A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH MODAL VERBS
IN PERCY JACKSON: SEA OF MONSTERS AND SUBTITLING

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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in English Department

by

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APPROVAL

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Abstract

The research paper studies about English modal verb in subtitling Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script. The study aims (1) to identify subtitling variations using of the English modal verbs in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie and subtitling and (2) to describe the accuracy of English modal verbs translated into Indonesian and its subtitling in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie and subtitling.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the movie entitled Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters and its subtitling. The data of this study is sentences consisting modal verb found in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script. Data source used in this research are the documentation of the data research paper and the raters. The researcher uses document, questionnaire, and interview raters in collecting data. The data are analyzed by using comparing the method.

The result of the study shows that there are 4 types of English modal verb. 64 data or 40% English modal verb translated into modal verb, the English modal verb translated into Indonesian modal verb can be divided into six, such as: 25 data or 39.1% will, 11 data or 17.2% would, 5 data or 7.8% could, 12 data or 18.7% can, 3 data or 4.7% might, 8 data or 12.5% have to. 32 data or 20% English modal verb translated into adverb, the English modal verb translated into adverb can be divided into seven, such as: 2 data or 6.3% will, 2 data or 6.3% would, 4 data or 12.5% could, 4 data or 12.5% can, 10 data or 31.2% may, 2 data or 6.2% might, 8 data or 25% should. 53 data or 33.1% English modal verb translated into verb, the English modal verb translated into verb can be divided into nine, such as: 9 data or 17% will, 3 data or 5.7% would, 5 data or 9.4% could, 15 data or 28.3% can, 1 data or 1.9% might, 6 data or 11.3% should, 4 data or 7.5% have to, 7 data or 13.2% shall, 3 data or 5.7% must. 11 data or 6.9% English modal verb is omitted or deleted, the English modal verb is omitted or deleted that can be divided into six, such as: 2 data or 18.2% will, 4 data or 36.4% would, 1 data or 9.1% could, 2 data or 18.2% might, 1 data or 9.1% may, 1 data or 9.1% have to.

The accuracy of the data shows that rater gets 3 score 145 data or 90.6%, 12 data or 7.5% get 2 score, and the less 3 data or 1.9% get 1 score.

Keyword: translation, subtitling, modal verb, variation, accuracy
A. Introduction

According to Catford (1969: 20) “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. The similar definition also comes from other figures such as Nida (1969: 12), that states “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. Translation is not only an activity that transferring text from source language into target language. However, before translating a text, a translator should take a note about the contents of the text and make some strategy to analysis the data. The result of translation is equivalent in target language.

A translator has to have extensive cultural knowledge of the language. Hatim and Mason (in Nababan, 2004: 3) state that:

Before there is translation, for example, there has to be a need for translation. The need may be client-driven, as when someone commissions, asks for or otherwise requires a translation; it is often market-driven, when publishers perceive demand for a work of foreign literature; it may even be translator-driven, as when a work of ancient literature is translated or re-translated because someone feels that, by doing so, he or she can communicate something new (Hatim and Mason, 1990: 12-13).

Subtitling is the one of the branches of translation studies. In this part, subtitling is divided into notion of subtitling and subtitling as unique type of translation, type of subtitling, technical constrains, textual constrains, and linguistic constrains of subtitling. The branch of translation studies is also subtitle. According to Thompson (2000) subtitle is a printed translation of the dialogue of a source language audio visual shown at the bottom of the screen. Mastering both of cultural knowledge is important in order to avoid the literal translation or word by word that will produce different meaning. According to Robinson (1997: 28) said that

a good translator is reliable and fast, and will work for the going rate, from an internal point of view, however, the expectations for translation are rather different than they look from the outside.

Griffiths (2006: 110) states that

modality is the term for cluster of meanings centered on the notions of necessity and possibility. Modality can be expressed in nouns like duty, obligation, probability, likehood; in adjectives like necessary, possibility, likely; in adverbs such as obviously, perhaps; but for description of how modality is expressed in English we need to concentrate on modal verbs like ought and may.
From the above opinion, general verb expresses an attitude of capital by using language speakers, whether the statement containing the modal verbs are intended to provide advice or prohibition, for a license, the state needs, and obligations expressed or implied.

It can be concluded that the expression of modality in English can be recognized from the verb they were called modal verbs or words of capital. Researchers use the term capital verb in conducting this research. The use of the verb capital can express attitudes of the speaker, so the speaker is involved in the expression contained in the text.

According to Sutopo (2015: 88) states that

Accuracy of meaning can occur if the message obtained by the reader of the translation is the same as the message in the source text. Accuracy of meaning can be understood as the transfer of information or messages in re-align the translation, the translator worked hard to convey the meaning of the source text, and perhaps in the delivery of the translator add information that should not exist in the text.

Considering the definitions above, it is clear that to produce a good translation is not an easy matter because it involves not only well-mastered skill in both (SL and TL) language but it also requires well-understanding in both (SL and TL) culture so that an equivalent message can be achieved. Movie is a type of visual communication which used moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). There are some types of movie like an entertainment, cinemas or movie theatres. Subtitle makes the audience easy to understand the movie.

In this research the researcher is interested in analyzing the translation of English modal verbs found in script film used in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters*, for example:

1) SL : *I could* just eat you.
   TL : *Aku bisa* memakanmu.

From the examples above, it can be seen that English modal verb *could* be translated into Indonesian based on each contexts. English modal verb *could* is translated by translator into the word *bisa*. *Bisa* in target language also explain the ability meaning as it is stated in the source language, and both represent equivalent meaning.
While, English modal verb *will* is translated by translator into the word *akan*. The translation is appropriate since *will* in the source language has future meaning that becomes variation of English modal verbs.

The aims of the study are (1) to identify subtitling variations using of the English modal verbs in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie and subtitling (2) to describe the accuracy of English modal verbs translated into Indonesian and its subtitling in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie and subtitling.

To prove the originality of this study, the writer will show some previous study that have been done. It is conducted by Haryanti (UMS, 2014) in her research entitled *Translation Shifts of Noun in The Oldman and the Sea, A Farewell to Arms and Their Translation Version*the findings are as follows: (a) nouns in the two novels are translated into verbs, verb phrases, clauses, adjectives, functional word-nya, nouns, compound nouns, noun phrases, plural nouns into singular, singular nouns into plural nouns, nouns are adopted, and nouns are not translated; (b) the translations are accurate although there are some translation shifts; and (c) there are some differences and similarities of nouns category shifts in the two novels. The other previous study is done by Palupi, (UMS, 2012) in her research entitled *A Translation Analysis of English Modal Verbs in Zara Zettira Zr Novel Every Silence Has A Story Into Indonesian Cerita Dalam Keheningan By Ronaldo* investigates the classifying the variation of translation English modal verbs, getting the dominant of English modal verbs and describing the meaning of English modal verbs in *Every Silence Has a Story* novel. The researcher applies descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are Indonesian-English sentences containing English modal verbs and its translation. The source of data is *Every Silence Has a Story* novel and its translation. The data are analyzed by using comparison method. The results of the research show that 1) there are 4 variations of translation English modal verbs: English modal verb is translated into adverb, English modal verb is translated into verb, English modal verb is translated into adjective, and English modal verb is not translated or deleted; 2) the dominant translation variation of English modal verb is
English modal verb is translated into Indonesian adverb; 3) there are 8 meanings of English modal verb: ability meaning, futurity meaning, willingness meaning, obligation meaning, prediction meaning, permission meaning, certainly meaning, and possibility meaning. There are similarities between the previous study and this research. First, the study investigates English modal verb to make the data. Second, the study is about accuracy of translation. It also has differently, the previous study is investigates the accuracy in nouns but this research investigates the accuracy in English Modal Verbs. But the result of the study is different because the object and subject are different where the writer uses movie script but the previous study uses novel.

To measure this study, there are several theories relate this study, the writer analyzes the variations of the dominant translation variations of English modal verbs, the subtitling variation English modal verbs and the meaning of English modals verbs in the Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters subtitle and its translation. The data will be analyzed using the theory and Practice of Translation theory written by Nida and Taber (1969: 33-36). This limitation is done in order to get the best result with sufficient energy time and finding. The term of English modal verbs refer to modal auxiliaries such as can, could, may, might, must, have to, should, will, would, and shall in which these are used by A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet, (1985: 106-325). Can / could be able to express the license application. This also has the same meaning with “may” that express permission. It means for a license or permit in Indonesian language. Can/could is used to express ability. Can/could is used to express possibility, but, to express possibily can/could have the same meaning with may or might that means mungkin in Indonesia language. May/might is a type of English modality used to indicate possibility and permission. Must and have to are used to express that something is imperative or obligatory. The difference between must and have to is found in the source of the obligation. Ought to and should have the meanings obligation. Obligation meaning has implication that what is advised by the speaker should be done. Shall can express (A) the subject’s intention to perform a certain action or to cause it to be performed, and (B) a command.
According to Nababan, (2012: 44) states that accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation of the text to refer to the source language and the target language text has been worth it or not. The concept of equivalence leads to a common content or messages between the two. A text can be referred to as a translation, if the text has the same meaning or message with another text (read: the text of the source language).

**B. Research Method**

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method in purpose to identify and categorize the variations of translation of modal verbs found in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie and verifying the strategies used in translating modal verbs of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie. Moreover, the study is also conducted to portray the accuracy of the translation of English modal verbs in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie. The object of this study is the equivalence strategy which employed the translator in subtitling English modal verbs found in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie. In this study, the writer uses documentation since the data sources are document as the processing of method of collecting data after that analyze English modal verbs and its Indonesian translation to find out the strategy of subtitling and the meaning of English modal verbs and its subtitling. Then, the writer determines the most used strategy and summarize the variations of translation occurred as well as verifying the accuracy of the translation.

**C. Research Finding and Discussion**

From the analysis data, the writer gets 160 data of English modal verb, it can be explained below:

1. **The Translation Variation of Modal Verbs**
   
a. **English Modal Verbs Translated into Modal Verb**

   In *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie script, the writer finds 64 out of 160 English modal verb data or about 40% can be included into this classification. There are 6 of 10 English modal verb types in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie script which are translated into Indonesian modal verbs including *will* which consists of 25 data (39.1%), *would* consists of 11 data (17.2%), *could* consists of 5 data (7.8%), *can* consists of 12 data
(18.7%), might consists of 3 data (4.7%), have to consists of 8 data (12.5%). However, there are no data found on English modal verbs Shall, May, Must and Should in the movie script.

b. English Modal Verb Translated into Adverb

In Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script, the writer finds 32 out of 160 English modal verb data or about 20% can be included into this classification. There are 7 of 10 English modal verb types in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script which are translated into Indonesian adverb including will which consists of 2 data (6.3%), would consists of 2 data (6.3%), could consists of 4 data (12.5%), can consists of 4 data (12.5%), may consists of 10 data (31.2%), might consists of 2 data (6.3%), should consists of 8 data (25%). However, there are no data found on English modal verbs Shall and Must in the movie script.

c. English Modal Verb Translated into Verb

In Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script, the writer finds 53 out of 160 English modal verb data or about 33.1% can be included into this classification. There are 9 of 10 English modal verb types in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script which are translated into Indonesian verb including will which consists of 9 data (17%), would consists of 3 data (5.7%), could consists of 5 data (9.4%), can consists of 15 data (28.3%), might consists of 1 data (1.9%), should consists of 6 data (11.3%), have to consists of 4 data (7.5%), shall consists of 7 data (13.2%), must consists of 3 data (5.7%). However, there are no data found on English modal verbs May in the movie script.

d. English Modal Verb Deleted or Omitted

Almost all of the English modal verbs found in the novel using this variation of translation. There are about 11 data that are not translated or deleted by translator including will 2 data (18.2%), would 4 data (36.4%), could 1 data (9.1%), might 2 data (18.2), may 1 data (9.1%), had to 1 data (9.1%).
2. Translation Accuracy

They are divided into three indicators from 160 data, then it is elaborated as follows:

a. Accurate

The qualitative descriptive of accurate translation means are the meaning of the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences of ST accurately transferred into TT. They never have distortion of meaning. The examples of accurate of the translation as follows:

Datum number: 0016/PJ/SL16/TL18/WILL

SL: Keep going. I’ll hold them off.
TL: Pergilah. Akan kutahan mereka.

Based on the datum above, the word I’ll hold is translated into kutahan. In the source language I’ll hold is accurately transferred into TT. The text above never have distortion in meaning. The rater gave score 3 in this sentence because this sentence is simple sentence consisting of subject, predicate and object so easy to understand. The translator transfers the modal verb to make the translation natural. That sentence is also equivalent both in source and target language. It makes the sentence accurate in the translation. Based on the description above this sentence is accurate.

Datum number: 0041/PJ/SL41/TL44/WOULD

SL: ’97 Xinomavro. Would you like a taste?
TL: Xinomavro ’97. Kau mau mencicipi?

Based on the text above, the word would is translated into mau. In source language would is accurately transferred into TT, the text above has no distortion of meaning. The rater gave score 3 in this sentence because this interrogative sentence consists of subject, predicate and object so easy to understand. The translator transfers the modal verb to make the translation to be natural. That sentence is also equivalent both of source and target language, so it makes the sentence accurate in the translation. Because of the description above this sentence is accurate.

Datum number: 0175/PJ/SL175/TL176/SHOULD
SL: You should really get him some sprayable mist.
TL: Kau harus belikan dia semprotan kabut

In the modal verb above, the word should is translated into harus. In source language should accurately transferred into TT, the text above has no distortion in meaning. The rater gave score 3 in this sentence because this simple sentence consists of subject, predicate and object. It is easy to understand. The translator transfers the modal verb to make the translation more natural. That sentence is also equivalent in both the source and target language. It makes the sentence accurate in the translation. Based on the description above this sentence is accurate.

b. Less Accurate

Less Accurate means most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences of ST are transferred accurately into TT. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation having double meaning (translation) or no meaning is eliminated. It disturbs the integrity of the message. The example is as follows:

Datum number: 0120/PJ/SL120/TL122
SL: I’m sure you don’t get summoned
TL: Kau takkan dipanggil

Based on the example above, the word get is translated into mendapatkan. In the source language get disturbs the integrity of this message so it uses distortion.

Datum number: 0227/PJ/SL227/TL227/WOULD
SL: Who would do this?
TL: Siapa yang melakukan ini?

Would on the datum is translated into akan is disturb the message from source language. In target language the word would is eliminated.

c. Not Accurate

This instrument has less qualitative description of not accurate. Not accurate explains that the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases,
clauses, sentences or text language source inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted). The example is below:

Datum number: 0339/PJ/SL339/TL337/HAVE TO
SL: You have to have faith, right?
TL: Kau harus yakin.

Based on the text above, the word have is omitted or deleted. In the source language have inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted). The rater gave score 1 means that this sentence is difficult to understand. So, this sentence belongs to not accurate although it is more than once to read.

3. Discussion
Based on the analysis of the data in this data analysis, the writer finds 1254 data in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script. 160 data consists of the modal verb subtitling variation and its accuracy. This research has the same type with that of Palupi (UMS, 2012). She investigates the dominant translation variation of English modal verb different with this research. The writer investigates the translation accuracy.

According to A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet, (1985: 106-325) the term of English modal verbs refer to modal auxiliaries such as can, could, may, might, must, have to, should, will, would, and shall in which these are used. Based on the theory the writer finds four strategies used by the translator in translating the English modal verbs into Indonesian in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters Movie. They are: English modal verbs translated into modal verb, English modal verbs translated into adverb, English modal verbs translated into verb, English modal verbs which are deleted or omitted.

There are 4 types of English modal verb. 64 data or 40% dealing with English modal verb translated into Indonesian modal verb, 32 data or 20% for English modal verb translated into adverb, 53 data or 33.1% for English modal verb translated into verb and 11 data or 6.9% English modal verb are omitted or deleted.
Table 4.2.

Variation of Translating English Modal Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variation of Translating Modal Verbs</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Translated into Modal Verb</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Translated into Adverb</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Translated into Verb</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Deleted</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above shows that the high position was Modal verb Translated into Modal Verb, and the second position was Modal Verb Translated into Verb, the third position was Modal Verb Translated into Adverb and the fourth as the less position was Omitted or Deleted.

The English modal verb translated into Indonesian modal verb can be divided into six, such as: 25 data or 39.1% will, 11 data or 17.2% would, 5 data or 7.8% could, 12 data or 18.7% can, 3 data or 4.7% might, 8 data or 12.5% have to.

Table 4.3.

Classification of English Modal Verbs Translated into Modal Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English modal verbs</th>
<th>Number of data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Would</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Could</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Might</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Have to</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The English modal verb translated into adverb can be divided into seven, such as: 2 data or 6.3% will, 2 data or 6.3% would, 4 data or 12.5% could, 4 data or 12.5% can, 10 data or 31.2% may, 2 data or 6.2% might, 8 data or 25% should.
Table 4.4.
Classification of English Modal Verbs Translated into Adverb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English modal verbs</th>
<th>Number of data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Would</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Could</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Might</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Should</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The English modal verb translated into Verb can be divided into nine, such as: 9 data or 17% *will*, 3 data or 5.7% *would*, 5 data or 9.4% *could*, 15 data or 28.3% *can*, 1 data or 1.9% *might*, 6 data or 11.3% *should*, 4 data or 7.5% *have to*, 7 data or 13.2% *shall*, 3 data or 5.7% *must*.

Table 4.5.
Classification of English Modal Verbs Translated into Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English modal verbs</th>
<th>Number of data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Would</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Could</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Might</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Should</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Have to</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shall</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The English modal verb is omitted or deleted that can be divided into six, such as: 2 data or 18.2% will, 4 data or 36.4% would, 1 data or 9.1% could, 2 data or 18.2% might, 1 data or 9.1% may, 1 data or 9.1% have to.

Table 4.6.

Classification of English Modal Verbs Deleted or Omitted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English modal verbs</th>
<th>Number of data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Would</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Could</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Might</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Have to</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accuracy of the data shows that rater gets 3 score 145 data or 90.6%, 12 data or 7.5% get 2 score, and the less 3 data or 1.9% get 1 score.

Table 4.7.

Data of Accuracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Accuracy indicator</th>
<th>Number of data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>90.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Less Accuracy</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Not Accuracy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Palupi, (UMS, 2012) in her research entitled *A Translation Analysis of English Modal Verbs in Zara Zettira Zr Novel Every Silence Has A Story Into Indonesian Cerita Dalam Keheningan By Ronaldo*. This research aims at classifying the variation of translation English modal verbs, getting the dominant of English modal verbs and describing the meaning of English modal verbs in Every Silence Has a Story novel. The researcher applies descriptive
qualitative research. The data of this research are Indonesian-English sentences containing English modal verbs and its translation. The source of data is Every Silence Has a Story novel and its translation. The data are analyzed by using comparison method. The results of the research show that 1) there are 4 variations of translation English modal verbs: English modal verb is translated into adverb, English modal verb is translated into verb, English modal verb is translated into adjective, and English modal verb is not translated or deleted; 2) the dominant translation variation of English modal verb is English modal verb is translated into Indonesian adverb; 3) there are 8 meanings of English modal verb: ability meaning, futurity meaning, willingness meaning, obligation meaning, prediction meaning, permission meaning, certainly meaning, and possibility meaning. The correlation between this research with previous research is that both of this study has similarity in the finding of the data that show English modal verb. While this study more concern in accuracy, than previous study in translation variation.

So, there is parameter to check whether this text accuracy uses Nababan (2012: 44), state that accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation of the text to refer to the source language and the target language text has been worth it or not. So, the translation text is called worth translation if it has high accuracy dealing with Nababan (2012: 50).

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the result of the analyzed data, the writer comes to the conclusion as follows: there are 64 data or 40% consist of English modal verb which translated into Indonesian Modal Verb found in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script as follows: will translated into bisa (39.1%), would translated into tahu, mau, dapat, akan, bisa (17.2%), could translated into bisa, butuh, akan (7.8%), can translated into bisa, dapat, tak tahan (18.7%), might translated into pasti, bukan (4.7%), have to translated into harus, ingin, perlu, pasti (12.5%).

There are 32 data or 20% consist of English modal verb which translated into Indonesian Adverb found in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script as follows: will translated into pasti (6.3%), would translated into tampaknya,
bukanlah (6.3%), could translated into mungkin, bisakah (12.5%), can translated into dapat, bisa (12.5%), may translated into mungkin, baiknya (31.2%), might translated into mungkin (6.2%), should translated into bokah, perlu, sebaiknya, mesti, seharusnya, menyelis (25%).

There are 53 data or 33.1% consist of English modal verb which translated into Indonesian Verb found in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script as follows: will translated into akan, bisakah (17%), would translated into mau, keinginan, akan (5.7%), could translated into bisa, pasti (9.4%), can translated into bisa, dapat, boleh (28.3%), might translated into bisa (1.9%), should translated into harus (11.3%), have to translated into harus (7.5%), shall translated into harus (13.2%), must translated into pasti, harus (5.7%).

There are 11 data or 6.9% consist of English modal verb which are omitted or deleted found in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script, as follows: will (18.2%), would (36.4%), could (9.1%), might (18.2%), may (9.1%), have to (9.1%). The writer finds 160 data in Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters movie script show the accuracy of translation. The high position was accurate 145 data (90.6%), the second position was quite accurate 12 data (7.5%), the less frequently was not accurate 3 data (1.9%).

E. Reference


