

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part describes some points including background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

A. Background of the Study

According to Catford (1969: 20) “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. The similar definition also comes from other figures such as Nida (1969: 12), that states “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.

Translation is not only an activity that transferring text from source language into target language. However, before translating a text, a translator should take a note about the contents of the text and make some strategy to analysis the data. The result of translation is equivalent in target language.

Usually, translation is related to translator. A translator has to master the relevant language, both the source language and the target language. According to Presas (2000: 22) (in Nababan, 2004: 63) state that ‘a bilingual capable of using two languages should be categorized as a translator. Psycholinguistics which is also interested in studying the basic cognitive mechanism underlying translation, for instance, tends to deal with bilinguals as ‘*languages users*’ rather than as ‘*translators*’.

A translator has to have extensive cultural knowledge of the language. Hatim and Mason (in Nababan, 2004: 3) state that:

Before there is translation, for example, there has to be a need for translation. The need may be client-driven, as when someone commissions, asks for or otherwise requires a translation; it is often market-driven, when publishers perceive demand for a work of foreign literature; it may even be translator-driven, as when a work of ancient literature is translated or re-translated because someone feels that, by doing so, he or she can communicate something new (Hatim and Mason, 1990: 12-13).

So, mastering both of cultural knowledge is important in order to avoid the literal translation or word by word that will produce different meaning. According to Robinson (1997: 28) “a good translator is reliable and fast, and will work for the going rate, from an internal point of view, however, the expectations for translation are rather different than they look from the outside”.

Considering the definitions above, it is clear that to produce a good translation is not an easy matter because it involves not only well-mastered skill in both (SL and TL) language but it also requires well-understanding in both (SL and TL) culture so that an equivalent message can be achieved.

Movie is a type of visual communication which used moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). There are some types of movie like an entertainment, cinemas or movie theatres. Subtitle makes the audience easy to understand the movie.

The movie that the writer will observe is *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* it is a 2013 American fantasy adventure film directed by Thor Freudenthal. It is the second installment in the Percy Jackson film series and is based on the novel *The Sea of Monsters* by Rick Riordan. The film continues the adventures of Percy Jackson (Logan Lerman) and his friends, as they search for the Golden Fleece at the Sea of Monsters. Brandon T. Jackson, Alexandra Daddario, and Jake Abel reprise their roles from the previous film, while Nathan Fillion and Anthony Head replace Dylan Neal and Pierce Brosnan. New additions to the cast include Leven Rambin, Douglas Smith, and Stanley Tucci. The film was produced by Michael Barnathan and Karen Rosenfelt. Chris Columbus, who directed *Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, serves as executive producer. The plot centers on Percy and his friends as they journey to the eponymous Sea of Monsters to retrieve the Golden Fleece in order to save their safe but dying haven.

In this research the researcher is interested in analyzing the translation of English modal verbs found in script film used in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters*, for example:

- 1) SL : I **could** just eat you.
TL : Aku **bisa** memakanmu.

From the examples above, it can be seen that English modal verb *could* be translated into Indonesian based on each contexts. English modal verb *could* is translated by translator into the word *bisa*. *Bisa* in target language also explain the ability meaning as it is stated in the source language, and both represent equivalent meaning.

- 2) SL : No, Thalia. They'll kill you.
 TL : *Jangan, Thalia. Mereka akan membunuhmu.*

While, English modal verb *will* is translated by translator into the word *akan*. The translation is appropriate since *will* in the source language has future meaning that becomes variation of English modal verbs.

Considering those explanations and phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing the English- Indonesian Translation of English modal verbs of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* subtitle. Thus the research is entitled **A Subtitling Analysis of English Modal Verbs in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* and Subtitling.**

B. Limitation of the Study

In the research, the writer analyzes the variations of the dominant translation variation of English modal verbs, the subtitling variation English modal verbs and the meaning of English modals verbs in the *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* subtitle and its translation. The data will be analyzed using the theory and Practice of Translation theory written by Nida and Taber (1969: 33-36).

This limitation is done in order to get the best result with sufficient energy time and finding. The term of English modal verbs refer to modal auxiliaries such as *can, could, may, might, must, have to, should, will, would, and shall* in which these are used by A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet, (1985: 106-325).

C. Problem Statement

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the problem of the study as follows:

1. What are the Subtitling Variations of English modal verbs in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie and subtitling? and

2. How is the translation accuracy of English modal verbs in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie and subtitling?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To identify subtitling variations using of the English modal verbs in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie and subtitling, and
2. To describe the accuracy of English modal verbs translated into Indonesian and its subtitling in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie and subtitling.

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has benefit for the readers.

The benefit of the study are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopes that the result of this research can give contribution to the field of subtitling in modal verbs.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Student

This research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students' abilities in analyzing the subtitling of modal verbs.

b. Teacher

The result of this research can be useful for additional information and help the teacher guide the students to produce better translation.

c. Lecturer

The result of this research can give the additional information and knowledge for the lecturer in teaching translation deals with modal verbs.

d. Other Researcher

The result of the study is expected to enrich knowledge and can be used to stimulate other researcher to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.

F. Research Paper Organization

The research is organized into the following arrangement:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II displays underlying theory covering two points: previous study and underlying theory which consists of: (1) translation, which is broken down into the concept of translation, translation process, type of translation, translation shift, translation equivalence, subtitling and translation accuracy, and (2) modality, which discusses English modality, Indonesian modality, Indonesian verb and Indonesian adverb.

Chapter III portrays research method dealing with the following points: type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV presents research finding and discussion. Research finding reveal the subtitling variations of modal verbs in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie, strategies used in subtitling modal verbs of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie, and the appropriateness of the subtitling.

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