

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

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 is the written medium which can be 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 are the example of mass audition visual from method of language transfer such as subtitling and dubbing. The globalization era causes 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 be use by people to learn about language. When we watch the English movie, we can learn how to speak English well.

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 subtitle 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.

## B. Previous Study

The writer takes several research papers as previous study which relates to this research. Those researches are, first is “Syntactic Analysis of Interrogative Sentence used in English Translation of Al-Qur’an”, by Dayanti (UMS: 2005). In her research, she analyzes synthetic sentence of interrogative sentence used in English Translation of Al-Qur’an. She uses transformation and status of transformational process to analyze synthetic sentence of interrogative sentence in English Translation of Al-Qur’an. In this research she found that interrogative sentence in English translation of Al-Qur’an have two processes of transformation in Yes-No Question, three processes in negative Yes-No Question, and three processes in Interrogative-Word Question and also the status of transformation.

The second researches which taken by the writer is entitled “A Study on English-Indonesian Translation Variation of The Compound Nouns in Novel Deck *the Halls* and its translation”, by Mustafa (UMS: 2006). She analyzes the translation variation of compound nouns in Novel *Deck the Halls* and its translation. The writer uses the data source from the Novel *Deck the Halls* to identifying translation variation of compound noun used in Novel *Deck the Halls*. The writer found many variations of compound nouns used in Novel *Deck the Hall*. There are 10 translation variations, namely: compound noun, noun, noun phrase, verb, verb phrase, adjective, compound adjective, propositional phrase, acronym, and abbreviations, and they are not translated. After the writer analyzed the data, she found that the domination from 10 translation variation is compound noun.

The third research is Wibawati (UMS: 2008) with entitled “Analysis of interrogative Sentence in Subtitling of *Mean Girls* film”. In this research, she wants to analyzed and found appropriateness subtitling and types of interrogative sentence of *Mean Girl* film. The writer used VCD of *Mean Girl* film as documentation method, and she used the interrogative sentence in *Mean Girl* film as the data source. The result of this research found that there are three types of interrogative sentence found in *Mean Girl* film. There is Yes-No Question,

Interrogative-Word Question and Attached or Tag Question. The appropriateness of subtitling is divided into two, appropriate subtitling and inappropriate subtitling. The subtitling is dominated by appropriate subtitling.

A journal by Hosseinnia (2014) entitled *Omission as a Strategy in Subtitling*. This journal reported on a corpus-based analysis of omissions in subtitling. The findings were based on a non-evaluative, and comparative analysis was carried on English-Persian parallel corpora with over twenty one thousand words. The research materials were three corpora of the English TV series along with their translations in Persian in the form of subtitles. The theoretical framework of the present study was based on Mona Baker's (1992, pp.40-86) classification of elements that are subject to omission in subtitling. The purpose of this research had been to find out the quantity of omission taking place in subtitles and categorization of omissions based on the aforementioned model. The findings revealed that words or expressions are usually omitted in subtitling. Based on the results, it can be concluded that among the linguistic elements, words or expressions are commonly omitted in subtitling. Subtitles should be accurate, comprehensible and give the impression of being part of the action on the screen. The ideal in subtitling is to translate each utterance in full, and display it synchronically with the spoken words on the screen. However, the medium imposes serious constraints on full text translation. One major obstacle is the limitations of the screen space. Bearing in mind the difference between the speed of the spoken language and the speed in reading, a complete transcription of the film dialogue is not possible. Both the physical limitation of space on the screen and the pace of the spoken word require a reduction of the text. Also sometimes some subtitlers may ignore some parts. Regarding that words or expressions are the basic elements of the sentences and dialogues and they are used more extensively in them, they are usually omitted in subtitling more than any other types of elements. But because idioms are special phrases in every language, subtitlers usually try to translate them and therefore they are rarely omitted.

A journal by Spanakaki (University of Salford, 2007) entitled *Translating Humor for Subtitling*. This journal has attempted to establish the tools available for the translation of humor. It provides a general theory of how humor can be translated, in terms of wordplay or punning, allusions and verbal irony. An attempt is also made to establish how humor can be translated in subtitling by adopting the aforementioned models. According to Vandaele (2002:150), the appreciation of humor may vary individually and so does the appreciation of a well or poorly translated text or subtitle. But following the study, we can clearly conclude that if humor is separated into isolated compartments or categories, namely wordplay (puns), allusions, and verbal irony, it can be examined more constructively and analyzed more efficiently. By using the suggested strategies for the analysis, which may be seen as a practice potentially pointing to the appropriate translation solutions, the subtitler can identify which translation methods to employ more effectively. In other words, by breaking humor down into components, certain problematic utterances or phrases potentially causing a confusion of various possible translation strategies when rendering an ST/ SL in TT / TL can be less confusing and puzzling for the subtitler, when following the logical mechanism of the proposed framework. Needless to say that, choosing a translation strategy involves a decision-making process where various factors mentioned throughout the study come into play and, therefore, translating humor in a contextually bound medium such as subtitling, does not necessarily work in the TL environment. Finally, the choice of a translation strategy is manipulated by more or less absolute rules to mere idiosyncrasies and knowledge. As Dollerup (1974:198) states: "Long and careful study of both languages is required and, more particularly, of the literature, history, and culture of the country concerned."

A journal by Bogucki (University of Lodz) entitled *The Constraint of Relevance in Subtitling*. This article discusses the concept of subtitling, a variety of screen translation, within the framework of Relevance Theory and Translation Studies. The constraints that operate in the process of subtitling are threefold; firstly, technical limitations as imposed by subtitling companies, secondly,

abstract constraints as operative in any kind of translation, and finally, the meta-constraint of relevance. Having probed into the foundations of both approaches, we believe that the constraints on subtitling are threefold. Firstly and quite predictably, in the case of subtitling the length of the target text is limited. The text itself is made accessible to the target audience for a matter of seconds, after which time it is irrevocably gone. The aim of the target text is to aid the audience in comprehending and appreciating a filmic message. Taking the above into account, the subtitler maximally simplifies their product, so that the message it conveys gets across to the intended recipient, yet the process of taking it in is not too strenuous. Secondly, a parallel is drawn between the assumption above and the principle of relevance. We find that since both can be reduced to essentially the same premise, the constraint of relevance is as applicable to subtitling as the technical restrictions that we have just brought up. Thirdly, since subtitling, however unique, is after all an instance of translation, it should be subject to translational constraints in the more abstract, Tourian sense of the word. They should not be confused with technical hindrances, as by definition Tourian constraints are meant to help rather than encumber the translator. Subtitles cannot exist independently, in the same fashion as a film script that is unintelligible without the corresponding image and soundtrack. Thus, what the target text contains is a result of the application of multifaceted constraints and relevant cultural filters. Ideally, when presented to the audience together with the visual, verbal and sonic stimuli of the original (subtitling is additive, the TT does not replace the ST but supplements it), the effect it produces is maximal comprehension and appreciation at minimal processing effort.

A journal by Zhang and Liu (Jiangxi Science and Technology Normal University, 2009) entitled *Subtitle Translation Strategies as a Reflection of Technical Limitations: a Case Study of Ang Lee's Films*. This paper mainly looks at the interface which occurs in the process of translating film dialogue from Mandarin Chinese into English. Using as a case study films by Ang Lee, a prominent Chinese film director in global film circles, they shall focus on the investigation of translation strategies adopted in subtitling, and work out the

possible interface between culture and technology in operation there. In addition, they found an answer to the question whether technology is changing the face of translation. The film *Wo Hu Cang Long [Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon]* is the main case study considered and six of its English subtitle versions from China (including Hong Kong and Taiwan), America and the Great Britain respectively will be compared and discussed.

This research has similarity with researches above. The writer in first research analyzes about interrogative sentence used in English translation of Al-Qur'an. And the second research is entitled "A study on English-Indonesian Translation Variation of The Compound Nouns in Novel *Deck the Halls*". This research analyzes Translation Variation of The Compound Noun as the limited subject. The third research is entitled "Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in Subtitling of *Mean Girl* film". This research analyzes appropriateness of subtitling in *Mean Girl* film. This research has interrogative sentence of this film as limited subject. Over all this research has similar with the previous research, there are subtitling and translation of Interrogative sentence. This research has close similarity with the third research. This researcher limits the problem in subtitling Interrogative sentence which are used in Torque Movie as the subject of the research. Remember the writer wants to know the type of Interrogative sentence and accuracy of the equivalence.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on research background, the writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of interrogative sentence and their subtitle found in Torque movie?

2. How is the equivalence of subtitle found in Torque movie?

#### **D. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of study are as follows:

1. To classify the types of subtitle of interrogative sentence and their subtitle found in Torque movie.
2. To describe the equivalence of subtitle of Torque Movie.

#### **E. Benefits of the Study**

The benefits of the study are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research gives contribution in translation study especially subtitling.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. For English Department Student

This research give more understanding of theories in subtitling movie.

- b. For Academics References

This research is the additional references for further research especially in subtitling.

#### **F. Research Paper Organization**

Research Paper Organization is give information for people to more easily understand the context of research paper. In this paper, the writter organizes his research into five chapters.



Chapter I is introduction. It covers background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals of notion of sentence, types of sentence according to the meaning, types of interrogative sentence, notion of subtitling, strategy of subtitling, proses of subtitling, accuracy of subtitling, Equivalent and story of Torque Film.

Chapter III research method. It deals with of type of the research, objective of the research, data and source of the data, technique of collecting the data, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is data and discussion. It deals of types of interrogative sentences found in the subtitling of Torque film, appropriateness of subtitling found in Torque film, and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. It deal of conclusion of the research and then it proposes some suggestions.