

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE IN
SNOW WHITE AND THE HUNTSMAN MOVIE**



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By

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MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

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APPROVAL

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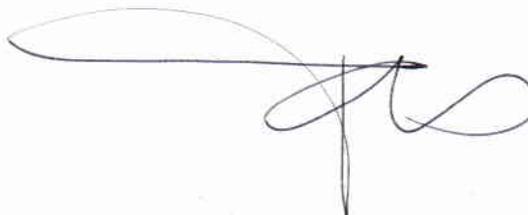
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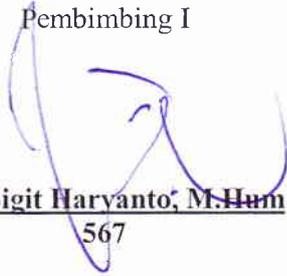
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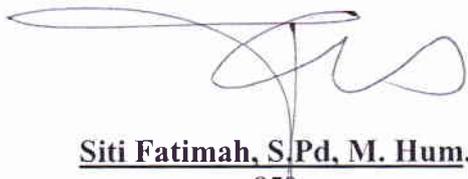
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A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE IN SNOW WHITE AND THE HUNTSMAN MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research studies the interrogative sentences in subtitling of Snow White and the Huntsman (2012) movie. The objective of the study are to explain the types of interrogative sentences and to identify the equivalence of interrogative sentences in subtitling of Snow White and the Huntsman(2012)movie.

This research applies descriptive qualitative research. The data are in the form of sentences containing interrogative sentences. The researcher uses the subtitle of Snow White and the Huntsman movie as the data source. The collected data are analyzed by using comparing method between manuscript in English and Indonesian languages.

The results of the research show that there are four types of interrogative sentences, namely: Yes-No questions, Alternative interrogatives, WH-Interrogatives, and Tag Questions. The researcher has found 130 data of interrogative sentences in subtitling of Snow White and the Huntsman movie. From 130 data, there are 47 or 36, 1% data belongs to Yes-No Questions, 5 or 3,8% data belongs to Alternative Interrogatives, 75 or 57, 6% data belongs to WH-Interrogatives, 3 or 2,3% data belongs to Tag Questions. The preceded percentages shows that the WH-Interrogatives is the most dominant, it is because the speaker in the movie want to get more information. From 130 data, the researcher also finds there are 125 or 96,1% data belongs to the equivalent subtitling and 5 or 3,8% data belongs to non equivalent subtitling. It means that the subtitling in the Snow White and the Huntsman movie is good.

Keywords: Interrogative sentences, subtitling, equivalence.

A. INTRODUCTION

Translation is one way to understand English language. To produce a good translation, the translator must have a good knowledge about the source and the target languages. In reading a translation that the results do not have to like the translation, so that the reader can feel that they are reading the original text. The result of a good translation should fulfill the rule of target language so that reader will feel comfortable in reading it. Nida (1969: 12) states that “ Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style”. Based on this statement, it is clear that the translation was not concerned about the suitability of the meaning of the source language to the target language.

In addition, language is not only used to convey information and communicate with others, but also used as a means of self-expression, to make the adaptation and integration, and as a social control. From the statement above, it was concluded that the language as a communication tool is a channel for the expression of our feelings that we can use to make the interaction or relationship with other people. But at this age, it is often the communication is broken because one can not speak an other language. Therefore, the role of oral translation or interpreting is needed and important.

Usually subtitling is found in a movie program. People should also know about subtitling. Subtitling is a word that translates what is said in a film into different languages and appears at the bottom of the screen. Subtitles can be a form of written translation of the dialoug in the same language, with or without the additional information to help viewers who are deaf and have hearing problems to follow the dialogue. According to researchers, subtitling translation of written text is usually used in translating movie script and usually appears at the bottom of the screen along with the dialogue in the source language.

Different language, social background, and culture area powerful influence in the world. A dialogue or action may be rough for some people, while others do not feel the same when they see or hear the dialogue acts. Not all of the audiences, in this case Indonesian viewers receive the words as they see and hearin the movie. Subtitling in a movie could not happen without the conversation, and the conversation will not happen without a combination of sentences. We have seen that there are four types of sentences, namely declarative, exclamation, important, and yes/ no questions. From this case, the

writer intends to analyze the interrogative sentence in subtitling a movie. The authors found several types of interrogative sentence in a movie.

Here are some examples of movie subtitling:

SL: Is he alive?

TL: *Apa dia masih hidup?*

From the example above, the translator decided that the datum belongs to Yes-No Questions with positive questions. This is because to be “is” in the sentence “Is he alive” is in the beginning of a sentence. This clearly points to the fact that the question requires a yes or no.

Based on the statement, the researcher analyze about the type of interrogative sentence from English language to Indonesian language in the subtitling of *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie. Hence, the research will be entitled, “**A Subtitling Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in *Snow White and the Huntsman* Movie**”.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research, because the writer purposes to explain the types of interrogative sentences in subtitling of *Snow White and the Huntsman*. Bodgan and Taylor (In Moleong, 1989: 3) state that “descriptive qualitative research is a type of research which result the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observed object”. Researchers were able to achieve the goal, with the descriptive qualitative method. Strauss and Corbin (in Nurkamto, 2003:2) state that “One of the main objectives of qualitative research is the development of theory”. The object of this research is interrogative sentence in *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie. The data are interrogative sentence, taken from the *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie. The data source of this research is the subtitle of *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie.

The researcher collects the data through the following procedures: (1) Watching *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie, (2) Looking for the subtitling text of *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie, (3) Finding the interrogative sentences in *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie, and (4) Coding the data containing the interrogative sentences. The coding example is 001/ SWATH/ 2012, 001: The number of datum, SWATH: *Snow White and the Huntsman*, and 2012: The year of the movie. The technique of analyzing data are as follows: (1) Collecting and Selecting data which can be categorized as interrogative sentences, (2) Classifying the type of interrogative

sentence in subtitling, (3) Classifying the equivalent of interrogative sentences in subtitling, and (4) Drawing conclusion.

C. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer describes the research findings and discussion. The writer has found four types of interrogative sentence and equivalence of interrogative sentence found in the film Snow White and the Huntsman.

1. The types of interrogative sentence found in the Snow White and the Huntsman movie

Interrogative is a sentence that asks you a question. It always ends with a question mark. There are four types of interrogative sentences, namely: yes-no question, alternative interrogatives, WH- interrogatives, and tag questions.

Interrogative sentence is always marked with a subject and predicate that begins with the auxiliaries, question words, and modal. An interrogative sentence is used to ask questions. The following is the analysis of the data:

1) Yes-No Questions

005/ SWATH/ 2012

SL: Is there no end to your power and beauty?

TL: *Apakah tiada akhir akan kekuatan dan kecantikanmu?*

The datum above belongs to the first type, that is Yes-No Question with positive question. This is because to be “is” in the beginning of the sentence “Is there no end to your power and beauty?” is in the beginning of the sentence. This clearly points to the fact that the question requires a yes or no answer.

2) Alternative interrogatives

058/ SWATH/ 2012

SL: Do you drink to drown your sorrows or your conscience?

TL: *Apakah kau minum untuk menghapus kepedihanmu atau rasa bersalahmu?*

The datum above belongs to the second type, that is alternative interrogative. It is because that in this data, these type are questions that provide for two alternative answers. It can be seen in the sentence “Do you drink to drown your sorrows or your conscience?”, there are two alternative answers between “drink to drown your sorrows” or “drink to your conscience”. It is fact that the interrogative sentence must be choose one of two alternative answer.

3) WH- interrogatives

001/ SWATH/ 2012

SL: What devil spawned this army?

TL: *Iblis apa yang melahirkan pasukan ini?*

The datum above belongs to the fourth type, that is WH- Interrogatives. It is because the sentence use WH-Question (What, Who, Where, When, Why, and How) “what” in the beggining of the sentence “What devil spawned this army?”. So, it is clear that the datum above uses WH- Interrogatives.

4) Tag questions

050/ SWATH/ 2012

SL: Why you're here, isn't it?

TL: *Itu sebabnya kau disini kan?*

The datum above belongs to the fourth type, that is Tag questions. It is because the sentence type for Yes-No Questions consists of two parts. It is the fact that the first part is the statement and the second part asks the question that agree with the statement. The second part question auxiliary plus the personnel pronoun stands for the subject. It can be seen in the sentence “Why you're here, isn't it?” Belong to the Tag Question type. So, the datum above is the fact that using Tag Question.

2. The equivalence of interrogative sentence in subtitling of Snow white and the Huntsman movie

In the data analysis, the researchers analyzed the quality of subtitling interrogative sentence in the Snow White and the Huntsman movie. The equivalency of subtitling can be seen from the context of the sentence, the suitability of language, and meaning in the target language. In addition, non equivalent subtitling can be seen when the meaning is not quite complete. In this case, the reseacher classifies the data into two parts. They are equivalent subtitling and non equivalent subtitling.

1) The Equivalence Subtitling

001/ SWATH/ 2012

SL: What devil spawned this army?

TL: *Iblis apa yang melahirkan kita?*

The datum above belongs to the equivalence subtitling. The source language is correctly translated into the target language. The subtitling is equivalent because the source language have similiar meaning into the target language. It can be seen from the datum “What devil spawned this army?” which has been in accordance

with “*Iblis apa yang melahirkan kita?*”. The WH-Questions “What” refers to “*Apa*” in the TL, the word “Devil” refers to “*Iblis*” in the TL, and the sentence “spawned this army” refers to “*yang melahirkan kita*” in the TL. Therefore, it can be stated that the datum above is equivalent.

2) Non Equivalence Subtitling

022/ SWATH/ 2012

SL: Is she my undoing?

TL: *Apakah dia yang akan mendatangkan keruntuhan bagiku?*

The datum above is not equivalent subtitling, it is because the meaning of the source language is not suitable with the target language. It can be seen that the datum “Is she my undoing?” has been not equivalent with the TL “*Apakah dia yang akan mendatangkan keruntuhan bagiku?*”. Actually the sentence should be “*Apakah dia menghancurkanmu?*” in the TL. Therefore, it is due the fact that the datum is non equivalent.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

From the analysis above, the researcher may draw the following conclusions:

- 1) There are four types of interrogative sentences found in subtitling of Snow White and the Huntsman movie. They are Yes-No Questions, Alternative Interrogatives, WH- Interrogatives, and Tag Questions. From 130 data has found in the subtitling of Snow White and the Huntsman movie, there are 47 or 36,1% data belong to Yes-No Questions, 5 or 3,8% data belong to Alternative Interrogatives, 75 or 57,6% data belong to WH- Interrogatives, and 3 or 2,3% data belong to Tag Questions.
- 2) There are 125 or 96,1% data belong to the equivalence, and 5 or 3,8% data belong to the non equivalence from 130 data has found in the subtitling of Snow White and the Huntsman movie. It means that the subtitling in the Snow White and the Hutnsman movie is good.

Based on this analysis, the researcher has found the use of subtitling in the film Snow White and the Huntsman between the source language and the target languages are appropriate. It can be seen from the context of the sentence, the suitability of the language, and the meaning of the sentence.

2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion of the study, the researcher has some suggestion follows:

a. Subtitling

To make a good subtitling, the subtitler should be aware of the authenticity the meaning of the source language into the target language.

b. English Learner

Students can use it to supplement the information from the study subtitling.

c. Other Researcher

This study has found the kinds of interrogative sentences in subtitling and the subtitling in a movie is feasible. Therefore, other researchers can analyze the different objects, for example: a declarative sentence, imperative sentence, and appeal the sentence.

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