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APPENDICES

113 discovered data in *The Greatest Showman* movie script. English – Indonesian.

Table of Modal Verbs Data

➤ **Can** = 36 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|--------------|---|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 01/TGS/05:40 | They can say it all sounds crazy. | <i>Mereka bisa bilang itu terdengar gila.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 02/TGS/05:57 | We can live in a world that we design | <i>Kita bisa tinggal di dunia yang kita ciptakan.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 03/TGS/12:06 | Can I have your attention? | <i>Semuanya, bisa perhatikan?</i> | Asking for Permission | Literal |
| 04/TGS/14:52 | Can I tell a wish? | <i>Bisa kusampaikan harapanku?</i> | Asking for Permission | Literal |
| 05/TGS/17:41 | A place where people can see things they've never seen before. | <i>Tempat dimana orang bisa melihat sesuatu yang belum pernah dilihat.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 06/TGS/18:25 | Can I climb up its leg? | <i>Bisa kupanjat kakinya?</i> | Asking for Permission | Literal |
| 07/TGS/18:51 | I can tell you that | <i>Bisa kukatakan kau</i> | Ability | Transposition |

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|--------------|--|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| | you'll love it. | <i>akan suka.</i> | | |
| 08/TGS/22:45 | I know where you can find one of them. | <i>Aku tahu dimana kau bisa menemukan salah satunya.</i> | Deduction | Literal |
| 09/TGS/24:30 | Can I just ask how heavy you are? | <i>Bisa kutanya berapa beratmu?</i> | Asking for Permission | Literal |
| 10/TGS/25:39 | But you can shake awake. | <i>Tapi kau bisa bangun.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 11/TGS/25:45 | But you can flip the switch and brighten up your darkest day. | <i>Tapi kau bisa mengubahnya dan menerangi hari-harimu.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 12/TGS/27:36 | You can prove there's more to you. | <i>Kau bisa buktikan kau lebih dari itu.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 13/TGS/34:30 | I can see it right now. | <i>Bisa Ayah lihat sekarang.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 14/TGS/35:59 | Which is much more than I can say from my play. | <i>Itu jauh lebih ramai dari lakonku.</i> | Deduction | Equivalence |
| 15/TGS/36:09 | Can I buy you a drink? | <i>Mau kubelikan minum?</i> | Offers | Equivalence |
| 16/TGS/36:32 | I cannot just run off enter into circus. | <i>Aku tak bisa masuk sirkus begitu saja.</i> | Prohibition | Literal |

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| 17/TGS/37:03 | And I can cut you free. | <i>Aku bisa membebaskanmu.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 18/TGS/37:17 | You can play it sensible, a king of conventional. | <i>Bisa kau lakukan dengan sopan, layaknya seorang raja.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 19/TGS/37:20 | Or you can risk it all and see. | <i>Atau kau bisa pertaruhkan semuanya dan lihat.</i> | Advice | Literal |
| 20/TGS/45:13 | So, you can introduce me to Miss Lind. | <i>Agar kau bisa memperkenalkan aku pada Nona Lind.</i> | Deduction | Literal |
| 21/TGS/47:40 | Oh God, I hope she can sing. | <i>Kuharap dia bisa menyanyi.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 22/TGS/49:51 | Can you hear it echoing? | <i>Bisa kau mendengar itu menggema?</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 23/TGS/55:43 | And that leaves a hole that no ovation can ever fill. | <i>Dan itu menyisakan lubang yang tak bisa diisi oleh sambutan.</i> | Deduction | Transposition |
| 24/TGS/55:55 | Lord, that lady can sing. | <i>Nona itu bisa menyanyi.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 25/TGS/01:00:28 | They can share a bunk. | <i>Mereka bisa berbagi tempat.</i> | Ability | Literal |

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|-----------------|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| 26/TGS/01:04:06 | So, who can stop me if I decide that you are my destiny? | <i>Siapa yang bisa hentikan jika kuputuskan bahwa kau adalah takdirku?</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 27/TGS/01:04:34 | No one can say what we get to be. | <i>Tak ada yang bisa menentukan kita harus seperti apa.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 28/TGS/01:05:30 | No one can rewrite the stars. | <i>Tak ada yang bisa mengubah takdir.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 29/TGS/01:05:34 | How can you say you'll be mine? | <i>Bagaimana kau bisa bilang kau akan menjadi milikku?</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 30/TGS/01:10:05 | We can see the whole world down below. | <i>Kita bisa melihat seluruh dunia di bawah.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 31/TGS/01:16:52 | Hey, outside! You cannot go inside! | <i>Hey, berhenti! Jangan masuk!</i> | Prohibition | Equivalence |
| 32/TGS/01:20:51 | We can borrow off the profits. | <i>Kami bisa meminjam keuntungan.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 33/TGS/01:24:14 | What remains can only be once true. | <i>Yang tersisa hanyalah kebenaran.</i> | Deduction | Transposition |
| 34/TGS/01:31:00 | I don't think there is a bank left in this | <i>Kurasa tak ada bank di negara ini yang</i> | Ability | Transposition |

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|-----------------|---|---|-----------|---------------|
| | country I can fool into loaning me more money. | <i>bisa kutipu untuk meminjamkan uang.</i> | | |
| 35/TGS/01:32:41 | I can get a land down by the docks for almost nothing. | <i>Bisa kudapatkan tanah di pinggir dermaga dengan cuma-cuma.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 36/TGS/01:33:32 | And the sun cannot stop us now. | <i>Matahari tidak bisa menghentikan kita.</i> | Deduction | Literal |

➤ **Could** = 13 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|--------------|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 37/TGS/06:16 | I think of what the world could be. | <i>Aku berpikir tentang dunia kelak.</i> | Possibility | Equivalence |
| 38/TGS/11:58 | I believe he's developed a glider that could take a man in the air, sir. | <i>Kurasa dia mengembangkan pesawat yang bisa membawa manusia ke udara, Pak.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 39/TGS/29:53 | And you're more than you could ever be. | <i>Kau menjadi lebih baik dari yang dulu.</i> | Speculation | Equivalence |

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|-----------------|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| 40/TGS/36:41 | Do you understand that just associating with you could cost me my inheritance. | <i>Kau tahu bahwa hanya dengan bergabung denganmu aku bisa kehilangan warisanku.</i> | Ability | Modulation |
| 41/TGS/39:28 | I'd give you seven, we could shake and make it happen. | <i>Kuberikan 7%, kita bisa berjabat tangan dan mewujudkannya.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 42/TGS/50:29 | These hands could hold the world | <i>Tangan ini bisa menggenggam dunia.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 43/TGS/01:01:23 | He could not even say hello or goodbye. | <i>Dia bahkan tidak menyapa atau pamit.</i> | Deduction | Transposition |
| 44/TGS/53:41 | She could be something in this country. | <i>Dia bisa menjadi sesuatu di negara ini.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 45/TGS/01:04:23 | Nothing could keep us apart. | <i>Tak ada yang bisa memisahkan kita.</i> | Deduction | Transposition |
| 46/TGS/01:04:41 | Maybe the world could be ours, tonight. | <i>Mungkin dunia akan menjadi milik kita malam ini</i> | Possibility | Equivalence |
| 46/TGS/01:07:54 | How could you? | <i>Bagaimana bisa kau</i> | Speculation | Literal |

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| | | <i>paham?</i> | | |
| 47/TGS/01:15:57 | Could that be her? | <i>Mungkinkah</i> <i>itu</i> <i>dia?</i> | Speculation | Literal |
| 48/TGS/01:16:45 | What else could we do? | <i>Apa lagi yang bisa</i> <i>kami lakukan?</i> | Ability | Literal |

➤ **May** = 8 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|--------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 49/TGS/10:13 | You may be right. | <i>Mungkin</i> <i>kau benar.</i> | Possibility | Transposition |
| 50/TGS/10:15 | You may be wrong. | <i>Mungkin</i> <i>kau salah.</i> | Possibility | Transposition |
| 51/TGS/11:49 | If I may sir, I believe I have skills and ideas. | <i>Kalau boleh, Pak,</i> <i>Saya memiliki</i> <i>kemampuan dan ide.</i> | Permission | Literal |
| 52/TGS/42:38 | You may as well start at the very very top... | <i>Kau harus mulai</i> <i>dari orang nomor</i> <i>satu.</i> | Ability | Equivalence |
| 53/TGS/43:51 | Your Majesty, may I present Mr Barnum. | <i>Yang mulia,</i> <i>kupersembahkan</i> <i>Tn. Barnum.</i> | Permission | Equivalence |
| 54/TGS/46:56 | May I ask you something, Mr. | <i>Boleh</i> <i>aku bertanya,</i> <i>Tn. Barnum?</i> | Permission | Literal |

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|--------------|--|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Barnum? | | | |
| 55/TGS/48:55 | May I present, the Swedish Nightingale... Miss Jenny Lind. | Kupersembahkan <i>Nightingale dari Swedia... Nona Jenny Lind.</i> | Permission | Equivalence |
| 56/TGS/56:18 | Jenny, America may not know it yet, but they are going to love you. | <i>Jenny, Amerika mungkin belum tahu, tapi mereka akan menyukaimu.</i> | Speculation | Literal |

➤ **Might** = 2 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 57/TGS/21:47 | So, might as well get paid. | <i>Jadi sekalian saja dibayar.</i> | Deduction | Equivalence |
| 58/TGS/36:50 | You just might find yourself a free man. | <i>Kau akan menjadi pria bebas.</i> | Possibility | Equivalence |

➤ **Will** = 29 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 59/TGS/05:04 | I don't know what | <i>Aku tak tahu akan</i> | Prediction | Literal |

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|--------------|--|--|------------|---------------|
| | my future will be. | <i>seperti apa masa depanku nanti.</i> | | |
| 60/TGS/08:57 | I will take care of your daughter | <i>Aku akan menjaga putrimu.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 61/TGS/09:00 | I will give her a life as grand as this one. | <i>Akan kuberi dia rumah sebesar rumah ini.</i> | Promise | Transposition |
| 62/TGS/09:13 | Sooner or later, she will get tired of your life of having nothing. | <i>Cepat atau lambat dia akan muak dengan hidupmu yang miskin.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 63/TGS/09:18 | And she will keep running back home. | <i>Dan dia akan segera pulang.</i> | Prediction | Literal |
| 64/TGS/11:45 | Thank you, Chalmers, that will do. | <i>Terima kasih, Chalmers, itu bisa.</i> | Certainty | Equivalence |
| 65/TGS/18:46 | But it will change your life. | <i>Tapi itu akan mengubah hidupmu.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 66/TGS/22:07 | People will come from all over the world and when they see him, they won't laugh. | <i>Orang akan datang dari seluruh dunia dan saat mereka melihat dia, mereka takkan tertawa.</i> | Certainty | Literal |

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|--------------|--|--|-----------|---------------|
| 67/TGS/22:17 | They will salute. | <i>Mereka akan hormat.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 68/TGS/27:31 | We will be the light that's turning. | <i>Kita akan menjadi cahaya perubahan.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 69/TGS/34:40 | I will never catch up. | <i>Aku takkan bisa menyusul.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 70/TGS/35:17 | New York society will never accept us. | <i>Warga New York takkan pernah menerima kita.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 71/TGS/46:13 | I will make you the most famous singer not in Europe but in the entire world. | <i>Akan kujadikan kau penyanyi terkenal, bukan hanya di Eropa tapi di seluruh dunia.</i> | Promise | Transposition |
| 72/TGS/46:33 | You will sing in the grandest theater. | <i>Kau akan menyanyi di teater paling mewah.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 73/TGS/46:41 | It will be a queen's ransom for your efforts. | <i>Itu akan menjadi tebusan ratu untuk usahamu.</i> | Promises | Literal |
| 74/TGS/46:52 | The press will go crazy with that story. | <i>Pers akan tertarik dengan kisah itu.</i> | Certainty | Literal |

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|-----------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------|
| 75/TGS/47:38 | Are you happy? I will be, if this works. | <i>Kau bahagia? Nantinya, jika ini berhasil.</i> | Prediction | Modulation |
| 76/TGS/50:00 | Will you share this with me? | <i>Akankah kau berbagi bersamaku?</i> | Promises | Literal |
| 77/TGS/50:16 | All the stars we steal from the night sky will never be enough. | <i>Semua bintang yang kita ambil dari langit malam takkan pernah cukup</i> | Criticism | Literal |
| 78/TGS/50:32 | But it will never be enough. | <i>Tapi itu takkan pernah cukup.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 79/TGS/53:51 | And you will meet miss Lind if you just give me a moment. | <i>Kau akan menemui Nona Lind jika aku beri waktu sebentar.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 80/TGS/56:50 | No one will love you as you are.... | <i>Tak ada yang mencintaimu adanya.</i> | Certainty | Transposition |
| 81/TGS/01:08:50 | Some people will not sail the sea 'cause they're safer on land. | <i>Sebagian orang takkan berlayar, karena lebih aman di darat.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 82/TGS/01:09:19 | Mountains and | <i>Gunung, lembah dan</i> | Characteristics | Equivalence |

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| | valleys, and all that will come in between desert and ocean | <i>semuanya berada di antara gurun dan lautan.</i> | | |
| 83/TGS/01:10:15 | Will you catch me if I should fall? | <i>Akankah kau menangkapku saat aku harus jatuh?</i> | Requests | Literal |
| 84/TGS/01:13:05 | It will ruin me. | <i>Itu akan menghancurkanmu.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 85/TGS/01:15:17 | I will only ask once more. | <i>Aku hanya akan meminta sekali.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 86/TGS/01:25:33 | These eyes will not be blinded by the lights. | <i>Mata ini takkan dibutakan oleh cahaya.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 87/TGS/01:26:10 | And we will come back home. | <i>Dan kita akan kembali pulang.</i> | Volition | Literal |

➤ **Would** = 15 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|--------------|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 88/TGS/12:02 | I mean, if you were to apply that to this | <i>Jika Anda masuk ke bisnis ini, itu akan</i> | Certainty | Literal |

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|--------------|---|--|--------------|---------------|
| | business, it would be revolutionary. | <i>revolusioner.</i> | | |
| 89/TGS/17:07 | I would not suggest otherwise. | <i>Aku takkan menganjurkannya.</i> | Disagreement | Literal |
| 90/TGS/17:16 | Why would a bank loan us 10,000 dollars? | <i>Kenapa bank meminjamkan kita 10,000 dolar?</i> | Volition | Transposition |
| 91/TGS/18:31 | I would be worried. | <i>Aku akan cemas</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 92/TGS/23:21 | I would even say 'beautiful'. | <i>Aku bahkan bisa bilang 'cantik'.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 93/TGS/34:38 | I'm quitting. Why would you quit? | <i>Aku berhenti. Kenapa mau berhenti?</i> | Volition | Literal |
| 94/TGS/36:47 | You would be risking everything. | <i>Kau akan mempertaruhkan segalanya.</i> | Willingness | Literal |
| 95/TGS/38:51 | But you would finally live a little, finally laugh a little. | <i>Tapi kau akan sedikit bahagia dan akhirnya bisa tertawa.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 96/TGS/39:17 | Well, it's intriguing, but to go would cost me greatly. | <i>Itu menarik, tapi aku akan rugi.</i> | Disagreement | Modulation |

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|--------------|---------------|
| 97/TGS/39:21 | So, what percentage of the show would I be taking? | <i>Berapa persen pertunjukan yang akan kuterima?</i> | Prediction | Literal |
| 98/TGS/39:30 | I wasn't born this morning, eighteen would be just fine. | <i>Aku bukan baru lahir tadi, 18% akan lebih baik.</i> | Offers | Literal |
| 99/TGS/54:58 | Would everyone please raise their glasses? | <i>Bisakah semua angkat gelasnya?</i> | Willingness | Equivalence |
| 100/TGS/01:01:12 | Then how about you show them a smile? That would be unusual. | <i>Kalau begitu tunjukan senyummu. Itu bisa jadi aksi yang tak biasa.</i> | Prediction | Equivalence |
| 101/TGS/01:03:34 | The way everyone would look at us. | <i>Seperti tatapan orang lain.</i> | Certainty | Transposition |
| 102/TGS/01:20:14 | Mind you, I would not call it art. | <i>Aku takkan menyebutnya seni.</i> | Disagreement | Literal |

➤ **Shall** = 2 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 103/TGS/03:50 | Shall we do it | <i>Haruskah kita</i> | Volition | Literal |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|----------|------------|
| | again? | <i>melakukannya lagi?</i> | | |
| 104/TGS/32:58 | This is the life I promised you. Shall we? | <i>Ini hidup yang kujanjikan padamu. Bolehkah?</i> | Volition | Modulation |

➤ **Should** = 6 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|------------------|--|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 105/TGS/35:05 | Well, I should certainly hope so. | <i>Ya, kuharap juga begitu.</i> | Advice | Literal |
| 106/TGS/48:00 | That's where they should be. | <i>Mereka mestinya disana.</i> | Necessity | Literal |
| 107/TGS/01:01:19 | They should be nice to you anyway. | <i>Mereka harus bersikap baik padamu bagaimanapun.</i> | Obligation | Literal |
| 108/TGS/01:12:39 | I should go. | <i>Aku harus pergi.</i> | Necessity | Literal |
| 109/TGS/01:12:45 | You should finish your tour without me. | <i>Kau mesti selesaikan tur tanpa aku.</i> | Volition | Literal |
| 110/TGS/01:15:08 | We think you should leave. | <i>Kami rasa kau harus pergi.</i> | Necessity | Literal |

➤ **Must** = 3 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|------------------|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 111/TGS/21:02 | You must be Gertrude Stratton. | <i>Anda pasti Gertrude Stratton.</i> | Probability | Literal |
| 112/TGS/01:13:04 | You have to finish the tour. Must I? | <i>Kau harus selesaikan tur. Haruskah?</i> | Necessity | Modulation |
| 113/TGS/01:34:28 | The show must go on. | <i>Pertunjukan harus berlanjut.</i> | Obligation | Literal |



CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : Anisa Dian Anggraeni

Place and Date of Birth : Jakarta, October 11th 1999

Sex : Female

Religion : Islam

Nationality : Indonesian

Address : Kp. Tipar RT 05/06
Mekarsari, Cimanggis - Depok

Phone Number : 0813-1546-7639

Email : anisadian348@gmail.com

FORMAL EDUCATION

- 2017 Graduated Senior Highschool
(SMK Farmasi Mahadhika 4 Jakarta)
- 2014 Graduated Junior Highschool
(SMPN 258 Jakarta)
- 2011 Graduated Primary School
(SDN Cibubur 12 Jakarta)





Submission date: 13-Mar-2023 08:52AM (UTC-0500)

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**TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH MODAL VERBS IN
THE GREATEST SHOWMAN MOVIE SCRIPT**

Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

ANISA DIAN ANGGRAENI
192003416001

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL
JAKARTA
2023

FORM OF APPROVAL

We hereby certify that Ms. Anisa Dian Anggraeni, a registered student of this university and having completed the writing of her Undergraduate Thesis in accordance with her requirements of the University, is declared ready for defense.


Title of Undergraduate Thesis:

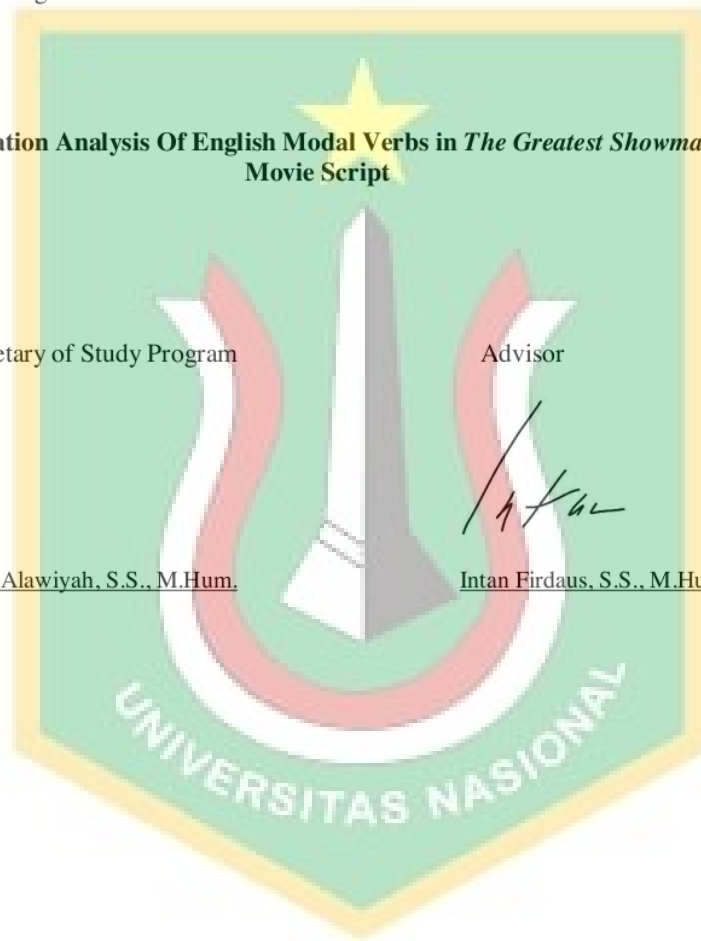
Translation Analysis Of English Modal Verbs in *The Greatest Showman* Movie Script

Head/Secretary of Study Program

Advisor

Dr. Siti Tuti Alawiyah, S.S., M.Hum.


Intan Firdaus, S.S., M.Hum.



FORM OF RATIFICATION

Examined on this day, February 24th, 2023 by:

The Board of Examiners:

1. Evi Jovita Putri, S.Hum., M.A.

Chairperson

2. Zuhron, S.S., M.Hum.

Secretary

3. Intan Firdaus, S.S., M.Hum.

Advisor

Ratified on this day, February 24th, 2023 by:

⁷⁷
Head of Study Program

Dean of the Faculty of
Languages and Literature

Dr. Siti Tuti Alawiyah, S.S., M.Hum.

Drs. Somadi, M.Pd.

FORM OF PLAGIARISM STATEMENT

The undersigned,

Name : Anisa Dian Anggraeni

Student's Number : 192003416001

Study Program : English Literature

declares that, apart from properly referenced quotations, this Undergraduate Thesis entitled:

Translation Analysis Of English Modal Verbs in *The Greatest Showman* Movie Script

²⁴ is my own work and contains no plagiarism, it has not been submitted previously for any other assessed unit on this or other degree courses.

I have read and understood the University Regulations, on Conduct of Examinations.

Jakarta, February 24th, 2023



Anisa Dian Anggraeni
192003416001

40
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Anisa Dian Anggraeni

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|------------|
| FORM OF APPROVAL | i |
| FORM OF RATIFICATION | ii |
| FORM OF PLAGIARISM STATEMENT | iii |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | iv |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | v |
| ABSTRACT | vii |
| CHAPTER I | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Background | 1 |
| 1.2 Limitation of the Problem | 3 |
| 1.3 Research Question | 3 |
| 1.4 Objective of the Research | 3 |
| CHAPTER II | 5 |
| REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL | 5 |
| FRAMEWORK | 5 |
| 2.1 Review of Related Theories | 5 |
| 2.1.1 Translation | 5 |
| 2.1.2 Modal Verbs | 6 |
| 2.1.3 Translation Procedures | 12 |
| 2.2 Previous Studies | 15 |
| 2.3 Theoretical Framework | 19 |
| CHAPTER III | 21 |
| RESEARCH METHOD | 21 |
| 3.1 Research Approach | 21 |
| 3.2 Data and Source of Data | 21 |
| 3.3 Technique of Collecting Data | 22 |
| 3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data | 23 |
| CHAPTER IV | 24 |
| DATA ANALYSIS | 24 |
| CHAPTER V | 57 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION | 57 |
| 5.1 Conclusion | 57 |
| 5.2 Suggestion | 58 |
| REFERENCES | 59 |
| APPENDICES..... | 59 |
| CURRICULUM VITAE | 75 |



ABSTRACT

This research discussed the function of modal verbs and translation procedures in *The Greatest Showman* movie script, directed by Michael Gracey, from English script into Indonesian subtitles. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The total modal verbs data found were 113. Several functions of modal verbs were discovered in the 30 data analyses obtained, which were related to the theories of Biber et al. and Foley and Hall: 3 abilities, 1 offer, 1 prohibition, 4 possibilities, 2 speculations, 3 permissions, 3 predictions, 2 promises, 1 certainty, 3 volitions, 1 willingness, 3 necessities, 2 obligations, and 1 probability. Then I also examined the translation procedures in the data according to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet. The results obtained are 12 literal translations, 4 transpositions, 3 modulations, and 11 equivalences.

Keyword: modal verbs, functions, translation procedures



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Due to its usage as a means of everyday communication, language is crucial to human existence. A person uses language to communicate with others, both verbally and in writing, about their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. A tight connection exists between language and translation. Understanding is a main prerequisite for translating. Since it can provide information on the subtle differences between the ways that two languages transmit the same idea, translation is a crucial and helpful component of language learning. (Catford 1965) Translation is a language operation in which a text in one language is substituted for a text in another. Using the aspect in the incorrect context is the issue that frequently arises due to a translation error. There are some terms that simply cannot be translated into another language. Because of this, ensuring that the meaning of the translation is accurate depends on knowing how words should be utilized.

Basically, the modal verb itself is used as a complement to the sentence to modify the meaning of the main verb. Modal verbs make the role of the subject clearer, so that the next word is easy to determine. Modal verbs have types that are distinguished based on its meaning function. Such as *can* to express ability and permission. *May* which express permission. *Will*, *would* and *shall* indicate volition and prediction. *Must* and *should* are used to express obligation. *Could* indicate ability, permission. Lastly, *might* as well as to

express permission and ability.

Understanding how to use modal verbs in sentences is crucial to the translation analysis because the meaning can be different. In ordinary communication, particularly in the fields of work, education, and entertainment, understanding the translation of modal verbs is crucial. Some conversations in the entertainment industry, such as those in movie, place a lot of emphasis on words related to modal verbs, which can have different meanings. I want to do more research because there are times when words have multiple meanings, and I would like to know about the translation procedure used for the movie subtitle of *The Greatest Showman* as well as the function of the modal verbs found, as shown in an example below.

1. *May* I borrow this latest comic series?
2. *May* you have a wonderful day.

There are numerous issues with translation activities, including numerous meanings. The procedure of translation that assumes the structure in SL adheres to the TL's principles can be used to resolve the issue in the aforementioned case.

Example 1:

SL: **May** I borrow this latest comic series?

TL: **Bolehkah** saya meminjam seri komik terbaru ini?

Example 2:

SL: **May** you have a wonderful day.

TL: **Semoga** harimu menyenangkan.

Generally, "may" in the modal verb means possibility and permission for an event. In the first example, the sentence indicated a request for permission. Whereas in the second example, expressing a hope. Thus, understanding the application of modal verbs in a sentence is important so that the sentence has a meaning function that fits the context of the sentence.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

In this research, I am interested in analyzing the translation of modal verbs found in *The Greatest Showman* movie script. The movie script included in the data source, namely the entire full duration of the movie, by analyzing the translation procedures on the modal verbs found. The translation procedures focus on translating English into Indonesian.

1.3 Research Question

Based on what has been described in the background, it can be concluded some research questions, which include:

1. What are the functions of modal verbs found in *The Greatest Showman* movie script?
2. How are the translation procedures used for modal verbs in *The Greatest Showman* movie script?

1.4 Objective of the Research

As stated in the research problem above, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To identify the function of modal verbs found in *The Greatest Showman* movie script.
2. To find out the translation procedures used for modal verbs in *The Greatest Showman* movie script.



19
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: ¹ *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, ¹⁸ "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. ¹⁴ 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 modal 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.



57 CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Approach

This research applied qualitative research. Creswell (1994) Qualitative research is defined as an inquiry process for understanding a social or human problem that is based on constructing a complex, holistic picture with words, reporting detailed perspectives of informants, and taking place in a natural setting. This research's method design is descriptive-qualitative in order to collect, analyze, interpret, and explain data, and it ended with a conclusion that does refer to data analysis. In general, qualitative research refers to a procedure or manner in which the problem is solved by describing or explaining the data, which does not include the numbering calculation. In conducting the research, I applied Vinay and Darbelnet's classification of translation procedures, I use the Biber's theory for the types and functions of modal verbs, and Foley and Hall as supporting theory for the functions of modal verbs. The data is interpreted using a quotation or line of dialogue from a movie script. Based on the method used to discuss the problem of this research, which aims to determine the translation procedures contained in the types of modal verbs found in the movie script *The Greatest Showman*.

42 3.2 Data and Source of Data

The movie script for *The Greatest Showman* was used in this research. All of the sources of data were taken from that movie script. The "data" in

this research refers to the information that the researcher collected for the research. The utterances produced from dialogue that contained the types of modal verbs served as the study's data. The data source itself was taken from the movie script of *The Greatest Showman*. This musical movie was directed by Michael Gracey and released in 2017. It turned out that this movie is based on the true story of a businessman from the United States, Phineas Taylor Barnum. *The Greatest Showman* is a movie that tells the tale of a visionary who came from nothing to produce a spectacle that became a global sensation by gathering unique and diverse people from all over New York, including the shortest man, the tallest man, a woman with a beard who has a golden voice, and some citizens of color who live with talent. This movie also received several awards, including a nomination for "Best Original Song for a Motion Picture" at the 2018 Golden Globes, which it won for the song "This Is Me." Thus, this movie also shows some positive values and valuable lessons for businessmen.

Related to the topic to be analyzed, some of the dialogues focus on modal verbs that contain their meanings. In order to avoid misunderstanding the dialogue in the movie, it is therefore necessary to ensure thorough and complete research. Thus, the dialogue in the form of sentences found in this movie script was taken as research data.

3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

This research's data was entirely qualitative. In this research, I applied

a qualitative approach with the movie script as the source of data and the data in the form of dialogue. As a result, some data collection methods or steps were applied to collect the data used in this research. I collected data in the following ways: First, I browsed and watched the movie *The Greatest Showman*. Second, I read for the script from that movie. Third, I find the data that contained modal verb types. Lastly, I select the data to be analyzed. Then, used the theory, proceed to analyze the data.

3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data

In this sub-chapter, I discussed how to analyze the data. The data was analyzed in three stages. These steps were identification, classification, and interpretation. The first step was identification. I identified the modal verbs in the dialogue of the movie script *The Greatest Showman*. All data on modal verbs identified in this study are recorded in the appendix. The second step was classification. The classification attempted to divide the data into modal verb function. After identifying the data, I classified modal verbs using their own classification. As a result, I analyzed the functions of modal verbs found in the source of data. The last step was to interpret. I used data interpretation to describe the meaning of modal verbs in the translation procedure.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, I as the researcher discuss the functions of modal verbs found in source of data and translation procedures used in translating dialogue in the movie script entitled *The Greatest Showman* directed by Michael Gracey. The analysis of the data discussed is based on translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet and the function of modal verbs found in the data is in accordance with Biber's theory and Foley and Hall as the supporting theory. Each code of the datum has meanings, they are **001** is the data number, the acronym **TGS** refers to the movie *The Greatest Showman*, **18:51** is the minute of dialogue listed in the data, **SL** refers to the Source Language and **TL** refers to the Target Language.

Datum 01

07/TGS/18:51/SL : Barnum = **I can** tell you that you'll love it.

07/TGS/18:51/TL : Barnum = **Bisa** kukatakan kau akan suka.

In datum 01, the modal **can** is translated into **bisa** in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum is promoting the theater he just built, to get people to go there. While giving discounts on admission tickets, he showed that he could get people interested in his theatrical performances. As stated at tr-ex.me, **I can tell** means *bisa saya katakan*. The modal *can* demonstrate **ability** in the sense of knowing how to or being capable of doing something. **Ability** states that a person can perform an action and shows the ability to do something. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mentioned above, the meaning of **can** in A Dictionary for Learners of

English by Penerbit Erlangga is *mampu, dapat, bisa, memang, boleh*. As stated at tr-ex.me, **I can tell** means *bisa saya katakan*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **can** is *be physically or mentally able to, know how to, used to indicate possibility, be inherently able or designed to, be enabled by law, agreement, or custom to, be permitted by conscience or feeling to, be made possible or probable by circumstances to, be logically or axiologically able to*. Then, the word **bisa** from KBBI means *mampu (kuasa melakukan sesuatu), dapat, sesuatu yang sukar, kalau sudah biasa dikerjakan, tidak terasa sukar lagi, jadi mungkin, boleh jadi*. Thus, this type of translation uses the transposition translation procedure because there is a change in grammatical structure form of the phrase **I can tell** into **Bisa kukatakan**. In this context, the act of placing the modal verb first and followed by the subject in a positive sentence does not exist in the concept of English grammatical structure. Meanwhile, it is acceptable in Indonesian structure. **Transposition** is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 02

15/TGS/36:09/SL : Barnum = **Can** I buy you a drink?

15/TGS/36:09/TL : Barnum = **Mau** kubelikan minum?

In datum 02, the modal **can** is translated into **mau** in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum bought Phillip a drink intending to persuade Phillip to join his theater business. **Can** as a question form is used to make offers. The function of this modal verb is **offers**. An **offer** is used to tell someone that you will give them

something if they want it, such as offering someone a favor or something. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mentioned above, the modal **can** is translated into **mau**. The meaning of **can** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *mampu, dapat, bisa, memang, boleh*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **can** is *be physically or mentally able to, know how to, used to indicate possibility, be inherently able or designed to, be enabled by law, agreement, or custom to, be permitted by conscience or feeling to, be made possible or probable by circumstances to, be logically or axiologically able to*. Then, the word **mau** from KBBI means *sungguh-sungguh suka hendak, suka akan, sudi, akan, hendak, kehendak, maksud, segan-segan, harus, terpaksa*. The modal **can** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into **mau**. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 03

31/TGS/01:16:52/SL : Barnum = Hey, outside! You cannot go inside!

31/TGS/01:16:52/TL : Barnum = Hey, berhenti! **Jangan** masuk!

In datum 03, the modal **cannot** is translated into **jangan** in Indonesian. In this context, this situation occurred when Barnum's theater studio burned to the ground, everyone forbade Phillip from entering the theater to help Anne. As stated

at tr-ex.me, **cannot** means *tidak boleh, tidak bisa*. The ability states that a person is able to perform an action and shows the ability to do something. Meanwhile in this situation there is an additional of the word 'not' and the meaning of **Jangan** is a word that states forbid, which means it is not allowed. In this case, **can** has the ability function in the *negative* context of the data. The function of this modal verb is **prohibitor**. **Prohibition** is an expression of obligation or a way of giving instructions to someone not to do something. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mentioned above, **cannot** is translated into **jangan**. The meaning of **cannot** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *are not allowed to*. As stated at tr-ex.me, **cannot** means *tidak boleh, tidak bisa*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **cannot** is *to be unable to do otherwise than*. Then, the word **jangan** from KBBI means *kata yang menyatakan melarang, berarti tidak boleh, hendaknya tidak usah*. **Cannot** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into **jangan**. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 04

37/TGS/06:16/SL : Barnum = I think of what the world **could** be.

37/TGS/06:16/TL : Barnum = *Aku berpikir tentang dunia **kelak***.

In datum 04, the modal **could** which is translated **kelak** in Indonesian. In

this context, young Barnum hopes about the possibility of his dream in the future. As stated at glosbe.com **could be** means *bisa jadi*. In this case, **could** has a possibility function on that datum. It is to describe things which are generally possible. **Could** is used to describe possibilities which depend on certain conditions. **Possibility** is an expression to express a possibility for something that explains whether something might happen or not. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mentioned above, **could** is translated into *kelak*. The meaning of **could** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *dapat, bisa, maukah, mungkin*. As stated at glosbe.com **could be** means *bisa jadi*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **could** is *past tense of can → used in auxiliary function in the past*. Then, the word *kelak* from KBBI means *yang akan datang, kemudian hari*. **Could** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into *kelak*. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 05

39/TGS/29:53/SL : Barnum et al. = And you're more than you **could ever be**.

39/TGS/29:53/TL : Barnum et al. = *Kau menjadi lebih baik dari yang **dulu***.

In datum 05, the modal **could ever be** which is translated into **dulu** in Indonesian. In this context, this situation explained that Barnum and the others said

by dreaming of the world freely, you will become even better. As stated at glosbe.com **could ever be** means *bisa saja*. In this case, **could** has a **speculation** function on this datum because **could** is used to speculate about an action or situation. **Speculation** is an act of opinion or conjecture in accordance with certain conditions. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mentioned above, **could ever be** is translated into *dulu*. The meaning of **could ever be** at glosbe.com is *bisa saja, pernah bisa*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **could** is *past tense of can → used in auxiliary function in the past*. Then, the word *dulu* from KBBI comes from the standard word *dahulu* which means *(waktu) yang telah lalu, (masa) lampau, lebih awal, paling depan, yang mula-mula (dikerjakan, diperbuat, dan sebagainya), dulu, lebih awal, sebelum*. **Could ever be** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into *dulu*. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 06

46/TGS/01:04:41/SL : Phillip = Maybe the world **could** be ours, tonight.

46/TGS/01:04:41/TL : Phillip = *Mungkin dunia akan menjadi milik kita malam ini.*

In datum 06, the modal **could** which is translated as *akan* in Indonesian. In this context, Phillip is putting on an interesting theatrical performance with Anne.

In this case, **could** can be used to talk about the possibility of something happening. It is to describe things which are generally possible. **Possibility** is an expression to express a possibility for something that explains whether something might happen or not. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mentioned above, **could** is translated into *akan*. The meaning of **could** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *dapat, bisa, maukah, mungkin*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **could** is *past tense of can → used in auxiliary function in the past*. Then, the word *akan* from KBBI means *(untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang hendak terjadi, berarti) hendak*. **Could** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into *akan*. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 07

47/TGS/01:15:57/SL : Unnamed Character = **Could** that be her?

47/TGS/01:15:57/TL : Unnamed Character = *Mungkinkah itu dia?*

In datum 07, the modal **could** which is translated as *mungkinkah* in Indonesian. In this context, another character was confirming someone who was there. In this case, **could** has a **speculation** function on that data because **could** is used to speculate about an action or situation. **Speculation** is an act of opinion or conjecture in accordance with certain conditions. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mentioned above, **could** is translated into *mungkinkah*. The meaning of **could** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *dapat, bisa, maukah, mungkin*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **could** is *past tense of can → used in auxiliary function in the past*. Then, the word *mungkinkah* from KBBI comes from the word *mungkin* which means *tidak atau belum tentu, barangkali, boleh jadi, dapat terjadi, tidak mustahil*. **Could** is translated into *mungkinkah*, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literar translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 08

48/TGS/01:16:45/SL : Unnamed Character = What else **could** we do?

48/TGS/01:16:45/TL : Unnamed Character = *Apa lagi yang bisa kami lakukan?*

In datum 08, the modal **could** which is translated into *bisa* in Indonesian. In this context, it is a situation who could help put out the fire at Barnum's theatre. The function of this modal verb is **ability** because **could** is used to talk about general abilities of doing something. **Ability** states that a person is able to perform an action, and shows the ability to do something. In this case, can has an ability function in that data. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **could** is translated into *bisa*. The meaning of **could** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *dapat, bisa, maukah,*

mungkin.⁴ According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **could** is *past tense of can → used in auxiliary function in the past*. Then, the word **bisa** from KBBI means *mampu (kuasa melakukan sesuatu), dapat, sesuatu yang sukar, kalau sudah biasa dikerjakan, tidak terasa sukar lagi, jadi mungkin, boleh jadi*. **Could** is translated into **bisa**, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one.¹ **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word² from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate.³ (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 09

50/TGS/10:15/SL : Charity = You **may be** wrong.

50/TGS/10:15/TL : Charity = **Mungkin** kau salah.

In datum 09, the modal **may** which is translated as **mungkin** in Indonesian. In this context, it is a situation about Barnum's perception of the world he sees. As stated at glosbe.com **may be** means *mungkin*. In this case, **may** has a **possibility** function on that data because **may** is used to describe possibilities which depend on certain conditions. It is to describe things which are generally possible. **Possibility** is an expression to express a possibility for something that explains whether something might happen or not. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mention above, the meaning of **may** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *mungkin, barangkali, boleh, semoga*. As stated at glosbe.com **may be** means *mungkin*. As described in the Cambridge Dictionary,

maybe is an adverb. Meanwhile phrase **may be**, **may** is a modal verb and **be** is a main verb. **May** and **be** are two separate words, whereas **maybe** is one word. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **may** is used to indicate possibility or probability, used in auxiliary function expressing purpose or expectation, used in auxiliary function to express a wish or desire especially in prayer, imprecation, or benediction. Then, the word **mungkin** from KBBI with a word class in the form of an adverb means *tidak atau belum tentu; barangkali; boleh jadi; dapat terjadi; tidak mustahil*. Thus, this type of translation uses the transposition translation procedure because there is a change in grammatical structure form of the phrase **may be** in the SL is in the form of a modal verb which changes to **mungkin** in the TL which is an adverb. Thus, the translation results are acceptable by changing the sentence structure with the transposition translation procedure. **Transposition** is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 10

51/TGS/11:49/SL : Barnum = If I **may**, sir. I believe I have skills and ideas.

51/TGS/11:49/TL : Barnum = Kalau **boleh**, Pak. Saya memiliki kemampuan dan ide.

In datum 10, the modal **may** is translated into **boleh** in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum proposed his ideas regarding his abilities to his boss at his former workplace. **May** is the most formal or polite are used to ask for permission. The function of this modal verb is **permission**. **Permission** is used to indicate whether

someone has permission to do something or not. It is used to politely ask permission. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **may** is translated into **boleh**. The meaning of **may** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *mungkin, barangkali, boleh, semoga*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **may** is *used to indicate possibility or probability, used in auxiliary function expressing purpose or expectation, used in auxiliary function to express a wish or desire especially in prayer, imprecation, or benediction*. Then, the word **boleh** from KBBI means *diizinkan, tidak dilarang, dapat, beroleh, mendapat, barangkali, mungkin, dapat juga, agak baik juga, tak berapa buruk, lumayan*. **May** is translated into **boleh**, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 11

52/TGS/42:38/SL : Phillip = You **may** as well start at the very very top.

52/TGS/42:38/TL : Phillip = Kau **harus** mulai dari orang nomor satu.

In datum 11, the modal **may** is translated into **harus** in Indonesian. In this context, one of the characters says if they want to be accepted by the citizens, they should at least become number one in their country. **May** is included in the function category to show the ability to do something. The function of this modal verb is

ability. **Ability** states that a person is able to perform an action, and shows the ability to do something. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **may** is translated into **harus**. The meaning of **may** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *mungkin, barangkali, boleh, semoga*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **may** is *used to indicate possibility or probability, used in auxiliary function expressing purpose or expectation, used in auxiliary function to express a wish or desire especially in prayer, imprecation, or benediction*. Then, the word **harus** from KBBI means *patut, wajib, mesti (tidak boleh tidak)*. **May** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into **harus**. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 12

53/TGS/43:51/SL : Phillip = Your Majesty, **may I present** Mr Barnum.

53/TGS/43:51/TL : Phillip = *Yang mulia, kupersembahkan* Tn. Barnum.

In datum 12, the modal **may** is translated into *kupersembahkan* in Indonesian. In this context, Phillip introduced Barnum to Queen Victoria when they were invited to a banquet. As stated at tr-ex.me **may I present** means *izinkan aku persembahkan*. **May** is used to talk about permission in formal situations. The function of this modal verb is **permission**. **Permission** is used to indicate whether

someone has permission to do something or not. It is used to politely ask permission. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **may I present** is translated into *kupersembahkan*. The meaning of **may** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *mungkin, barangkali, boleh, semoga*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **may** is *used to indicate possibility or probability, used in auxiliary function expressing purpose or expectation, used in auxiliary function to express a wish or desire especially in prayer, imprecation, or benediction*. Then, *kupersembahkan* from KBBI comes from the word *sembah* which means *pernyataan hormat dan khidmat, menghormat dengan sembah, kata atau perkataan yang ditujukan kepada orang yang dimuliakan, datang seraya berkata dengan hormatnya*. The phrase **may I present** if translated literally is *bolehkah saya hadir*, which would result in a strange and unnatural translation. Therefore, the translation is adapted to the target language to be *kupersembahkan*, which is more acceptable. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. **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. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 13

54/TGS/46:56/SL : Jenny = **May** I ask you something, Mr. Barnum?

54/TGS/46:56/TL : Jenny = *Boleh* aku bertanya, Tn. Barnum?

In datum 13, the modal **may** is translated into *boleh* in Indonesian. In this

context, Jenny Lind, a famous singer whom Barnum is about to recruit to join his theatre, asks why she was chosen. **May** is used to talk about permission in formal situations. The function of this modal verb is **permission**. **Permission** is used to indicate whether someone has permission to do something or not. It is used to politely ask permission. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **may** is translated into *boleh*. The meaning of **may** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *mungkin, barangkali, boleh, semoga*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **may** is *used to indicate possibility or probability, used in auxiliary function expressing purpose or expectation, used in auxiliary function to express a wish or desire especially in prayer, imprecation, or benediction*. Then, the word *boleh* from KBBI means *diizinkan, tidak dilarang, dapat, beroleh, mendapat, barangkali, mungkin, dapat juga, agak baik juga, tak berapa buruk, lumayan*. **May** is translated to be *boleh*, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 14

58/TGS/36:50/SL : Barnum = You just **might** find yourself a free man.

58/TGS/36:50/TL : Barnum = *Kau akan menjadi pria bebas.*

In datum 14, the modal **might** is translated into *akan* in Indonesian. In this

context, Barnum's offer of cooperation to Phillip, that if he joins there is much to be gained by being a free man. **Might** is used to say that something is possibly true. The function of this modal verb is **possibility**. **Possibility** is an expression to express a possibility for something that explains whether something might happen or not. It is to describe things which are generally possible. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mentioned above, **might** is translated into *akan*. The meaning of **might** in *A Dictionary for Learners of English* by Penerbit Erlangga is *might, mungkin, barangkali*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **might** is *past tense of may → used to express permission, liberty, probability, or possibility in the past, used to say that something is possible, used to express a present condition contrary to fact, used as a polite alternative to may, ought or should*. Then, the word *akan* from KBBI means *(untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang hendak terjadi, berarti) hendak*. The phrase **you just might find** if translated literally is *anda mungkin saja menemukan*, which would result in a strange and unnatural translation. Therefore, the translation is adapted to the target language to be *kau akan menjadi*, which is more acceptable. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 15

59/TGS/05:04/SL = Charity: I don't know what my future **will** be.

59/TGS/05:04/TL = Charity: *Aku tak tahu akan seperti apa masa depanku*

nanti.

In datum 15, the modal **will** is translated into **akan** in Indonesian. In this context, Charity said that she will be sent to a finishing school by his father because of that, she looks hopeless at her future. **Will** is used to make predictions about the future. The function of this modal verb is **prediction**. **Prediction** is based on personal judgment, opinion, or intuition rather than on current evidence, it is unclear whether or not the event will take place. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **will** is translated into **akan**. The meaning of **will** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, mau, maukah*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **will** is *used to express futurity and used to express desire, choice, willingness, consent, or in negative constructions refusal*. Then, the word **akan** from KBBI means *(untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang hendak terjadi, berarti) hendak*. **Will** is translated to be **akan**, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 16

61/TGS/09:00/SL : Barnum = I **will** give her a life as grand as this one.

61/TGS/09:00/TL : Barnum = **Akan** kuberi dia rumah sebesar rumah ini.

In datum 16, the modal **will** is translated into **akan** in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum came to Charity's house with the intention of proposing to her, by persuading Charity's parents. As stated at glosbe.com **I will give** means saya akan berikan. The function of this modal verb is **promise**. **Will** and **shall** can also be used to make offers and promises. A **promise** is a commitment by someone to do or not do something. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mention above, **will** is translated into **akan**. The meaning of **will** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, mau, maukah*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **will** is used to express futurity and used to express desire, choice, willingness, consent, or in negative constructions refusal. Then, the word **akan** from KBBI means (*untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang hendak terjadi, berarti) hendak*. Thus, this type of translation uses the transposition translation procedure because there is a change in grammatical structure form of the phrase **I will give** into **Akan kuberi**. In this context, the act of placing the modal verb first and followed by the subject in a positive sentence does not exist in the concept of English grammatical structure. Meanwhile, it is acceptable in Indonesian structure. **Transposition** is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 17

64/TGS/11:45/SL : Unnamed Character = Thank you, Chalmers, that **will** do.

64/TGS/11:45/TL : Unnamed Character = *Terima kasih, Chalmers, itu bisa*.

In datum 17, the modal **will** is translated into **bisa** in Indonesian. In this

context, Chalmers was Barnum's boss before he built the theatre, there is a subordinate who is discussing ideas with Chalmers. As stated at glosbe.com *that will do* means *itu akan berhasil*. The function of this modal verb is **certainty**. **Certainty** is used when someone feels confident, believes, and has no doubts about what is being said. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mention above, **will** is translated into *bisa*. The meaning of **will** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, mau, maukah*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **will** is *used to express futurity and used to express desire, choice, willingness, consent, or in negative constructions refusal*. Then, the word *bisa* from KBBI means *mampu (kuasa melakukan sesuatu), dapat, sesuatu yang sukar, kalau sudah biasa dikerjakan, tidak terasa sukar lagi, jadi mungkin, boleh jadi*. **Will** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into *bisa*. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 18

71/TGS/46:13/SL : Barnum = I **will** make you the most famous singer not in Europe but in the entire world.

71/TGS/46:13/TL : Barnum = *Akan* kujadikan kau penyanyi terkenal, bukan

hanya di Eropa tapi di seluruh dunia.

In datum 18, the modal **will** is translated into **akan** in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum promised Jenny that if he could get her to New York, he would make Jenny a success. As stated at tr-ex.me **I will make** means **aku akan menjadikan**. The function of this modal verb is **promise**. *Will* and *shall* can also be used to make offers and promises. A promise is a commitment by someone to do or not do something. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mention above, the meaning of **will** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, mau, maukah*. As stated at tr-ex.me **I will make** means *aku akan menjadikan*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of *will is used to express futurity and used to express desire, choice, willingness, consent, or in negative constructions refusal*. Then, the word **akan** from KBBI means (*untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang hendak terjadi, berarti hendak*). There is a change in grammatical-structure form of the phrase **I will make** into **Akan kujadikan**. In this context, the act of placing the modal verb first and followed by the subject in a positive sentence does not exist in the concept of English grammatical structure. Meanwhile, it is acceptable in Indonesian structure. Thus, this type of translation uses the transposition translation procedure because the translation results are acceptable by changing the sentence structure with the transposition translation procedure. **Transposition** is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 19

75/TGS/47:38/SL : Charity = Are you happy?

Barnum = **I will be**, if this works.

75/TGS/47:38/TL : Charity = *Kau bahagia?*

Barnum = *Nantinya, jika ini berhasil.*

In datum 19, the modal **will** is translated into **nantinya** in Indonesian. In this context, Jenny's first performance at the theater as Barnum's partner was seen as very crowded by the audience. Charity asked how Barnum would feel seeing this theater later. As stated at tr-ex.me **I will be** means *aku akan*. **Will** is used to make predictions about the future. The function of this modal verb is **prediction**. **Prediction** is based on personal judgment, opinion, or intuition rather than on current evidence, it is unclear whether or not the event will take place. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, the meaning of **will** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, mau, maukah*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of *will is used to express futurity and used to express desire, choice, willingness, consent, or in negative constructions refusal*. Then, the word **nantinya** comes from the word **nanti** from KBBI which means *waktu yang tidak lama dari sekarang, waktu kemudian, kelak*. Thus, this type of translation uses the modulation translation procedure because there is a change in a main focus of the phrase **I will be** into *Nantinya*. In this context, there is a change in the main focus of the phrase, in the target language the phrase **I will be**, where the main focus is **I**, then when it is translated into the target language it

becomes *nantinya*, where the main focus changes or it can be said that in the target text it is not directly stated who the intended person is. Thus, the translation results do not sound awkward or unnatural and acceptable. **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. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 20

93/TGS/34:38/SL : Caroline = I'm quitting.

Barnum = Why **would** you quit?

93/TGS/34:38/TL : Caroline = *Aku berhenti*.

Barnum = *Kenapa mau berhenti?*

In datum 20, the modal **would** is translated into *mau* in Indonesian. In this context, Caroline, Barnum's daughter, decides to leave ballet school because she feels that she is far behind in her abilities. **Would** is used to express volition. The function of this modal verb is **volition**. **Volition** is a concept that distinguishes whether the subject, or agent of a particular sentence intends to act, do something or will or not. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **would** is translated into *mau*. The meaning of **would** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, mau, ingin, biasa, suka*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **would** is *past tense of will*. Then, the word *mau* from KBBI means *sebenarnya, sungguh-sungguh, suka hendak, suka akan, sudi, maksud, segan-segan, harus, terpaksa*. **Would** is translated into *mau*, it still produces a literal translation result and there

is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 21

99/TGS/54:58/SL : Jenny = **Would** everyone please raise their glasses?

99/TGS/54:58/TL : Jenny = **Bisakah** semua angkat gelasnya?

In datum 21, the modal **would** is translated into **bisakah** in Indonesian. In this context, Jenny invites everyone to enjoy the party by appreciating Barnum's hard work and making everyone raise their glasses. **Would** is used to talk about willingness. The function of this modal verb is **willingness**. **Willingness** is used to express consent or readiness to do something. (Foley and Hall, 2003)

As mentioned above, **would** is translated into **bisakah**. The meaning of **would** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, mau, ingin, biasa, suka*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **would** is *past tense of will*. Then, **bisakah** from KBBI comes from the word **bisa** which means *mampu (kuasa melakukan sesuatu), dapat, sesuatu yang sukar, kalau sudah biasa dikerjakan, tidak terasa sukar lagi, jadi mungkin, boleh jadi*. **Would** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into **bisakah**. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to prioritizing the results of translation from the

side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 22

100/TGS/01:01:12 : Barnum = Then how about you show them a smile? That **would** be unusual.

100/TGS/01:01:12 : Barnum = *Kalau begitu tunjukan senyummu. Itu bisa jadi aksi yang tak biasa.*

In datum 22, the modal **would** is translated into **bisa** in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum grew indifferent to his own theater and ordered Phillip to spend more time with the theater while taking his place. **Would** is used to make predictions about the future. The function of this modal verb is **prediction**. **Prediction** is based on personal judgment, opinion, or intuition rather than on current evidence. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mentioned above, **would** is translated into **bisa**. The meaning of **would** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, mau, ingin, biasa, suka*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **would** is *past tense of will*. Then, the word **bisa** from KBBI means *mampu (kuasa melakukan sesuatu), dapat, sesuatu yang sukar, kalau sudah biasa dikerjakan, tidak terasa sukar lagi, jadi mungkin, boleh jadi*. The modal **would** here does not produce a literal translation, by making the translation in the TL more acceptable into **bisa**. Thus, this type of translation uses the equivalence procedure. This refers to

prioritizing the results of translation from the side of prevalence that can be accepted in the target language. **Equivalence** modifies the words of the source language so that they conform to the rules of the target language. (Vinay and Dalbernet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 23

103/TGS/03:50/SL : The Teacher = **Shall** we do it again?

103/TGS/03:50/TL : The Teacher = **Haruskah** kita melakukannya lagi?

In datum 23, the modal **shall** is translated into **haruskah** in Indonesian. In this context, young Charity was learning table manners, but his focus was cut short by young Barnum cheering him up, which made the teacher ask for the continuation of the class. The function of this modal verb is **volition**. **Volition** is a term used to describe whether the subject or agent of a sentence intended to perform a certain action or not. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mentioned above, **shall** is translated into **haruskah**. The meaning of **shall** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, boleh*. As stated at tr-ex.me **shall** also means *haruskah*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **shall** is *used to express what is inevitable or seems likely to happen in the future, used to express simple futurity, used to express determination, used to express a command or exhortation, used in laws, regulations, or directives to express what is mandatory*. Then, the word **haruskah** from KBBI comes from the word **harus** which means *patut, wajib, mesti (tidak boleh tidak)*. **Shall** is translated into **haruskah**, it still produces a literal translation

result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 24

104/TGS/32:58/SL : Barnum = This is the life I promised you. **Shall** we?

104/PTS/32:58/TL : Barnum = *Ini hidup yang kujanjikan padamu. Bolehkah?*

In datum 24, the modal **shall** is translated into **bolehkah** in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum kept his promise to make charity live a happy and decent life, afterwards offering charity to dance together. The function of this modal verb is **volition**. **Volition** is a term used to describe whether the subject or agent of a sentence intended to perform a certain action or not. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, the meaning of **shall** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *akan, boleh*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **shall** is *used to express what is inevitable or seems likely to happen in the future; used to express simple futurity; used to express determination; used to express a command or exhortation, used in laws, regulations, or directives to express what is mandatory*. Then, the word **bolehkah** from KBBI comes from the word **boleh** which means *diizinkan, tidak dilarang, dapat*. Thus, this type of translation uses the modulation translation procedure because there is a change in main focus to the phrase **shall we?** into **bolehkah?** In

the target language the phrase **shall we?** where the main focus is **we**. Then when it is translated into the target language it becomes *bolehkah?* where the main focus changes or it can be said that in the target text it is not directly stated who the intended person is. In order to, the translation results do not sound awkward or unnatural and acceptable. **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. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 25

106/TGS/48:00/SL : Barnum = That's where they **should** be.

106/TGS/48:00/TL : Barnum = Mereka *mestinya* disana.

In datum 25, the modal **should** is translated into *mestinya* in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum's character is slowly starting to change, and he doesn't heed Phillip's words that their theater friends will be coming to the show soon. **Should** can be used to express necessity. The function of this modal verb is **necessity**. **Necessity** is a process, thing, or action that is necessary in a situation. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **should** is translated into *mestinya*. The meaning of **should** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *seharusnya*, *semestinya*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **should** is *past tense of shall* → *used in auxiliary function to express condition, used in auxiliary function to express obligation, propriety, or expediency, used in*

auxiliary function to express futurity from a point of view in the past, used in auxiliary function to express what is probable or expected, used in auxiliary function to express a request in a polite manner or to soften direct statement. Then, the word *mestinya* from KBBI comes from the word *harus* which means *pasti, tentu, tidak boleh tidak, harus*. **Should** is translated into *mestinya*, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 26

109/TGS/01:12:45/SL : Barnum = You **should** finish your tour without me.

109/TGS/01:12:45/TL : Barnum = Kau **mesti** selesaikan tur tanpa aku.

In datum 26, the modal **should** is translated into *mesti* in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum left the tour and rushed home, hoping that Jenny could finish the tour herself. **Should** is used to talk about obligations. The function of this modal verb is **obligation**. **Obligation** described as pressure on a person to do something or not to do something. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **should** is translated into *mesti*. The meaning of **should** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *seharusnya, semestinya*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of

should is *past tense of shall* → *used in auxiliary function to express condition, used in auxiliary function to express obligation, propriety, or expediency, used in auxiliary function to express futurity from a point of view in the past, used in auxiliary function to express what is probable or expected, used in auxiliary function to express a request in a polite manner or to soften direct statement*. Then, the word *mesti* from KBBI means *pasti, tentu, tidak boleh tidak, harus*. **Should** is translated into *mesti*, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 27

110/TGS/01:15:08/SL : Protester = We think you **should** leave.

110/TGS/01:15:08/TL : Protester = *Kami rasa kau harus pergi*.

In datum 27, the modal **should** is translated into *harus* in Indonesian. In this context, A group of delinquents disrupts Barnum's theater and made a mess, even ordered Barnum's colleagues to leave the place. **Should** can be used to express necessity. The function of this modal verb is **necessity**. Necessity is a process, thing, or action that is necessary in a situation. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mention above, **should** is translated into *harus*. The meaning of **should** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *seharusnya*,

semestinya. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **should** is *past tense of shall* → *used in auxiliary function to express condition, used in auxiliary function to express obligation, propriety, or expediency, used in auxiliary function to express futurity from a point of view in the past, used in auxiliary function to express what is probable or expected, used in auxiliary function to express a request in a polite manner or to soften direct statement*. Then, the word *harus* from KBBI means *patut, wajib, mesti (tidak boleh tidak)*. **Should** is translated into *harus*, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 28

111/TGS/21:02/SL : Barnum = You **must be** Gertrude Stratton.

111/PTS/21:02/TL : Barnum = Anda **pasti** Gertrude Stratton.

In datum 28, the modal **must** is translated into *pasti* in Indonesian. In this context, Barnum visits Gertrude Stratton's residence to recruit her as part of his theatrical cast, as Gertrude falls within the criteria of the unique person Barnum is looking for. As stated at tr-ex.me **must be** means *sudah pasti*. **Must** is used to express probability or we feel sure that something is true. The function of this modal verb is **probability**. **Probability** is an expression of believing that a statement is true, because of prior knowledge, experience or present evidence. (Foley and Hall,

2003)

As mention above, **must be** is translated into *pasti*. The meaning of **must** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *harus, mesti, pasti*. As stated at tr-ex.me **must be** means *sudah pasti*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **must** is *be commanded or requested to, be urged to : ought by all means to, be compelled by physical necessity to, be required by immediate or future need or purpose to, be obliged to : be compelled by social considerations to, be required by law, custom, or moral conscience to, be logically inferred or supposed to, was or were presumably certain to : was or were bound to*. Then, the word *pasti* from KBBI means *sudah tetap, tidak boleh tidak, tentu, mesti*. **Must be** is translated into *pasti*, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because the translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Datum 29

112/TGS/01:13:04/SL : Barnum = You have to finish the tour.

Jenny = **Must I?**

112/PTS/01:13:04/TL : Barnum = *Kau harus selesaikan tur.*

Jenny = **Haruskah?**

In datum 29, the modal **must** is translated into *haruskah* in Indonesian. The

function of this modal verb is **necessity**. In this context, Barnum again forced Jenny to continue the tour without him, and Jenny hesitated and looked reluctant. As stated at tr-ex.me **must I** means *haruskah aku*. **Must** can be used to express necessity. **Necessity** is a process, thing, or action that is necessary in a situation. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mentioned above, the meaning of **must** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *harus, mesti, pasti*. As stated at tr-ex.me **must I** means *haruskah aku*. According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **must** is *be commanded or requested to, be urged to : ought by all means to, be compelled by physical necessity to, be required by immediate or future need or purpose to, be obliged to : be compelled by social considerations to, be required by law, custom, or moral conscience to, be logically inferred or supposed to, was or were presumably certain to : was or were bound to*. Then, the word *haruskah* from KBBI comes from the word *harus* which means *patut, wajib, mesti (tidak boleh tidak)*. Thus, this type of translation uses the modulation translation procedure because there is a change in main focus of the phrase **must I?** into *haruskah?* In the target language the phrase **must I?** where the main focus is **I**. Then when it is translated into the target language it becomes *haruskah?* where the main focus changes or it can be said that in the target text it is not directly stated who the intended person is. In order to, the translation results do not sound awkward or unnatural and acceptable. **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. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and

Munday, 2004)

Datum 30

113/TGS/01:34:28/SL : Barnum = The show **must** go on.

113/PTS/01:34:28/TL : Barnum = *Pertunjukan harus berlanjut.*

In datum 30, the modal **must** is translated into *harus* in Indonesian. The function of this modal verb is **obligation**. In this context, Barnum left the show with his theater mates, to see his family. Then, trusted Phillip to lead the show. When we use **must**, the authority for the obligation comes from the person who is speaking. **Obligation** may be described as pressure on a person to do something or not to do something. (Biber et al., 1999)

As mentioned above, **must** is translated into *harus*. The meaning of **must** in A Dictionary for Learners of English by Penerbit Erlangga is *harus, mesti, pasti*.⁴ According to Merriam-Webster's English dictionary, the meaning of **must** is *be commanded or requested to, be urged to : ought by all means to, be compelled by physical necessity to, be required by immediate or future need or purpose to, be obliged to : be compelled by social considerations to, be required by law, custom, or moral conscience to, be logically inferred or supposed to, was or were presumably certain to : was or were bound to*.¹⁶ Then, the word *harus* from KBBI means *patut, wajib, mesti (tidak boleh tidak)*. **Must** is translated into *harus*, it still produces a literal translation result and there is no change in the SL. Thus, this type of translation uses the literal translation procedure because ¹the translation does not ¹²need to make any change other than the obvious one. **Literal translation** is the

direct transfer of a SL text, in a word-for-word from source language into target language, with grammatically appropriate. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday, 2004)



26
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

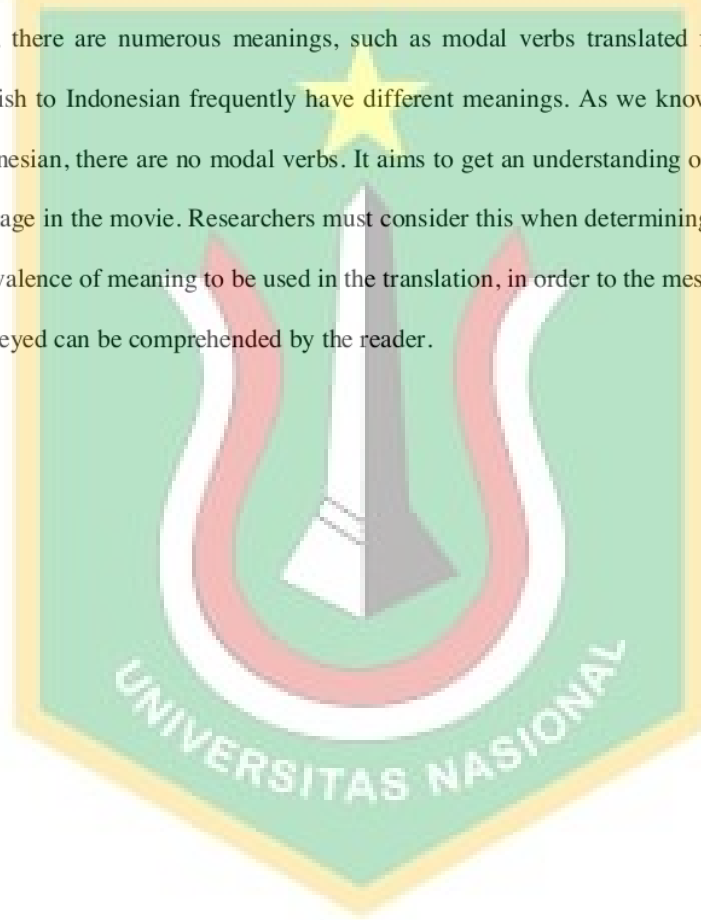
5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing several translation procedures in the movie script of *The Greatest Showman*, I, as a researcher, conclude that in translating the subtitles of a movie based on a movie script, especially those involving Indonesian in the target language. There are some interesting findings in the data after analyzing it. As one example, the following data is **may be** in datum 9, which is translated in the target language where the grammatical structure changes to *mungkin*, which is an *adverb* form, while the source language is the form of **may be** from **may** which is a *modal verb*, and **be** which is a *main verb*.

The overall results of the raw data obtained in this research were 113 data. From the first research problem, I examined the modal verb functions found in the data. Then the results I got were that I found ability, offers, prohibition, possibility, speculation, permission, prediction, promise, certainty, volition, willingness, necessity, obligation, and probability. Meanwhile, from the first research problem, I examine the translation procedure in the data found. Then the results obtained are literal translation, transposition, modulation, and equivalence in translation procedures.

5.2 Suggestion

After finishing this research, I provide some suggestions for researchers who will research subtitle translations based on movie scripts related to this topic. Researchers who want to research subtitle translations in movie scripts must be careful with the translation procedure. Even from a single modal verb, there are numerous meanings, such as modal verbs translated from English to Indonesian frequently have different meanings. As we know, in Indonesian, there are no modal verbs. It aims to get an understanding of the message in the movie. Researchers must consider this when determining the equivalence of meaning to be used in the translation, in order to the message conveyed can be comprehended by the reader.



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APPENDICES

113 discovered data in *The Greatest Showman* movie script. English – Indonesian.

Table of Modal Verbs Data

➤ **Can** = 36 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|--------------|---|---|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 01/TGS/05:40 | They can say it all sounds crazy. | Mereka bisa bilang itu terdengar gila. | Ability | Literal |
| 02/TGS/05:57 | We can live in a world that we design | Kita bisa tinggal di dunia yang kita ciptakan. | Ability | Literal |
| 03/TGS/12:06 | Can I have your attention? | Semuanya, bisa perhatikan? | Asking for Permission | Literal |
| 04/TGS/14:52 | Can I tell a wish? | Bisa kusampaikan harapanku? | Asking for Permission | Literal |
| 05/TGS/17:41 | A place where people can see things they've never seen before. | Tempat dimana orang bisa melihat sesuatu yang belum pernah dilihat. | Ability | Literal |
| 06/TGS/18:25 | Can I climb up its leg? | Bisa kupanjat kakinya? | Asking for Permission | Literal |
| 07/TGS/18:51 | I can tell you that | Bisa kukatakan kau | Ability | Transposition |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--------------------------|---------------|
| | you'll love it. 2 | <i>akan suka.</i> | | |
| 08/TGS/22:45 | I know where you can find one of them. | <i>Aku tahu dimana kau bisa menemukan salah satunya.</i> | Deduction | Literal |
| 09/TGS/24:30 | Can I just ask how heavy you are? 2 | <i>Bisa kutanya berapa beratmu?</i> | Asking for Permission | Literal |
| 10/TGS/25:39 | But you can shake awake. | <i>Tapi kau bisa bangun.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 11/TGS/25:45 | But you can flip the switch and brighten up your darkest day. 2 | <i>Tapi kau bisa mengubahnya dan menerangi hari-harimu.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 12/TGS/27:36 | You can prove there's more to you. | <i>Kau bisa buktikan kau lebih dari itu.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 13/TGS/34:30 | I can see it right now. 5 | <i>Bisa Ayah lihat sekarang.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 14/TGS/35:59 | Which is much more than I can say from my play. 5 | <i>Itu jauh lebih ramai dari lakonku.</i> | Deduction | Equivalence |
| 15/TGS/36:09 | Can I buy you a drink? 5 | <i>Mau kubelikan minum?</i> | Offers | Equivalence |
| 16/TGS/36:32 | I cannot just run off enter into circus. | <i>Aku tak bisa masuk sirkus begitu saja.</i> | Prohibition | Literal |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|-----------|---------------|
| 17/TGS/37:03 | And I can cut you free. | Aku bisa membebaskanmu. | Ability | Literal |
| 18/TGS/37:17 | You can play it sensible, a king of conventional. | Bisa kau lakukan dengan sopan, layaknya seorang raja. | Ability | Transposition |
| 19/TGS/37:20 | Or you can risk it all and see. | Atau kau bisa pertaruhkan semuanya dan lihat. | Advice | Literal |
| 20/TGS/45:13 | So, you can introduce me to Miss Lind. | Agar kau bisa memperkenalkan aku pada Nona Lind. | Deduction | Literal |
| 21/TGS/47:40 | Oh God, I hope she can sing. | Kuharap dia bisa menyanyi. | Ability | Literal |
| 22/TGS/49:51 | Can you hear it echoing? | Bisa kau mendengar itu menggema? | Ability | Literal |
| 23/TGS/55:43 | And that leaves a hole that no ovation can ever fill. | Dan itu menyisakan lubang yang tak bisa diisi oleh sambutan. | Deduction | Transposition |
| 24/TGS/55:55 | Lord, that lady can sing. | Nona itu bisa menyanyi. | Ability | Literal |
| 25/TGS/01:00:28 | They can share a bunk. | Mereka bisa berbagi tempat. | Ability | Literal |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|-------------|---------------|
| 26/TGS/01:04:06 | 2 So, who can stop me if I decide that you are my destiny? | <i>Siapa yang bisa hentikan jika kuputuskan bahwa kau adalah takdirku?</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 27/TGS/01:04:34 | No one can say what we get to be. | <i>Tak ada yang bisa menentukan kita harus seperti apa.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 28/TGS/01:05:30 | No one can rewrite the stars. | <i>Tak ada yang bisa mengubah takdir.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 29/TGS/01:05:34 | How can you say you'll be mine? | <i>Bagaimana kau bisa bilang kau akan menjadi milikku?</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 30/TGS/01:10:05 | We can see the whole world down below. | <i>Kita bisa melihat seluruh dunia di bawah.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 31/TGS/01:16:52 | Hey, outside! You cannot go inside! | <i>Hey, berhenti! Jangan masuk!</i> | Prohibition | Equivalence |
| 32/TGS/01:20:51 | We can borrow off the profits. | <i>Kami bisa meminjam keuntungan.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 33/TGS/01:24:14 | What remains can only be once true. | <i>Yang tersisa hanyalah kebenaran.</i> | Deduction | Transposition |
| 34/TGS/01:31:00 | 5 I don't think there is a bank left in this | <i>Kurasa tak ada bank di negara ini yang</i> | Ability | Transposition |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|-----------|---------------|
| | 2 country I can fool into loaning me more money. | <i>bisa kutipu untuk meminjamkan uang.</i> | | |
| 35/TGS/01:32:41 | I can get a land down by the docks for almost nothing. | <i>Bisa kudapatkan tanah di pinggir dermaga dengan cuma-cuma.</i> | Ability | Transposition |
| 36/TGS/01:33:32 | And the sun cannot stop us now. | <i>Matahari tidak bisa menghentikan kita.</i> | Deduction | Literal |

➤ **Could** = 13 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|--------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 37/TGS/06:16 | 2 I think of what the world could be. | <i>Aku berpikir tentang dunia kelak.</i> | Possibility | Equivalence |
| 38/TGS/11:58 | 5 I believe he's developed a glider that could take a man in the air, sir. | <i>Kurasa dia mengembangkan pesawat yang bisa membawa manusia ke udara, Pak.</i> | Ability | Literal |
| 39/TGS/29:53 | And you're more than you could ever be. | <i>Kau menjadi lebih baik dari yang dulu.</i> | Speculation | Equivalence |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| 40/TGS/36:41 | Do you understand that just associating with you could cost me my inheritance. | Kau tahu bahwa hanya dengan bergabung denganmu aku bisa kehilangan warisanku. | Ability | Modulation |
| 41/TGS/39:28 | I'd give you seven, we could shake and make it happen. | Kuberikan 7%, kita bisa berjabat tangan dan mewujudkannya. | Ability | Literal |
| 42/TGS/50:29 | These hands could hold the world | Tangan ini bisa menggenggam dunia. | Ability | Literal |
| 43/TGS/01:01:23 | He could not even say hello or goodbye. | Dia bahkan tidak menyapa atau pamit. | Deduction | Transposition |
| 44/TGS/53:41 | She could be something in this country. | Dia bisa menjadi sesuatu di negara ini. | Ability | Literal |
| 45/TGS/01:04:23 | Nothing could keep us apart. | Tak ada yang bisa memisahkan kita. | Deduction | Transposition |
| 46/TGS/01:04:41 | Maybe the world could be ours, tonight. | Mungkin dunia akan menjadi milik kita malam ini | Possibility | Equivalence |
| 46/TGS/01:07:54 | How could you? | Bagaimana bisa kau | Speculation | Literal |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|---------|
| | | <i>paham?</i> | | |
| 47/TGS/01:15:57 | Could that be her? | <i>Mungkinkah itu dia?</i> | Speculation | Literal |
| 48/TGS/01:16:45 | What else could we do? | <i>Apa lagi yang bisa kami lakukan?</i> | Ability | Literal |

➤ May = 8 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|--------------|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 49/TGS/10:13 | You may be right. | <i>Mungkin kau benar.</i> | Possibility | Transposition |
| 50/TGS/10:15 | You may be wrong. | <i>Mungkin kau salah.</i> | Possibility | Transposition |
| 51/TGS/11:49 | If I may sir, I believe I have skills and ideas. | <i>Kalau boleh, Pak, Saya memiliki kemampuan dan ide.</i> | Permission | Literal |
| 52/TGS/42:38 | You may as well start at the very very top... | <i>Kau harus mulai dari orang nomor satu.</i> | Ability | Equivalence |
| 53/TGS/43:51 | Your Majesty, may I present Mr Barnum. | <i>Yang mulia, kupersembahkan Tn. Barnum.</i> | Permission | Equivalence |
| 54/TGS/46:56 | May I ask you something, Mr. | <i>Boleh aku bertanya, Tn. Barnum?</i> | Permission | Literal |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Barnum? 5 | | | |
| 55/TGS/48:55 | May I present, the Swedish Nightingale... Miss Jenny Lind. | <i>Kupersembahkan Nightingale dari Swedia... Nona Jenny Lind.</i> | Permission | Equivalence |
| 56/TGS/56:18 | Jenny, America may not know it yet, but they are going to love you. | Jenny, Amerika mungkin belum tahu, tapi mereka akan menyukaimu. | Speculation | Literal |

➤ Might = 2 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 57/TGS/21:47 | So, might as well get paid. | Jadi <i>sekalian</i> saja dibayar. | Deduction | Equivalence |
| 58/TGS/36:50 | You just might find yourself a free man. | Kau <i>akan</i> menjadi pria bebas. | Possibility | Equivalence |

➤ Will = 29 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 59/TGS/05:04 | I don't know what | Aku tak tahu <i>akan</i> | Prediction | Literal |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|------------|---------------|
| | my future will be. | <i>seperti apa masa depanku nanti.</i> | | |
| 60/TGS/08:57 | I will take care of your daughter | Aku akan menjaga putrimu. | Certainty | Literal |
| 61/TGS/09:00 | I will give her a life as grand as this one. | Akan kuberi dia rumah sebesar rumah ini. | Promise | Transposition |
| 62/TGS/09:13 | Sooner or later, she will get tired of your life of having nothing. | <i>Cepat atau lambat dia akan muak dengan hidupmu yang miskin.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 63/TGS/09:18 | And she will keep running back home. | <i>Dan dia akan segera pulang.</i> | Prediction | Literal |
| 64/TGS/11:45 | Thank you, Chalmers, that will do. | <i>Terima kasih, Chalmers, itu bisa.</i> | Certainty | Equivalence |
| 65/TGS/18:46 | But it will change your life. | <i>Tapi itu akan mengubah hidupmu.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 66/TGS/22:07 | People will come from all over the world and when they see him, they won't laugh. | <i>Orang akan datang dari seluruh dunia dan saat mereka melihat dia, mereka takkan tertawa.</i> | Certainty | Literal |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|-----------|---------------|
| 67/TGS/22:17 | They will salute. | <i>Mereka akan hormat.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 68/TGS/27:31 | We will be the light that's turning. | <i>Kita akan menjadi cahaya perubahan.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 69/TGS/34:40 | I will never catch up. | <i>Aku takkan bisa menyusul.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 70/TGS/35:17 | New York society will never accept us. | <i>Warga New York takkan pernah menerima kita.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 71/TGS/46:13 | I will make you the most famous singer not in Europe but in the entire world. | <i>Akan kujadikan kau penyanyi terkenal, bukan hanya di Eropa tapi di seluruh dunia.</i> | Promise | Transposition |
| 72/TGS/46:33 | You will sing in the grandest theater. | <i>Kau akan menyanyi di teater paling mewah.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 73/TGS/46:41 | It will be a queen's ransom for your efforts. | <i>Itu akan menjadi tebusan ratu untuk usahamu.</i> | Promises | Literal |
| 74/TGS/46:52 | The press will go crazy with that story. | <i>Pers akan tertarik dengan kisah itu.</i> | Certainty | Literal |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------|
| 75/TGS/47:38 | Are you happy? I will be, if this works. | <i>Kau bahagia? Nantinya, jika ini berhasil.</i> | Prediction | Modulation |
| 76/TGS/50:00 | Will you share this with me? | <i>Akankah kau berbagi bersamaku?</i> | Promises | Literal |
| 77/TGS/50:16 | All the stars we steal from the night sky will never be enough. | <i>Semua bintang yang kita ambil dari langit malam takkan pernah cukup</i> | Criticism | Literal |
| 78/TGS/50:32 | But it will never be enough. | <i>Tapi itu takkan pernah cukup.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 79/TGS/53:51 | And you will meet miss Lind if you just give me a moment. | <i>Kau akan menemui Nona Lind jika aku beri waktu sebentar.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 80/TGS/56:50 | No one will love you as you are.... | <i>Tak ada yang mencintaimu apa adanya.</i> | Certainty | Transposition |
| 81/TGS/01:08:50 | Some people will not sail the sea 'cause they're safer on land. | <i>Sebagian orang takkan berlayar, karena lebih aman di darat.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 82/TGS/01:09:19 | Mountains and | <i>Gunung, lembah dan</i> | Characteristics | Equivalence |

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|-----------------|---|--|-----------|---------|
| | valleys, and all that will come in between desert and ocean | <i>semuanya berada di antara gurun dan lautan.</i> | | |
| 83/TGS/01:10:15 | Will you catch me if I should fall? | <i>Akankah kau menangkapku saat aku harus jatuh?</i> | Requests | Literal |
| 84/TGS/01:13:05 | It will ruin me. | <i>Itu akan menghancurkanku.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 85/TGS/01:15:17 | I will only ask once more. | <i>Aku hanya akan meminta sekali.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 86/TGS/01:25:33 | These eyes will not be blinded by the lights. | <i>Mata ini takkan dibutakan oleh cahaya.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 87/TGS/01:26:10 | And we will come back home. | <i>Dan kita akan kembali pulang.</i> | Volition | Literal |

➤ **Would** = 15 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|--------------|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 88/TGS/12:02 | I mean, if you were to apply that to this | <i>Jika Anda masuk ke bisnis ini, itu akan</i> | Certainty | Literal |

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|--------------|---|--|--------------|---------------|
| | business, it would be revolutionary. | <i>revolusioner.</i> | | |
| 89/TGS/17:07 | I would not suggest otherwise. | <i>Aku takkan menganjurkannya.</i> | Disagreement | Literal |
| 90/TGS/17:16 | Why would a bank loan us 10,000 dollars? | <i>Kenapa bank meminjamkan kita 10,000 dolar?</i> | Volition | Transposition |
| 91/TGS/18:31 | I would be worried. | <i>Aku akan cemas</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 92/TGS/23:21 | I would even say 'beautiful'. | <i>Aku bahkan bisa bilang 'cantik'.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 93/TGS/34:38 | I'm quitting. Why would you quit? | <i>Aku berhenti. Kenapa mau berhenti?</i> | Volition | Literal |
| 94/TGS/36:47 | You would be risking everything. | <i>Kau akan mempertaruhkan segalanya.</i> | Willingness | Literal |
| 95/TGS/38:51 | But you would finally live a little, finally laugh a little. | <i>Tapi kau akan sedikit bahagia dan akhirnya bisa tertawa.</i> | Certainty | Literal |
| 96/TGS/39:17 | Well, it's intriguing, but to go would cost me greatly. | <i>Itu menarik, tapi aku akan rugi.</i> | Disagreement | Modulation |

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|------------------|---|---|--------------|---------------|
| 97/TGS/39:21 | So, what percentage of the show would I be taking? | <i>Berapa persen pertunjukan yang akan kuterima?</i> | Prediction | Literal |
| 98/TGS/39:30 | I wasn't born this morning, eighteen would be just fine. | <i>Aku bukan baru lahir tadi, 18% akan lebih baik.</i> | Offers | Literal |
| 99/TGS/54:58 | Would everyone please raise their glasses? | <i>Bisakah semua angkat gelasnya?</i> | Willingness | Equivalence |
| 100/TGS/01:01:12 | Then how about you show them a smile? That would be unusual. | <i>Kalau begitu tunjukan senyummu. Itu bisa jadi aksi yang tak biasa.</i> | Prediction | Equivalence |
| 101/TGS/01:03:34 | The way everyone would look at us. | <i>Seperti tatapan orang lain.</i> | Certainty | Transposition |
| 102/TGS/01:20:14 | Mind you, I would not call it art. | <i>Aku takkan menyebutnya seni.</i> | Disagreement | Literal |

➤ **Shall** = 2 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 103/TGS/03:50 | Shall we do it | <i>Haruskah kita</i> | Volition | Literal |

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|---------------|--|--|----------|------------|
| | again? | <i>melakukannya lagi?</i> | | |
| 104/TGS/32:58 | This is the life I promised you. Shall we? | <i>Ini hidup yang kujanjikan padamu.</i> Bolehkah? | Volition | Modulation |

➤ **Should** = 6 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs Function | Translation Procedure |
|------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 105/TGS/35:05 | Well, I should certainly hope so. | <i>Ya, kuharap juga begitu.</i> | Advice | Literal |
| 106/TGS/48:00 | That's where they should be. | <i>Mereka mestinya disana.</i> | Necessity | Literal |
| 107/TGS/01:01:19 | They should be nice to you anyway. | <i>Mereka harus bersikap baik padamu bagaimanapun.</i> | Obligation | Literal |
| 108/TGS/01:12:39 | I should go. | <i>Aku harus pergi.</i> | Necessity | Literal |
| 109/TGS/01:12:45 | You should finish your tour without me. | <i>Kau mesti selesaikan tur tanpa aku.</i> | Volition | Literal |
| 110/TGS/01:15:08 | We think you should leave. | <i>Kami rasa kau harus pergi.</i> | Necessity | Literal |

➤ **Must** = 3 data

| NO | Source Language | Target Language | Modal Verbs | Translation |
|------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Function | Procedure |
| 111/TGS/21:02 | You must be Gertrude Stratton. | <i>Anda pasti Gertrude Stratton.</i> | Probability | Literal |
| 112/TGS/01:13:04 | You have to finish the tour. Must I? | <i>Kau harus selesaikan tur. Haruskah?</i> | Necessity | Modulation |
| 113/TGS/01:34:28 | The show must go on. | <i>Pertunjukan harus berlanjut.</i> | Obligation | Literal |



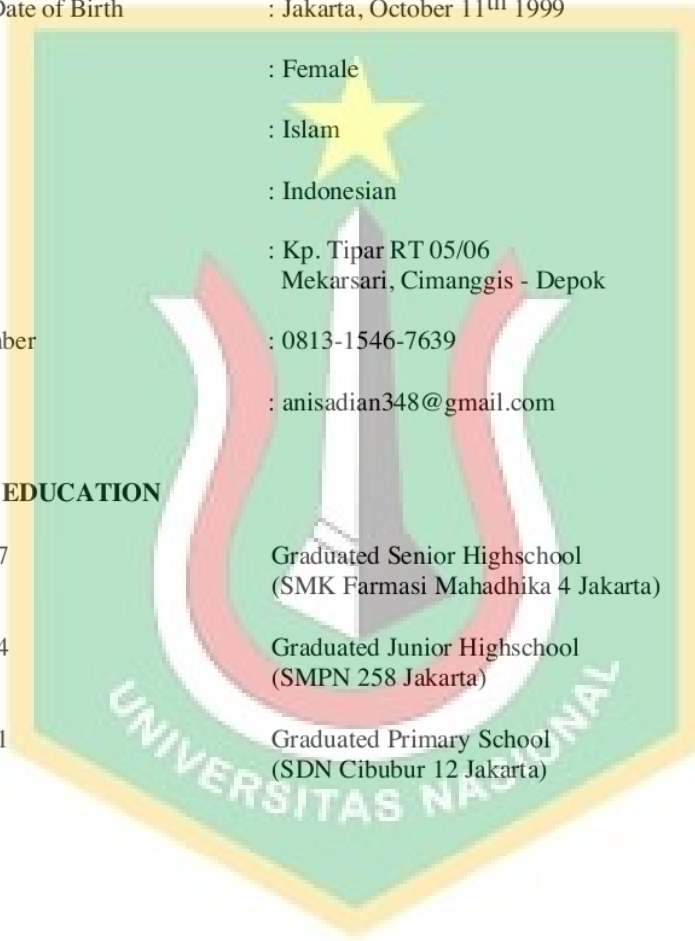
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PERSONAL DATA

Name : Anisa Dian Anggraeni
Place and Date of Birth : Jakarta, October 11th 1999
Sex : Female
Religion : Islam
Nationality : Indonesian
Address : Kp. Tipar RT 05/06
Mekarsari, Cimanggis - Depok
Phone Number : 0813-1546-7639
Email : anisadian348@gmail.com

FORMAL EDUCATION

- 2017 Graduated Senior Highschool
(SMK Farmasi Mahadhika 4 Jakarta)
- 2014 Graduated Junior Highschool
(SMPN 258 Jakarta)
- 2011 Graduated Primary School
(SDN Cibubur 12 Jakarta)



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PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10

PAGE 11

PAGE 12

PAGE 13

PAGE 14

PAGE 15

PAGE 16

PAGE 17

PAGE 18

PAGE 19

PAGE 20

PAGE 21

PAGE 22

PAGE 23

PAGE 24

PAGE 25



PAGE 26

PAGE 27

PAGE 28

PAGE 29

PAGE 30

PAGE 31

PAGE 32

PAGE 33

PAGE 34

PAGE 35

PAGE 36

PAGE 37

PAGE 38

PAGE 39

PAGE 40

PAGE 41

PAGE 42

PAGE 43

PAGE 44

PAGE 45

PAGE 46

PAGE 47

PAGE 48

PAGE 49

PAGE 50

PAGE 51



PAGE 52

PAGE 53

PAGE 54

PAGE 55

PAGE 56

PAGE 57

PAGE 58

PAGE 59

PAGE 60

PAGE 61

PAGE 62

PAGE 63

PAGE 64

PAGE 65

PAGE 66

PAGE 67

PAGE 68

PAGE 69

PAGE 70

PAGE 71

PAGE 72

PAGE 73

PAGE 74

PAGE 75

PAGE 76

PAGE 77



PAGE 78

PAGE 79

PAGE 80

PAGE 81

PAGE 82

PAGE 83

PAGE 84

PAGE 85

PAGE 86

PAGE 87

