

# ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN ON THE SUBTITLE OF “ANT-MAN” MOVIE

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## Abstract

This study is qualitative descriptive research. The purpose of this research is to know the translation types of interrogative sentences on the subtitle of Ant-Man movie. This study used document that is the subtitle of Ant-Man movie either in English or Indonesian which was translated by Horonis. Technique of data collecting like watching the movie of Ant-Man, comparing the subtitle uses Aegisub software, and giving a code. Technique of data analyzing uses the method of document analyzing with domain analysis (to know data or not), and analysis taxonomy analysis (classifying the data into the kind of interrogative sentences). Had been found 188 data, Wh Question is 88 data (46.80 %) and Yes-no Question is 100 data (53.19 %). From type of Wh Question had been found type of what is 43 data (22.87%), where is 6 data (3.19%), who is 9 data (4.78%), why is 11 data (5.85%), when is 1 data (0.53%), and how is 18 data (9.57%). Then, from type of Yes-no Question had been found type of to be 27 data (14.36%), modal 15 data (7.97%), declarative 52 data (27.65%), and tag question 6 data (3.19%).

**Keywords:** *Subtitle, Ant-Man, Interrogative Sentences, Wh Question, and Yes-no Question*

## INTRODUCTION

In communicating with one another and various countries with different language either directly or not, we need a translation. According to Catford (in Djuharie, 2013:11), "*Terjemahan sebagai pengalihan wacana dalam bahasa sumber (BSu) dengan wacana padanannya dalam bahasa sasaran (BSa).*" It means that translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target Language). Then, Nida and Taber (in Djuharie, 2013:12) said that, "*Terjemahan terdiri atas upaya dalam BSa padanan alamiah terdekat dari pesan BSu, pertama-tama dalam hal makna, dan kedua dalam hal style.*" It means the translation is reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language messages, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. According to the quotes above, the translation is a method to transfer a message or meaning without loses the styles of SL into TL.

In a sentence, especially in dialogue sentence or conversation as in the movie, it is often found interrogative sentence. The kind of interrogative sentence there are WH Question (using word question) and Yes-no Question (without word question). The interrogative without word question usually used as determining, verifying, etc. As for the answers of this question is yes or no. While, the kind of Wh Question using word question (What, Why, Who, When, and How), usually used to know about information and do not give the answers "yes" or "no" (Djuharie, 2013:249-253)

Likewise on the movie where in this time, especially the movie of Hollywood which is famous in the world as well as in Indonesia. Because of it, to be understood the meaning of the dialogue especially about question, we need to translate it. Generally this translation is written on the form of subtitle. Subtitle or Caption is a text of dialogue translation on the movie. According to Muhammad (2013), "*Subtitle adalah suatu file terjemahan yang berupa tulisan atau teks dari suatu film yang akan ditampilkan pada sebuah film berbahasa asing dengan tujuan penikmat film bisa mengerti apa yang sedang dibicarakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film tersebut.*" It means that, subtitle is a translation file of movie text, appeared on a movie using foreign language, so that audiences can understand the dialogue of characters in the movie.

The purpose of this study such as to know the interrogative sentences without word question on Ant-Man movie and to know the interrogative sentences using word question on Ant-Man movie.

Translation is transferring of message in Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). The translation likes transferring money from bank A to bank B. So, the number of these money will be same even though the different bank. According to Nida and Teber (in Cahyaningrum, 2013:12), "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." While, Catford (in Djuharie, 2013:11) said that, "*Terjemahan sebagai pengalihan wacana dalam bahasa sumber (BSu) dengan wacana padanannya dalam bahasa sasaran (BSa).*" It means that translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target Language). Apart from transferring a message, translation transfers form of the language either literature or scientific works, also evaluates the content and the translation (Nababan in Nurhaniah, 2008:19). Therefore, based on the definition above, translation is a process of message transferring from SL with natural equivalent into TL naturally.

According to Ardiyah, (2014:01), "*Kalimat tanya merupakan kalimat yang isinya menanyakan sesuatu atau seseorang kepada pendengar atau pembaca. Kalimat ini sering disebut kalimat interogatif.*" It means interrogative is a sentence to ask something or someone to reader or speaker. It is called interrogative sentence. In the other hand, interrogative sentence also makes someone can get information they want. By interrogative sentence someone can ask several things about emotion, opinion, purpose, possession, etc (Cahyaningrum, 2013:23-24). So, refer to several opinion above that interrogative is a sentence about question, where in the text is often marked by "question mark" (?). While, in written language is always marked by high tone. This sentence has a function for searching information or truthfulness.

In English, interrogative sentence there are two kinds, first using word question (WH-Question) dan without word question Yes-no Question. Interrogative of Wh-question kind is a sentence doesn't give the answer yes or no. Followed by word question such as who, what, where, why, which, when, dan how. Then, Interrogative of yes-no question kind is a sentence causes yes or no answer. It has various patterns. Below, will be explained Table of WH-Question according to (Djuharie, 2013:253-254).

**Tabel 1 : Information of WH-Question and Yes-No Question**

|                 |                           |   |  |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| WH-<br>Question | Who/Whom                  | Who or whom is translated to be “siapa [yang]”. Who used for the thing asked is subject (people). While, whom used for asking object.   | <p>a. Who dares to play chess with me? (Siapa yang berani main catur dengan saya?)</p> <p>b. Whom does Fauji love? (Siapa yang Fauji cinta?)</p>   |
|                 | What                      | Word question of what is translated to be “apa [yang]”, it used for ask subject or object.  | a. What was Abdur doing yesterday? (Apa yang telah Abdur lakukan kemarin?)   |
|                 | Which                     | Which is translated to be “yang mana”, generally this word for ask one option.  | a. Which girl does Frianji love? (Gadis yang mana yang Frianji cinta?)   |
|                 | Why                       | This word question is translated to be “mengapa”, generally used for ask a reason or purpose.   | a. Why does Dean keep smiling? (Mengapa Dean terus-menerus tersenyum?).  |
|                 | When                      | This word question is translated to be “kapan”, it is usually used for ask an event, condition, and activity.   | a. When did Fahrul play football? (Kapan Fahrul main bola?).   |
|                 | Where                     | Where translated to be “dimana/kemana”. Used for ask location or place.   | a. Where will Fajar go? (Kemana Fajar akan pergi?)   |
|                 | How atau How<br>Much/Many | The word question of how is translated to be “bagaimana”, it is used for ask condition or method. While, word of how much/many translated to be “berapa”, used for ask price or quantity. | <p>a. How is your mother, Asep? (Bagaimana kabar ibumu, Asep?).</p> <p>b. How much money do Billy and Pandu need to buy Bala-bala? (Berapa banyak uang yang Billy dan Pandu perlukan untuk membeli Bala-bala?)</p> <p>c. How many cars do Ikbal and Ahsani have? (Berapa</p> |

|                 |                      |    |   |
|-----------------|----------------------|----|---|
|                 |                      |    | mobil yang Ikbal dan Ahsani miliki?   |
| Yes-No Question | Tobe Auxilaries      | or | The kind of this interrogative sentence has patterns of to be (am, is, are, was, were) placed before subject. Especially, for simple past or present sentence doesn't have auxilaries. So, word of do/does placed in front of subject.  |
|                 | Modal Auxilaries     |    | apart from using tobe (am, is, are, was, were dan do/does, have), yes-no question uses modals (may, can, would, etc). May and can for ask permission, while must and have to for a necessity.   |
|                 | Deklaratif question  |    | In verbal language, especially in informal dialogue, so its construction is not standard like using declarative sentence. Declarative question is a sentence made identical by interrogative sentence, but it function is difference. This sentence is also marked by high intonation in the end of sentence. |
|                 | Affirmative question |    | The other pattern of this kind of sentence with makes Tag Question. Tag usually translated with suffix "Kan?".  |

Interrogative sentence in Indonesian is marked by word question *apa, siapa, berapa, kapan* and *bagaimana* with mark question (?) in written language and high notation in verbal language (Alwi in Cahyaningrum, 2013:25). While, Chaer (in Cahyaningrum, 2013:25) said that, "*Kalimat tanya atau interogatif adalah kalimat yang mengharapkan adanya jawaban secara verbal, jawaban ini dapat berupa pengakuan, keterangan, alasan atau pendapat dari pihak pendengar atau pembaca.*" It means that interrogative is a sentence that needs an answer verbally. It likes admission, information, reason, or opinion of listener or reader. If there is high intonation (in verbal question), it called interrogative sentence even though the sentence is not complete or without word question. Examples, *Siapa nama ayahmu?* (Who is your father's name?) (complete) and *Ini milik anda, Bu?* (It is yours, Mom?) (not complete).

Then, in this study, the researcher had analysis question sentences of "Ant Man" movie subtitle. According to Muhammad (2013), "*Subtitle adalah suatu file terjemahan yang berupa tulisan atau teks dari suatu film yang akan ditampilkan pada sebuah film berbahasa asing dengan tujuan penikmat film bisa mengerti apa yang sedang dibicarakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film tersebut.*" It means that subtitle is a translation file of movie text, appeared on a movie using foreign language, so that audiences can understand the dialogue of characters in the movie.

Subtitle also as translation of dialogue on the movie using foreign language, placed under of TV screen with equivalent word from SL into TL (Cahyaningrum, 2013:40). Based on opinion above, subtitle is a text of film dialogue using foreign language, placed under of TV screen or bioscope. Then there are two kind of subtitle, there are subtitle using language of its movie as well as translation subtitle of dialogue into TL.

Ant-Man movie produced by Marvel Studio is a Hollywood movie using English in dialogue, where this movie has duration 1.56 minutes starred by Paul Rudd as Ant-Man. This movie is also directed and produced by Peyton Reed and Kevin Feige. Then, scenario by Joe Cornish and Edgar Wright, released in 2015. The action movie titled “Ant-Man” tells about a scientist called Hank Pym (Michael Douglas) who creates a serum. It can make body to be small like an ant. Scott Lang (Paul Rudd) is a thief, he must assist Hank (her teacher). Hank gives Scott a chance to be a hero called Ant-Man.

## METHOD

This study used qualitative research which is regarded relevant to the purposes of the research (Maxwell, 1996, cited in Apsari and yana, 2015). Qualitative is a kind of research needs data likes written and verbal data or an action can be observed. While, descriptive is a research method that gives an explaining about thing clearly, without measure to the research object (Jauhari, 2010:34-35). Kind of descriptive qualitative research is able to find various qualitative information with a good descriptive more than sufficient of amount statement or frequency in form of number (Sutopo in Nurhaniah, 2008:11). Consequently, the author uses qualitative research kind using written data (movie subtitle), as well as verbal data and an action can be observed (video). Then, the author uses method of descriptive to explain and analyze data intensively. The problems are analyzed in this study are interrogative sentence translation, focused on interrogative sentence kind that are WH Question and Yes-no Question in Ant-Man movie subtitle. As for the kind of research is used is descriptive qualitative.

Source of research data likes paper. Paper is data source which present letters (Arikunto in Jauhari, 2010:35). It likes document or subtitle of movie. Subtitle which is studied in this research is Ant-Man movie subtitle produced by Marvel Studio using English as well as Indonesian subtitle.

For getting a complete data which is related by interrogative sentence translation kind of WH Question and Yes-no Question, the author uses technique of data collecting, document analysis. Sutopo (in Cahyaningrum, 2013:52) said that, “*Dokumen tertulis dan arsip seringkali menjadi sumber data atau sumber informasi yang penting dalam penelitian kualitatif, oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan teknik mencatat dokumen ini untuk memperoleh beragam hal sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan tujuan peneliti.*” It means that written document and archive often to be an important data or information source in qualitative study. Because of it, needs document recording technique for get research purpose properly. As for, the technique of data collecting as following. Firstly, observing Ant-Man movie having a format MP4 and reading subtitle is under of TV screen. Secondly, inserting English subtitle to make sure between dialogue and text (subtitle), then comparing with Indonesian subtitle translated by Horonis. Thirdly, comparing the subtitle clearly and easily, the author uses Aegisub software. Aegisub is software, where we can insert a subtitle (translation) into movie easily. The users can more easy in translating with this software than using notepad software (Entah, 2015). Fourthly, analyzing the kind of interrogative sentence either WH Question or Yes-no Question. This analysis to explain kind

of interrogative sentence. Finally, data has been collected, given a code based on Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL), for example:

Code : SL/001  
 Comment : SL : Source Language  
 001 : order number of data  
 Code : TL/001  
 Comment : TL : Target Language  
 01: order number of data

Sample of data in this study is a subtitle of Ant-Man action movie, produced by Marvel having many kind of interrogative sentences. The result of data election, there are many kinds of interrogative sentence, then the data made into data source in this study.

This research uses documentation study data of Ant-Man movie subtitle. It is a qualitative data, so this analysis must has qualitative requirement. According to Moloeng (in Jauhari, 2010:36), “*Pekerjaan analisis data dalam hal ini ialah mengatur, mengurutkan, mengelompokkan, memberi kode, dan mengkategorikannya.*” It means that analyzing data is a method to organize, order, give a code, and classify. Based on the opinion, in this data analyzing, there are some stages. Domain analysis is a method to select the data or not data, and taxonomy analysis is a method to classify data into various kinds of interrogative sentence.

**Table 2. The Sentence of Research Data and Not Research Data**

| Data   | No Data                                      |
|--|--|
| SL : ...and now you try to steal my research?                        | SL : You're supposed to be in Moscow.        |
| TL : ... <i>dan sekarang kau mencoba untuk mencuri penelitianku?</i> | TL : <i>Kau seharusnya berada di Moskow.</i> |

**Table 3. Classifying of Interrogative Sentence Kind**

| Data Number | Interrogative Sentence            |   | Kind of Interrogative Sentence |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
|             | SL                                | TL                                      |                                |
| 007         | Hey, what's up with your eye?     | <i>Hei kenapa dengan matamu?</i>        | WH-Question                    |
| 014         | Can I see you in the back, chief? | <i>Bisa temui aku di kantor kepala?</i> | Yes-no Question                |

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

The data found, the types of WH-Question and Yes-no Questions contain of 188 data. From the data, there are 88 kinds of WH-Question. The data found from the WH-Question type are in the following table form.

**Tabel 4 The Data of Intrrogative with *What* Type**

| No. | Data with <i>What</i> Type | 15 | 061/ SL/TL | 30 | 127/ SL/TL |
|-----|----------------------------|----|------------|----|------------|
| 1   | 005/SL/TL                  | 16 | 063/ SL/TL | 31 | 130/ SL/TL |
| 2   | 007/SL/TL                  | 17 | 066/ SL/TL | 32 | 136/ SL/TL |
| 3   | 008/SL/TL                  | 18 | 067 /SL/TL | 33 | 137/ SL/TL |
| 4   | 020/SL/TL                  | 19 | 068/ SL/TL | 34 | 138/ SL/TL |
| 5   | 025/SL/TL                  | 20 | 069/ SL/TL | 35 | 140/ SL/TL |
| 6   | 026/SL/TL                  | 21 | 071/ SL/TL | 36 | 145/ SL/TL |
| 7   | 028/SL/TL                  | 22 | 073/ SL/TL | 37 | 151/ SL/TL |
| 8   | 036/SL/TL                  | 23 | 074/ SL/TL | 38 | 152/ SL/TL |
| 9   | 041/ SL/TL                 | 24 | 077/SL/TL  | 39 | 154/ SL/TL |
| 10  | 045/ SL/TL                 | 25 | 099/SL/TL  | 40 | 161/SL/TL  |
| 11  | 047/SL/TL                  | 26 | 101/SL/TL  | 41 | 166/SL/TL  |
| 12  | 052/SL/TL                  | 27 | 111/SL/TL  | 42 | 173/SL/TL  |
| 13  | 056/SL/TL                  | 28 | 112/SL/TL  | 43 | 188/SL/TL  |
| 14  | 060/SL/TL                  | 29 | 121/SL/TL  | -  | -          |

**Tabel 5. The Data of Intrrogative with *When* Type**

| No | Data with <i>When</i> Type |
|----|----------------------------|
| 1  | 187/SL/TL                  |

**Tabel 6 The Data of Interrogative with *Where* Type**

| Data with <i>Where</i> |           | 3 | 142/SL/TL | 6 | 183/SL/TL |
|------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| No                     | Type      |   |           |   |           |
| 1                      | 080/SL/TL | 4 | 179/SL/TL | - | -         |
| 2                      | 082/SL/TL | 5 | 182/SL/TL | - | -         |

**Tabel 7 The Data of Interrogative with *Who* Type**

| No | Data with <i>Who</i> Type | 4 | 089/SL/TL | 8 | 164/SL/TL |
|----|---------------------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1  | 023/SL/TL                 | 5 | 113/SL/TL | 9 | 174/SL/TL |
| 2  | 076/SL/TL                 | 6 | 128/SL/TL | - | -         |
| 3  | 087/SL/TL                 | 7 | 162/SL/TL | - | -         |

**Tabel 8 The Data of Intrrogative with *Why* Type**

| Data with <i>Why</i> |           | 4 | 083/SL/TL | 8  | 120/SL/TL |
|----------------------|-----------|---|-----------|----|-----------|
| No                   | Type      |   |           |    |           |
| 1                    | 027/SL/TL | 5 | 104/SL/TL | 9  | 122/SL/TL |
| 2                    | 072/SL/TL | 6 | 106/SL/TL | 10 | 139/SL/TL |
| 3                    | 078/SL/TL | 7 | 116/SL/TL | 11 | 178/SL/TL |

**Tabel 9 The Data of Interrogative with *How* Type**

| Data with <i>How</i> Type |           |    |           |    |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| No                        |           | 7  | 057/SL/TL | 14 | 143/SL/TL |
| 1                         | 009/SL/TL | 8  | 090/SL/TL | 15 | 144/SL/TL |
| 2                         | 034/SL/TL | 9  | 095/SL/TL | 16 | 149/SL/TL |
| 3                         | 035/SL/TL | 10 | 096/SL/TL | 17 | 156/SL/TL |
| 4                         | 038/SL/TL | 11 | 098/SL/TL | 18 | 159/SL/TL |
| 5                         | 044/SL/TL | 12 | 135/SL/TL | -  | -         |
| 6                         | 054/SL/TL | 13 | 141/SL/TL | -  | -         |

Meanwhile, from 100 data types of Yes-no Question found, there are 27 “To Be” patterns, fifteen modals, 52 declaratives, and six data with tag question patterns. The following is the data.

**Tabel 10 The Data of Introgrative with *To be* Type**

| No | <i>To be</i> | 10 | 102/SL/TL | 19 | 158/SL/TL |
|----|--------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| 1  | 013/SL/TL    | 11 | 103/SL/TL | 20 | 160/SL/TL |
| 2  | 015/SL/TL    | 12 | 110/SL/TL | 21 | 168/SL/TL |
| 3  | 029/SL/TL    | 13 | 117/SL/TL | 22 | 169/SL/TL |
| 4  | 032/SL/TL    | 14 | 118/SL/TL | 23 | 171/SL/TL |
| 5  | 037/SL/TL    | 15 | 119/SL/TL | 24 | 172/SL/TL |
| 6  | 079/SL/TL    | 16 | 131/SL/TL | 25 | 175/SL/TL |
| 7  | 080/SL/TL    | 17 | 146/SL/TL | 26 | 176/SL/TL |
| 8  | 093/SL/TL    | 18 | 155/SL/TL | 27 | 185/SL/TL |

**Tabel 11 The Data of Interrogative with *Modal* Type**

| No. | <i>Modals</i> | 6  | 046/SL/TL | 11 | 092/SL/TL |
|-----|---------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| 1   | 012/SL/TL     | 7  | 048/SL/TL | 12 | 094/SL/TL |
| 2   | 014/SL/TL     | 8  | 064/SL/TL | 13 | 097/SL/TL |
| 3   | 030/SL/TL     | 9  | 084/SL/TL | 14 | 109/SL/TL |
| 4   | 039/SL/TL     | 10 | 085/SL/TL | 15 | 167/SL/TL |

**Tabel 12 The Data of Interrogative with *Declarative* Type**

| No | <i>Declarative</i> | 18 | 049/SL/TL | 36 | 125/SL/TL |
|----|--------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| 1  | 001/SL/TL          | 19 | 050/SL/TL | 37 | 126/SL/TL |
| 2  | 002/SL/TL          | 20 | 051/SL/TL | 38 | 126/SL/TL |
| 3  | 003/SL/TL          | 21 | 053/SL/TL | 39 | 129/SL/TL |
| 4  | 004/SL/TL          | 22 | 058/SL/TL | 40 | 134/SL/TL |
| 5  | 006/SL/TL          | 23 | 059/SL/TL | 41 | 148/SL/TL |



|    |           |    |           |    |           |
|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| 6  | 010/SL/TL | 24 | 062/SL/TL | 42 | 150/SL/TL |
| 7  | 011/SL/TL | 25 | 065/SL/TL | 43 | 153/SL/TL |
| 8  | 016/SL/TL | 26 | 070/SL/TL | 44 | 157/SL/TL |
| 9  | 017/SL/TL | 27 | 086/SL/TL | 45 | 163/SL/TL |
| 10 | 018/SL/TL | 28 | 088/SL/TL | 46 | 165/SL/TL |
| 11 | 019/SL/TL | 29 | 091/SL/TL | 47 | 170/SL/TL |
| 12 | 021/SL/TL | 30 | 105/SL/TL | 48 | 177/SL/TL |
| 13 | 022/SL/TL | 31 | 107/SL/TL | 49 | 180/SL/TL |
| 14 | 024/SL/TL | 32 | 108/SL/TL | 50 | 181/SL/TL |
| 15 | 033/SL/TL | 33 | 114/SL/TL | 51 | 184/SL/TL |
| 16 | 042/SL/TL | 34 | 115/SL/TL | 52 | 188/SL/TL |
| 17 | 043/SL/TL | 35 | 123/SL/TL | -  | -         |

**Tabel 13 The Data of Question with Tag Question**

|    |              |   |           |   |           |
|----|--------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| No | Tag Question | 3 | 124/SL/TL | 6 | 147/SL/TL |
| 1  | 055/SL/TL    | 4 | 132/SL/TL | - | -         |
| 2  | 075/SL/TL    | 5 | 133/SL/TL | - | -         |

Description: 001: Data number

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language

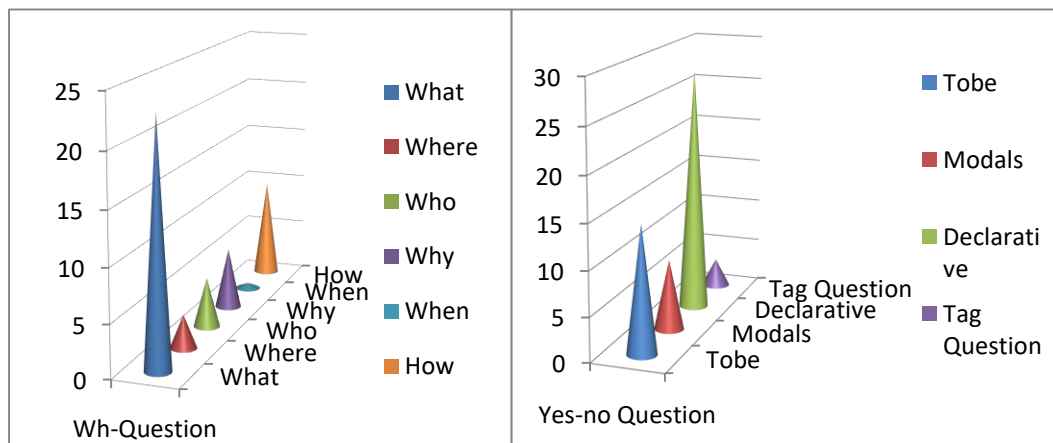
In addition, in this research is also found as seven data types of interrogative sentences in Source Language which are not translated as the interrogative sentences in Target Language, one of which is in the data number 005 "What if I come on the left side, right?" Means as "I mean, if I enter on the left, right here." As predicted earlier, in the interrogative sentence spoken verbally (not standard), so that the Yes-no Question sentence type is the most dominant, especially the declarative pattern. Likewise with the interrogative sentence that is in Ant-Man's film conversation.

From 188 data, in the Yes-no Question type, 52 (27.65%) of declarative data were found. While the most minimal data, found on the type of WH-Question sentence referring to "when" pattern, there is only one datum (0.53%) of 188 types of interrogative sentences found. For more details, the data from the results of the research found, then the data are summarized and classified based on the types of interrogative sentences, as in the form of the table below.

**Tabel 14 The Kinds of Interrogative Sentences Which Are Found**

| No | Interrogative Kind | Sum       | Precentage     |
|----|--------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. | <b>Wh-Question</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>46,80 %</b> |
|    | • What             | 43        | 22,87 %        |
|    | • Where            | 6         | 3,19 %         |
|    | • Who              | 9         | 4,78 %         |
|    | • Why              | 11        | 5,85 %         |

|            |                               |            |                |
|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|
|            | • <i>When</i>                 | 1          | 0,53 %         |
|            | • <i>How</i>                  | 18         | 9,57%          |
| <b>2.</b>  | <b><i>Yes-no Question</i></b> | <b>100</b> | <b>53,19 %</b> |
|            | • <i>Tobe</i>                 | 27         | 14,36 %        |
|            | • <i>Modals</i>               | 15         | 7,97 %         |
|            | • <i>Declarative</i>          | 52         | 27,65 %        |
|            | • <i>Tag Question</i>         | 6          | 3,19 %         |
| <b>Sum</b> |                               | <b>188</b> | <b>100 %</b>   |



## Discussion

### The Use of WH-Question in Subtitle of Ant-Man

As explained, this type of Wh-Question is a type of question that does not cause *yes* or *no* (Djuharie, 2013: 253). From the results of the analysis, it is found as 88 (46.80%) data included in the Wh-Question type. In addition, the characteristics of these question types always begin with the words of *what*, *where*, *who*, *why*, *when* and *how*.

#### What

Wh-Question sentences that are patterned or preceded by the word of *what*, found 43 (22.87%) data, the examples of Wh-Question pattern which is in the film of Ant-Man.

- 025 “..and what does he do?” “..*Dan apa yang dia lakukan?*”  
 187 “What do we even talk about after all of that?” “*Apa yang kita ucapkan setelah semua itu?*”

The data is in accordance with the rules, that generally the word of *what* is translated into *apa* [yang]. Then, the question word of “*what*” is used to ask the elements of the subject or object. One of them is in data number 025, asking what someone (subject) is doing.

#### Where

The interrogative sentence has the pattern as “*where*”, found 6 (3.19%) data. Some examples of data found.

- 142 “Where are you right now?” “*Dimana kau sekarang?*”

081 “Where the hell did he go?” “Kemana dia pergi?”

In general, the interrogative of *where* is meant to be *dimana* or *kemana*. The data above is appropriate in terms of the translation. This interrogative word is usually used to ask for a location or place. In data number 081, it is for asking the place or location which will be referred by the subject of “he”.

### Who

The interrogative words found in this interrogative kind are 9 (4.78%). Examples like the following.

128 “Who the hell are you?” “Kau ini siapa?”

161 “Who is the new Ant-Man?” “Siapakah Ant-Man yang baru?”

Based on the data above, the word of who is translated into *siapa* or *siapakah*. This word is usually used to ask the offender or subject of the sentence. As in the example of the second interrogative sentence, whose word is used to ask the subject, who is the new Ant-Man.

### Why

From the 88 data types of WH-Question, it is found as 11 (5.85%) data that have the pattern of why. The examples are as follows.

027 “Why are you telling my life story to these guys?” “Kenapa ceritakan kisah hidupku pada mereka?”

072 “Why would you lock this up?” “Kenapa kau kunci pintunya?”

Based on these data. the word why is translated into *kenapa*. In addition, it can also be interpreted as *mengapa*, the word is used to ask for reasons or goals. Like one of the data above, in data number 072, is asking for the purpose or reason why the door is locked.

### When

The word of when is the most minimal data found in the Ant-Man subtitles. There is only one data (0.53%) found.

186 “When did this happen?” “Kapan ini terjadi?”

In this data number 186, the word of “when” is translated to be *kapan*. The word of “when” is used to ask the time of occurrence of an event. Like the data above, it is asking for when it happened (event).

### How

The latest data found in the Wh-Question type is the word of “how” which contain of 18 (9.57%) data. Usually the word of “how” is translated as *bagaimana* or *berapa* (if using many / much), it is used to ask about the situation or way. Here's the data.

143 “How are we gonna get Scott inside?” “Bagaimana cara kita membawa Scott masuk?”

159 “How we looking on that laser grid?” “Bagaimana lasernya?”

In data number 143, the word of “how” is used to ask how to bring Scott in. Whereas in data 159, the word of “how” is used to ask about the state of the laser.

### Use of Yes-no Question in Ant-Man Subtitles

If the WH-Question sentence do not give response like “yes” or “no” earlier. Conversely, in the type of Yes-no Question, it raises “yes” or “no” answer, this type of interrogative also consists

of several patterns (Djuharie, 2013: 249-252). From the results of the analysis, it is found 100 (53.19%) data types of Yes-no Question.

### The Pattern of “to be”

The type of Yes-no Question with “to be” pattern is found in 27 (14.36%) data. As explained previously, that the pattern of this sentence begins with “to be” (am, is, are, and so on), placed before the subject. Especially in the past or present interrogative that does not have auxiliaries, the word of do/did/does is placed in front of the subject. The data found is as follows.

078 “Are you sure you don't want a different toy?” “*Apakah kau yakin kau tidak ingin permainan yang lain*”

118 “Do you think this is a joke?” “*Apakah kau pikir ini lucu?*”

Data number 078 uses the “to be”. including "are". While 118 data uses the auxillary of "do".

### The Pattern of Modals

The interrogative pattern of modals (may, can, would, and so on), found 15 data (7.97%). The following is part of the data.

109 “Could you please stop telling me that lie?” “*Bisa kau berhenti mengatakan kebohongan itu?*”

030 “Would it kill you to call me Dad?” “*Apakah terlalu sulit memanggilku ayah?*”

From the data, it is said that the words of “could” and “would” are intended to ask not to say a lie (data 109) and ask to call father (data 030).

### Declarative pattern

Declarative question is a type of interrogative sentence that is identified with a statement sentence but its function is different, this sentence is also marked by an upward intonation at the end of the sentence. The type of declarative sentence is the most found sentence from the entire data in the subtitle of Ant-Man movie, which is 52 (27.65%) data.

001 “..and now you try to steal my research?” “*...dan sekarang kau mencoba untuk mencuri penelitianku?*”

002 “You've already lied to him. Now you want to go to war with him?” “*Kau telah menipunya, sekarang kau ingin berperang dengannya?*”

Based on the data above, it can be seen an example of an interrogative sentence from the data said directly as it is not an interrogative sentence, but there is a question mark (?) Which indicates that it is an interrogative sentence. So if spoken verbally, the pronunciation of the intonation must be somewhat up.

### The Pattern of Tag Question

Finally, the Yes-no Question sentence type with the Question Tag are found six (3.19%) data. Question tags or assertions are interrogative sentences that follow. Example data like the following.

147 “We broke into this spooky-ass house, didn't we?” “*Kami bisa masuk di rumah seram ini, 'kan?*”

075 “The world sure seems different from down here, doesn't it, Scott?” “*Dunia pasti terlihat berbeda dari bawah sini, bukan begitu, Scott?*”

Generally, the interrogative of Question Tag always has a "tail", for example like a phrase underlined in the data above. Where the function of the sentence is as a confirmation and is usually interpreted as "right" or "not".

## CONCLUSION

From the results of the research, the types of interrogative sentences in the subtitle of Ant-Man movie were found in 188 data. Then, the data are divided into two, there are types of Wh-Question as many as 88 data (46.80%) and the Yes-no Question type is 100 data (53.19%). From the 88 data types, the Wh-Question was found as the data of "what", including 43 data (22.87%), the data of "where" as 6 data (3.19%), the data of "who" as 9 data (4.78%), the data of "why" as 11 data (5.85%), the datum of "when" as 1 data (0.53%), and the data of "how many" as 18 data (9.57%). Then, from 100 data types of Yes-no Question found that are the type of "to be" as 27 data (14.36%), the type of "modal" as 15 data (7.97%), the type of declarative as 52 data (27.65%), and the type of tag question as 6 data (3.19%).

Based on these data, Yes-no Question with declarative type is most dominant (27.65%). While, the most minimal data is found in the types of WH Question with "when" type, only 1 datum is found (0.53%). In addition, in this study also found 7 data types of interrogative sentence in Source Language (BSu) which are translated into non-interrogative sentence in Target Language (BSa), one of which is in the data number 005 "What if I come on the left side, right?" Means "I mean, if I enter on the left, right here." Then based on the results of the analysis, that the translation of the interrogative sentence in the subtitle of Ant-Man movie is in accordance with the theory of translation and the use of interrogative sentence. This can be seen in the previous discussion.

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