

## Transposition and Modulation to Translate Tourism Texts from English into Indonesian

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### Abstract

This study attempts to evaluate the types and accuracy of two translation strategies, i.e. transposition (change of grammatical category) and modulation (change in point of view) used to translate tourism texts from English into Indonesian. The study is intended to be a descriptive and qualitative method. The data sources are obtained from documents and inter-raters. The documents are tourism texts along with their translations taken from *Garuda Indonesia* magazine. To reveal the types of transposition and modulation, the English and Indonesian texts were analyzed by the researcher. To know the accuracy of transposition and modulation, the translations were rated by three expert raters. The results of the analysis show that: (1) there are three types of transposition: (a) the change from singular to plural (and vice versa), or in the position of the adjective, (b) the change in grammatical structure from SL to TL because the SL grammatical structure does not exist in TL and (c) an alternative to when literal translation of SL text may not accord with natural usage in TL; (2) there are two types of modulation: (a) obligatory modulation and (b) free modulation; (3) the transposition used is generally accurate; and (4) the modulation used is generally less accurate. The findings imply that transposition and modulation might be fundamental for translation strategies, a distinction which has been taken for granted in translating activities.

**Keywords:** modulation, tourism texts, transposition

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## 1. Introduction

Translation is a transfer process which aims at transforming a written source language (SL) text into an optimally equivalent target language (TL) text which requires syntactic, semantic and pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the source language. In translating a text, a translator needs a strategy. 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 strategy directly relates to practical problem and problem solving in translation. Furthermore, they classify translation strategy into (1) structural strategy and (2) semantic strategy. Structural strategy concerns with sentence structures whereas semantic strategy concerns with word meaning or sentence meaning. There are three kinds of structural strategy: (1) addition, (2) subtraction and (3) transposition, and nine kinds of semantic strategy: (1) borrowing, (2) cultural equivalent, (3) descriptive equivalent and componential analysis, (4) synonym, (5) formal translation, (6) specification and generalization, (7) gain, (8) omission or deletion and (9) modulation.

Of the above strategies, this research studies two kinds of strategy: (1) transposition as a structural strategy and (2) modulation as a semantic strategy. The two strategies are appropriate to be applied in translating sentences from English (SL) into Indonesian (TL) based on two reasons. First, there are many different grammatical structures in English and Indonesian. Because of these differences, it needs transposition as a structural-adjustment strategy. Secondly, when a translator is searching word, phrase, clause, or sentence equivalence in Indonesian, s/he often finds meaning shifts in order that the translation result is acceptable for the readers. Considering that a translator may not choose equivalence as s/he likes, modulation is needed to find the proper equivalence.

Up to now many interesting studies have been done on translation shifts and translation strategies. Kashgari (2011) found that translating using equivalence is not necessarily the best strategy, i.e., it does not produce a meaningful rendering of the source term [ST] into the target term [TT]. Rather, purposefully using non-equivalence results in a “better” translation. Akbari (2012) described that structural shifts which result from re-arrangement, addition, omission, change of sentence tense can be defined as problem solving-strategies adopted consciously by translators of literary texts, may minimize the inevitable loss of meaning, through explicitation and compensation when rendering a text from English into Persian. Khanmohammad & Mousavinasab (2014) investigated frequency of different kinds of linguistic translation shifts (i.e. structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts and intra-system shifts) that occurred in the process of translating different kinds of medical texts from English into Farsi in Iran. Their study shows that using Catford’s structural analysis is not sufficient for evaluating the medical translations from English into Farsi.

Furthermore, transposition and modulation as translation strategies will be explained in the following review of literature.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 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 world 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: 67-69) to analyze translation strategy from English into Indonesian or vv. In this research, then I 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. Transposition can be an obligatory or an option.

Furthermore, 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 units.

## 2.2 Modulation

The term modulation is also stated by Vinay and Darbelnet (158: 51) with the definition “a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought”. In *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 66) 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 TRANSEMES 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. (P.159)

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. In this research, I define **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. By the equivalence the readers are easy to understand the content of the text.

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.

## 2.3 Criteria to Asses Accuracy of Transposition and Modulation

In this research, I develop criteria to assess accuracy of using transposition and modulation which can be described into the following diagram.

**Diagram 1. Assessment Criteria for Transposition and Modulation**

Translation Strategy	Category	Criteria
Transposition	Accurate Transposition	(1) Accuracy of the use of TL structure as valid rules and (2) translation results seem common.
	Less accurate transposition	(1) Less accurate of the use of TL structure as valid rules and (2) translation results seem less common.
	Inaccurate Transposition	(1) Inaccuracy of the use of TL structure as valid rules and (2) translation results seem uncommon.
Modulation	Accurate modulation	(1) Use of words or expressions in TL that have equivalent meaning with SL and (2) equivalence seems natural and commonly used by TL speakers.
	Less accurate modulation	(1) Use of words or expressions in TL that have no equivalent meaning with SL, but the message has been transferred and (2) equivalence seems less natural and less commonly used by TL speakers.
	Inaccurate modulation	(1) Use of words or expressions in TL that have no equivalent meaning with SL and the message has not been transferred and (2) equivalence seems unnatural and uncommonly used by TL speakers.

#### 2.4 Objects to Asses Accuracy of Transposition and Modulation

To find out that transposition and modulation are used as fundamental strategies in translation, I use tourism texts in *Garuda Indonesia* magazines as a case study.

Tourism texts in leaflets and brochures are often to the point and effective for economical reason. In contrast tourism texts in books, bulletins and magazines, the text writers are more freely to express their ideas, retell their touring experience or describe tourism objects. The completeness of information and language aesthetics are more considerable than the economic reasons. It is in relevance with the function of writing tourism texts, i.e. as an instrument of information to entertain tourists.

Topics of tourism texts are various, such as tourist attraction, tourist transportation, tourist accommodation, travel agent and tourist guide. In a tourism text, those topics are usually not independent but as a completeness of one another in sequence and unity of events which are described by a text writer. Accuracy and completeness of information that are described in an aesthetic language determine quality of a tourism text. From the above explanation, I define tourism text as a text in which the content is related to tourism topics and written in aesthetic language as information instrument to entertain tourists.

*Garuda Indonesia* magazine is a magazine which is published monthly and mainly contains description of tourist attractions and information of Garuda Indonesia Airline flights as

complimentary for passengers. In this research, I use tourism texts of March, April and July 2013 editions which were written in English and Indonesian (translation) as research objects. The titles of the three texts are (1) *Holland's Tulips Blaze with Color*, (2) *Perth and the Surrounding Areas in West Australia: Swimming with Wild Dolphins* and (3) *Uniquely Satisfying Singapore Retail Heaven*.

### 3. Research Method

This research is a descriptive-qualitative research that aims to evaluate products of translation. The science analyzed is tourism that belongs to social and cultural sciences.

I collected linguistic-unit data (words, phrases, clauses and sentences) of SL and TL, then describe, analyze and classify them based on transposition and modulation strategies. This method is well known as descriptive method.

Data sources were obtained from documents and inter-raters. The documents are three tourism texts along with their translation taken from *Garuda Indonesia* magazines that contain 174 sentences. The inter-raters are three translation experts who have criteria (1) having broad knowledge of tourism field, (2) understanding SL and TL and (3) understanding translation theories. To analyze the data, the SL sentences are compared with the TL sentences. Then, I analyze transposition and modulation forms. After that the three raters assess their accuracy (accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate) of linguistic-unit translation according to the criteria of the transposition and modulation. Finally, I make a translation-improvement alternative (Alt) for sentences that use less accurate and inaccurate transposition and modulation for the sake of their quality improvement.

## 4. Results

Based on data analysis, research findings can be described and discussed as follows.

### 4.1 Analysis of Transposition Types

#### 4.1.1 Type 1: Plural Noun in English is translated into Singular Noun in Indonesian or vv.

SL: Holland Village is known as expatriate hangout with relaxed street-side cafes and restaurants.

TL: *Holland Village dikenal sebagai tempat bersantai para ekspatriat di kafe dan restoran pinggir jalan yang bersuasana rileks.*

In the above data, plural nouns 'cafes' and 'restaurants' are translated into 'kafe' and 'restoran', not 'kafe-kafe' and 'restoran-restoran'.

Alt: *Holland Village dikenal sebagai tempat bersantai para ekspatriat di kafe-kafe dan restoran-restoran pinggir jalan yang bersuasana rileks.*

#### 4.1.2 Type 2: Modified-Modifier pattern in English is translated into Modifier-Modified pattern in Indonesian to modify noun-phrase structure.

SL: 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 which are worth checking too.

TL: *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*’ and ‘*arcade belanja butiknya sendiri*’ that have Modifier-Modified pattern. Related to grammatical structure of noun- phrase modification, i.e. relation between modified element (head) and modifier, the translation in TL follows head-modifier pattern. In the above noun phrases, ‘*hotels*’, ‘*malls*’ and ‘*arcades*’ are heads whereas ‘*world-class*’, ‘*shopping*’ and ‘*their own boutique shopping*’ are modifiers.

#### 4.1.3 Type 3: Transposition is done if expression in SL can be translated literally into TL through grammatical structure, but the equivalence is uncommon in TL.

SL: You can stay in an elegant castle such as Kasteel Oud Wassenaar near The Hague which has housed royalty.

TL: *Anda dapat menginap di kastil elegan seperti Kasteel Oud Wassenaar dekat Den Haag yang biasa dikunjungi para keluarga bangsawan.*

In the above data, active verb *has housed* is translated into passive verb ‘*dikunjungi*’ because if it is translated into ‘*mengasramakan/memondokkan*’, the equivalence is uncommon although it is grammatically correct.

#### 4.1.4 Type 4: Transposition is done to fill lexical empty in TL by changing grammatical structure of linguistic units (a word into a phrase, a phrase into a clause, and so on).

SL: Instead of hunting live fish, they become used to begging for scraps.

TL: *Mereka bisa tidak mau lagi berburu ikan segar sendiri dan lebih suka mengemis.*

In the above data, phrase ‘*Instead of hunting live fish*’ is translated into sentence ‘*Mereka bisa tidak mau lagi berburu ikan segar sendiri*’ that aims to clarify meaning.

## 4.2 Analysis of Transposition Accuracy

Frequency of transposition accuracy in the three tourism texts (text 1, text 2 and text 3) can be explained by the following table.

**Table 1. Percentage of transposition accuracy in text 1, text 2 and text 3**

Transposition	Text 1 (%)	Text 2 (%)	Text 3 (%)	Total
Accurate	38 (86.4%)	67 (97.1%)	53 (86.9%)	158 (90.8%)
Less accurate	4 (9.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.6%)	5 (2.8%)
Inaccurate	2 (4.5%)	2 (2.9%)	7 (11.5%)	11 (6.4%)
Total	44 (100%)	69 (100%)	61 (100%)	174 (100%)

### 4.2.1 Accurate Transposition

SL: After many bankruptcies, the crisis was ended by government regulation of the tulip trade.

TL: *Setelah beberapa kali kebangkrutan, krisis tersebut diakhiri oleh peraturan pemerintah mengenai perdagangan tulip.*

In the above data, noun phrases ‘*government regulation*’ and ‘*tulip trade*’ that have modified-modifier pattern are translated into ‘*peraturan pemerintah*’ and ‘*perdagangan tulip*’ that have modifier-modified pattern in TL. In modification structure of noun phrase, relation between modified element (*head*) and modifier element (*modifier*) in TL should follow *head-modifier* pattern. In both noun phrases, ‘*regulation*’ and ‘*trade*’ are heads whereas ‘*government*’ and ‘*tulip*’ are modifiers.

#### 4.2.2 *Less Accurate Transposition*

- SL: With its astounding variety of shopping options to suit all budgets and tastes spanning the centuries from age-old traditional Chinese medicine to the latest cutting edge technological gadgets a retail-oriented sojourn in Singapore truly does offer a unique shopping experience.
- TL: *Dengan ragam pilihan yang begitu banyak yang cocok untuk semua anggaran dan selera, mulai dari obat tradisional Cina yang berumur ratusan tahun sampai peralatan teknologi mutakhir, untuk orang yang suka membeli barang kecil-kecilan, persinggahan di Singapura bisa memberikan sesuatu untuk semua orang.*

In the above data – to follow accurate transposition – noun phrase ‘*traditional Chinese medicine*’ is more appropriate to be translated into ‘*obat China tradisional*’ than ‘*obat tradisional Cina*’. The less accuracy of the noun phrase causes a meaning change. In ‘*obat China tradisional*’, the concept stressed is kindness, i.e. traditional, not modern whereas in ‘*obat tradisional Cina*’, the concept stressed is a country where the medicine is made, i.e. China, not other countries. If we compare it with noun phrase ‘*Single European Market*’ that is supposed to be translated into ‘*Pasar Eropa Tunggal*’ to follow accurate transposition, our mass media usually translate it into ‘*Pasar Tunggal Eropa*’ that does not follow accurate transposition. In ‘*Pasar Tunggal Eropa*’, the concept stressed is an area, i.e. Europe, not other continents whereas in ‘*Pasar Eropa Tunggal*’, the concept stressed is single, i.e. a single market for European countries.

To translate the above sentence with accurate transposition, I make improvement alternative as follows.

- Alt: *Dengan ragam pilihan yang begitu banyak yang cocok untuk semua anggaran dan selera, mulai dari obat Cina tradisional yang berumur ratusan tahun sampai peralatan teknologi mutakhir, untuk orang yang suka membeli barang kecil-kecilan, persinggahan di Singapura bisa memberikan sesuatu untuk semua orang.*

#### 4.2.3 *Inaccurate Transposition*

- SL: Keukenhof also has a roofed-in garden with an adjacent show glasshouse which is reason enough to visit; every inch of the 53,000 square feet space seems to be in bloom.
- TL: *Keukenhof juga memiliki taman di bawah atap berdampingan dengan rumah kaca untuk pameran yang layak untuk dikunjungi, setiap inci dari 53.000 kaki persegi ruangan kelihatan seperti bersemi.*

In the above data, noun phrase ‘*53,000 square feet space*’ that has modified-modifier pattern should be translated into modifier-modified pattern, i.e. ‘*petak yang berukuran 53.000 kaki persegi*’, not ‘*53.000 kaki persegi ruangan*’. Moreover, word translation ‘*feet*’ into ‘*kaki*’ is uncommon in TL. The common size in Indonesian is ‘*meter*’ and the size ‘*53.000 kaki*’ should be converted into 68.600 meter (1 *feet* = 130 cm).

To translate the above sentence with accurate transposition, I make improvement alternative as follows.

- Alt: *Keukenhof juga memiliki taman beratap yang berdampingan dengan rumah kaca sebagai pameran yang layak untuk dikunjungi; setiap inci dari petak yang berukuran 68.600 meter persegi tampak bersemi.*

The above research findings support the findings of Akbari (2012) who found that structural shifts which result from re-arrangement, addition, omission, change of sentence tense can be defined as problem solving-strategies to translate children’s literature from English into

Persian. On the other hand, the research findings do not support the findings of Khanmohammad & Mousavinasab (2014) who found that using Catford's structural analysis is not sufficient for evaluating the medical translations from English into Farsi in Iran. Finally, it can be inferred that transposition as a structural shift strategy can also be applied to translate tourism texts from English into Indonesian.

### 4.3 Analysis of Modulation Types

#### 4.3.1 Type 1: Modulation is done if a word, phrase or other linguistic units have no equivalence in TL, so it should be added/created.

SL: Unique is the word that best captures Singapore – a dynamic, cosmopolitan city-state where different cultures, ethnic groups and religions blend harmoniously.

TL: *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'.

#### 4.3.2 Type 2: 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.

SL: The visitors put on their suits and snorkels before easing into the water – splashing loudly is regarded as a display of hostility by dolphins – in groups of five.

TL: *Para wisatawan mengenakan pakaian selam dan snorkelnya, sebelum perlahan-lahan turun ke dalam air dalam kelompok berisi lima orang – menceburkan diri keras-keras dianggap sebagai tanda bermusuhan oleh lumba-lumba.*

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.

#### 4.3.3 Type 3: Modulation is done that aims to clarify meaning and find natural equivalence in TL.

SL: There are also the usual hotels, quaint inns, boarding houses and campsites, not far from the blaze of tulips.

TL: *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.

### 4.4 Analysis of Modulation Accuracy

Frequency of modulation accuracy in the three tourism texts (text 1, text 2 and text 3) can be explained by the following table.

**Table 2. Percentage of modulation accuracy in text 1, text 2 and text 3**

Modulation	Text 1 (%)	Text 2 (%)	Text 3 (%)	Total
Accurate	5 (31.8%)	21 (22.1%)	4 (5%)	30 (17.4%)
Less accurate	19 (20.5%)	36 (55.8%)	32 (55%)	87 (50.6%)

Inaccurate	20 (47.7%)	11 (22.1%)	26 (40%)	57 (32%)
Total	44 (100%)	68 (100%)	62 (100%)	174 (100%)

#### 4.4.1 Accurate Modulation

SL: After many bankruptcies, the crisis was ended by government regulation of the tulip trade.

TL: *Setelah beberapa kali kebangkrutan, krisis tersebut diakhiri oleh peraturan pemerintah mengenai perdagangan tulip.*

In the above data, translation of plural marker 'many' does not use 'banyak' that has wide meaning, but uses 'beberapa kali' that has narrower meaning and acceptable in TL as modulation strategy. This modulation is accurate because it relates to trading efforts in which the risk is profit and loss, even bankrupt. The word 'banyak' is more appropriate if it collocates with word 'keuntungan' and 'kerugian' becomes 'banyak keuntungan' and 'banyak kerugian'. Related to 'kebangkrutan', collocation 'banyak kebangkrutan' is uncommon in Indonesian speakers. The common collocation is 'beberapa kali kebangkrutan'. So, it can be concluded that in meaning aspect, the linguistic units-translation of the above data is accurate. In other words, it can be stated that the above sentence translation has used words or expressions which have equivalent meaning with SL and the equivalence is natural and commonly used by TL speakers.

#### 4.4.2 Less Accurate Modulation

SL: Touring through such tulips has become a rite of spring in Holland, although you can drive through most of the country and see no more tulips than at home.

TL: *Menikmati kumpulan bunga tulip telah menjadi semacam upacara Musim Semi di Negeri Belanda walau Anda dapat berkendaraan ke sebagian besar negeri tetapi tidak akan melihat tidak lebih banyak tulip daripada di rumah.*

To translate word 'Touring' into 'Berwisata menikmati' is more accurate than into 'Menikmati' and word 'drive' into 'mengunjungi' is more accurate than into 'berkendaraan'. To naturalize translation, it is more accurate to change phrase 'tetapi tidak akan melihat tidak lebih banyak tulip daripada' into 'dan tidak dapat melihat lebih banyak tulip sebagaimana di negeri Anda sendiri'. It can be concluded that the above translation does not use words or expressions that have equivalent meaning with SL but the message has been transferred and the meaning is less natural and less common in TL.

To translate the above sentence with accurate modulation, I make improvement alternative as follows.

Alt: *Berwisata menikmati kumpulan bunga tulip telah menjadi semacam upacara Musim Semi di Negeri Belanda. Walaupun Anda dapat mengunjungi ke banyak negara tetapi Anda tidak akan melihat lebih banyak tulip sebagaimana yang ada di negara Anda sendiri.*

#### 4.4.3 Inaccurate Modulation

SL: It's a good idea to have your travel agent make reservations a year in advance.

TL: *Ada baiknya Anda mengatur perjalanan Anda setahun di muka.*

If meaning of the above sentence translation is analyzed, there is an inaccurate meaning shift (modulation). Clause 'to have your travel agent make reservations' is inaccurately translated into 'Anda mengatur perjalanan Anda'. The accurate one is 'agen perjalanan wisata Anda melakukan pemesanan'. In this context, there is a meaning shift in which the subject is 'your travel agent', but it changes into 'you' (tourist). Besides that the equivalence of 'make reservations' that is translated into 'mengatur perjalanan' is not equivalent. The accurate

equivalence is *'melakukan pemesanan'*. Moreover, the translation is unnatural and uncommonly for TL speakers. It can be concluded that there is no equivalent meaning between the SL and the TL. In other words, it can be stated that the above sentence translation does not use words or expressions that have equivalent meaning and the message is not well transferred.

To translate the above sentence with accurate modulation, I make an improvement alternative as follows.

Alt: *Ada baiknya agen perjalanan wisata Anda melakukan pemesanan setahun di muka.*

The above research findings support the findings of Kashgari (2011) who found that translating using equivalence is not necessarily the best strategy, i.e., it does not produce a meaningful rendering of the source term [ST] in Arabic into the target term [TT] in English. To solve it, using non-equivalence strategy results in a "better" translation. In other words, modulation as a semantic strategy can also be applied to translate texts from English into Indonesian.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis results of transposition and modulation of linguistic-unit translation in the above data, I draw conclusions as follows.

1. Most of the sentence translation analyzed (90.8%) uses accurate transposition. This means the usage of TL grammatical structure follows the rules and the translation is natural. Then 43.8% of sentence translation uses less accurate modulation. This means that the translators do not use words or expressions which have equivalent meaning in TL, but the message has been transferred and the equivalence is less natural and less commonly used by TL speakers.
2. Through the above research findings, it can be proved that transposition and modulation are fundamental strategies in translation to obtain translation products that have equivalent with their source language, easy to understand and meet the readers' desires.
3. This research is very significant for translation studies because it could enrich translators' knowledge, especially the application of transposition as a structural strategy and modulation as a semantic strategy in translation activities.

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