75	It felt good to know that this world was listening.	Puas rasanya bahwa dunia ini mendengar dan meresponku			<input type="checkbox"/>	
76	Today, everyone had on a happy face.	Hari ini, semua orang memakai wajah sukacita.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
77	So there wasn't any special money for me to come home to west sumatera on the break	Tampaknya sedang kesulitan sehingga tidak ada dana untuk pulang ke Padang.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
78	Baso would also be staying	Baso juga tinggal.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
79	The rest of the fellowship of the menara went home.	Sedangkan sisa sahibul menara pulang berlibur.			<input type="checkbox"/>	
80	Their families	Keluarga mereka.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
81	Blue Toyota kijang	Toyotaa kijang bewarna biru				<input type="checkbox"/>
82	Deep down, I was a bit sad to see my friends go off on a fun holiday	Dari lubuk hati yang terdalam, aku sedih melihat temanku bahagia berlibur		<input type="checkbox"/>		

83	I was very thankful to have good friends from various cities.	Aku sangat bersyukur mempunyai teman yang baik dari bebragai kota.		□		
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Based on the table 4.1, there were 83 sentences as the data that found in the transposition type. There were 27 sentences found in the type 1. 28 sentences found in the type 2. 23 sentences found in the type 3 and 5 sentences in the type 4.

1. The first form transposition, there were 27 sentences found in the type 1 because a rules of singular noun and plural noun.

Example :

- No. 2 : The sentences (I heard a soft **tap**) is singular, translate into (Aku mendengar **ketukan-ketukan** halus) is plural. It can be translate into ketukan.
- No. 5 : The sentences (Commuter **cars**) is plural, translate into (**Mobil** karyawan) is singular. It can be translate into **mobil-mobil** para karyawan.
- No. 17 : The sentences (**My fingers** danced skillfully over the keyboard) is plural, translate into (**Jariku** menari diatas keyboard) is singular. It can be translate into **jari-jariku**.
- No. 19 : The sentences (Our **wooden door**) is singular, translate into (**Pintu-pintu kayu** kami) is plural. It can be translate into **pintu kayu** kami.

- No. 39 : The sentences (**Shadows of cows, water buffaloes, horses and goats**) is plural, translate into (**Bayangan sapi, kerbau, kuda dan kambing**) is singular. It can be translate into **bayangan-bayangan sapi, kerbau-kerbau, kuda dan kambing-kambing**.

2. The second form transposition, there were 28 sentences found in the type 2 because patterns of noun phrase structure. This is literal grammatically.

Example :

- No. 1 : The sentences (**I went up to the glass window and touched its surface**) translate into (**Aku mendekat ke jendela kaca dan menyentuh permukaannya dengan ujung telunjuk kananku**). The TL and SL is translate literally grammatically.
- No. 6 : The sentences (**Hate it because of having to bundle myself in thick**) translate into (**Benci karena harus membebat diri degan baju tebal**). The TL and SL is translate literally grammatically.
- No.12 : The sentences (**Today, I was more enthusiastic than usual**) translate into (**Hari ini, aku lebih bersemangat dari biasa**). The TL and SL is translate literally grammatically.
- No.24 : The sentences (**If there were a sarong wearing competition, I was sure I'd be the world champion**) translate into (**Seandainya ada lomba memakai sarung, aku yakin aku pasti menjadi juaranya**). The TL and SL is translate literally grammatically.
- No.43 : The sentences (**For us, the gloriousness of Friday was more than because it was**) translate into (**Bagi kami, kemuliaan hari jumat**

lebih dari hari kesukaan). The TL and SL is translate literally grammatically.

3. The third form transposition, there were 23 sentences found in the type 3 because required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL and the act of placing object in the foreground in Indonesia does not appear in English grammatical structure.

Example :

- No. 3 : The sentences (**Usually lush but now bare-branched American elms spread before the building**) translate into (**Didepan gedung ini, hamparan pohon American elms yang biasanya rimbun kini tinggal dahan**). The act of placing object in the foreground in Indonesia does not appear in English grammatical structure.
- No. 15 : The sentences (**I reopened the titanium screen**) translate into (**Layar berbahan titanium kembali aku kuakkan**). The act of placing object in the foreground in Indonesia does not appear in English grammatical structure.
- No. 33 : The sentences (**It only took me five minutes to get everything together**) translate into (**Memakai semua ini cukup lima menit saja**). The act of placing object in the foreground in Indonesia does not appear in English grammatical structure.
- No. 52 : The sentences (**Not to mention that they were hesitant to ask permission**) translate into (**Apalagi mereka malas minta izin dari**

tukang piket). The act of placing object in the foreground in Indonesia does not appear in English grammatical structure.

4. The fourth form transposition, there were 5 sentences found in the type 4 because modified-modifier pattern in English is translated into modified-modifier pattern in Indonesia to modify noun-phrase structure.

Example :

- No. 4 : The sentences (**Bare-branched American elms**) translate into (**Pohon American elms**). In the above data, noun phrase Bare-branched American elms that have modified-modifier pattern.
- No.10 : The sentences (**The centre of the various Smithsonian museum all of which**) translate into (Tempat berpusatnya aneka museum Smithsonian). In the above data, noun phrase Bare-branched American elms that have modified-modifier pattern.

The frequency of the types of transposition applied by novel in *The Land of Five Towers* is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

The Frequency of The Types of Transposition in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

No	Types of Transposition	Frequency
1	The First Form Transposition	27
2	The Second Form Transposition	28

3	The Third Form Transposition	23
4	The Fourth Form Transposition	5
	Total	83

2. Dominant of The Types of Transposition in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

To find out the most dominant types of transposition that was used in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel :

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

X = The percentage

F = Frequency of Subtype Transposition

N = Total Number of All Types of Transposition

100% = Constant Numeral

Table 4.3

The Dominant Frequency of The Types of Transposition in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

No	Types of Transposition	Frequency	Percentage
1	The First Form Transposition	27	32.53%
2	The Second Form Transposition	28	33.74%

3	The Third Form Transposition	23	27.71%
4	The Fourth Form Transposition	5	6.02%
	Total	83	100%

Considering to the table 4.3, it can be concluded that the types of transposition which was dominantly occurred in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* was The Second Form Transposition (Type 2). It occurs 28 times out of the total 83 data. In other words, from the total 100%, the percentage is 33.74%. Then, the second most often appearing, there was The First Form Transposition (Type 1). It occurs 27 times or 32.53%. After that, the third rank is The Third Form Transposition (Type 3). It occurs 23 times with the percentage of 27.71%. And finally, the last rank types of transposition is The Fourth Form Transposition (Type 4). It occurs 5 times or 6.02%. This result shows that the most dominant types of transposition found The Second Form Transposition (Type 2) was 28 times with the amount of (33.74%).

3. The Types of Modulation Found in *The Land of Five Towers Novel*

After collecting the data, the writer firstly classified them based on the types of modulation. There are three types of modulation, there are : additional units, specific-general meaning, and clarified meaning.

Furthermore, the results of the analysis were obtained and shown in the table 4.4 as following :

Table 4.4

The Types of Modulation Found in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

No	SL	TL	Types of Modulation		
			Addition	Specific General	Clarified Meaning
1	On a whim , I went up to the glass window.	Iseng saja, aku mendekat ke jendela kaca.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	Through the blinds on the fourth floor.	Dari balik tirai tipis dilantai empat ini			<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Reporter.	Peliput		<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Panelist	Panelis		<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	I stuck my camera.	Kamera	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6	Brother	Saudara		<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	A barrage of messages.	Pesan demi pesan masuk bertubi-tubi.			<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Once it feel right.	Begitu semua terasa pas.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9	I left for MP	Waktu berangkat ke MP.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	The jasus card	Karcis jasus		<input type="checkbox"/>	
11	He wanted to borrow one	Mau meminjam	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12	Our village	Kampung kami		<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	It was still early when we boarded the Harmonis bus.	Tidak lama kemudian, bus sampai dikaki kelok.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

14	With three more guys.	Tiga laki-laki lagi.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	The dorm next door	Asrama sebelah.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16	The kitchen supervisors.	Pengurus dapur umum		<input type="checkbox"/>	
17	Said invited us, the fellowship of the menara.	Said mengajak kami, anggota dari menara		<input type="checkbox"/>	
18	Wide-eyed	Dengan mata berbinar-binar.			<input type="checkbox"/>
19	In the first category were lucky one	Golongan pertama adalah golongan yang beruntung.			<input type="checkbox"/>
20	This category held the majority	Ini adalah golongan mayoritas.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
21	By late afternoon, the festivities had died down	Menjelang sore, kemeriahan ini semakin susut.			<input type="checkbox"/>
22	We woke up before dawn, and stood before	Begitu bangun menjelang subuh , kami berdua telah berada sebelumnya.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
23	The congregation.	Para jemaah		<input type="checkbox"/>	
24	The caretaker.	Pengurus		<input type="checkbox"/>	
25	The next day, Atang took us	Besoknya , Atang mengajak kami		<input type="checkbox"/>	

	around bandung by ngkot.	keliling Bandung menggunakan angkot.			
26	With his trademark smiled and hug.	Dengan senyum khasnya menyambut kami dengan lengan terbuka.			<input type="checkbox"/>
27	I found this market very interesting.	Pemandangan pasar ini sungguh menarik hatiku.			<input type="checkbox"/>
28	We almost got in trouble	Kita hampir dihukum.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
29	Many champions of learning	Banyak kampiun kampiun belajar.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
30	And for this reason, it was pretty hard to be lazy.	Karena itu, cukup sulit menjadi pemalas.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
31	The leader.	Pemimpin.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
32	Class photo	Berfoto bersama sekelas			<input type="checkbox"/>
33	The exam period to move	Masa ujian kenaikan kelas sudah mendekat		<input type="checkbox"/>	
34	Our lens-loving faces asked.	Wajah-wajah pecinta kamera bertanya- tanya.			<input type="checkbox"/>

Based on the table 4.4, there were 34 sentences as the data that found in the modulation type. There were 10 sentences found in additional unit. 15 sentences found in the specific-general meaning. 9 sentences found in the clarified meaning.

1. Additional Unit, there were 10 sentences found in this type if a word, phrase or other linguistic units have no equivalence in TL, so it should be added/created.

Example :

- No. 1 : The sentences (**On a whim**, I went up to the glass window) translate into (**Iseng saja**, aku mendekati ke jendela kaca). The word have no equivalence in TL, so it should be add.
- No.5 : The sentences (**I stuck my camera**) translate into (**Kamera**). The word have no equivalence in TL, so it should be add.
- No. 11 : The sentences (**He wanted to borrow one**) translate into (**mau meminjam**). The word have no equivalence in TL, so it should be add.

2. Specific-General Meaning, there were 15 sentences found in this type because a word translation in which only a part of its meaning aspects in SL can be expressed in TL, i.e. from specific meaning to general meaning.

Example :

- No. 3 : The sentences (**Reporter**) translate into (**Peliput**). Word ‘reporter’ that lexically means ‘wartawan’ in TL is translated into ‘peliput’ in order to obtain general meaning.

- No. 4 : The sentences (**Panelist**) translate into (**Panelis**). Word ‘panelist’ that lexically means ‘peserta’ in TL is translated into ‘panelis’ in order to obtain general meaning.
- No. 10 : The sentences (**Card**) translate into (**Karcis**). Word ‘card’ that lexically means ‘kartu’ in TL is translated into ‘karcis’ in order to obtain general meaning.
- No. 16 : The sentences (**Supervisors**) translate into (**Pengurus**). Word ‘supervisors’ that lexically means ‘pengawas’ in TL is translated into ‘pengurus’ in order to obtain general meaning.

3. Clarified Meaning, there were 9 sentences found in this type because the aims to clarify meaning and find natural equivalence in TL.

Example :

- No. 19 : The sentences (**In the first category were lucky one**) translate into (**Golongan pertama adalah golongan yang beruntung**). Word ‘In the first category were lucky one’ that lexically means ‘kategori pertama yang beruntung’ in TL is translated into ‘Golongan pertama adalah golongan yang beruntung’ in order to clarify meaning.
- No. 27 : The sentences (**I found this market very interesting.**) translate into (**Pemandangan pasar ini sungguh menarik hatiku**). Word ‘I found this market very interesting’ that lexically means ‘aku menemukan pasar yang sangat menarik’ in TL is translated into ‘Pemandangan pasar ini sungguh menarik hatiku’ in order to clarify meaning.

- No. 32 : The sentences (**Class photo**) translate into (**Berfoto bersama sekelas**). Word ‘Class photo’ that lexically means ‘foto kelas’ in TL is translated into ‘Berfoto bersama sekelas’ in order to clarify meaning.

Table 4.5

The Frequency of The Types of Modulation in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

No	Types of Modulation	Frequency
1	Additional Unit	10
2	Specific- General Meaning	15
3	Clarified Meaning	9
	Total	34

4. Dominant of The Types of Modulation in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

To find out the most dominant types of modulation that was used in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel :

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

X = The Percentage

F = Frequency of Subtype of Modulation

N = Total Number of All Modulation

100% = Constant Numeral

Table 4.6

The Dominant Frequency of The Types of Modulation in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel

No	Types of Transposition	Frequency	Percentage
1	Additional Unit	10	29.41%
2	Specific- General Meaning	15	44.12%
3	Clarified Meaning	9	26.47%
	Total	34	100%

Considering to the table 4.6, it can be concluded that the types of modulation which was dominantly occurred in The Land of Five Towers Novel was Specific-General meaning. It occurs 15 times out of the total 34 data. In other words, from the total 100%, the percentage is 44.12%. Then, the second most often appearing, there is Additional Unit. It occurs 10 times or 29.41%. After that, the last rank of the types of modulation is Clarified Meaning. It occurs 9 times with the percentage of 26.47%. This result shows that the most dominant types of modulation found Specific-General meaning. It occurs 15 times with the amount of (44.12%).

C. **Research Findings**

Based on the analysis, it was found that four types of transposition, they are the first form, the second form, the third form and the fourth form of transposition. And three types of modulation, they are additional units, specific-general meaning, and clarified meaning in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel. The most dominant types of transposition found the second form transposition (Type 2) was 28 times with the amount of (33.74%). And this result shows that the most dominant types of modulation found specific-general meaning, it was 15 times with the amount of (44.12%).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGETION

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data of types of transposition and modulation in The Land of Five Towers. Conclusion are draws as follows:

1. There were four types of Transposition occurring in The Land of Five Towers novel with 83 data. The Second Form Transposition (Type 2). It occurs 28 times out of the total 83 data. In other words, from the total 100%, the percentage is 33.74%. Then, the second most often appearing, there was The First Form Transposition (Type 1). It occurs 27 times or 32.53%. After that, the third rank is The Third Form Transposition (Type 3). It occurs 23 times with the percentage of 27.71%. And finally, the last rank types of transposition is The Fourth Form Transposition (Type 4). It occurs 5 times or 6.02%. And there were three types of Modulation occurring in the land of five towers novel with 34 data. Specific-General meaning. It occurs 15 times out of the total 34 data. In other words, from the total 100%, the percentage is 44.12%. Then, the second most often appearing, there is Additional Unit. It occurs 10 times or 29.41%. After that, the last rank of the types of modulation is Clarified Meaning. It occurs 9 times with the percentage of 26.47%.

2. This result shows that the most dominant types of transposition found The Second Form Transposition (Type 2) was 28 times with the amount of (33.74%). This result shows that the most dominant types of modulation found Specific-General meaning. It occurs 15 times with the amount of (44.12%).

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusion, suggestions were staged as the following :

1. For the readers

It is suggested for the readers to understand that analysis on translation is not only about translate word by word. Thus, they have to study translation skill more deeply. It is expected that this research can be used as reference for reader to add their knowledge dealing with translation aspect.

2. For the other researcher

It is suggested that order researcher conduct research related to those problems and give more explanation about the problems being analyzed.

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