

# The Translation of Lexical Modal (Insist) in English Modality and its Equivalents in Indonesian Language: Syntactic and Semantic Studies

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**Abstract**---Translation always involves two languages, so a translator must realize that every language system is not the same. One of the difference that exists in every language system is the grammatical category and one of the grammatical categories that must be considered by an interpreter is the modality system. This modality system has a disclosure which is called a disclosure modality. Expressed of modality is a term used for words, phrases or clauses that express the speakers' commitment or belief in a proposition. By using descriptive method, this research describes the lexical modal (insist) in English modality and Indonesian based on its meaning. The data was taken from corpus linguistics, that is Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA).

**Keywords**---Translation, Insist, Corpus linguistics, Modality

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a communication process using media language. In the process of translation, language translation does not only occur to other languages, but there is also a process of delivering a message from the translator to reader. Every translation result must be understood by the reader. How much it's good if the reader can understand and enjoy the results of the translation, like an original work without feeling that the work is actually a translation.

According to Soelistiyowati (2016:153) a translation must involve at least four elements, namely (1) the content element, (2) the reader element, (3) the situation and conditions at the time the translation was made, and (4) the element the situation and condition at the time the message (message) was received. In addition, there are still many factors that influence translation. One important thing is based communication theory. The basic functions of communication are (1) expressive, which is to focus on source; (2) informative, i.e. focuses on how to influence the recipient or method think recipient; (3) imperative, which aims to influence behavior (action) recipient; (4) emotive, which aims to cause the recipient's feelings of reaction like happy or hard; (5) phatic, that is, it functions merely to connect the source with the recipient, by moving the intent to a minimum. Things that need to be considered in translating if you expect the translation results good, that is communicative translation, which can be understood by readers.

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The text which is often the object of translation is the novel. Novel is creative work that reveals not the reality that exists in this world, but symbol of reality (Hoed, 1992). Therefore, the novel is an outcome creation. As a text which is the result of creation, both narrative and the character's conversation in the novel consists of linguistic elements such as words, phrases, clause, or sentence. These linguistic elements often contain modalities especially in English novels. When the English novel is translated into the language Indonesia has discovered various problems including the modality disclosure equivalent in the original novel which often caused a shift. Before the process This translation occurs, in the source text there is a process of communication between the authors with readers. The communication process is to convey a message. When the translation process has taken place, the language of the translation must convey the same message as the original language. This relates to Larson's (1984) statement about translation as a process of diverting messages from one language to another.

Larson (1984) says that in translation, diversion is done from the source language forms into the target language form through its semantic structure. The meaning is transferred and must be maintained while the form may be changed. The form in question is the form of language, which is part of the structure that can visible and audible which can be words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or even paragraph. Therefore, the translation can be different between the two languages involved should be formal structures not structures semantically. An example of diversion is the transfer of revealing language modalities English as the source language in revealing the modality of Indonesian as the target language and must be maintained, while the disclosure form the source language modality may be changed to reveal the modality of the target language. Because the modality is a semantic category, the transfer of the modality of the source text is maybe different is the form of verbal expression.

Modality is a semantic concept that exists in every language included English and Indonesian. Both of these languages have systems and structures that do not same, then the modality in the English text when translated into the language Indonesia can cause several problems. Therefore, researchers are interested to examine the translation of the modality elements in English lexical modal (insists) into Indonesian existing in English novels and their translations and data on the corpus linguistics.

## **II. METHOD**

In this research, the method used is descriptive research method. According to Gay & Diehl (1992: 217), descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. Descriptive research is scientific research that describes about event, phenomena or fact systematically dealing with certain area or population. Descriptive data is a description of the characteristics of the data accurately in line with qualitative methods including the scientific nature of descriptive data in the understanding of photographing data as it is, for accuracy of data collected numerically (in numbered order), as well as in sorting, no data may be missed, sorted according to the characteristics / rules of the data itself. Data sources were taken from English novels and their translations in Indonesian and English linguistic corpus through the COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) concordance program. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The linguists in the 1940s and 1950s, (Brown, 2007: 9) explained the descriptive qualitative method is the idea that language can be disassembled into pieces or these small units are scientifically translated, contrasted, and rearranged into forms the whole. This method describes the research carried out based on the available facts. This study uses a distributional study method. The use of this method is based on the consideration that each element of language relates to one another to form a unified unity ((Djajasudarma, 1993: 60). Another term used for the method of distributional study is the agih method (Sudaryanto, 1993). The distributional analysis technique used in this study is the technique of fading (deletion), the technique of replacement (substitution), and the technique of moving elements (permutation).

## **III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **III.I. Corpus Linguistics**

Corpus linguistics is seen by some as a new study in linguistics due to its development which began rapidly in the 1960s along with the development of the use of computer technology. However, the corpus itself is not a new term because historically the method of searching the meaning of words and phrases in various contexts involving a very large amount of text has been done since the 13th century, but the process is still done manually (McCarthy & Okeeffe, 2010: 3).

Now the corpus linguistics is known as the study of language data (written and spoken texts transcribed) on a large scale by using a computer to analyze it. Corpus linguistics is also referred to as an area that focuses on a series

of procedures or methods for studying language (McEnery, T. & Hardie, A., 2012). Svartvik (in Facchinetti, 2007) further argues that corpus linguistics is the study of the use of language in reality that is observed by collecting data from written and spoken languages, then analyzed using a computer (corpus software), and described based on specific points of view and goals.

Based on several definitions above, it can be said that corpus linguistics is often referred to as a representation of the actual use of language from a society. This is in line with what was stated by Tognini-Bonelli (2010). They suggest that the corpus linguistics tends to study language that focuses on the performance level rather than competence. In this understanding, the corpus linguistics is intended to describe the use of language rather than identifying universal linguistics. Tognini-Bonelli (2010) also added that quantitative elements are considered very important because they are the basis for determining language description categories. In addition, McEnery & Wilson (in Baker *et al.*, 2006: 50) says that corpus linguistics is a study of language based on examples of 'real life' language use and a methodology rather than language explanation or description. Based on this opinion, corpus linguistics is a language study based on examples obtained from the use of language in real terms and as a methodology from aspects of the language that need explanation or description.

### III.II. Syntax

Syntax is derived from Greek which consists of two words "sun" which means "with" and "tatein" which means "placing". Etymologically syntactic means putting together words into groups of words or sentences. O'Grady in Nugraha (2016:102) said that syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlies sentence formation in human language.

### III.III. Semantic

O'Grady in Nugraha (2016:103) states that semantics is the study of meaning in human language, while Saeed (2003: 3) in Nugraha (2018:84) states that semantics is the study of the meaning communicated through language". From the above it can be concluded that semantics are generally defined as the study of the meaning communicated through language.

### III.IV. Modality

According to Huddleston (2002:172) the distinction between mood and modality is like that between tense and time, or aspect and aspectuality: mood is a category of grammar, modality a category meaning. Mood is the grammaticalisation of modality within the verbal system, while.

Sadia *et al* (2019:1) stated that Modality is a comprehensive term to describe propositions of the speaker's attitude towards a situation. Modality is considered as an important linguistic device to express social roles and relationship between speaker/writer and hearer/reader.

Semantically, the meaning types of modalities that will be used in this study are based on the theory by Huddleston (2002: 177-179) which consist of two categories, there are epistemic modalities and deontic modalities.

Huddleston (2002:178) stated that "Epistemic" is derived from Greek for 'knowledge': this kind of modality involves qualifications concerning the speaker's knowledge", while "Deontic" is derived from Greek for 'binding' so that here it is a matter of improving obligation or prohibition, granting permission, and the like. The person, authority, convention, or whatever from the obligation, etc, is understood to emanate we refer to as the deontic source".

### III.V. Lexical Modal

Huddleston (2002:173) states that "*we use this term for items expressing the same kind of meaning as the modal auxiliaries, but which do not belong to the syntactic class of auxiliary verbs. It covers adjectives like possible, necessary, likely, probable, bound, supposed, adverbs like perhaps, possibly, necessarily, probably, certainly, surely, verbs like insist, permit, require, and nouns like possibility, necessity, permission, and similar derivatives.*

## IV. CONCLUSIONS

In the translation process, there is a transition of languages from the source language to the target language. There are various category shifts between source languages with the target language. Shifting word classes from source languages to languages target as one of the efforts to express meaning so that meaning in language the source will be

the same as the meaning when it has been translated into target language. This is so that the results of the translation process remain communicative.

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### Corpus data Source:

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