CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is one of the effective ways to help them understand it easily. Dealing with translation, it means that how to transfer the message from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL), which is understandable by the target reader without ever changing the original message.

According to Carford (1965:20) “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Besides, translation focuses the correspondences in language form and content, that is on the structural differences between source and target language. Translator is someone who transfers text. In making good translation, a translator must be able to transfer the writer’s thought or ideas from SL into TL.

As every body knows, Most of people like entertainment and it cannot be separated from interpreting. Through entertainment, People can increase their language ability. In movie, people knows about translation who written in the screen that appropriate with the conversation in the movie. The viewers know about Subtitling.

Subtitling is the methods of language transfer in translating types of mass audio-visual communication such as film and television, Usually
subtitling of movie is in bottom of the screen. the subtitling is appropriately transferred to the target language. The content of the source language can be conveyed into the target language by the subtitler. The target language is clear to understand. Therefore, the content of the source language is received easily. Through Subtitling movie, we often encounter directive utterances, but few people knew it.

Directives utterance is one kind of speech act. They are used by the speaker to get someone to do or not to do something. People use directive utterances in many ways. They use different linguistic form in expressing directive utterances. The linguistic form of directive utterances can be declarative, interrogative and imperative. So, not only the imperative form can show the directive utterances, but also declarative and interrogative.

According to Kreidler (1998:190) directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from perform an act. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands orders, requests, suggestions, warnings etc. In other words here the speaker tries to make the hearer do something, or do what speaker wants. The case of the translation of directive utterances can be found in hugo movie subtitling. The examples are as follows:

(1) Source language (SL) : Quick, empty your pockets. You're hurting me!
Target language (TL) : Cepat, kosongkan kantongmu. Kau menyakitiku!
The sentence above is the example of directive utterances found in the subtitling Hugo movie. The form of directive using imperative and the datum belongs to command, so the speaker intention can be seen directly. Beside that basic function of the utterances above is to order someone to do something. In the source language, the utterance is marked by the use of “empty your pockets” it has been translated into “kosongkan kantongmu”. It gives expression about command to do something. It can be concluded that the datum belongs to imperative sentence is translated into imperative sentence and the subtitling has the same fittingness of message between source language and target language.

(2) Source language (SL) : Give me my book!  
Target language (TL) : Berikan buku catatanku!

The form of both utterance of the source language and its subtitling are imperative and the sentence above is ended with exclamation mark and contains request or command. In the source language marked by (verb + object) “Give me my book!”, In the Indonesia language, it is translated into “Berikan buku catatanku!”. It gives expression about command to do something. The datum describes that the subtitling belongs to imperative sentence is translated into imperative sentence. This is non equivalence because there is one or one more word in the target language does not show a meaning. The alternative solution in the text imperative must be subtitled into “Berikan padaku buku catatanku!”
Based on the explanation above, the researcher chooses this topic as the research. The researcher wants to do research the subtitling of directive utterances used in Hugo Movie because the researcher finds several data related to translation shift of directive utterances and the equivalence of subtitling. So, the researcher has interested to take a research entitled *A Subtitling Analysis of Directive Utterances in Hugo Movie*.

**B. Previous Study**

To support this research, of course, the researcher needs some other researches that have been made by others researchers. There are some researchers, who studies about Directive Utterances as the main object. One of the researcher is *A Pragmatics Analysis on the Directive Utterances in the English Translation of Tradition of Bukhory*. The research paper is written by Bactiar (*UMS*, 2005). The purposes of the research are to identify the forms of the directive utterances in the English translation of tradition of Bukhori and to describe the meaning of the directive utterances in the English translation of tradition of Bukhori. The type of his research is descriptive qualitative. He finds the form of the directive utterances which consist of the three types of sentences, namely: imperative, interrogative, declarative. And he finds that some of the meaning from the directive utterances in English translation of tradition of Bukhori is dominated by category of requesting.

studies about the directive utterances in the English translation of Al Qur’an. The object used to be analyzed is the directive utterance in the form of sentence. The type of his research is descriptive qualitative. The writer takes the data from the English translation of Al Qur’an especially chapter Ya Sin. The form of directive utterances has formula: a sentence begun with consists of base verb, phrasal verb. The interrogative form of directive utterances is begun with adjunct, auxiliary + subject + not. He finds that declaratives sentence is begun with the use of adjunct, an introductory word “there” as the substitute of subject. He finds the interference that related to the meaning, he got three kinds of meaning namely commands/ordering, requesting, and warning.

Besides, Bactiar and Suharno the writer takes another previous study. Rini Jatmiko (UMS, 2009). The title of her research is Translation Analysis of English Figurative Language In Sidney Sheldon’s Novel “The Naked Face” and Its Translation by the Anton Adiwiyono. The type of her research is descriptive qualitative. She finds two kinds of the type of translation which is used in English-Indonesia translation of the English figurative language. They are literal translation and free translation, and also she finds three variations which occurs in the English-Indonesia translation of the English figurative language. They are English figurative language that can be translated into the same type in Indonesia language that can be translated into other type in Indonesia figurative language, and English figurative language that can be translated into non-figurative language.
There is similarity between the previous studies above and the writer’s research. The similarity is the object used to be analyzed is the directive utterance in the forms of sentence. Besides, there is difference between the researcher before and the writer’s research. The difference is in the data used in this research. The writer here uses the subtitling of Hugo Movie. The writer analysis the translation shifts of directive utterances, and the equivalence of subtitling of directive utterances. The research is different from the researcher.

C. Limitation of the Study

In order to make this research feasible, the researcher wants to limits the study of the use of subtitling in Hugo movie. The researcher focuses this research on analyzing the directive utterances that can be found in subtitling of Hugo Movie, especially in translation shift and the equivalence of directive utterances.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the statement above, the researcher formulates the research problems as the following.

1. What are the translation shifts of directive utterances used in Hugo Movie and its subtitle?
2. How is the equivalence of subtitling of directive utterances with the target language in Hugo Movie?
E. **Objective of the Study**

Based on the research problems, the researcher has the following objectives.

1. to classify the translation shifts of directive utterances used in *Hugo* movie and its subtitling, and
2. to identify the equivalence of subtitling of directive utterances with the target language in *Hugo* movie.

F. **Benefit of the Study**

The researcher concludes that the benefit in this research are as follows:

1. Practically Benefits
   a. **Students**
      
      The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students’ abilities in analyzing directive utterances in translation.

   b. **Lecturer**
      
      The result of the research can be useful as additional information for lecturer, especially in the guidance of translation research dealing with linguistic aspect.

   c. **Other researcher**
      
      The result of this research can be as an additional reference for further research on subtitling analysis especially in directive utterances or other utterances.
2. Academically Benefit

This research will be beneficial for the process of translation theory and practice research especially linguistics study.

G. Organization of the Research Paper

The researcher organizes the research as follow:

Chapter I is introduction 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 related theory. It deals with the notion of translation, the process of translation, the principle of translation, subtitling, translation equivalence, the notion of the directive utterances, kind of directive utterances, the notion of sentence, and the classification of sentence.

Chapter III is the research method. It relates to type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. In this chapter, the writer presents research finding and discussion of the research findings.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.