CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Newly, people are interested in mastering another language well. They go to colleges or universities and take a language faculty. They also take a language course in order to master a language that they want to learn. People know much the importance of mastering language well now. So they want to learn more than one language. Language is very important for ones lives, people speak or communicate using language. Language as a tool for interaction among people. Even children can learn well through language. People will have difficulty if not using language to interact.

People are interested in mastering language well, especially mastering the foreign language. And the most that people want to learn is English. Because English is international language. There are many countries that use English as primary language. Besides, There are many countries that use English as their second languages.

Most people are interested in mastering English well, especially the students. One of the best way is watching movie especially western movie that uses English. The students can develop their vocabulary and pronunciation when the students try pronounce a word in English. Therefore people use translation to make easy in understanding the English movie or song.

Interpreting and translating subtitle will make someone easy for understanding the meaning of the song/movie. People who can not understand about English will feel hard in understanding the movie that uses English. The process of translation and interpretation is different. Both are just the same in translating from source language into target language. Translation and interpretation are very important in communication, especially in bilingual communication. But, both have differences, An interpretation is an assignment of meaning to the symbols of a formal language, whereas translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text.

According to Catford (1965: 20) "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Translation is a written communication in a second language having the same meaning as the written communication in a first language. Translation is an activity in changing a language from source language into target language. In translation, the change is just the language, but the message is still the same with the source language. In translation process, there is equivalence level. According to Catford (1965: 2) the levels of equivalence are: (1) textual equivalence (2) formal correspondence.

Interpreting is the facilitating of oral or sign-language communication, either simultaneously or consecutively, between users of different languages. Additionally, interpreting is orally communication in a second language having the same meaning as the oral communication in a first language.

People who do interpreting is interpreters. The main of interpreting is communication.

Most people like learning something through entertainment. On other hand, translation and interpreting have strong relation with entertainment. To learn English, usually people choose listen song or watching movie than learning through book, because people easy learn through entertainment. In here, the movie is English movie that used English language. Through English movie, people can increase their ability in mastering English. In movie, people know about written translation in the screen that appropriate with the conversation in the movie. This is called subtitle in a movie.

Subtitling is a written conversation or dialogue in movie. Usually subtitling of movie is in the bottom of the screen. Subtitling can be formed as written dialogue that uses the same language with language use in movie. In movie, subtitling is very useful for reader who watch movie that use foreign language. It is useful for readers who have hard of hearing or deaf. In subtitling movie, the subtitle of the dialogue in the movie must appropriate with oral dialogue, this is important thing in subtitling. Because if subtitle is different with oral dialogue the message of the movie will be lost. One form of subtitling is sentence.

A sentence is a group of words that are put together to mean something. The types of sentence used in subtitling are imperative sentence, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. Type

of sentence uses in subtitling must be in well form, in order the message of the movie is not lost. And the type of the sentence must be grammatically correct. This research will deal with the imperative sentence. Imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command, direction, or request. Sometimes, the imperative sentence ends in exclamation mark.

The movie that the researcher will observe is *Iron Man 3* by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. *Iron Man 3* is a 2013 superhero film featuring the Marvel Comics character Iron Man that directed by Shane Black, Drew Pearce. It is sequel to 2008's *Iron Man* and 2010's *Iron Man 2.*

The researcher wants to research the imperative sentence in *Iron Man 3* movie. The data are sentences containing imperative sentence, especially positive and negative imperative sentences which are in subtitling of *Iron Man 3* movie. The method that is used in collecting data is observation method. Subtitling containing imperative sentence as the example:

1. Source language : Shut up!
   Target language : Diamlah!

The translation of imperative sentence above belongs to positive imperative sentence because there is no word prohibition like don't included in that sentence. There is exclamatory mark !.

2. Source language : You don't have to thank me.
    Target language : Kamu tidak harus berterima kasih padaku.

The translation of imperative sentence above belongs to negative imperative sentence because there is a prohibition enclosed within that sentence. In that sentence there is a word don't.

The sentences above are the examples of imperative sentences found in the movie. The sentences end with exclamation mark and contain request or command. Types of the imperative sentences above are positive imperative sentences and negative imperative sentence. The translation of imperative sentence found in movie is suitable.

The reason why the researcher wants to research this phenomenon is that the researcher wants to know the appropriateness the subtitling and the translation in this movie. So, from the explanation above, the researcher is motivated to write a research paper entitled: *An Analysis of Imperative Sentences of Iron Man 3 Movie and Their Subtitling.*

B. Limitation of the Study

The researcher focuses this research on analyzing the imperative sentence in subtitling *of Iron Man 3* Movie. The data will be analyzed with the translation theory written by Hall and catford (1965). Because the theory is suitable with the research that conducted by the researcher. Besides, the reason why the researcher uses that book is because the theory is easy to understand by the researcher. So the researcher can be easy to apply to apply the theory with the research that will be conducted by the researcher.

C. Problem Statement

The problems that the researcher wants to solve in this study are:

1. What are the types of imperative sentences and its translation found in Iron Man 3 movie?

2. How is the equivalence of imperative sentence with the target language in Iron Man 3 movie and its subtitle?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of study are as follows:

1. To describe the types of imperative sentences and its translation found in Iron Man 3 movie.

2. To describe the equivalence of imperative sentence with the target language in Iron Man 3 movie and its subtitle.

E. Benefit of the study

The benefit of the study are as follows.

1. Theoretically Benefit

This research enrich the theory about translation especially in translating an imperative sentence in the subtitling of movie.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Student

The finding of this research can be useful as additional knowledge to improve students' ability in imperative sentence.

b. Lecturer/Teacher

The finding of this research can be useful as additional information for lecture about imperative sentence and the finding of this research can enlarge the knowledge of teacher about imperative sentence.

c. Subtitlers

The finding of the research helps the subtitler to subtitle other movies accurately.

d. Viewer of the film

The finding of this research can make the viewer of the film understand correctly about the film.

e. Other Researcher

The finding of this research can become the references for other researcher related to the research.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher divides this research paper into five parts. They are:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study. And research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with first, previous study. Second deals with translation, consists of notion of translation, process of translation, principle of translation, and translation equivalence. The third is linguistic form, it consisting of English linguistic form and Indonesian

linguistic form it deals with sentence, clause, phrase, and word. It presents notion of sentence, type of sentence, there are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The fourth is movie, it consists of notion of movie and language of movie. The fifth is subtitling.

Chapter III is research method. It presents 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. The research finding is elaborated into two. First is the type of imperative sentence found in the movie. Second is the equivalence of imperative sentence subtitling with target language found in the movie.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. After chapter V, the researcher presents bibliography, virtual references, and appendix.