

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

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 use English language sometimes have difficulties in transferring the message using English language. 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 Nida in Sutopo and Candra (1976: 1) “Translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent

of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.

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.

Pinchuck (1977) in Suryawinata (2003: 13) says that “translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance”. Words are a vehicle of communication and to express meanings. The rules of grammar govern the manipulation of words and certain principles determine the use of vocabulary items. The understanding of these that are often intuitive is necessary in order to carry out a transfer of the content of a message from one language (SL) to another (TL).

In translating text or material, the target language (TL) should be equivalent with the source language (SL). Catford (1965: 20) stated that the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

There are many types of translation. Catford (1969: 21) classifies the type of translation into three criteria: Full translation vs partial translation, Rank-bound translation vs unbound translation, Total translation vs restricted translation.

Subtitles are the written version of conversation or dialogue which occurs in the movie. The conversation or dialog that has been translated into the target language usually appears in the foot of the screen. Gootlieb (2004) explains:

Subtitling is defined as the rendering of the verbal message in filmic media in a different language, in the shape of one or more lines of written text, which are presented on the screen in synch with the original verbal message.

In the process of translating the foreign languages, equivalence may appear in different level, such as in the word level or the grammatical level. Nida in Candra and Anam (2001: 86) stated that distinguishes two types of equivalence, formal and dynamic, where formal equivalence ‘focus attention on the message itself, in both form and content.in such a translation one is concern with such correspondences as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept.

It has been explained above that the translator must understand the source language and the target language. In translating the text in the TL equality, sometimes equivalent has always been a problem in the translation process. There are several reasons why the relationship is equivalent to a separate issue in the translation and that is hard to achieve: the first translation from the source language to the target language has different culture. Secondly, there is often a cultural gap between the source language and the target language. With regard to equality issues, the authors also found

problems in the film Monte Carlo by Thomas Bezucha, especially in the question sentence.

Movies are copyrighted works of art and culture as a medium of mass communication-heard view that is based on the principles of cinematography with recorded on celluloid, video tapes, video discs, and or materials other technological inventions in all forms, types, and sizes through the process chemical, electronic process, or other processes, with or without sound, which can be displayed and or display projection system with mechanical, electronic, and or others.

Subtitling that derived from the conversation occurs in the movie when there is conversation because it can not happen without a combination of sentences. As we know that; there are many kinds of sentences. There are declarative, imperative, interrogative and sentence appeals. In this study, researchers are interested in studying the interrogative sentence. Type of interrogative sentences are based on yes-no question, attached or tag question, and interrogative word question.

Subtitling in example:

SL :What are you talking about?

TL :Apa yang kau bicarakan?

SL: Why is she talking like that?

TL :Mengapa dia berbicara seperti itu?

The first and the second are interrogative sentences. Both of those sentences are ended with the question mark. The first example is interrogative sentence using the question word *what*. The message that is transferred into target language is equivalent. The second sentences have the same meaning with the message that will be delivered by the first sentence. The first sentence “*What are you talking about?*” is translated into “*Apa yang ingin kalian pesan?*”. The second example is interrogative sentence, yes no questions. The sentence begins with interrogative word used the question word *why*. 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 “*Why is she talking like that?*” is translated into “*Mengapa dia berbicara seperti itu?*”

Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of interrogative sentence in subtitling on Monte Carlo Movie. Therefore, the writer proposes this research proposal entitled *A Subtitling Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in Monte Carlo Movie*.

B. Previous Study

In this case, the researcher wants to discuss the previous research about translation that has been done by some researches. Sugesti (UMS, 2008) entitled *A Translation Analysis of Conjunction on Linguistics Across Cultures into Linguistik di Pelbagai Budaya*. The problems of her research are types of conjunction and translation equivalence of conjunction from the object. The

method of her research is descriptive qualitative. Based on her analysis, from 121 data there are two types of conjunction found in Linguistic across Cultures into Linguistik di PelbagaiBudaya 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.

Other research was conducted by Wibawati (UMS, 2008) entitled *Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of Mean Girls Film*. The problems of her research are forms of interrogative sentences and the appropriateness of subtitling from the object. The method of her research is qualitative research. Based on her analysis, 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.

Research conducted by other researchers has in common with previous studies that analyzed the English translation of the text-Indonesia. This study also has the distinction that is the focus of analysis and data sources. From the previous analysis the focus is on Linguistics into Linguistics across Cultures in Various Cultures. Then the previous research also focuses on interrogative sentences derived from Monte Carlo Film Subtitling. And in this study, researchers used a Monte Carlo movie script as an object of study and research

focused on the analysis of interrogative sentences translation. So hopefully this research can provide additional previous thesis.

C. Limitation of the Study

To limit the research object, the researcher focuses on interrogative sentence in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie. In this research, the researcher limits her study by taking interrogative sentence in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie as source language text and *its translation* as target language text. The types of interrogative sentences are: 1) yes-no question 2) attached or tag question, 3) interrogative-word question. The data are analyzed using translation theory written by Sutopo and Candra (1976: 1).

D. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems:

1. What are the types of interrogative sentences found in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie?
2. How is the equivalent ability of interrogative sentences in *Monte Carlo* movie?

E. Objective of the Study

According to the problem statement above, the writer decides the following as the objectives of the research. They are as follows:

1. To identify the types of interrogative sentences in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie.
2. To describe the equivalent translation of interrogative sentences in subtitling of *Monte Carlo* movie.

F. Benefit of the Study

In carrying out this research, the writer intends to present some benefits to the readers.

1. Theoretical

- a. This research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve student abilities in translation analysis of interrogative sentences.
- b. This research can be useful as additional information for lecturer, especially in translation analysis of interrogative sentences.

2. Practical

- a. For the other writers, the research is able to be developed by other researchers dealing with translation.
- b. The readers will get more knowledge that they do not know before, especially about translation research and practice.

G. Research Paper Organization

The organization of this research is arranged as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter contains background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and the research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theories. The theory consists of notion of translation, the principle of the translation, the process of translation, translation equivalence, subtitling, notion of English sentence, type of English sentence, type of English interrogative sentence, notion of Indonesian sentence, type of Indonesian sentence, type of Indonesian interrogative sentence and *Monte Carlo* movie.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter applies the type of the research, the object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It presents the data analysis which describes the translation interrogative sentence and the equivalence of the translation interrogative sentence.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.