CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

The sub-chapters in this study explain theories related to translation and modal verbs..

2.1.1 Translation

The definition of translation has been stated numerous times by linguist experts and has been formulated in a variety of ways. Every translation project exemplifies the connection between culture and language. Nida and Taber (1982) The process of reproducing the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language in the target language, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of style, is known as translation. It includes the structure and context of meaning from the source language to the target language. Larson (1984) Translation is the process of changing from one complex language to another, whether spoken or written.

Translators need to be aware of cultural differences in order to completely understand the original material. The fundamental concept of translation is the transmission of meaning from one language to another. A good translator should be familiar with the cultures, customs, and social settings of both the source and target languages. Newmark (1988) Translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a text into another language in the

manner intended by the author. The translator should consider the translation process when translating a text from the source language into the target language. Catford (1965) Translation is a language operation in which a text in one language is substituted for a text in another. The form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language.

In conclusion, translation can be defined as the process of changing and transferring meaning from SL (source language) to TL (target language) in written or spoken forms. Translators examine the text to determine its textual or contextual meaning during the analysis stage. The analysis's meaning or message is communicated to the TL by the SL. The TL followed the same structure, meaning, and message as the SL. The translators compared the TL to the SL at this point.

2.1.2   Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are giving additional meaning to the main verb. So that, it will help in strengthening the information or explanation contained in the main verb. Understanding the use of modal verbs in sentences is critical during the translation process. I chose Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English by Douglas Biber, Susan Conrad, and Geoffrey Leech as a representative source of information for my research. Biber et al. (1999) There are nine different types of modal verbs, which are as follows: will**, can, shall, may, must, would, could, should, and might**.

Thus, there are nine types of modal verbs: **will, can, shall, may, must,**

would, could, should, and might. The following is an explanation of the nine types of modal verbs.

1. **Will** expressed his willingness, intention, and prediction. It is also used to reassure or assist someone in making a decision, to make a semi-formal request, and to speak confidently about the future or the past.

2. **Can** demonstrated ability in the sense of knowing how to or being capable of doing something. It expresses permission in the sense of being permitted to do something in informal situations.

3. **Shall** is used to make predictions and state facts about the future. It is used in formal or legal situations to form polite questions that include a polite request for permission. It can also be used to offer someone assistance, make suggestions, or ask what to do.

4. **May** is used in formal contexts to express permission, as in being permitted to do something. It also expresses ability.

5. **Must** is a more respectful command and is used in contexts similar to "should" and "ought to," but with a sense of external obligation. It can also be used to express prohibition in a negative way.

6. **Would** presents the meaning of prediction found with "will," but the events happened in the past. It also inquired about willingness, made a request, and expressed preferences.

7. **Could** have demonstrated ability in the past and expresses or inquires about permission or willingness in a more polite manner. It also identified a

possibility in the present or in the future that is dependent on a current action. Finally, it can be used to make requests or suggestions.

8. **Should** you express a sense of obligation or make a suggestion? It is used to indicate a kind of obligation, duty, or correctness, often when criticizing another person.

9. **Might** is used in formal contexts as well as to express permission to do something. It also expresses possibility in the present, future, and past.

In this way, they differ from modal verbs, which are primarily associated with expressing modal meanings. Biber et al. (1999) Modal verbs fall into three major categories of meaning, which are as follows: permission/ability, obligation/necessity, and volition/prediction.

The following are some categories that express modal verbs.

1. *Permission, ability: can, could, may, might.*

   Permission is used to indicate whether someone has permission to do something or not. It is used to ask for permission, make a request, or offer assistance to someone. *Ability* states that a person is capable of performing an action, as well as showing the ability to do something.

2. *Obligation, necessity: must, should.*

   Obligation may be described as pressure on a person to do something or not do something. Obligation is also a statement that is used to express a *necessity*. *Necessity* is a process, thing, or action that is necessary in a situation.

3. *Volition, prediction: will, would, shall.*

Volition is a term used to describe whether the subject or agent of a sentence intended to perform a certain action or not. *Prediction* is based more on personal judgment, opinion, or intuition rather than on current evidence. It is unclear whether or not the event will take place.

To make data analysis easier, I added a supporting theory for some data not found in the category of modal verb functions based on Biber's theory. Thus, Foley and Hall (2003) categorized some of the functions of modal verbs as follows.

1. *Modal verbs: can, could, may, might, be able to.*

   a. *Ability*: *Ability* is an expression used to express the ability of a thing. That is, it can be in the form of general abilities that can be done at any time and specific abilities that can only be done at certain times or in certain situations.

   b. *Possibility*, *deduction*, and *speculation*: *Possibility* is an expression a possibility for something that explains whether something might happen or not. In this case, there could be a function on that data.It is used to describe possibilities that depend on certain conditions. *Deduction* is using available information to make conjectures or draw conclusions about facts. *Speculation* is an expression of guessing the probability of a situation without having enough information to be sur.

   c. *Arrangements*, *suggestions*, *offers*: *Arrangement* is used to describe possible arrangements for a time. *Suggestions* are expressions of ideas for other people or suggestions given to do something. *Offers* are used

to tell someone that you will give them something if they want it, such as offering someone a favor or something.

d. *Asking for* and *giving/refusing permission*: *Asking for* and giving or refusing permission: *Asking for* is an expression of asking someone for permission to do something. *Giving permission* is an expression of giving someone permission to do something. *Refusing permission* is an expression of refusing to give someone permission to do something.

2. *Modal verbs: must, should, ought to, have to, need to.*

a. *Obligation* and *necessity*: *Obligation* is an expression used when someone is obliged to do something or required to do something. *Necessity* is a need to do something because of the demands of the rules in a particular situation.

b. *Prohibition* and *criticism*: *Prohibition* is an expression of obligation or a way of giving instructions to someone not to do something. It is to show that something is prohibited (not allowed). *Criticism* is used to express critique or disapproval with reference to an action or something else.

c. *Absence of obligation or necessity*: It is used to express a lack of obligation or a lack of need when an act occurs but is unnecessary.

d. *Recommendation* and *advice*: *Recommendation* is suggestions given to someone based on the personal experience of the recommender, and are more formal. *Advice* is wise advice regarding the future by

considering the facts, and those who usually give advice are people who are experienced in their knowledge.

e. *Logical deduction* and *probability*: *Logical deduction* is used for something that is believed to be true because of evidence, i.e., by logically making deductions. *Probability* is an expression of believing that a statement is true because of prior knowledge, experience, or present evidence.

3. *Modal verbs: will, would, shall.*

a. *Prediction* and *certainty*: *Prediction* is used to express predictions that are predictive of an event, based on a natural phenomenon or related events. *Certainty* is used when someone feels confident, believes, and has no doubts about what is being said.

b. *Characteristics*, *habits,* and *routine*: *Characteristics* are a sign or feature that can distinguish or describe one thing from another. *Habits* develop subconsciously or without any conscious effort. *Routines* necessitate a greater level of intention and effort.

c. *Willingness* and *refusal*: *Willingness* is used to express consent or readiness to do something. *Refusal* is a form of rejection that occurs when people ask us to do something and we don't want to do it.

d. *Other uses of will/shall/would*: *Will* and *shall* can also be used to make *offers* and *promises*. *Shall* can be used in questions followed by 'we' to make *suggestions*. *Will* is also used to make *requests*. *Will* and *shall* can be used for formal *orders* and *instructions*. *Would/wouldn't* be

used to show *disagreement* in a polite way. Then, *would* with 'rather'

are used to express *desires* and *preferences*.

e. *Hypothetical would*: '*Would*' is used to express wishes and
   hypothetical situations, that is when we talk about things that we
   imagine in the present as well as the future.

2.1.3 Translation Procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet present procedures as a summary of the options available to translators during the translation process. Procedure is a way of translating sentences that are part of the text and functions as an elaboration of the method of translating a text. Molina and Albir (2002) Translation techniques are methods for analyzing and categorizing how translation works. It is evident from these justifications that the terms *translation procedure* and *translation technique* refer to the same concept. Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday (2004) The translation procedure is categorized into two strategies as follows, direct translation and oblique translation. Direct or literal translation is used when a source language text can be transferred into a target language text, without making any modifications and changes. This strategy consists of three procedures:

1. **Borrowing**

   Borrowing is used in order to bring the atmosphere of the source language to the target language and overcome the absence of the same terms in the target language. This procedure will only rewrite the terms of the source

language into the translated language without making any modifications. For example: the word "*radio*" when translated into Indonesian still becomes "*radio*".

2. **Calque**

Calque is a kind of borrowing words from the source language, but still translated with the structure on the target language. Calque is a process in which the expression from the source language is literally transferred to the target language. Such as *general assistant*, is translated into Indonesian as *asisten jenderal*, because it adjusts the structure of the target language.

3. **Literal Translation**

Literal translation is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. The translation does not need to be changed other than the obvious one. For example: *this painting is so beautiful* translated into *lukisan ini sangat indah* in Indonesian.

On the other hand, the oblique translation is used when a source language text cannot be directly translated and must first modify the translation results into target language. This strategy consists of four procedures:

1. **Transposition**

Transposition is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. These changes can be in

the form of position or arrangement or in the form of grammar, with the aim of being adapted to the structure of the target language. It can occur because the source language and the target language have the different grammatical structures. For example: *let's get nemo home to the ocean* is translated into *antar nemo pulang ke lautan* in Indonesian.

2. **Modulation**

Modulation is a form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view or main focus from the source language to the target language, but still has the same meaning. For example: *you're going to have a baby* translated into *kau akan menjadi ayah* in Indonesian

3. **Equivalence**

Equivalence modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. This procedure is used when the translation is deemed unnatural or awkward in the target language. For example: *my mouth gets watered every time I see pizza* (English) → *saya selalu ngiler kalau lihat pizza* (Indonesian).

4. **Adaptation**

Adaptation is used where the type of situation being referred to by the source language's message is unknown in the target language culture and must be created by reference to a new situation that has a quite similar

concept. For example: *don't cry over the split milk* is translated into *nasi sudah menjadi bubur* in Indonesian.

2.2 Previous Studies

To gather more information for this research, I read several related journals on modal verbs and translation. Analysis of modal verbs and translation procedures has been conducted by several researchers.

1. Tian Dong & Jingjing Zhang (2020)

In their research, "A STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION OF PERSONAL SUBJECT AND MODAL VERB IN PRESIDENT XI JINPING'S SPEECH AT THE SECOND BELT AND ROAD FORUM", the researchers examine personal subjects and modal verbs in the Chinese and English versions of this speech to investigate the translation strategies of personal subjects and modal verbs in political speeches. Based on the results, the research found that the overall occurrence of modal verbs in 60 abstracts is 59 times, among which low-value modal verbs are the most frequently distributed (74.6%), median-value modal verbs are the second (22.0%), and high-value modal verbs are the least (3.4%). This research method involves building a corpus and taking modal verbs from the corpus through AntConc and manual sorting. The aims of this research are to explore the distribution features of modal verbs in abstracts from scientific papers, analyze the reasons for those features, and figure out the role modal verbs play in achieving interpersonal meaning.

This research discussed modal verbs, which have the same topic as my research. However, researchers explore the interpersonal meaning of modal verbs with different values in scientific papers, while my research focused on translation methods based on the data found to be very different from this.

2. Ikmi Nur Oktavianti (2019)

In her research, "A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CORE MODAL VERBS AND THEIR INDONESIAN COUNTERPARTS", she identified the core modal verbs in English and their Indonesian counterparts. Data was gathered by searching corpora using an observation method and searching for each core modal verb in each corpus. The core modal data frequency found further breakdown between 1600 and 1999 per million words. These are mixed-methods studies, using both a contrastive and a diachronic approach. The analysis of this research aims to make speakers consider the prominent concepts of possibility and permission, as well as prediction and willingness.

This research discussed modal verbs, which have the same topic as my research. However, researchers examined the frequency of use of modal verbs in English and Indonesian sentence construction, whereas my study focused on the translation method based on the data found, which is clearly different.

3. Rr. Astri Indriana Octavita (2017)

In her research, "THE EQUIVALENCE OF ENGLISH MODAL AUXILIARIES INTO INDONESIAN", she described and explained the equivalence of English modal auxiliary words in Indonesian. The analysis report is filled with quotations from the novels. The original novel contained ten types of modal auxiliaries: could, may, will, can, should, would, shall, must, might, and used to. The method used in this research was a qualitative descriptive method that described and explained the equivalence of English auxiliaries in Indonesian. The findings of the data found in this research are "could" have 22 data, "may" have 8 data, "will" have 94 data, "can" have 42 data, "should" have 7 data, "would" have 22 data, "shall" has 37 data, "must" has 2 data, "might" has 2 data, and finally "used to" has 1 data. The purpose of this study is to determine the equivalence of English modulal auxiliary words in Indonesian.

The researcher discussed translating English modal auxiliaries into Indonesian by looking for equivalence in translation. What's interesting is that this research and mine both discuss the translation of modal verbs. However, the researcher focused more on equivalence in the modal verb structure.

4. Ozi Hadithya (2014)

In this research, "TRANSLATION PROCEDURES USED IN TRANSLATING COMPUTER TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO BAHASA INDONESIA", he applied the theory proposed by Vinay and

Darbelnet (in Hatim and Munday 2004:148). This theory divides the translation method into two parts: (1) literal translation and (2) oblique translation, with the following seven procedures: (a) borrowing, (b) calque, (c) literal translation, (d) transposition, (e) modulation, (f) equivalence, and (g) adaptation. This research used the descriptive-qualitative method in analyzing the data. After analyzing 31 data points, 20 are translated using the borrowing procedure; 4 are translated using the borrowing procedure in conjunction with the transposition procedure; 2 are translated using literal translation; 1 is translated using calque; and 4 are translated using transposition.This research is aimed at identifying the computer terms and procedures used by the translator in translating the book Wireless Networking in the Developing World, 2nd Edition, from English into Indonesian.

The researcher discussed the focus on the analysis of translation procedures in computer terms. This research and mine both discuss procedure translation using Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. However, this research and mine do not focus on the same topic, where I bring up the topic of modal verbs.

5. Muhammad Hanif (2017)

In this research, "AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH – INDONESIA TRANSLATION PROCEDURE APPLIED IN DIALOGUES OF THE KITE RUNNER BY BERLIANI NUGRAHANI'S", he conducted translation research that focused on the kind of procedure used in

translating the dialogues and applied the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. The design of this research was descriptive research. The data sheet shows that in the procedure of direct translation, borrowing has six cases (3.43%), calque has two cases (1.14%), and literal translation has seventy-two cases (41.14%). Whereas in the procedure of oblique translation, transportation has six cases (3.43%), modulation has eighty-one cases (46.29%), equivalence has eight cases (4.57%), and adaptation does not have a case (0%). This research is aimed at describing the kind of translation procedures applied by translators in the novel dialogues of The Kite Runner.

The researcher focused on the analysis of procedural translation in the dialogue novel in The Kite Runner. This research and mine both discuss procedure translation using Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. However, this study was entirely focused on found translation procedures, which is where I bring up the topic of modal verbs found in movie scripts.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research examined Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures as applied in translating the movie script for *The Greatest Showman*. The data to be analyzed are the nine types of modal verbs discovered, including **will, can, shall, may, must, would, could, should, and might**. The translation of dialogue or quotations from the movie script as data is the focus of this research. In conducting the research, I applied Vinay and Darbelnet's

classification of translation procedures as the main theory because it is useful in analyzing the data in this research. To gain a better understanding of this research, I also used Biber's theory to analyze the types and functions of modal verbs and used Foley and Hall as supporting theories. In this research, the translation procedures are analyzed using the source language and target language.