A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE
IN *MONTE CARLO* MOVIE

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APPROVAL

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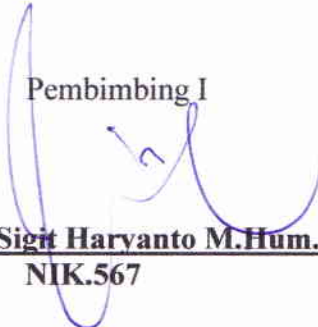
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A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE
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Abstract

This research studies about a subtitling analysis of interrogative sentence in Monte Carlo movie. The objectives of the study are to explain the types of interrogative sentences and to explain the equivalent translation of interrogative sentences in its subtitle.

This research applies descriptive qualitative research. By applying this method, the researcher uses the subtitle of Monte Carlo movie as the data source, while the data of the research are interrogative sentence. As the comparison, there are also data taken from manuscript in English and Indonesian. The method of collecting data is document and interviewing the viewers of the movie to get their opinion of the movie. The technique of analysis applied in this study is descriptive analysis.

The result of the research shows that there are 150 data of interrogative sentence. From 150 data of interrogative sentence, the researcher finds types of interrogative sentence: 1) yes-no questions, 2) tag questions, and 3) interrogative-word questions. In subtitling analysis, the researcher finds 42 or 28 % data belongs to yes-no questions, 3 or 2% data belong to tag questions, and finally there are 105 or 70% data belongs to interrogative-word questions. From 150 data, the researcher also finds there are 138 or 92% equivalent subtitling and 12 or 8% non-equivalent subtitling.

Key words: subtitling. interrogative sentence.

A.INTRODUCTION

There are many languages in the world. Language is a means of communication and interaction between one person to another person to find out the intention of meaning and to deliver or get some information. Language expresses meaning by relating a sign to its meaning or its contents. Therefore every one must know foreign languages especially English. English is used in global communication even textual audio or visual media. Human can not be separated with the language because language is the most important thing of human life.

As an international language, English is used in many parts of the world. People should master English language very well, learn it effectively and understand it easily. Using English language people get information about science and technology from other countries. But Indonesian people in which the mother tongue is not English sometimes have difficulties in transferring the message using English. 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.

Translators are people who transfer language. To produce a good translation, the translator should transfer the thought or idea of the author of SL to TL in the form of verbal or written. Additionally translators should have skill in the translation process and understand the contents of the text and the situation. And that the reader will not be aware that they are reading the works of translation.

In this research, the writer presents the previous study which related with interrogative sentence. The first conducted by: Sugesti (UMS, 2008) her research entitled A *Translation Analysis of Conjunction on Linguistics Across Cultures into Linguistik di Pelbagai Budaya.* She analyzes conjunction and translation equivalence of conjunction from the object. Based on her analysis, from 121 data there are two types of conjunction found in Linguistic across Cultures into Linguistik di Pelbagai Budaya based on their uses in the phrases, clauses, and sentences, namely coordinate conjunction and subordinate conjunction. She founds 78 data of coordinate conjunction and 43 data of subordinate conjunction. It is also found 111 data of equivalent translation and 10 data of non equivalent translation. The second research was conducted by Wibawati (2009) with her research entitled *Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of Mean Girls Film.* In her research, she describes forms of interrogative sentences and the

appropriateness of subtitling from the object. In her research, she concludes from 170 data she founds 74 data belong to Yes-No Question, 1 data belong to Attached or Tag Question, and 94 data belong to Interrogative-Word Question. The result of shows that from 170 data, there are 127 data are appropriate, while there are 43 data belong to inappropriate in the movie *Mean Girls Film.*

From two previous researchers above, there is similarity to this research, they use interrogative sentence and it subtitling. From this research the writer will take interrogative sentence in subtitling of *Monte Carlo Movie.*

The problem statements of the research are (1) What are the types of interrogative sentences in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie? (2) How is the equivalent translation of interrogative sentences in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie?

The objectives of the study are (1) To explain the types of interrogative sentences in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie. (2) To explain the equivalent translation of interrogative sentences in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In doing her research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research means any kind of research procedure finding not arrived by means of statistical procedures or other mean of qualification. The writer takes qualitative research because the writer intends to identify the kind and types of interrogative sentence and its subtitles in *Monte Carlo* movie. The object of the research is interrogative sentence in *Monte Carlo* movie and its subtitle. The data are interrogative sentence, taken from the *Monte Carlo* movie and its subtitle. The data source of this research is *Monte Carlo* movie and its subtitle.

The steps of collecting the data are as follows: (1) Watching the movie and finding out the interrogative sentence on the dialogue occur in the movie, (2) Reading the subtitling in the movie, (3) Classifying the movie containing about interrogative sentence, (4) Coding the data which contain the interrogative sentences. The coding example is 001/MC/2011, 001 : The number of the datum, MC : Monte Carlo, 2011: The year of the movie, (5) Reading books that related to this study, (6) Getting some information from the internet. The procedure of analyzing data are as follows: (1) Describing the types of interrogative sentences found in *Monte Carlo* movie, (2) Describing the equivalence of interrogative sentence found in *Monte Carlo* movie and

its subtitle, (3) Drawing conclusion based on the data analysis of interrogative sentences found in *Monte Carlo* movie and its subtitle.

C. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this research, the research result divided into translation interrogative sentence in *Monte* Carlo movie and its translation and second is analysis of translation equivalent.

1. The Types of Interrogative Sentence Found in *Monte Carlo* Movie

An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a question. There are three types of interrogative sentence: 1) yes-no questions, 2) tag questions, and 3) interrogative-word questions.

a. Yes-No Questions

Yes-no questions is question for which an answer of *yes* or *no* is acceptable. Here are 42 or 28% data belong to yes-no question from 150 data. Yes-no questions classified into three groups. They are yes-no questions with *tense* auxiliary, yes-no questions with *do* auxiliary, and yes-no questions with *modal* auxiliary.

1) Yes-No Questions with Tense Auxiliary

012 / MC / 2011

SL : Are you crazy?

TL : *Apa kau gila?*

The datum above belongs to the first type, that is Yes-No Question with positive question. It is so because, the sentence uses to be at the beginning of the sentence. The answer needed is only "yes" or "no". From the analysis above, it can be seen that the datum **"Are you crazy?"** belongs to Yes-No Question type with positive question because the question sentence starts with to be *Are*.

2) Yes-No Questions with Do Auxiliary

001 / MC / 2011

SL : Did you see her hair?

TL : *Apa kau melihat rambutnya?*

The source language above belongs to yes-no questions. The sentence only needs "yes" or "no" answers. This sentence starts with an auxiliary and ends with the question

mark. This sentence *Did you see her hair?* is preceded by auxiliary did and ended by a question mark. Due to these facts, it can be assumed that the source language above belongs to yes-no question with "did" auxiliary because the question sentence starts with auxiliary *Did.*

3) Yes-No Questions with Modal Auxiliary

065 / MC / 2011

SL : Would you relax?

TL : *Bisakah kau tenang?*

The datum above belongs to the first type, that is Yes-No Question with positive question. It is because, the sentence uses the modal 'would' at the beginning of the sentence. It is due to the fact that the answer needed is only "yes" or "no". From the analysis above, it can be seen that the datum *"Would you relax?"* belongs to Yes-No Question type with positive questions because the question sentence starts with modal *Would.*

b. Tag Question

027 / MC / 2011

SL : I saw you at Sacre-Coeur yesterday, didn't I?

TL : *Aku melihatmu di Sacre-Coeur kemarin, benar tidak?*

The datum above belongs to the third type. That is attached or tag question. This type for Yes-No question consists of two parts. It is due to the fact that the first part makes a statement; the second part asks the question that expecting agreement. The second part contains the regular question auxiliary plus the personnel pronoun that stands for the subject. From the analysis above, it can be seen that the datum *"I saw you at Sacre-Coeur yesterday, didn't I?"* belongs to attached or tag question type.

c. **Interrogative-Word Questions**

010/MC/2011

SL : What are you talking about?

TL : *Apa yang kau bicarakan?*

The English sentence above belongs to interrogative-word questions. It is because this sentence begins with an interrogative word. The sentence *"What are you talking about?"* begins with interrogative-word *what* and ends with a question mark. The interrogative pronoun *what* placed in the beginning of the sentence is used to ask about thing. These facts prove that the English sentence above is considered as interrogative-word questions.

013 / MC / 2011

SL : Who could pass that up?

TL : *Siapa bisa melepaskan itu?*

The source language above belongs to interrogative-word questions. It is started by interrogative-word. This sentence also ends with the question mark. The sentence *"Who could pass that up?"* is started by interrogative-word *who* and ended by question mark. The interrogative pronoun *who* is used to ask for person. Based on these facts, it can be concluded that this datum belongs to interrogative-word questions.

016 / MC / 2011

SL : And where's the ring?

TL : *Dan di mana cincinnya?*

The source language above belongs to interrogative-word questions. It is because the source language is preceded by interrogative word. The sentence *"And where's the ring?"* begins with interrogative-word *where* and ends with a question mark. The word "and" is an adjunct, so its presence does not influence the content of the sentence. The interrogative adverb *where* is used to ask information of place. Based on those facts, it can be concluded that this source language belongs to interrogative-word questions.

007/MC/2011

SL : Why don't we take a picture?

TL : *Mengapa kita tak berfoto bersama?*

The English sentence above belongs to interrogative-word questions. It is because this sentence begins with an interrogative-word. The sentence *"Why don't we take a picture***?"** begins with interrogative-word *why* and ended with a question mark. The interrogative adverb *why* is placed in the beginning of the sentence. It is used to ask for reason. These facts prove that the English sentence in target language above is considered as interrogative-word questions.

111/MC/2011

SL : When is it going to be my turn?

TL : *Kapan giliranku?*

The source language above belongs to interrogative-word questions. This sentence also ends with the question mark. The sentence *"When is it going to be my turn?"* is started by interrogative-word *when* and ended by a question mark. The interrogative adverb *when* is used to ask information of time. These facts prove that the source language above is considered as interrogative-word questions.

005/MC/2011

SL : Grace, How you doing?

TL : *Grace, apa kabar?*

The source language above belongs to interrogative-word questions. It is because the source language is preceded by interrogative-word. This sentence also ends with the question mark. The sentence *"Grace, How you doing?"* is started by interrogative-word *how* and ended by a question mark. The interrogative sentence adverb *how* is used to ask a process. These facts prove that the source language above is considered as interrogative-word questions.

From 150 data, there are 42 or 28 % data belongs to **yes-no questions**, 3 or 2% data belong to **tag questions**, and finally there are 105 or 70% data belongs to **interrogative-word questions**. The preceded percentages show that interrogative-word question is dominant. It is because the speakers in the movie want to get more information.

2. **The Equivalence Subtitle of the Interrogative Sentence Found of *Monte Carlo* Movie**

In this part, the researcher analyzes about how the equivalence of Monte Carlo movie's subtitling. Equivalence has definition, the similarity of meaning from source language into target language. It means that between source language and target language has sameness of meaning. The writer divides the equivalence into equivalent subtitle and non-equivalent subtitle.

a. **Equivalent Subtitle**

Equivalent subtitle is identified by the appropriate content or message being translated to the source language. The equivalent subtitle is readable and understandable.

001/MC/2011

SL : Did you see her hair?

TL : *Apa kau melihat rambutnya?*

In the sentence above the target language is equivalent. It is because the source language is translated correctly into target language. The source language *Did you see her hair*? is translated into "*Apa kau melihat rambutnya?*"Is considered as equivalent subtitle. *Did you see* is translated into *apa kau melihat* and *her hair* is translated into *rambutnya*.

b. . **Non-equivalent Subtitle**

The translation is non equivalent since the message in source language can not be delivered completely in target language. It means that there is a word or some words in the source language which does not show the meaning in target language or lost information. The meaning between source language and target language is different or not similar.

087 / MC / 2011

SL : What did they say you'd never walk again or something?

TL : *Kata dokter kau tak akan bisa berjalan lagi?*

The target language of the datum above is non-equivalent. It is because the source language is not translated correctly into the target language. The source language *What did they say* is translated into *Kata dokter* and *you'd never walk again or something* is translated into *kau tak akan bisa berjalan lagi* is considered as non-equivalent subtitle. The target language should be *Apa yang mereka katakan kau tidak akan pernah berjalan lagi atau sesuatu?*

Based on the analysis of the data, the writer finds 138 data or 92% data of equivalence subtitling and 12 data or 8% data of non equivalence subtitling from 150 data. It can be described as very good subtitling.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer concludes the result of the research. This chapter is divided two parts. They are as follows:

1. Conclusion

From the previous analysis the writer makes brief research finding based on chapter four. The writer conducts a research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in Subtitling Of **Monte Carlo** Movie.* From the data analysis above, the writer draws the following conclusions:

a). There are three types of interrogative sentences found in the Monte *Carlo movie*, namely; yes-no questions, tag questions, and interrogative-word question. From 150 data the research finds 42 or 28% data belong to **yes-no questions**, 3 or 2% data from 150 analyzed data which belong to **question tag**, and 105 or 70% data belong to **interrogative-word questions**. The preceded percentages show that interrogative-word question is the most dominant because the speakers in the movie want to get more information about interrogative sentence.

b). The equivalence of the data is divided into two; they are equivalent subtitle and non-equivalent subtitle. From 150 analyzed data, there are 138 or 92 % equivalent subtitles and 12 or 8 % non-equivalent subtitles. From the preceded percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of interrogative sentences found in the *Monte* Carlo movie into its subtitle is an equivalent translation.

2. Suggestion

After completing this research, the writer proposes suggestion for;

1. The Translator

   The translator must translate equivalently to get a good translation. The translator has to master the system of source language and target language.

2. The Other Researcher

   For the other researcher, they may use this research as reference in conducting a research. They also can observe the same object with different subject. In this research the researcher focuses on analyzing the interrogative sentences found in *Monte Carlo* movie and the equivalence with its subtitle.

3. The Teachers

   The teacher should be able to improve their student's knowledge about translation. The writer hopes this research paper can be reference, especially in teaching translation of interrogative sentence.

4. The Students

   The researcher hopes the student will improve and increase their knowledge, especially about translation of interrogative sentence.

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