CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Modulation is a procedure where the translator tries to maintain equality by using various letter elegances which are done through the conversion of perspective factors. This procedure is usually chosen when the translator finds that a literal translation will result in an unnatural translation. In line with Newmark (1988, p. 88), it is much described as "a version through the exchange of viewpoints, of perspective, and very often of class concepts". 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.

According to Venuti (2000, p. 89), modulation is a variation of the message form that obtained by a change in the point of view. The changing can be justified a literal or transposed which the translation results in a grammatically correct utterance. However, it is sometimes considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL. Modulation is divided into two, namely mandatory modulation and free modulation. Mandatory modulation is a translation technique that is carried out if a phrase, word, so that it is added at a time interval, free modulation is a translation tool that is carried out for non-linguistic reasons, among others, to offer reasons behind

the meaning, making parallels in Indonesia, looking for equivalents who experience herbs in Indonesia.

As an example of its modulation, the author takes Megawati's (2014) analysis as follows: "He was killed in the war" in English translated as *"Dia gugur dalam perang"* in Indonesian. This is Free Modulation. Another example, "Not expensive" translates to *"Murah"*. This is mandatory modulation, a procedure that relies on changing the SL value in translation from negative to positive or vice versa. Modulation is versioning through changing viewpoints, perspectives, and often categories of questions.

Modulation becomes interesting to choose because in every language there is a change in point of view. Modulation seems to be the most comprehensive. Modulation is said to be an established standard or principle for a competent translator. This procedure plays with different points of view or perception between the two languages, but still maintains a sense of context. However, modulation translation is not an easy task to do. It is not as simple as finding the meaning of a word in a dictionary. There are requirements that must be considered by translators to produce a good translation, such as the type of text, the cultural context, and the words themselves having a collection of meanings that must be adapted to the context.

Furthermore, according to Newmark (1988, p. 22) there are tensions in translation, for example between sound and meaning, emphasis (word order) and naturalness (grammar), figurative and literal, neatness and

completeness, concise and accurate. Therefore, the translator must have the ability to understand two languages, namely the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). It is clear that translating must be familiar with the SL and the TL because the basic aim of translation is to reproduce various types of texts.

Type of texts which is often translated consisting of literary, religious, scientific or philosophical texts in other languages and thereby make them available to a wider audience, to more target readers, and to bring the world closer. This can be seen from the way the translator knows and re-expresses the message through the target language. The desire to translate has grown not only from English textbooks to Indonesian textbooks. There are many types of media are translated from English to Indonesian or vice versa. Much of the memory information is taken from the English model and translated into Indonesian and appears as information in Indonesian. The same applies to interpretations of English films that use subtitles to translate them. However, one of the media that makes researchers curious to analyze is inserting an unconventional British novel model into the Indonesian novel model. Through translation, people can obtain information from all over the country, not only in science and technology books, but also in literary books such as novels.

The author chose the fictional novel "Shadow and Bone" by Leigh Bardugo which has a fantasy genre. The fantasy genre usually consists of magical things and beautiful things that real human cannot do. Shadow and

Bone is undoubtedly a more interesting storyline, a bit darker, this novel was released in 2012, the number 1 bestselling author of the New York Times, namely Leigh Bardugo and has been adapted into a film on Netflix and its magic story is second best after Harry Potter according to Bustle.

The second top novel after Harry Potter is Shadow and Bone. Shadow and Bone is a younger adult fable adventure and debut novel written through Israeli-American creator Leigh Bardugo. It was published by Macmillan Publishers on the fifth of June 2012. The radical is narrated using Alina Starkov, an orphaned teenager growing up in Russia's stimulated Ravka soil when, suddenly, harnesses energy she never knew existed. to shop for him. his satisfying childhood friend, he will become the target of intrigue and violence. it is the first book in the Shadow and Bone trilogy, which is observed with the help of Siege and storms and destruction and resurrection. it is also the name and basis for the Netflix adaptation, Shadow and Bone, which premieres in April 2021.

For the motives mentioned above, the researcher chose a thesis by identifying "Modulation in Translation of Novel "SHADOW AND BONE" from English into Indonesian"

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

According to the background of the study above, there are two research questions such as:

a. How does the translator apply modulation in translating the novel "Shadow and Bone"?

b. What are modulations found in the novel "Shadow and Bone"?

2. Scope of the Research

In this discussion, the author only discusses modulation in the translation contained in the novel " Shadow and Bone ". To investigate the information, the author uses the idea of modulation by using the theory of Peter Newmark's (1988) book.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research problems mentioned above, the research objectivesare described as follows:

a. To analyze how the translator applies modulation in translating the novel "Shadow and Bone".

b. To find out the types of modulation found in the novel "Shadow and Bone"

2. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this study is expected to have benefits inside the following areas. Theoretically, the statistics of this research on modulation theory may be a clear clarification in knowledge modulation, specifically within the novel "Shadow and Bone". Honestly, these studies may be beneficial as a reference for similarly studies on "Shadow and Bone" specially for college students,

academics, and researchers.

Practically, by the use of modulation concept by Newmark, author and readers can apprehend modulation within the novel "Shadow and Bone". Author is challenged to discover extensive. Other than that, humans also can take useful things from research. This could assist them to apprehend greater about modulation in the novel.

D. Operational Definition

The author will describe the definition or which means of vital words or phrases are used on this have a look at that may be critical for locating keywords. these are as follows:

1. Translation

Translation is the technique of conveying that means from the source language text to the target language text. English distinguishes between translating and changing (a distinction that does not occur in all languages). best after the advent of writing in a language group can translation start.

2. Translation Procedure

The translation procedure is a step to finish a translation. approaches are only applied to sentences or the smallest parts of language, together with clauses, terms, phrases, and so forth

3. Modulation

Modulation in translation refers to the approach of forming or

arranging words from the supply text in this type of way that the ensuing target textual content conforms to the natural pattern of the target language. through modulation, the translator produces a trade in the point of view of the message without changing the means and without causing awkwardness to the goal textual content reader. it is frequently used inside the same language.

4. **Novels**

Novel has the definition of an extended prose work, which incorporates a sequence of testimonies of someone and the humans around him, highlighting the person and nature of every actor. This collection of stories is constructed through troubles or conflicts confronted by means of the characters inside the story, my pals. due to the fact there are more than two issues or conflicts which are advised within the novel and are complicated, it is not unexpected that novels are longer than brief memories which commonly best have one or conflicts in the story. By analyzing novels, indirectly we can also study and study the mental development and human idea thru the warfare of internal and bodily conflicts confronted by the characters inside the novel.

E. **Systematization of the Research**

In order to give guidance to the author in writing the research paper, the author needs a system to set up the organization of the research paper writing as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of background of the research, question and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description. This chapter explains about translation, novel, and relevance of the research.

Chapter III is Research methodology. This chapter describes about method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, data source and qualitative validity.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. This chapter shows data description, data analysis and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter states about conclusion relate to theory discussion and suggestion related to the significance of the research.