SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE FOUND IN TORQUE MOVIE BY BLURAY

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requrements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in Department of English

by:

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SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

2016

APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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I am the researcher, signed the statement below:
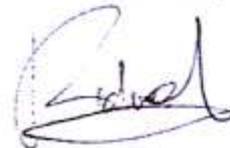
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The researcher,

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SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE FOUND IN TORQUE MOVIE BY BLURAY

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe kalimat pertanyaan yang ada di dalam film *Torque.* (2) Menjelaskan kesetaraan dan kesamaan antara sumber terjemahan dan terjemahanya. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara mengumpulkan terjemahan film *Torque*dan mencari terjemahanya. Sumber terjemahan dari *Bluray.* Dari hasil analysis ditemukan bahwa ada 3 tipe kalimat tanya yang ada pada film *Torque.* Tipe-tipe tersebut adalah *interrogative sentence Word-Question, Interrogative Yes-No Question with positive, Attached or Tag-Question and Word Question.* Dari 629 data ditemukan ada 189 kalimat pertanyaan dengan 3 tipe. Pertama ada 93 data atau 49,2% milik *Interrogative Word-Question,* 72 data atau 38% milik*Interrogative Yes-No Question with positive d*an 23 data atau 12,1% milik *Attached or Tag Question.* Hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa dari 629 data, ada 557 data yang memiliki kesamaan antara terjemahan dan sumber terjemahan. 72 data yang lain memiliki hasil terjemahan yang berbeda dengan Sumber terjemahan.

Kata kunci: tipe kalimat pertanyaan, persamaan terjemahan.

Abstracts

This research aims to 1)identify the types of interogative sentence found in Torque movie. (2) give explanation Equivalence from the source language and target language. This research uses the collecting data from the movie and found the translation of subtitle. Source of subtitle from Bluray. There are three types of interrogative sentence found in Torque movie. There are interrogative sentence Word Question with positive question, *Attached or Tag-Question and Word Question.* From the analysis can be seen from 629 data has found 189 interrogative sentence include in three types above. First, there are 93 data or 42,2% belong to Interrogative Word Question, 72 data or 38% belong to interrogative Yes or No question with positive question, and 23 data or 12,1% belong to Attached or Tag question. From he analysis above can be found if from 629 data, there are 557 data which has the same translation from the source language. 72 data belongs to non Equivalence translation and different with the source language.

Keywords: types of interrogative sentence, equivalence.

1. INTRODUCTION

In our daily activity, people always use language and conversation for communication with other people. Communication uses to say about our message and to receive message. Communication is defined as the process of transferring information from one people to other using medium type of conversation in which the communicated information is understood by people.

Today there so many kinds of media communication, translation as the written medium which can used to communication with other in different language. Usually, translator can transmit between source language to the target language to understand the meaning of

source message. Film and television is the example of mass audition visual from method of language transfer such as subtitling and dubbing. The globalization era caused many different things and something new. They are language, job, education politics, etc. Language is the most importance things for people and also basic to humanity.

There are so many ways to learn language. Subtitle is one of many which can use by people to learn about language. When we watch the English movie, we can learn how to speak English well.

Edward Sapir (in Basnet translation Studies 1980: 13) stated that 'language is a guide to social reality'. It means that human can express their minds thought and ideas with language. It can explain that language as an instrument for human to communication with other people to make many variation relationships with other people. In our global era, this problem can be important for human to communication with other people. But, very often communication cannot do it as well because many people cannot speak other language. This problem explains that translation and interpreting is very important in communication.

In this time, interpreting is very important for human to help the communication with other people. Many sectors in this world used interpreting to communication for example, in economy, entertainment politics etc. Arjona (in Nababan 197: 87) says that interpreting is transferring the oral message in crossing cultural and communication (language). Nababan (1997:86) says that interpreting is also a process of transferring the message. The interpreting can also had different meaning is transferring the meaning.

Interpreting cannot be separated from entertainment. At this time people likes entertainment. Many people like the music news, film, etc. People can know about the development of this world through the television. Usually, most people like watch the movie than news and other program. When they watch the movie, people can learn and know about the translation text in the screen which contains the conversation between actor and actress.

In some programs like the movie, people can more understand about the interpreting thought the subtitling. When the people read the subtitle to know the meaning and they can learn about the translation.

Subtitling cannot exist without the conversation, because it contains of many sentences which explains about the conversation in the movie. In subtitling there are many types of sentences. There are declarative, imperative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences. This research will conduct the interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentence is the

sentence which contains between question and answer. For example: My car is beautiful, isn't it? (*Mobilku bagus bukan?*) May I borrow your pencil? (*Bolehkan aku meminjam pencilmu?*)

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer analyzes about "*judul*" in this research the writer used the file of the Torque movie. The reason why the writer chooses this movie is because the writer wants to know the greater number of the types of interrogative sentences used in Torque movie.

Interrogative sentence is one of many part of variety of sentence. Interrogative sentence is used to people to ask some answer or explanation from other people for something understanding. Interrogative sentence also can used for people to get information from other people.

Frank (1972: 220 – 222) state the classification the type of sentence. There are four types of sentences which state by Frank which are declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory. These are the explanations about those four types:

a. Declarative sentence

Declarative sentence are statement are so common that you will find that they make up the majority of your everyday conversation. Declarative sentence states a fact of an argument and ends with a full stop. Usually declarative sentence contains subject and predicate that to give information about something.

Example:

I visited my grandfather house.

a. Interrogative sentence

Interrogative sentence is a sentence which started with auxiliary, question words, and modal. Interrogative sentence used to as about something and will ends with question mark.

Example: Have you done your homework?

b. Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence have character that only the predicate which expressed. Usually it is used to give some command and ends with invitation and offer. Example:

Wash your shirt!

a. Exclamatory Sentence

Exclamatory sentence is the sentence which usually used to express strong feeling and ends by an exclamation mark. This sentence has character that begins with and exclamatory phrase consisting of what/how or full part of predicate.

Example: What the beautiful it is!

Frank (1972: 220 – 222) give some explanations about interrogative sentence. Usually interrogative sentence contains with subject and predicate and starts with auxiliary, question word, or modal and ends with question mark in writing. Example: Have you cleaned your room?

Frand gives explanation about the three types of interrogative sentence, they are:

1. Yes-no Question

   These are example which needs the answer "yes" or "no" only.

   a. Positive question

   The character of positive question is there is no the word "not" in the question. It has positive question form of question.

   For example:

   Is it clean enough?

   Can you come earliar?

   b. Negative sentence

   This is opposite with the positive sentence. This type of Yes-No question have negative form in the question. There is word "not" in the question.

   Example:

   Is not clean enough?

   In formal usage, "not" is placed I adverbial position right after the reserved auxiliary and subject, example; "it is clean enough?"

2. Attached on Tag Question

   This type of question consists of two parts. First, is contains the sentence and the second is contains about question which ask of agreement. For the second part, it consists the regular question auxiliary plus the personnel pronoun that stands for the object.

   Examples:

   It is beautiful, isn't it?

   - There is place for buy some coffee, isn't there?

3. Interrogative -Word Question

   It is type of question which start from use interrogative adverbs (why, where, when, how) or interrogative pronouns (who, what, which).

   Example:

   - Where do you live?

- Who take my pen?

The question sentence has three main patterns in English. This statement said by Kenneth G. Wilson (*in The Columbia Guide to Standard American English*: 1993). One of the three rhetorically defined sentence type (statement and command are the other).

1. It may begin with interrogative pronouns or other question-asking function words.

     Example:

     Who is your favorite person?

     Which your favorite color?

     How long if we want to cut it?

2. It may use inversions of subject and verb.

     Example: Is he your friend?

     Although inversions using m today most full verbs are archaic today, or it may use modern inversion pattern that employs be, have.

     Example: Thank you he will reject?

                     Use another auxiliary plus a past participle or infinitive.

     Example: Has her been there next month?

                     Did he do this game today?

                     Must he go so early?

3. Is may use the same form and syntactic or der as does a statement sentence but change the intonations from the falling to the rising curve at the end to make it question.

     Example: You're going home?

                     He's a good friend?

                     He's going back?

In written form, is the question marks are available, of course, to do the work of that change in spoken intonation.

Equivalence in translation should be in the form and meaning of target language. Baker (1992:5) clarifies equivalence into 5 categories:

a. Equivalence in Word Level

Equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translation. The causes of the occurrence of non-equivalence at word level are culture concepts, the source language word is semantically complex,the target language lacks super ordinate and difference in expressive meaning. Translator can minimize the difficulties by translating more general, neutral, using loan word, omission, illustration or paraphrasing using related or unrelated word.

b. Equivalence above Word Level

Equivalence can be occurred in collocation and idiom. Once an idiom has been recognized in interpreted correctly, the next step is to decide how to translate it into the target language. The strategies of making equivalence of idiom are: translation by omission, using an idiom of similar meaning and form or by paraphrasing.

c. Grammatical Equivalence

It's related to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages (number, person, gender, voice, tense, and aspect). Differences in the grammatical structures of the source language and target language often result some change in the information content of the messages during the process of translation. This change may take the form of adding the target text information which is not expressed in the source text. This happened when the target language has a grammatical category which the source language lacks.

d. Textual Equivalence

It deals with the role played by word order in structuring messages at text level and cohesion: grammatical and lexical relationship which provides links between various parts of a text.

e. Pragmatic Equivalence

It looks how text is used in communicative situation that involve variables such as writers, readers and cultural context.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is the way we can analyze the research and find the truth. To make this research successful we need to use the right method to classify the data in this research. The writer hope this research can be develop, analyze the truth of science done appropriate with the methodology of research (Hadi, 1991:3).The writer classifies the way to conduct the research into five points, there are Research has defined in two types; there are qualitative and quantitative researches. This research is including in qualitative research. Qualitative research is the research which does not included any calculation and enumeration. These types of research more concerned the data in in word rather in number. Qualitative research is the research which yields the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observing people and behavior.This research uses the object of interrogative sentence in Torque movie.The data are interrogative sentence which taken from the Torque Movie. It's taken from VCD as the source story of the Torque movie.The writer uses observation and documentation as the technique of collecting the data. The data source is taken from the

Compact Disk (CD). First, the writer is watching the Torque movie to understanding the story. Second, the writer finds and collecting the interrogative sentence from the move and its subtitling. Third, the writer underlines the interrogative sentence of Torque movie and its subtitling. Fourth, the writer writes down the interrogative sentence of Torque movie into the paper. Fifth, she codes the data of interrogative sentence from the first in to the last one.

In analyzing the data, the researcher takes the following steps:

a. Classifying the data based on linguistic form especially interrogative sentence.

b. Analyzing the data based on the problem statements as stated in chapter I.

c. Drawing conclusion.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The researcher describes the linguistic form in sentence and its subtitling, especially interrogative sentence in *Torque* movie, based on the data classification in the translation of interrogative sentence found in *Torque* movie.

In this chapter the researcher includes the research finding and discussion. In this case, it includes the form of interrogative sentences, and also equivalence of subtitling in *Torque* movie.

This chapter deals with data analysis that becomes the answer of the problems. The data has been analyzed is the sample of each classification chosen randomly. The researcher chooses the following sample sentences as data of interrogative sentence include word question, tag question and Yes-no question.

1. **The Form of Interrogative Sentence in Subtitling in *"Torque"* Movie.**

Based on the analyzed data, there are three types of interrogative sentence.. The three types of interrogative sentence are Interrogative Yes-No Question with positive and negative sentence, Attached or tag Question, and interrogative with Word Question. The explanation about the types are :

a) Yes-No Question translated into Interogative sentence which ask Yes/ No for the answer.

   1) Positive question

b) Attached or Tag Question translated into Interrogative sentence which ask about other people opinion and advice.

c) Interrogative-Word Question translated intoInterrogative sentence ask about Reason.

   1) With interrogative adverbs (why, when, where, how)

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2) With interrogative pronoun (who. what, which)

a) Yes-No Question translated into Interogative sentence which ask Yes/ No for the answer.

After analysis, the researcher found 72 this types of interrogative sentence. The complete following analysis:

018/TQ/IS/PARA

Source language   : *Can I get fries with that?*

Target language   : Bolehkumintagorenganuntukitu?

The analysis of interrogative sentence above include in types of Yes-No Question. It is because the sentence started with modal "can". It explaint if the answer of this questionyes or no for the simple answer. The source language translated "get" into *"kuminta"*, "fries" into *"gorengan"*. The target language doesn't change the point of the source language because in the movie the actor actually says meaning. Word "I" as Subject, "fries" as predicate and "with that" as explanation. In indonesian subtitle word *"ku"* as subject, *"minta gorengan"* as predicate and *"untuk itu"* as explanation or complement. In the following example of inteerogative sentence before Subject is following by main verb (can).

Form the datum above, it can be seen if the interrogative includein types Yes-No Question and it is include in types of positive Yes-No Question.

115/TQ/IS/TRA

Source Language : *Can i explain ?*

Target Langgae   : Dapatakujelaskan ?

The datum above belong to Yes-No Question with positive question. It can be seen if the sentence started with modal "can" as main verb at the beginning of the sentence. The Source Language translated from "i" into *"aku"* and "explaint" into *"jelaskan"*. The target language doesn't change the meaning and information from the source language. Word "I" as Subject "can" as noun or main verb and "explain" as predicate. In indonesian Subtitle "dapat" as main verb, word *"aku"* as subject and *"jelaskan"* as predicate.

From the analysis above, it can be seen if *"can i explain?"* belong to Yes-No Question with positive question.

The target language belongs to Word Question with pronoun. The target language has translated and include in interrogative sentencecorrecly. The translation of *"What'd you think, you were gonna just come back and explain*

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everything and then we'd just ride off into the sunset together?" has similar meaning with *"Kenapa kau tak kembali saja, lalu menjelaskan semuanya dan kemudian kita bias bepergian melihat matahari terbenam bersama?"* in indonesian sentence. "what you think" as subject "were gonna just come back" as predicate "explaint everything" as Object and "and then we'd just ride off into sunset together" as explanation. In Indonesian subtiling *"kenapa kau tak kembali saja"* as subject *"kemudian menjelaskan semuanya"* as predicate and *"kemudian kita bisa berpergian"* as Object*"melihat matahari tenggelam bersama"* as explanation. From the analysis above can be seen if this data include in Interrogative sentence ask about Reason. The information is delivered as well from the message of the data.

a. **Equivalence Translation**

The translation is called equivalence if the target language has similar meaning with the target language. And also the source language is appropriate with the target language.

The analysis of equivalent translation are conveyed bellow:

002/TQ/IS/TRA

Source Language : *yeah, sometimes.*

Target Language : ya, kadang-kadang.

The target language above belongs to equivalence translation. Its because the meaning of source language (SL) is similar with the target language (TL). There is noaddition or deletion in the target language. The sentence *yeah, sometimes* has the appropriate meaning with *"ya, kadang-kadang"*. From the Source Language, word "yeah" translated into *"yeah"* and "sometimes" into *"kadang-kadang"*. The Source Language is translated into Target Language in literal translation. The Target Language doesn't change the information from The Source Language.

Based on analysis above, the translation belongs to equivalence translation.

b. **Non Equivalence Translation**

Translation classified as non-equivalence translation if the information is decreased. It makes the information can make the message of target language (TL) is not suitable with the source language (TL). Non-equivalence can be seen if the source language not has appropriate meaning with the target language language. Non-equivalence usually has deletion or addition in the source language and not similar with the meaning of target language.

134/TQ/IS/PARA

Source Language   : *looks like you haven't broken in your old one yet.*

Target Language   : Sepertinya yang lama masihbagus.

The target language of the data above is not equivalence. The Target Language has the sentence *old one yet,* and its just translated into "*lama masihbagus"*. The meaning of the target language has deletion with some word in target language and make the sentence is not equivalence. The source language is not appropriate with the target language. From the Source language word "looks like" translated into "*sepertinya", "*you haven't broken i your old one" into "*yang lama masihbagus"*. The subtitle are translated not inliteral translation and little has different between Source Language and Target Language. But in the movie from Source language and Target Language has the correct meaning.

Based on analysis above, the translation include into non-equivalence because the source language has not similar meaning with the target language.

1. **The Types of Interrogative Sentences and Their Subtitling Found in *Torque* Movie.**

In this part the researcher presents the result of analysis form the research above. The researcherwants to explain about the result of analysis the research above forms of interrogative sentence and the equivalence of Torque Movie.

From this research can be seen if there are three types of interrogative sentence in this movie. There are Yes-No Question (with positive question), Attached or tag Question and Interrogative word Question with adverb (why, when, where, how) adn interrogative pronouns (who, what,which). This types of interrogative was stated by Frank (1972: 220 – 222) if there are three types of interrogative sentence. There Yes-No Question with positive and negative question, Attached or Tag Question and Interrogative Word Question with pronouns (who, what, which) and adverbs (why, when, where, how).

Types of Interrogative Sentences Found in Torque Movie.

No.	Types of InterrogativeSentence	Number of Data	Percentage
1.	Yes-No Question translated into *Kalimat tanya yang meminta pengakuan atau jawaban ya atau tidak/ bukan*	71	37,57%
2.	Attached or Tag Question translated into *Kalimat tanya yang meminta pendapat atau buah pikiran orang lain*	24	12,70%

3.	Interrogative Word Question translated into *Kalimat tanya yang meminta alasan*	94	49,73%
Total		189	100%

2. The Equivalence of Interrogative Sentences Found in *Torque* Movie.

Baker (1992: 5) defines five kinds of equivalence, the equivalence that can be appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across language. Textual equivalence, when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

A subtitling has close relation with equivalence, accuracy and appropriateness of target language. Herethe equivalence of subtitling is divided into equivalence and non-equivalence. Subtitling is written conversation of movie in the bottom screen. In this research, the researcher states that the subtitling in *Torque* has been equivalence with the target language, it is provided by equivalence sentence is more dominant than non-equivalence. It is due the fact that the sentence context, the equivalence of language and message or meaning in the target language.

From 629 analyzed data, there are 557or 88.56% include in Equivalence translation in subtitling. From the percentage above can be seen if Translation in *Torque* Movie is include in Equivalence Translation.

Data the Equivalence of Subtitling of *Torque* Movie.

No.	Equivalence	Number of Data	Percentage
1.	Equivalence	557	88,56%
2.	Non-Equivalence	72	11,44%
Total		629	100%

The Equivalence found in this movie. Some sentence has equivalence with is subtitle but some sentence doesn't equivalence with its subtitle. The non-equivalence sentence in the subtitle has the same meaning with the subtitle in English but has the less information from the Source Language.

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This research has the different with previous research from Wibawati (2008). The research found in subtitling of *Mean Girls* film show there are three types of interrogative sentences, namely: Yes-No Question, Interrogative Word-Question and Attached or Tag Question. From 170 data found by the researcher, 74 data or 43, 5% belong to Yes-No Question, 1 data 0. 6% belong to Attached or Tag Question, and 94 data or 55, 3% belong to Interrogative-Word Question. The other analysis found that 170 data 1 data or 0, 6% belong to interrogative sentence use the same form and synthetic order as does a statement sentence but change the intonation from a falling to a rising curve as the end to make it a question.

4. CONCLUSION

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6. DEDICATION

This research paper is wholly dedicated to the greatest ones Allah SWT, her beloved mom, dad, dear, sisters, and friends.

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