

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the modern era, English language is very important to learn as we know it is as means of communication with other countries. One aspect that is important in learning English is a translation, because in the era of globalization all aspects use translation such as in education, social, politic, culture, and technology.

Catford in Nababan, (2008: 1) states that Translation is a process of replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL). There are many requirements that a translator should have in order to be able to produce a good and understandable translation.

Mc Guire in Nababan, (2008: 1) explains that “translation is the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted.

Subtitling is textual versions of the dialogue which is not in films only, but also in television programs. Subtitling is very important in films, because subtitling has given many contributions to the audience to enjoy watching their favorite movie . They are usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. Through subtitling, the audience of foreign films can understand meaning of films by reading the subtitle text on the bottom of screen without ambiguous thinking.

Hassanpour (2011) explains “subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience (the target language), the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot or the screen simultancously with the dialogue or narration in the source language” .

Baker (1998:247) classifies subtitling into two types, they are intralingual subtitling and interlingual subtitling. The intralingual subtitling is vertical, in the sense that it involves talking speech down in writing, changing mode but not

language. While the interlingual subtitling is diagonal, in the sense that the subtitler crosses over from speech in one language to writing in another, thus changing mode and language.

Gottlieb arrived at a 'typology of subtitling strategies' (1994: 294), employing ten categories, expressed in English as follows: Expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, resignation.

Frank (1972: 221) states that "in an interrogative sentence the subject and the auxiliary *in* are often put in the opposite position or reversed and the sentence ends with a question mark".

There are three types of interrogative sentence namely, yes-no question, attached or tag question, and interrogative word question. Frank (1972 : 88) proposes the kinds of question into three parts namely, yes-no question, attached or tag question, and interrogative word question.

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing the subtitling strategy of interrogative sentence in *In Time* movie, in this era there are many west film that very famous in Indonesia or in the world and mostly using English language, so with the subtitle well be easier for us to understanding meaning form subtitling the movie.

For example:

SL: **Who** has time for a girlfriend?

TL: Siapa yang punya waktu untuk pacaran?

The source language above belongs to interrogative-word questions. It is so because the datum is preceded by interrogative word. This sentence also end with the tag question mark. In the source language "*Who has time for a girlfriend?*" and in target language is "*Siapa yang mempunyai waktu untuk pacaran?*" is started byinterrogative-word *who* or *siapa* and ended by a question mark. The interrogative pronoun *who* or *siapa* is used to ask for person. Based on those facts, it can be concluded that this datum belongs to interrogative-word questions. This subtitling above uses transfer strategy. There is no addition or deletion in that sentence. The subtitler translates the dialogue literally. In the source language of

interrogative sentence “*Who has time for a girlfriend?*” which was translated “*Siapa yang punya waktu untuk pacaran?*” and was very similar in the syntax and meaning. Transfer strategy was used in this translation process because all the words were translated.

Example:

SL: **What's** the hurry?

TL: Untuk apa terburu-buru?

The source language above belongs to interrogative-word questions. It is so because the datum is preceded by interrogative word. This sentence also end with the tag question mark. In the source language “*What's the hurry?*” And in target language is “*Untuk apa terburu-buru?*” is started byinterrogative-word *what* or *apa* and ended by a question mark. The interrogative pronoun *what* or *apa* is used to ask for person. Based on those facts, it can be concluded that this datum belongs to interrogative-word questions. This subtitling above uses transfer strategy. There is no addition or deletion in that sentence. The subtitler translates the dialogue literally. In the source language of interrogative sentence “*What's the hurry*” which was translated “*Untuk apa terburu-buru*”? and was very similar in the syntax and meaning. Transfer strategy was used in this translation process because all the words were translated.

The writer wants to analyze the types of subtitling strategies found in the *In Time* movie. The writer chooses this movie because there is an interesting and the one of the best movie in the world.

Based on the fact above, the writer is interested in conducting the analysis of subtitling strategy of interrogative sentences found in the *In Time* movie. The writer tries to find the existence of subtitling strategy of interrogative sentence in the movie's subtitle. The title of this research is SUBTITLING STRATEGY OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE IN *IN TIME* MOVIE BY GENOVEVA.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research the writer focuses on subtitling strategies in the interrogative sentences found in the *In Time* movie. The data analyzed using the theory and practice of subtitling theory written by Gottlieb (1994: 294). This limitation is done in order to get the best result with sufficient energy time and finding.

C. Problem Statement

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

1. What are the types of subtitling strategy on interrogative sentences found in the *In Time* movie?
2. How is the subtitling quality of the *In Time* movie?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problem statement above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the types of subtitling strategy on interrogative sentences found in the *In Time* movie.
2. To describe the subtitling quality of the *In Time* movie.

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes this research has benefit for the readers. The benefits of the study are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopes this research can give contribution by other researcher as reference or comparison to their research especially in subtitling strategy.

2. Practical Benefit**a. Students**

The result of this research can be used by students to improve their knowledge in subtitling strategy.

b. Teacher

The result of this research can be the teacher's reference in the process of the teaching learning of subtitling strategy.

c. Lecturer

The result of this research can give the information for the lecturer in teaching subtitling strategy.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher divides this research paper into five parts. They are chapter I introduction consisting of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory which consists of previous study, the notion of translation, process of translation, types of translation, principles of translation, equivalent of translation, translation shift, notion of subtitling, subtitling strategy, subtitling quality, notion of English sentence, types of English sentence, notion of Indonesian sentence, types of Indonesian sentence, interrogative sentence, notion of interrogative sentence.

Chapter III is research method presenting research type, research object, data and data source, method of collecting data, data validity, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding is elaborated into two. First is The Subtitling Strategies of Interrogative Sentence Used in The Subtitling of *In Time* Movie by Genoveva. Second is The Subtitling Quality of *In Time* Movie by Genoveva.

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