



AN ANALYSIS OF MODULATION TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF PHRASAL VERBS IN FIVE BBC NEWS ARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

The research that entitled *An Analysis of Modulation Translation Technique of Phrasal Verbs in Five BBC News Articles* purposed to analyze the types of Translation Technique based on Newmark (1988) and Molina & Albir (2002) theory. The research applied descriptive qualitative method and used BBC News Articles as the data. The data were taken from five BBC News Articles and analyzed by using the theory of kinds of Translation Technique. The research focus on modulation technique translation of phrasal verbs in BBC News Article. Modulation technique of translation change the point of view, focus or cognitive, category in relation to the source text which it can be lexical or structural. The result showed that there were nine modulation techniques which is employed in the translation of phrasal verbs in five BBC News Article.

Key words: *Translation Technique, Modulation, Phrasal Verbs*

1. INTRODUCTION

English language has an important role for human life to communicate within society in many countries. There are a lot books, articles, journals and literary works in English. Some people find difficulties to transfer English as the source language into target language. There is an activity to facilitate the process of transferring from English into native language or vice versa which is called translation. Translation deals with changing the form of source language (SL) into target language (TL). The activity of translating is very complicated, because there are some aspects which have to be considered by a translator. The translation must have a clear understanding and knowledge. Furthermore, the translator should also understand some aspects which are related to the translation process. In translating words, the translator will face some problems, therefore the translator has to use some translation technique to solve the problem. Translation technique is the way used to transfer messages from the SL into TL applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentence. There are 18 translation technique such as Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic



amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), Transposition, Variation (Molina and Albir, 2002: 499). In this research, the writer focus on modulation technique of translation.

Beside that, there are some expressions or phrase that are difficult to be translated. Even though the translator understands the meaning of every single word, but she or he still does not understand the message that is trying to be conveyed. One of those expressions could be idiomatic phrasal verb. Phrasal verb translation is one of the problematic factors that is usually found both written and spoken English. Sometimes the phrasal verb is translated far from the target language itself and make the reader confuses of its translation. If the translator does not know the semantics meaning of the phrasal verb, the reader will be misunderstanding to interpret the message of the source language. Therefore, the translator must comprehend the form, characteristics, context, and the semantics meaning of the phrasal verb in order to avoid misinterpretation or the phrasal verb translation cannot be understood by the reader. Furthermore, the understanding about phrasal verb is very significant because many printed media which contain many valuable information such as novel, newspaper, articles employ phrasal verbs. Considering the significance of translating the phrasal verbs, the writer interested to make an analysis about translation technique. The writer chose BBC News articles based on the translation techniques used by the BBC News translator as a primary data that will be analyzed. Since the data is an article, the writer takes the sentences that contains a phrasal verb to be analyzed. From the reasons that already listed, the writer will make a research with the title: “An Analysis of Modulation Translation Technique of Phrasal Verb In Five BBC News Articles”.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation technique is the way used to transfer messages from the SL into TL, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentence. Molina and Albir (2002:507) propose a definition of technique of translation which is based on two premises: 1) the need to distinguish between method, strategy, and technique; 2) the need for an analysis and functional concept of translation techniques. Munday (2016:88) defines translation technique as “a specific technique or method used by the translator at a certain point in a text”.

Analyzing translation techniques allow us to research the way translation works. Molina and Albir, 2002: 499 suggest that procedures refer to the final result of translation that should be called techniques rather than procedures. They proposed 18 techniques used in written translation:

- (1) Adaptation



It is the replacement of the cultural element of source text into the culture of target text.

Example (1): change wolf into kancil in a translation into Indonesian.

It happens because replacement of cultural element, wolf is a symbol of clever animal in the Source Text. Thus, the translator has to find appropriate word in translating the text in order to have the same meaning from Source Text.

(2) Amplification

This technique is used to introduce details that are not found in the Source Text: information, explicative paraphrasing.

Example (2): when translating from Arabic to add the Muslim month of fasting to the noun Ramadan.

Therefore, Ramadan is translated into Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting.

(3) Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique that used the words of the source language into target language. Usually the words that being borrowed will be stay pure without changing on how to pronounce the word.

Examples (3):

a) SL: Neutron.

TL: Neutron.

The example above is an example of borrowing when form and meaning stay pure.

b) SL: Contract.

TL: Kontrak.

The example above is an example of borrowing that changes the form but the meaning is same.

(4) Calque

It is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

Example (4): SL: Skyscraper.

TL: Pencakar Langit.

"Sky" means "langit" while "scrapers" can mean "pencakar". The means of both words are pointing to a building that the tall is reach the sky.

(5) Compensation



It is to introduce a Source Text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the Target Text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the Source Text.

Example (5): SL: If you wanna go there, I can get you there.

TL: Jika kau mau ke sana, akulah yang kau cari.

The phrase "akulah yang kau cari" in the target language can be mean that the "guy" is confident that "he can get there" same as the source language "I can get you there". Both of it have really different words but the means are the same.

(6) Description

It means to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.

Example (6): SL: Cow-creamer.

TL: Poci yang berbentuk sapi untuk tempat susu.

(7) Discursive creation

It is a kind of translation which establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

Example (7): SL: The Fellowship Of The Ring.

TL: Pembawa Cincin.

(8) Established equivalent

It is the using of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the Target Text.

Example (8): SL: Son In Law.

TL: Menantu Laki-Laki

(9) Generalization

Generalization is a technique that use more general or natural term in translating. Mean that it used the term of the people of target language general knowledge.

Example (9): SL: She was letting her temper go by inches.

TL: Dia sedikit demi sedikit kehilangan kesadaran.

"Go by inches" is not being translated into "inci demi inci" is because there is no such metaphor in Indonesia, but "sedikit demi sedikit" is a term that more general for Indonesia language.

(10) Linguistic amplification



It is the addition of linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

Example (10): SL: everything is up to you!

TL: semuanya terserah anda sendiri!

(11) Linguistic compression

It means to synthesize linguistic elements in the Target Text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling.

Example (11): SL: Are you sleepy?

TL: Ngantuk?

(12) Literal Translation

It means to translate a word or an expression word for word.

Example (12): SL: Electronic mail.

TL: Surat elektronik.

(13) Modulation

It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the Source Text ; it can be lexical or structural.

Example (13): SL: You are going to have a child.

TL: Kamu akan menjadi seorang ayah.

(14) Particularization

Particularization is a technique that used a more precise of concrete term in translating. Different than generalization which use the general term in translating, particularization is translating in the particular term of the source language.

Examples (14): SL: Aircraft.

TL: Pesawat.

(15) Reduction

It is to suppress a Source Text information item in the Target Text.

Examples (15): SL: The treaty was proclaimed nul and avoid.

TL: Perjanjian itu dinyatakan tidak berlaku.

Both of the words "nul" and "avoid" have the same negative context which can be just translated into "tidak berlaku".



(16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

Substitution is used to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements or vice versa. This translation technique is used to interpreting the intent of body language or the intonation when speaking.

Example (16): When people raise their thumbs finger up mean that they satisfied or approve something.

(17) Transposition

Transposition is a technique that changed the source text grammar into the target language grammar without changing the means.

Examples (17):

SL: We must bring the book.

TL: Buku itu harus kita bawa.

Indonesia language have a different concept of grammar than English, as long as the sentence are not in the form of passive, object can be at the front of sentence in Indonesia language.

(18) Variation

It is the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

Examples (18):

a) SL: You.

TL: *Lu*.

b) SL: *I*.

TL: *Gue*.

Both of these examples already changed into social dialect of Indonesia.

In this case, Idiomatic expressions, also known as idioms, are numerous and repeatedly occur in English language. Idioms are fixed combinations of words that the meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. According to Leech (2001:205) phrasal verb, phrasal prepositional verb and prepositional verb are the important classes of idiom.



No	Classes of Idiom	Definition	Example
1	Phrasal Prepositional Verb	partly of Phrasal Verbs and Prepositional Verbs. Like Phrasal Verbs, they have a preposition following the verb. The form of Phrasal Prepositional Verb is Verb + Adverb + Preposition.	<i>Looking forward to</i> means waiting in an excitement
2	Prepositional Phrase	Prepositional phrase is a group of words composed of a preposition and the word(s), which follow(s) it (normally a noun phrase). Forms of the preposition phrase are: a. Preposition + Noun Phrase b. Preposition + Pronoun c. Preposition + -Ing Clause d. Preposition + Wh Clause e. Preposition + Adverb	<i>In a nutshell</i> Means In a few words
3	Phrasal Verb	a verb formed from two (or sometimes three) parts: a <i>verb</i> and an <i>adverb</i> or <i>preposition</i> . These adverbs and prepositions are often called <i>particles</i> when they are used in a phrasal verb.	<i>Grow up</i> means becoming adult

There are two kinds of phrasal verbs, those are: transitive phrasal verb and intransitive phrasal verb. According to Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell (2004) said that phrasal verbs are verbs that consist of a verb and a particle. The particles are small words as prepositions or adverbs. In this case, phrasal verbs has two types: transitive and intransitive. Furthermore, Intransitive has four types which is explained as follow:

No	Types of Phrasal Verb	Definition	Example
1.	Intransitive Phrasal Verbs	a phrasal verb which does not need an object or does not require an object after phrasal verb.	Mahmud passed out after playing football 5 hours nonstop without eating.
2a	Transitive Phrasal Verbs	Transitive phrasal verbs is phrasal verbs which should have an object. And the object can be placed in two positions. a. Between the verb and particle. b. After the participle.	I think Doni will put my cloth on I think Doni will put on my jacket I think Doni will put it on



		c. If the object is a pronoun the object usually comes between the verb and particle.	
2b		Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come between the verb and the particle.	Boby's talent in cooking sets him apart from other contestants.
2c		Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come after the particle.	My father gave up smoking three years ago.
2d		Transitive phrasal verbs with two object, one object is between verb and particle and the other one after the particle.	They put their success down to good planning.

Some of phrasal verbs can be used in passive form but the object must come between the verb and the particle.

3. Methodology of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research method. Descriptive method is applied to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomenon which occurred behind the data. Sutopo (2002:33) refers descriptive method to analyze the data naturally objective, and factual. A set of procedures used for problem solving based on the factual data. Qualitative research is a research that gives the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words. According to Creswell (1998:15) "Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological tradition of inquiry that explore a social or human problem."

In collecting the data the writer select the articles which consist of phrasal verbs for the primary data, selected the data, classified data, identify the translation technique from the data and analyze it. In this case, the data is sentences containing phrasal verbs found in the BBC News articles and its translation. The technique of collecting data is by comparing the source and target language text as documentation.



4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Modulation Technique

- 1) SL: In Tuesday's edition it **doubled down** on its criticism, accusing the police of "blatantly bypass[ing] the law and abusing their power" during the raid of its offices. (AD11072002)

TL: Dalam edisi Selasa (11/08), koran itu **menggencarkan** kritiknya, dengan menuduh polisi "secara terang-terangan melanggar hukum dan menyalahgunakan kekuasaan mereka" selama penggerebekan kantornya.

According to the data above, the words "doubled down" are a phrasal verb, because it consists of a verb (doubled) and a particle of preposition (down). Furthermore, the translation technique that used in data is Modulation. It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the Source Text; it can be lexical or structural. The word "doubled" is translated "menggandakan, menduakalikan" and the word "down" is translated "kebawah, di bawah".

- 2) SL: Both **went on** to become key figures in the Umbrella movement - a series of sit in protests in 2014 which demanded that the city be able to choose its own leader. (AC12072005)

TL: Keduanya **kemudian** menjadi tokoh kunci dalam gerakan Payung - serangkaian protes duduk pada tahun 2014 yang menuntut agar Hong Kong dapat memilih pemimpinnya sendiri.

According to the data above, the words "went on" are a phrasal verb, because it consists of a verb (went) and a particle of preposition (on). Furthermore, the translation technique that used in data is Modulation. It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the Source Text; it can be lexical or structural. The word "went" is translated "pergi, berangkat" and the word "on" is translated "pada, tentang dengan". The writer used different expression but still has the same meaning.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the descriptions and discussions in the previous section, the writer draws conclusions as follows:

- a. Phrasal verbs are verbs that consist of a verb and a particle. The particles are prepositions or adverbs.
- b. Translation technique is the way used to transfer messages from the SL into TL, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentence. In this case, there are 18



- kinds of translation technique which comprises into adaptation, calque, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.
- c. The writer found that there were thirty phrasal verbs in five BBC News articles.
 - d. The data shows that there were nine datas that used the translation technique of modulation.
 - e. The translation technique of modulation which were used in five BBC News articles change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the Source Text, moreover it can be lexical or structural.

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