A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES
IN BORN UNDER A MILLION SHADOWS NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT
This research focuses on analyzing the interrogative sentences found in Born Under A Million Shadows novel and its translation. The objectives are to describe the types of interrogative sentences found in Born Under A Million Shadows novel and its translation, and to describe the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in Born Under A Million Shadows novel with its translation. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The data are the interrogative sentences found in Born Under A Million Shadows novel and its translation. The data sources are the novel entitled Born Under a Million Shadows and its translation “Dalam Sejuta Bayangan”. The way to collect data is using documentation method. The results of the research show that, firstly, there are three types of interrogative sentences found in Born Under a Million Shadows novel namely, yes-no questions, questions tag or attached questions, and interrogative-word questions. From 226 data, there are 69 or 30,5% data belong to yes no questions (36 data or 15,9% data belong to yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, 26 data or 11,5% data belong to yes-no questions with do auxiliary, and 7 data or 3,1% data belong to yes-no questions with modal auxiliary ), 22 data or 9,7% data belong to question tag or attached questions. 135 data or 59,7% data belong to interrogative-word questions (10 data or 4,4% data of Who, 55 data or 24,3% data of What, 23 data or 10,1% data of Why, 36 data or 15,9% data of How). It means that the most dominant of the occurrence is the interrogative-word question. It also shows the characters in the novel want to get a lot of information. Secondly, the equivalence of the data is categorized into equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation. From 226 analyzed data, 219 data or 96,9% data include equivalent translation. There are 67 data or 29,6% data of yes-no questions (34 data or 15,04% data of yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, 26 data or 11,5% data of yes-no questions with do auxiliary, and 7 data or 3,1% data in yes-no questions with modal auxiliary), 22 data or 9,7% data of question tag or attached questions, 130 data or 57,5% data of interrogative-word questions (10 data or 4,4 % data of Who, 52 data or 23% data of What, 10 data or 4,4% data of Where, 22 data or 9,7% data of Why, 36 data or 15,9% data of How). The data include non-equivalent translation are 7 data or 3,1% data. So, the translation of interrogative sentences found in Born Under a Million Shadows novel is excellent.

Keywords: translation, interrogative sentences, equivalence.
A. INTRODUCTION

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)”. Zaky explains that “Translation is an activity that aims at conveying meaning or meanings of a given-linguistic discourse from one language to another”. Those statements explain that translation is needed to transfer a text and to deliver the meaning from a language into another in written form.

Nababan (2004:32) states the concept of translation as the following:

Equivalence and quality are closely related concepts in translation. When translators are engaged in the translation process, they are trying to establish an equivalence relation between the source language text and the target language text. Such a relation characterizes a quality translation.

The equivalence between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) is needed in the translating process of the text or the material. Baker (1992: 5) defined four kinds of equivalence, firstly, equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Secondly, Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. Thirdly, Textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Fourthly, Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

This research deals with some previous researches. The first previous study was conducted by Iftitah (UMS, 2012) A Translation Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of The Social Network Movie. The objectives of this research are to identify the types of interrogative sentences found in the Social Network movie and to describe the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in the Social Network movie and its subtitle. The subject of this research is the Social Network
movie and the object is interrogative sentences found in *Social Network* movie and its subtitle. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research show that there are three types of interrogative sentences, namely; yes-no questions, tag questions, and interrogative-word questions. From 177 data, there are 83 or 47% data belong to yes-no questions (31 or 17,5% data of yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, 41 or 23,2% data of yes-no questions with do auxiliary, and 11 or 6,3% data of yes-no questions with modal auxiliary), 92 or 52% data belong to interrogative-word questions (7 or 4% data of who, 48 or 27,1% data of what, 6 or 3,4% data of when, 3 or 1,7% data of where, 16 or 9% data of why, and 12 or 6,8% data of how), and, 2 or 1% data belong to tag questions. The translation of interrogative sentences found in the *Social Network* movie into its subtitle is dominated by equivalent translation. From 177 analyzed data, there are 159 or 90% equivalent subtitles and 18 or 10% nonequivalent subtitle.

The Second previous study was conducted by Wibawati *(UMS, 2008)* *An Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling in Means Girl Film*. The objectives of this research are to explain the interrogative sentences and to find out the appropriateness subtitling of mean girls film. The subject of this research is the *Means Girl* film and the object is interrogative sentences found in subtitling of *Mean Girls*. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research show that there are three types of interrogative sentences. They are: 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. Appropriate subtitling dominates the appropriateness of subtitling. From 170 data there are 127 data or 74,7% belong to appropriate subtitling and 43 data or 25,3% fit in-appropriate subtitling.
This research focuses on analyzing the interrogative sentences. The data are taken from *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel and its translation “*Dalam Sejuta Bayangan*”. The analyzing of the data uses the theory of translation by Ginary and Scimone (1995: 11) which 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). While, the theory of equivalence uses the theory by Baker (1992: 5) which defined four kinds of equivalence, firstly, equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Secondly, Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. Thirdly, Textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Fourthly, Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. Besides those theories, theory of Frank is used to analize the type of interrogative sentences. Frank (1972: 221) defines that interrogative sentence ends with the question mark and the subject and the auxiliary are often reversed. Frank (1972: 88) also suggests the kinds of question into three parts namely, Yes-No Question, Attached or Tag Question, and Interrogative Word Questions.

The researcher conducts the objectives of the research, first, to describe the types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel and its translation, and second, to describe the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel with its translation.

**B. RESEARCH METHOD**

In conducting this research, the researcher implies descriptive qualitative method. Jacob (in Seiger, HW & Shonamy E, 1989) states that qualitative research is a methods attempted to present the data from the perspective of the subjects or observed groups, so that the cultural and
intellectual biases of the researcher did not distort the collection, interpretation, or presentation of the data.

The data of this research are interrogative sentences in the novel *Born Under A Million Shadows* and its translation. In collecting the data, the researcher uses documentation method with the following steps: first reading both the original and the translation of the novel *Born Under A Million Shadows* into *Dalam Sejuta Bayangan*. Second, finding the interrogative sentences and underlying them. Third, coding the data, for example 001/BOR-4/DAL-5/E. The last is analyzing the data. In analyzing the data, there searcher uses comparison technique with the following procedure; first, analyzing the types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel. Second, describing the types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel. Third, analyzing the equivalence of interrogative sentence found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel with its translation. Fourth, describing the equivalence of interrogative sentence found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel with its translation. The last, drawing conclusion based on the data analysis of the interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel and its translation.

C. RESEARCH FINDING

The researcher describes the types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Milion Shadows* novel and the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Milion Shadows* novel and its translation. The analysis is conducted by comparing the data of the interrogative sentences and their indonesian translation.

1. The Types of Interrogative Sentences Found in *Born Under A million Shadows* novel

From the data source, the researcher finds the classifications of the type of interrogative sentences, namely; yes-no questions, questions tag or attached questions, and interrogative word questions.
a. **Yes-no questions**

The researcher divides yes-no questions into three groups, namely; yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, yes-no questions with do auxiliary, and yes-no questions with modal auxiliary. The research finds 69 or 30.5% data belong to yes no questions from 226 data in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel.

a) Yes-No Questions with Tense Auxiliary

The researcher finds 36 data or 15.9% data in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>034/BOR-35/DAL-44/E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td><em>Will you take me one day?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td><em>Maukah kau mengajakku kapan-kapan?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The datum above belongs to yes-no questions. It is because the sentence only needs yes or no answer. The sentence “Will you take me one day?” is started by an auxiliary “Will” and ended by the question mark. It shows that the datum above belongs to yes-no questions with tense auxiliary.

b) Yes-No Questions with Do Auxiliary

The researcher finds 26 data or 11.5% data belong to yes-no questions with do auxiliary in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>070/BOR-55/DAL-71/E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td><em>Do politicians have friends?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td><em>Apakah politikus punya teman?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The datum above is the interrogative sentence which belongs to yes-no questions. This sentence only requires the answer yes or no. It can be proven from the sentence “Do politicians have friends?” which is started by auxiliary *do* and ended by the question mark. The auxiliary *do* means that
the verb is in the present form. Thus, the datum belongs to yes-no questions with do auxiliary.

c) Yes-No Questions with Modal Auxiliary

The researcher finds 7 data or 3.1% data belong to yes-no questions with do auxiliary in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No : 029/BOR-31/DAL-38/E
SL : Would he be forced to work for Hederi the Blind for a handful of af's I could just as easily find in the gutters of Chicken Street?
TL : Apa dia juga dipaksa bekerja untuk Hederi si Buta demi segenggam af yang dengan mudah bisa kutemukan di selokan di Chicken Street?

The datum above is the interrogative sentence belongs to yes-no questions because the answer which is needed is yes or no only. The sentence is opened by modal auxiliary Would and closed by the question mark. Request is an addition of special semantic component in this sentence. It is shown by the modal auxiliary Would in the beginning of sentence. So, the datum belongs to yes-no questions with modal auxiliary.

b. Questions Tag or Attached Questions

The researcher finds 22 data or 9.7% data in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No : 035/BOR-35/DAL-44/E
SL : He’s not exactly her favorite person at the moment, is he?
TL : James bukan orang favoritnya saat ini, kan?

The source language above belongs to the questions tag or attached questions. From the datum above, the sentence consists of two parts. The first part is the statement “He’s not exactly her favorite person at the moment” and the second part is the question “is he?” which needs agreement with the statement. It means that
the sentence “He’s not exactly her favorite person at the moment, is he?” belongs to the questions tag or attached questions.

c. Interrogative-Word Questions

The researcher finds 135 data or 59.7% data in Born Under A Million Shadows novel.

a) Who

The researcher finds 11 data or 4.8% data in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>:023/BOR-20/DAL-25/E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>: Who are they?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>: Siapamereka?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The interrogative sentence above belongs to the interrogative-word questions. It is because the interrogative sentence is started by the interrogative pronoun “Who”. It is proven by interrogative pronoun “Who” which begins the sentence “Who are they?” and the question mark ends it. The interrogative pronoun “Who” is purposed to get information about person. Based on these facts, the datum above belongs to the interrogative-word questions.

b) What

The researcher finds 55 data or 24.3% data in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>:013/BOR-15/DAL-19/E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>: What do you mean you found her?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>: Apamaksudbumenemukannya?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the datum above, the interrogative sentence belongs to interrogative-word questions. It can be known from the interrogative pronoun “what” which begins the sentence “What do you mean you found her?” and also the question mark in the ending of the sentence. The
interrogative pronoun “what” in this sentence is for asking about thing. So, the datum above belongs to the interrogative-word questions.

c) When

From 226 data, the researcher does not find the data belong to interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative adverb when.

d) Where

The researcher finds 10 data or 4.4% data in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No : 057/BOR-43/DAL-54/E
SL : Where are you?
TL : Kaudimana?

The datum above is the interrogative sentence belongs to the interrogative-word questions. It is proven from the interrogative adverb “Where” which begins the sentence “Where are you?” and the question mark ends it. The function of the interrogative adverb “Where” is to ask information about place. Thus, the sentence above belongs to the interrogative-word questions.

e) Why

The researcher finds 23 data or 10.1% data in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No : 005/BOR-13/DAL-17/E
SL : But why were you washing her clothes?
TL : Tapi kenapa ibu mencucikan bajunya?

The datum above belongs to the interrogative-word questions. It is because there is the interrogative adverb “Why” in the beginning of the sentence “But why were you washing her clothes?” and the question mark in the ending of
the sentence. The interrogative adverb “Why” in the beginning of the sentence means the datum is purposed to find information about reason. These facts show the sentence “But why were you washing her clothes?” belongs to the interrogative-word questions.

f) How

The researcher finds 36 data or 15,9% data in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>152/</td>
<td>How did your friend die?</td>
<td>Bagaimanatemamanmumati?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOR-209/DAL-261/E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The datum above displays one of the types of the interrogative sentences, that is the interrogative-word questions. It is because the sentence “How did your friend die?” is opened by the interrogative adverb How and finished by the question mark. In addition, the interrogative adverb How in the sentence “How did your friend die?” has function to get information about process. Based on these facts, the datum includes the interrogative-word questions.

2. The Equivalence of the Interrogative Sentence Found in Born Under A Million Shadows Novel and its Translation

The equivalence of translation needs the appropriateness of the message or meaning which is transferred by the target language from the source language. In this section, the researcher analyzes the equivalent and non equivalent between the interrogative sentences found in Born Under a Million Shadows novel and its translation.

1. Equivalent translation

The researcher finds 219 data or 96,9% data include equivalent translation in Born Under A Million Shadows novel.
a. Yes-No Questions

The researcher finds 67 data or 29.6% data from 226 data belong to equivalent translation in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel. Here, yes-no questions are divided into three groups, namely; yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, yes-no questions with do auxiliary, and yes-no questions with modal auxiliary.

a) Yes-no questions with tense auxiliary

The researcher finds 34 data or 15.04% data belong to yes-no questions with tense auxiliary in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No :052/BOR-41/DAL-52/E  
SL :*Have you ever seen anything like that?*  
TL :*Apa kau pernah melihat yang seperti itu?*

The datum above belongs to equivalent translation. It is because the message which is transferred from the source language does not change although the text has been transferred into the target language. The source language “*Have you ever*” is translated “*Apa kau pernah*”, “*seen anything like that?*” is translated “*melihat yang seperti itu*”. Thus, the target language above belongs to equivalent translation.

b) Yes-no questions with do auxiliary

In yes-no questions with do auxiliary, the researcher finds 26 data or 11.5% data from 226 data belong to equivalent translation in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No :082/BOR-68/DAL-87/E  
SL :*Do you know him?*  
TL :*Kau kenal dia?*
The Indonesian sentence above belongs to equivalent translation. It is because between the source language and the target language have the same message. The sentence “Do you know him?” is translated “Kau kenal dia?”. Based on these reasons, the Indonesian sentence above includes equivalent translation.

c) Yes-no questions with modal auxiliary

In yes-no questions with modal auxiliary, the researcher finds 7 data or 3,1% data from 226 data belong to equivalent translation in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No :190/BOR-242/DAL-304/E  
SL :Now, can you possibly take me there?  
TL :Sekarang, mungkinkah kau bisa mengantarku ke sana?

The datum above belongs to equivalent translation. The equivalent can be seen from the meaning which is transferred from the source language is appropriate with the target language. The sentence “Now, can you possibly take me there?” is translated “Sekarang, mungkinkah kau bisa mengantarku ke sana?”. Based on these proves, the datum above includes equivalent translation.

b. Questions tag or attached questions

In questions tag or attached questions, The researcher finds 22 data or 9,7% data from 226 data belong to equivalent translation in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No :038/BOR-36/DAL-45/E  
SL :Well, that’s better than crying, isn’t it?  
TL :Yah, itu lebih baik daripada menangis, kan?
The Indonesian sentence above belongs to equivalent translation. It is because between the source language and the target language have the appropriate message. The source language “Well, that’s better than crying, isn’t it?” is translated “Yah, itu lebih baik daripada menangis, kan?”. Based on these facts, The Indonesian sentence above can be concluded as equivalent translation.

c. Interrogative-word questions

In Interrogative-word questions, The researcher finds 130 data or 57.5\% data from 226 data belong to equivalent translation in Born Under A Million Shadows novel.

a) Who

In Interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative pronoun who, the researcher finds 10 data or 4.4 \% data belong to equivalent translation in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No : 193/BOR-243/DAL-306/E
SL : Who’s the foreigner?
TL : Siapa orang asing ini?

The target language above belongs to equivalent translation. The target language “Siapa orang asing ini?” is translated from the source language “Who’s the foreigner?”. “Who’s” is translated into “Siapa” and “the foreigner?” is translated into “orang asing ini?”. The equivalent is derived because the message or meaning from the source language does not change although it is transferred into the target language. Thus, the target language above belongs to equivalent translation.
b) What

In Interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative pronoun *what*, the researcher finds 52 data or 23% data belong to equivalent translation in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No : 036/BOR-36/DAL-45/E
SL : *What’s happened to May?*
TL : *Apa yang terjadipada May?*

The datum above includes equivalent translation. It can be proven by the meaning of the source language “*What’s happened to May?*” is transferred correctly into the target language “*Apa yang terjadi pada May?*” without adding or reducing the message of the source language. “*What’s happened*” is translated into “*Apa yang terjadi*” and “*to May?*” is translated into “*pada May?*”. It means that the message of the source language which is transferred into the target language is achieved and the originality is kept. So, the datum above includes equivalent translation.

c) When

From 226 data, the researcher does not find the equivalent translation belong to interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative adverb “*when*” in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel.

d) Where

In Interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative adverb *where*, the researcher finds 10 data or 4.4% data belong to equivalent translation in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:
No :081/BOR-68/DAL-86/E
SL :So, where is Spandi?
TL :Jadi, Spandi kemana?

The Indonesian sentence above belongs to equivalent translation. It is because the sentence “So, where is Spandi?” is transferred correctly into the target language “Jadi, Spandi kemana?” without changing the message. Thus, the Indonesian sentence above belongs to equivalent translation.

e) Why

In Interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative adverb why, the researcher finds 22 data or 9,7% data belong to equivalent translation in Born Under A Million Shadows novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No :001/BOR-4/DAL-5/E
SL :But why did they want to kill the Taliban?
TL :Memang kenapa mereka ingin membunuh orang Taliban?

The target language above belongs to equivalent translation. It is because the message in the source language “But why did they want to kill the Taliban?” can be transferred correctly into the target language “Memang kenapa mereka ingin membunuh orang Taliban?” The source language “But why” is translated “Memang kenapa”, “did they want to kill” is translated “mereka ingin membunuh”, and “the Taliban?” is translated “orang Taliban?”. Thus, the datum above belongs to equivalent translation.

f) How

In Interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative adverb how, the researcher finds 36 data or
15.9% data belong to equivalent translation in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel. The example of the data analysis is as follow:

No :046/BOR-41/DAL-51/E  
SL : *How’s your healthy?*  
TL : *Bagaimana kondisimu?*

The datum above includes equivalent translation. It can be shown from the message from the source language does not change in the target language. The source language “*How’s*” is translated “*Bagaimana*”, and “*your healthy?*” is translated “*kondisimu?*”. Therefore, the datum above belongs to equivalent translation.

2. **Non-equivalent Translation**

The researcher finds 7 data or 3.1% data from 226 data include non-equivalent translation. The example of the data is as follow:

No : 063/BOR-49/DAL-62/NE  
SL : *Then, what do you know?*  
TL : *Kemudian tahu tidak?*

The datum above belongs to non-equivalent translation. It is because the message from the source language is not transferred correctly. It can be proven by the sentence “*Then, what do you know?*” is translated into the target language “*Kemudian tahu tidak?*”. “*Then*” is translated “*Kemudian*” and “*what do you know?*” is translated “*Kemudian tahu tidak?*”. The sentence in the source language and in the target language has different type of sentence. The source language belongs to interrogative word question while the target language belongs to yes-no question. The source language “*Then, what do you know?*” should be translated into the target language “*Kemudian, apa yang kamu tahu?*”. Thus the datum above belongs to non-equivalent translation.
D. DISCUSSION

Based on the analyzed data, the researcher finds 226 data of the interrogative sentences. Related to the theory by Frank (1972), the researcher categorizes three types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel namely, yes-no questions, questions tag or attached questions, and interrogative-word questions. The researcher also categorizes yes-no questions into three groups. The first group is yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, yes-no questions with do auxiliary and yes-no questions with modal auxiliary. The next type is questions tag or attached questions. Then, the last is the interrogative-word questions. The researcher also categorizes it into the questions begin with the interrogative adverbs *why*, *when*, *where*, *how* and the questions begin with interrogative pronoun *who*, *what*. Related to the equivalent translation, the researcher categorizes the equivalence of the data into equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation. Equivalent translation is divided into three types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel namely, yes-no questions, questions tag or attached questions, and interrogative-word questions. From 226 analyzed data, there are 219 data or 96,9% data include equivalent translation and 7 data or 3,1% data include non-equivalent translation. The equivalent translation of the interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel is excellent based on grading scale of machali.

E. CONCLUSION

There are three types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel namely, yes-no questions, questions tag or attached questions, and interrogative-word questions. From 226 data, there are 69 or 30,5% data belong to yes-no questions (36 data or 15,9% data belong to yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, 26 data or 11,5% data belong to yes-no questions with do auxiliary, and 7 data or 3,1% data belong to yes-no questions with modal auxiliary ), 22 data or 9,7% data belong to question tag or attached questions. 135 data or 59,7% data
belong to interrogative-word questions (11 data or 4.8% data belong to 
interrogative words questions beginning with interrogative pronoun Who, 
55 data or 24.3% data belong to interrogative-word questions beginning 
with interrogative pronoun What, 10 data or 4.4% data belong to 
interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative adverb Where, 
23 data or 10.1% data belong to interrogative-word questions beginning 
with interrogative adverb Why, 36 data or 15.9% data belong to 
interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative adverb How). It 
means that the most dominant of occurrence is the interrogative-word 
question. It shows the characters in the novel want to get a lot of 
information. The equivalence of the data is categorized into equivalent 
translation and non-equivalent translation. From 226 analyzed data, 219 
data or 96.9% data include equivalent translation. There are 67 data or 
29.6% data belong to equivalent translation in yes-no questions (34 data or 
15.04% data in yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, 26 data or 11.5% 
data in yes-no questions with do auxiliary, and 7 data or 3.1% data in yes- 
no questions with modal auxiliary). There are 22 data or 9.7% data belong 
to equivalent translation in question tag or attached questions. There are 
130 data or 57.5% data belong to equivalent translation in interrogative-
word questions (10 data or 4.4% data in interrogative words questions 
beginning with interrogative pronoun Who, 52 data or 23% data in 
interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative pronoun What, 
10 data or 4.4% data in interrogative-word questions beginning with 
interrogative adverb Where, 22 data or 9.7% data in interrogative-word 
questions beginning with interrogative adverb Why, 36 data or 15.9% data 
in interrogative-word questions beginning with interrogative adverb How). 
The data include non-equivalent translation are 7 data or 3.1% data. So, 
the translation of interrogative sentences found in Born Under a Million 
Shadows novel is excellent based on grading scale by machali.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


**VIRTUAL REFERENCE**
