

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

In this modern era, English is used as a means to communicate and interact with people all around the world in all aspects, education, social, politic, culture, and so forth, because it is an international language. Thus, people are expected to master the English language. In Indonesia, English is a foreign language. There are some techniques that can be used to understand the foreign language such as, translation, interpreting, dubbing, and so forth. Translation and interpreting are quite similar, transfer a text from a language into another. What make them differ each other is the product. The product of translation is in written form, while the product of interpreting is oral form or spoken language.

Ginory and Scimone (1995: 11) state that “translation is the process of transferring a text from a language into another in written form. The origin language is called source language (SL) while the language a text to be transferred is called target language (TL)”. Catford (1965: 20) defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL)”. There are some factors that involved the translation procedures. Nida (2001: 97) explains that there are some preliminary factors which must be considered first, for example: the nature of the source text, the competence of a translator, the direction of the translation, the type of audience for which the translation is being prepared, the kind of publisher and editor, the

marketing of the translation, and how it is likely to be used by readers, the pressures of time, work by single translator or by a team, and so on.

There are many types of translation. Catford (1965: 21-25) classifies the type of translation into three criteria: The extent of translation (full translation vs partial translation); The grammatical rank at which the translation equivalence is established (rank-bound translation vs. unbounded translation); The levels of language involved in translation (total translation vs. restricted translation). The other technique that can be used to understand the foreign language is interpreting.

According to Ginory and Scimone (1995: 11) "interpreting means to transfer orally a text from language into another". The language of origin is called source language or first language, while the language into which the text is to be transferred called the target language or the second language. All our talks come in words, which we used with the arbitrary and unchangeable meanings attached to them by language they belong to. Ginory and Scimone (1995: 13) also state "that interpreters should possess, or strive to get, an extensive vocabulary (knowledge of words and of how to use them) in their working language".

Subtitles are the written versions of the conversation or dialog which occur in the movie. This subtitles usually written at the bottom of the screen. Hassanpour (2011) states that subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of

the viewing audience (the target language); the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot of the screen simultaneously with the dialogue or narration in the source language.

The translation of subtitling sometimes different from the original dialog, therefore the audience of the movie who knows some spoken language can be frustrated. The purpose of subtitling is to help the audience enjoy the movie. Subtitling not only useful for those who do not understand the spoken language but also those who hard to hear and having trouble of hearing or deaf.

In process of translating the foreign languages, equivalence may appear in different level. Baker (1992: 5) defines four kinds of equivalence, equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. Textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

House (1977) argues that Source Text and Target Text should match one another in function. if the ST and the TT differ substantially on situational features, then they are not functionally equivalent, and the translation is not of a high quality. Dealing with the equivalence Nida and Taber in Nord (1997: 7) also state that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest

natural equivalent of the source language message". Nida in Nord (1997: 5) also explains the dynamic equivalent as:

A translation of dynamic equivalence aims at complete naturalness of expression, and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture; it does not insist that he understand the culture patterns of the source language context in order to comprehend the message.

*The Social Network* is a 2010 semi-biographical drama film about the founding of the social networking website Facebook and the resulting lawsuits. The film was directed by David Fincher and features an ensemble cast including Jesse Eisenberg, Andrew Garfield, Justin Timberlake, Brenda Song, Armie Hammer, Max Minghella, Rashida Jones, Joseph Mazzello, and Rooney Mara

According to Upson's (2011) explanation about movie genres, this movie is included in the drama genres. This includes historical movies, epics, westerns, fantasy, science fiction, and sports. Many of these movies, such as many of those in the sport and drama genres, are accurate depictions of true events or people.

Sentences are generally classified into two ways, by number of formal predications and by types. The sentences classified by the number of formal predications are; simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Whereas sentences classified by the types are; declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence, and imperative sentence (Frank, 1972: 220). Here, the writer analyzes the sentence classified by the types. Subtitling that derived from the conversation occurs in the movie

consists of many kind of sentence types, such as declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperrative sentence, and so forth. In this research, the researcher will conduct the interrogative sentence. According to Frank (1972: 221) Interrogative sentence is a sentence which is end with the question mark or interrogation point. For example:

Source language: “Why would you ask me that?”

Target language: “*Mengapa kamu bertanya seperti itu?*”

Source language: “Have you ever tried?”

Target language: “*Pernahkah kamu mencoba?*”

The first and the second examples are interrogative sentences. Both of those sentences are end with the question mark. The first example is interrogative sentence used the question word *why*. The message that transferred into the target language is equivalent. It is so because the second sentence has the same meaning with the message that will be delivered by the first sentence. The first sentence “**Why would you ask me that?**” is translated into “*Mengapa kamu bertanya seperti itu?*”, The second example is interrogative sentence, yes no question. The sentence begins with an auxiliary *have*. The message that transferred into the target language is also equivalent because the message from the source language doesn’t change in the target language. The source language “**Have you ever tried?**” is translated into “*Pernahkah kamu mencoba?*”

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in analyzing the interrogative sentences and its appropriateness into target language in *the Social Network* movie subtitling. Thus, the writer conducts a research entitled A

*Translation Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of The Social Network Movie.*

## **B. Previous Study**

In this case, the writer discusses the previous studies which have relation to this research. The first research was conducted by Wibawati (UMS, 2008) *An Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling in Means Girl Film*. The objectives of her research are to explain the interrogative sentences and to find out the appropriateness subtitling of mean girls film. The subject of her research is the *Means Girl* film. The object of her research is interrogative sentences found in subtitling of *Mean Girls*. The method used in her research is descriptive qualitative. The results of the research show that there are three types of interrogative sentences namely: yes-no question, interrogative word question, and attached or tag question. From 170 data found, 74 data or 43,5% belong to yes-no question, 1 data or 0,6 % belong to attached or tag question, and 94 data or 55,3 % belong to the interrogative word question. The appropriateness of subtitling is dominated by appropriate subtitling. From 170 data there are 127 data or 74,7% belong to appropriate subtitling and 43 data or 25,3% fit in-inappropriate subtitling.

The second research was conducted by Ningrum (UMS, 2008) *A Translation Analysis of Simple Sentence in Return of The King Novel and its Translation Kembalinya Sang Raja*. The objective of her research is to clarify the translation variations of simple sentence, determine the most strategy used in

variations of simple sentence, describe the accuracy of the Indonesian translation of simple sentence in *Return of the King* and its translation. The subject is the *Return of The King* novel. The object of her research is the simple sentence found in *Return of The King* and its translation. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The result of her research shows that there are 12 variations of simple sentence, namely: : (1) nominal sentence is translated into adjectival sentence 2 data or 4. 76 %, (2) nominal sentence is translated into verbal sentence 3 data or 3. 57 %, (3) verbal sentence (VS) is translated into adjectival sentence 2 data or 2. 39 %, (4) verbal sentence is translated into nominal sentences 1 datum or 1, 20, (5) prepositional sentence is translated into adjectival sentences 2 data or 2. 38 %, (6) active sentence (AS) is translated into passive sentence 5 data or 5. 92 %, (7) passive sentence is translated into active sentence 8 or 9. 52 %, data (8) simple sentence is translated into complex sentence 4 data or 4. 76 %, (9) nominal sentence is translated into nominal sentence 8 data or 9. 52 %, (10) adjectival sentence is translated into adjectival sentence 8 data or 9. 52 %, (11) active sentence is translated into active sentence 17 data or 20. 23 %, (12) passive sentence is translated into sentence 12 data or 14. 28 %. The second result is, from the three strategies: additional information, deletional information and structural adjustment, the dominant strategy used in simple sentences occur in novel *The Return of the King* is structural adjustment. The last finding is that the researcher finds from the whole data 84 in variation of simple sentence, there are 83 data or 98. 80% data belong to the accurate translation and there is 1 datum or 1. 20 % belongs to inaccurate translation.

The previous studies have similarity with this research. The similarity with the first research is both are analyzing the same object, interrogative sentences in movie subtitling. While the second previous study together research about the translation analysis.

The differences between this research and the previous researches are the first researcher does research on different object, that is, the *Means Girls* movie, while the second researcher analyzes the different object, the *Return of The King* novel and the different subject, the simple sentence, sentence which classified by the number of formal predications. Meanwhile in this research, the writer will conduct a translation analysis of the interrogative sentences found in *the Social Network* movie.

### **C. Limitation of the Study**

The writer focuses on analyzing the interrogative sentences that found in *the Social Network* movie. In analyzing the data the writer uses a theory of translation written by Nida and theory of sentence written by Frank. It is so, because those theories are more appropriate to this research analysis. This limitation is done in order to get the best result with sufficient energy, time, and finding.

#### **D. Problem Statement**

Based on the statement above, the writer formulates the problem as follows;

1. What are the types of interrogative sentences found in *the Social Network* movie?
2. How is the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in *the Social Network* movie and its subtitle?

#### **E. Objective of the Study**

According to the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are as follows;

1. To identify the types of interrogative sentences found in *the Social Network* movie.
2. To describe the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in *the Social Network* movie and its subtitle.

#### **F. Benefit of the Study**

The benefits of the Study are as follows.

1. Theoretically
  - a. The result of this research also enrich the theories of movie subtitling, especially from English into Indonesian subtitles.
  - b. The result of the research can be used by other researcher as reference or comparison to their research.

## 2. Practically

- a. The result of this research can be used by the students as reference in conducting the other research or as reading source to enlarge their knowledge.
- b. The result of this research can give input to enrich the teacher's reference in classifying the sentences, especially the interrogative sentence.
- c. The result of the research gives benefit to the movie subtitlers in order to improve their abilities.

## **G. Research Paper Organization**

The research paper organization is divided into five parts. They are chapter I which consists of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with notion of translation, the principle of the translation, the process of translation, translation equivalence, subtitling, notion of English sentence, type of English sentences, type of English interrogative sentence, notion of Indonesian sentence, type of Indonesian sentences, type of Indonesian interrogative sentence and *the Social Network* movie.

Chapter III in this research paper presents type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, techniques of collecting data, technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The finding is elaborated into: the types of interrogative sentences found in *the Social Network* movie and its subtitle, and the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in *the Social Network* movie and its subtitle.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion. After elaborating the fifth chapter, the writer completes bibliography, virtual reference and appendix.