A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES ON THOR 2: THE DARK WORLD MOVIE

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NOVIAN ADI WIBOWO

A 320 110 104

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
OKTOBER, 2015
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Nama : Novian Adi Wibowo
NIM : A320110104
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE ON THOR 2: THE DARK WORLD MOVIE

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NOVIAN ADI WIBOWO
A320110104
A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE ON THOR 2: THE DARK WORLD MOVIE

Diajukan Oleh:
Novian Adi Wibowo
A320110104

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Pembimbing I

Dr. Adam Sutopo, S.Pd., M. Hum
NIK 849

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Pembimbing II

Siti Fatimah, S. Pd., M. Hum
NIK 850
A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE ON THOR 2: THE DARK WORLD MOVIE

Novian Adi Wibowo

English Department
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
Email: tokimo.modo@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims at describing the subtitling analysis of interrogative sentences on Thor 2: The Dark World movie, classifying the types of interrogative sentence found in Thor 2: The Dark World movie and describing the equivalent of the subtitle. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting data, the writer uses note taking. The data are analyzed using theory based on types of interrogative sentence by Greenbaum (2002:121). There are steps of collecting data, namely: watching the film, reading the movie script the movie, underlying the interrogative sentence in the movie, coding the data of interrogative sentence. The collected data are analyzed using theory based on types of interrogative sentence by Greenbaum. The result of the research show that the writer found 182 data of interrogative sentences on Thor 2: The Dark World movie. The researcher classify 182 data of interrogative sentences into five types of interrogative sentence. There are 78 or 42.8% data belongs to wh question, 60 or 33.1% belongs to yes no question, 05 or 2.7% data belongs to question tag, 02 or 1.1% data belongs to alternative question, 37 or 20.3% data belongs to declarative question. From 182 data of interrogative sentences, the writer found interrogative sentence that are equivalent and non-equivalent translation. There are 167 or 91.7% data are equivalent subtitle and 15 or 8.3% data are non-equivalent subtitle. It is means that the translator make a good translation, because 167 or 91.7% data are equivalent.

Keyword: Linguistic, Subtitling, Interrogative Sentence, Equivalent.
A. Introduction

People live in this world to fulfill their necessity. They must work to get what they want. In their work, people will experience stress and confused with their work. People need an entertainment to solve the problem they meet in their work place. There are many kinds of entertainment that they can do to solve the problem in their work. For instance are playing football, playing badminton and many more. One of entertainment that can make them more relax is watching a movie. Watching a movie can be done everywhere. They can watch a movie in the cinema, television or outdoor. We can also watch movie in cellular phone. Essentially movie is divided into local movie and western movie. Actually the genre of movie is divided into romantic movie, action, horror, drama, and many more. In movie, there are found translation.

According to Bell (1991: 5) “Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. While Nida and Taber (1982: 12) state that 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. It is means that translation is transferring message from source language into target language without change the message or mean from source language.

One of translation study is subtitling. According to Lever (1996) Subtitles can be defined as ‘transcriptions of film or TV dialogue, presented simultaneously on the screen. The types of subtitling available can be divided into two categories: intralingual and interlingual subtitling. Subtitle is words that appear on the screen during a movie, video, or television show and that are translations of what the actors are saying. Subtitle usually placed on the bottom of screen. It is very help people to understand about the story what occur in the movie. There are two types of subtitling by Lever, intralingual subtitling and interlingual subtitling. In translation, TL must be appropriate with SL called equivalent.

Catford (1965: 20) defines the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Translation is one way of
written communication in second language. In process of translation not change the mean of source language but only change the language. Equivalent translation is translating similarly from source language to target language. Translation equivalent make the reader easy in understanding the message of source language. Mona Baker distinguished five types of equivalence. Those are defined by Baker as follows: 1) equivalent at word level, 2) equivalence above word level, 3) Grammatical equivalence, 4) textual equivalent, 5) pragmatic equivalent. This matter is known as translation shift. “translation can be divided into the two types; level shift are shift for grammar to lexis and vice-versa, and Category shift are departures from formal correspondence in translation that grouped into four types; structure shift, class shift, units shift and intra-system shift” (Catford, 1974: 73).

In subtitle, there are found sentence. Sentences containing one clause are called simple, and sentences containing more than one clause are called complex. According to Lehmann quoted by Srijono (2001: 65) “A sentence is a sequence of selected syntactic items combined into a unit in accordance with certain patterns of arrangement, modification, and intonation in any given language”. According to Greenbaum (2002:121) there are four major types of sentences that are associated with four major uses in communication. There are declaratives for statements, interrogatives for questions, imperatives for directives, exclamatives for exclamations. There are six types of interrogative sentences: wh question, yes no question, question tag, declarative question, alternative question, rhetorical question.

In this research, the writer analyzed the interrogative sentence on the movie. Movie is story to tell about something narrated by using moving image and there is a sound. Jacobs (1990) states:“Movies are entertainment. Movies are documents of their time and place. Movies are artistic forms of self-expression. Movies we see at theatres, on television, or home video are typically narrative films. They tell stories about characters going through experiences”.

The problem statements of this research are the types of interrogative sentence found in Thor 2: The Dark World movie and the equivalence of subtitling of
interrogative sentence in *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie. The objectives of this research are to classify the type of interrogative sentence found on *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie and to describe equivalences of subtitling of interrogative sentence in *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The technique of collecting data use note taking. The technique of analyzing data use comparing. The example of analyzing data as follow:

023/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH  
SL: What’s going happen to me?  
TL: Apa yang akan terjadi padaku?

From the datum above, the interrogative sentence belongs to the interrogative-word question. It can be known from the word question *What* which begins the sentence *What’s going happen to me?*. Besides, there is a question mark (?) in the ending of the sentence. The interrogative-word question “*What*” in the datum above is for asking about thing. The example above belongs to wh question interrogative-word *what*. It is an equivalent because the TL has same message with SL.

**B. Research Method**

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. This study is proposed to identify the subtitling shift of interrogative sentence and describe the equivalence of interrogative sentence in the *Thor 2: The Dark World* Movie. The subject of this study is interrogative sentences found in the subtitling of *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie. While the object is the movie and it is subtitling. The data of this research are all sentences containing interrogative sentence found in the subtitle of *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie. The data source is English and Indonesian subtitling of *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie. In collecting data, the writer will use documentation method by using the following steps: watching the film of *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie, reading the movie script of *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie, underlying the interrogative sentence in the movie script of *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie, and Coding the data. In this research, the collected data will be analyzed using the theory of interrogative sentence by
Greenbaum (2002) and equivalent by Mona Baker (1997). The ways are as follows: comparing the data of English and Indonesian subtitle of Thor 2: The Dark World movie, classifying the type of interrogative sentence in Thor 2: The Dark World movie, describing the equivalent translation of interrogative sentence in Thor 2: The Dark World movie, and drawing conclusion.

C. Research Finding

The researcher found five types of interrogative sentence and found equivalent subtitle and non-equivalent subtitle.

1. The Type of Interrogative Sentence

There are five types of interrogative sentence found in Thor 2: The Dark World movie.

a. Wh question

Wh question divided into interrogative-word what, interrogative-word who, interrogative-word where, interrogative-word why, interrogative-word when, and interrogative-word how.

1) Interrogative-word what

The researcher finds 38 data or 20.9% of interrogative-word question “What”. The detail of analysis is explained in the following examples:

023/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH

SL: What’s going happen to me?

TL: Apa yang akan terjadi padaku?

From the datum above, the interrogative sentence belongs to the interrogative-word question. It can be observed from the word question What which begins the sentence What’s going happen to me? Besides, there is a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence. The interrogative-word question “What” in the datum above is for asking about thing. It is equivalent translation.
2) **Interrogative-word who**

The researcher finds 5 data or 2.7% of interrogative-word question *who*. The examples of analysis are described as follow.

002/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH
SL: *Who do you think you are?*
TL: *Kau pikir siapa dirimu?*

The source language above belongs to interrogative-word sentence *who*. The sentence *who do you think you are?* is started by interrogative word *who* and also ended by question mark (?) The interrogative word *who* is used to ask about person. Based on these facts, the datum above is categorized into interrogative-word questions *who*. It is equivalent translation.

3) **Interrogative-word where**

The researcher finds 11 data or 5.6% of interrogative-word question *where*. The examples of analysis can be seen as below.

050/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH
SL: *Where is the Aether?*
TL: *Dimana Aether?*

The source language above is categorized as interrogative sentence. It is because the source language is preceded by interrogative-word *where*. The sentence *Where is the Aether?* begins with interrogative-word *where* and ends with a question mark (?) The interrogative word *where* is used to ask information of place. Thus, based on those facts, it can be concluded that this source language belongs to interrogative-word question *where*. It is equivalent translation.

4) **Interrogative-word why**

The researcher finds 7 data or 3.8% of interrogative-word question *why*. The examples of data analysis are as follows.
056/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH
SL: Why are you smiling?
TL: Kenapa kau tersenyum?

The English sentence above is classified as interrogative sentence. It occurs due to the interrogative word why. The sentence why are you smiling begins with interrogative word why and ended with question mark (?). The interrogative word why in the beginning of the sentence means that the datum is purposed to find information about a reason. These facts show that the sentence why are you smiling? belongs to the interrogative-word question why. It is equivalent translation.

5) Interrogative-word when

The researcher finds only 1 datum or 0.5% of interrogative-word question when. The analysis can be elaborated in the following example.

061/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH
SL: When do we start?
TL: Kapan kita mulai?

The datum above displays one of the types of interrogative sentences, that is the interrogative-word question. It is because When do we start? is opened by the interrogative-word when and finished by a question mark (?). In addition, the interrogative-word when has function to get the information of time. Based on these facts, the source language includes the interrogative-word question when. It is equivalent translation

6) Interrogative-word how

The researcher finds 17 data or 9.3% of interrogative-word question how. Here are the examples of interrogative-word question how.

065/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH
SL: And how many our men shall fall on their?
TL: Berapa banyak ksatria kita yang harus berkorban?
The datum above is interrogative sentence. It is proven by the interrogative-word *how* at the beginning of the sentence. The source language is started by interrogative word *how* and ended by question mark (?). The interrogative-word *how* is used to ask information about process. The word *and* is an adjunct, so its presence does not influence the content of the sentence. Hence, it can be concluded that this datum is categorized into interrogative-word question *how*. It is equivalent translation.

b. Yes no question

Yes no question divided into yes no questions with tense auxiliary, yes no questions with do auxiliary, and yes no questions with modal auxiliary.

1) Yes no questions with tense auxiliary

The researcher finds 32 data or 17.6% data of yes-no question with tense auxiliary. The analysis can be shown in the data below.

086/T2TDW/SL/TL/YES-NO
SL: Are you Jane Foster?
TL: Kau Jane Foster?

The source language above belongs to yes-no questions. It is because the sentence only needs *yes* or *no* answer. The sentence *Are you Jane Foster?* is started by an auxiliary *are* and ended by a question mark (?). From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the datum belongs to yes-no questions type with positive question because the question sentence starts with to be *are*. It is equivalent translation.

2) Yes no questions with do auxiliary

The researcher finds 18 data or 9.9% of yes-no question with do auxiliary. The data analysis is presented in the following example.

115/TT2TDW/SL/TL/YES-NO
SL: Do you know this man?
TL: Kau kenal orang ini?
The datum above is interrogative sentence which belongs to yes-no questions. It is so because, this sentence only requires the answer yes or no. It can be proven from the sentence *Do you know this man?* 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 question based on auxiliary *do*. It is equivalent translation.

3) **Yes no questions with modal auxiliary**

The researcher finds 10 data or 5.6% of yes-no question with modal auxiliary. The analysis is elaborated in the example below.

129/T2TDW/SL/TL/YES-NO
SL: Hi. Could we get some wine, please?
TL: Boleh kami minta anggur?

The datum above belongs to the second type, that is yes-no question with positive question. It needs yes or no answers only. The sentence *Hi. Could we get some wine, please?* is opened by modal auxiliary *could* and closed by question mark (?) It is shown by the modal auxiliary *could* in the beginning of sentence and *please* in the end of sentence used to make it polite. Therefore, the datum belongs to yes-no questions with modal auxiliary. It is equivalent translation.

c. **Question tag**

Questions tag is attached to sentences that are not interrogative. The researcher finds 5 data or 2.7% of questions tag in Thor 2: The Dark World movie. The example of analysis is described below.

179/T2TDW/SL/TL/QT
SL: That’s a quantum field generator, isn’t it?
TL: Itu generator medan quantum, ya?

The datum above is categorized into the fourth type, that is question tag. It consists of two parts, the first part is the statement *That’s a quantum field generator* and the second part *isn’t it?* which needs agreement with the
statement. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the datum *That's a quantum field generator, isn’t it?* belongs to questions tag. It is equivalent translation.

d. **Alternative question**

Alternative question present two or more choices, and the hearer is expected to reply with one of them. The researcher finds 2 data or 1.1% of alternative questions. Here are the examples of data analysis.

182/T2TDW/SL/TL/ALT

SL: Is this my son I hear, or the woman he loves?
TL: Ini putraku yang berbicara, atau wanita yang ia cintai?

The source language above belongs to the last type, that is alternative interrogative. It is because in this data, these types are questions that require two alternative answers. It can be seen in the sentence *Is this my son I hear or the woman he loves?* There are two alternative answers between *my son* and *woman he loves*. It is fact that the interrogative sentence must have one of the two alternative answers. It is equivalent translation.

e. **Declarative question**

Declarative question is question what declare about something. They are signaled by a rising intonation in speech and by a question mark in writing. The researcher finds 37 data or 20.3% of declarative question. Here is the example of data analysis.

141/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH

SL: You'll kill me?
TL: Kau akan membunuhku?

The datum above belongs to the third type, that is declarative question. It is because these types are questions that require clarification about something. It can be seen in the sentence *You'll kill me?* It may means clarifying in of the person who wants to kill him. The facts can be concluded and categorized into declarative question. It is equivalent Translation.
2. Equivalent of Interrogative Sentence

Equivalence has definition, the similarity of meaning from source language into target language. It means that between source language and target language has sameness of meaning. The writer divides the equivalence into equivalent subtitle and non-equivalent subtitle.

a. Equivalent subtitle

Equivalent subtitle is identified by the appropriate content or message being translated to the source language. The equivalent subtitle is readable and understandable. The researcher finds 167 data or 91.7% belong to equivalent subtitle. The examples of analysis of equivalent subtitle are as follow:

043/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH

SL: What can Asgard offer its new king in return?

TL: Apa yang bisa diberikan Asgard kepada raja barunya sebagai imbalan?

The datum above is categorized into the equivalent subtitling. The source language is correctly translated into the target language. The subtitling is equivalent because the source language has similar meaning with the target language. It can be seen from the datum *What can Asgard offer its new king in return?* Which is in accordance with *Apa yang bisa diberikan kepada raja barunya sebagai imbalan?* The WH-Questions *What* refers to *Apa* in the TL, the phrase *can offer* refers to *yang bisa diberikan* in the TL, the sentence “*its new king in return*” refers to *raja barunya sebagai imbalan* in the TL. The message found SL and TL is similar. Thus, it can be concluded that the datum above is equivalent.

b. Non-equivalent subtitle
The subtitle is non-equivalent since the message in the source language cannot be delivered completely in target language. It means that there is a word or some words in the source language which does not show the meaning in target language or lost information. The meaning between source language and target language is different or not similar. The researcher finds 15 data or 8.3% belongs to non-equivalent subtitles. The data analysis elaborated below.

177/T2TDW/SL/TL/WH
SL: I said, "How hard could it be?"
TL: Kubilang, "Pasti tidak sulit."

The target language of the datum above is non-equivalent. It is because the source language is not translated correctly into the target language. The source language I said, How hard could it be? Is translated into Kubilang, Pasti tidak sulit is considered as non-equivalent subtitle. The message between SL and TL is quietly different. The alternative target language should be Kubilang, Betapa sulitnya itu. Therefore, it can be stated that the datum above is non-equivalent subtitle.

D. Conclusion

After finding and discussing the data which obtained from the action research, the writer can be concludes this study as follows:

From 182 interrogative sentences, The writer may classify types od interrogative sentences into six types. They are wh questions, yes-no questions, questions tag, alternative questions, declarative questions, and rhetorical questions. It is consists of wh questions with interrogative word what 38 data or 20.9%, interrogative-word who 05 data or 2.7, interrogative-word where 10 data or 5.6%, interrogative-word why 07 data or 3.8%, interrogative-word when 01 data or 0.5%, and interrogative-word how 17 data or 9.3%. yes-no questions it is consist of yes-no questions with tense auxiliary 32 data or 17.6%, Yes-no question with do auxiliary 18 data or 9.9%, Yes-
no question with modal auxiliary 10 data or 5.6%. Questions tag 05 data or 2.7%. Alternative questions 02 data or 1.1%. Declarative questions 37 data or 20.3%.

2. From 182 interrogative sentences, the writer can classify equivalent translation into two types. They are 167 data or 91.7% belong to equivalent translation and 15 data or 8.3% belong to non-equivalent translation.

From the data of interrogative sentences in *Thor 2: The Dark World*, the researcher conclude that the subtitle is good translation. It is good translation because 167 or 91.7% data are equivalent.
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