

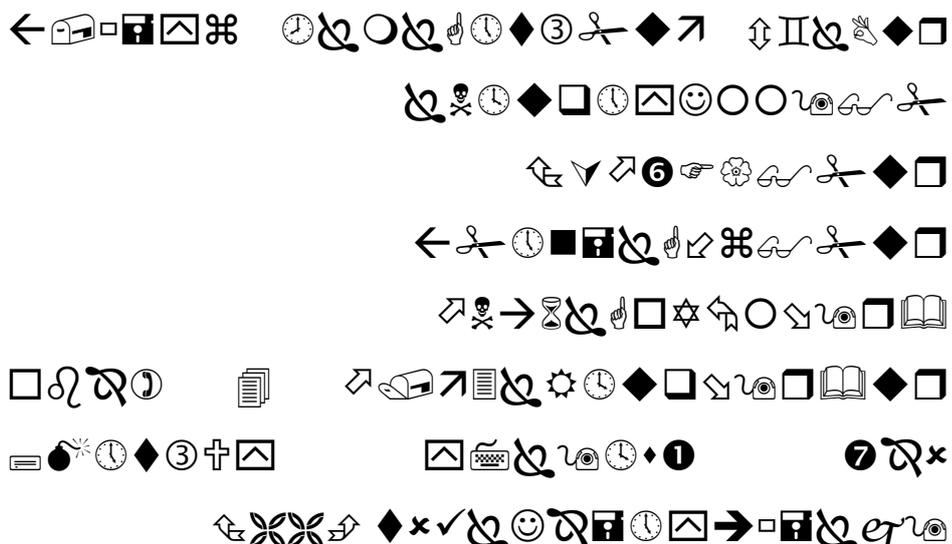
# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Rationale

Language as a communication tool will allow us to be able to express our feeling, idea, or wishes and to know others' feeling, ideas, or wishes. Language also makes us able to become closer with one another, as Sandra and Nancy stated that language is an intimate part of social identity.<sup>1</sup>

As we know, there are many various tribes whole the world with their own language that they use to communicate between them. Therefore, to interact easily with the other tribes, it is very important to learn others language to make understand and prevent miss-understanding each others. It has relation to the Holy *Quran ar Rum* : 22.



---

<sup>1</sup> Sandra Lee Mc Kay and Nancy H. Hornberger, *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*, (New York : Cambridge University Press, 1996) p. 3.

Thus, stated in Holy *Quran*, Allah try to explain that it is very important for human being to know, learn, and understanding with each others in their lives.

English is one of the most important languages in the world. It bridges people of the world together. The presence of English as a universal language assumes importance in the fact that more and more people leave their countries not only for the sake of business and pleasure, but also for studying. Education has increased the role of English. People who go to another country to study can only have English as their medium of study. This is because the individual will not be able to learn a subject in the local language of the country. This again reinforces the fact that English language is very important.<sup>2</sup>

Although English is not the language with the largest number of native or first language speakers, it has become a lingua franca. A lingua franca, according to Harmer, is a language widely adopted for communication between two speakers whose native languages are different from each other's and where one or both speakers are using it as a second language.<sup>3</sup>

In Indonesia, English is as a foreign language in formal setting (such as at school), and it is not normally a language of interaction but simply a branch of study. Typically, English as a foreign language is learned either to pass exams as a necessary part of one's education, or for career progression while working for an

---

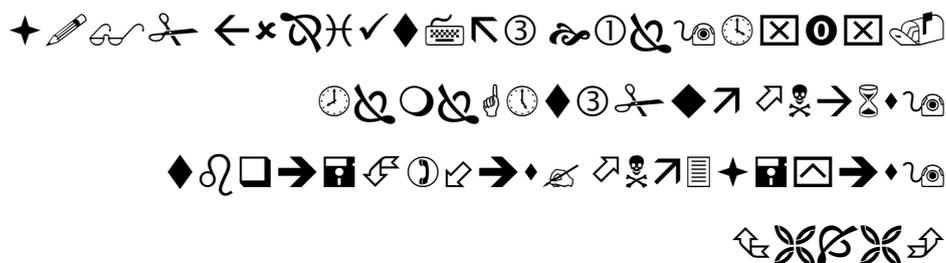
<sup>2</sup> David Prakash Kumar, 2009. *The Importance of English Language*, <http://www.saching.com/Article/The-importance-of-English-Language-/3556> retrieved on October 5th, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Jeremy Harmer, *The Practice of English Language Teaching* (Cambridge : Longman, 2001) p. 1

organization or business with an international focus. English as a foreign language may be part of the state school curriculum in countries where English has no special status (what linguist Braj Kachru calls the "expanding circle countries"); it may also be supplemented by lessons paid for privately.<sup>4</sup>

As a foreign language, English is mastered by many people, but there are still people cannot speak English. English is probably the most widely translated language in the world. It means the role of oral translation or interpreting will be important. Right now, interpreting has a great role as the media communication. Many sectors used interpreting as media of communication, for instance, in entertainment.

Translation or interpretation is used to make clear something that written or spoken at another language in order to understanding to the message. As Allah said in Qur'an, He makes clear His signs in order to Muslim can understand those.



In Indonesia, the translation itself develops very well. Many books have already been translated such as poems, prose, novels, and books. Not only do the translators translate the technology and science books, but also literary works. Those translations of technology books, scientific books, and literary works spread widely and make a satisfactory progress in translation subject. Those

---

<sup>4</sup> Nn, nd, *English as a Foreign Language or Second Language*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_as\\_a\\_foreign\\_or\\_second\\_language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_as_a_foreign_or_second_language) retrieved on October 5th, 2011.

translations of technology books, scientific books, and literary works prove that translation in Indonesia is growing well, and hopefully it will be better and better.

Actually, translation is not an easy work. It is a very difficult work to do, especially which deals with the literary translations. It is caused by the language style and expressions used in those literary translations seem to be more informal than the scientific or other translation. Moreover, a translator should still maintain the coverage of the beauty of the words as well as the original texts in the product of translation. Those all are about how to do with words from one language into other language without changing the message at all. Thus, it proves that translation is not at all an easy work, it is rather a creation and recreation of someone's thought and ideas than translate SL (source language) into TL (target language) only. It is more than that and anything else.

The grammar structure of every language cannot be transferred without any changes in to some languages. The translator has to master the grammar structure from both SL and TL, if he wants to create a good and accurate translation. The duty of a translator is not only changing words from SL into TL, but also transfers the idea of the source text. The translator should be able to describe the objects referred to SL as close as possible and form them into appropriate term. The translator should have a skill to translate the proper meaning into TL and to find the closest meaning in transferring the message of SL, so he will transfer the whole messages that will be informed to the readers of TL.

*The King's Speech* movie is a western movie. It needs subtitles for understanding the story for people who unfamiliar in English. There are many conditional sentences at *The King's Speech* movie. For instance, the following examples are taken from *The King's Speech* movie and its Indonesian subtitle.

SL : In here, it's better if we're equals.

TL : *Di sini lebih baik kalau kita setara.*

SL : If we were equal I wouldn't be here.

TL : *Kalau kita setara aku takkan berada di sini.*

Those two examples above are English Conditional Sentences (ECSs) and their translations, Indonesian Conditional Sentences (ICSs). However, those examples are translated in different context and type of conditional sentence. The reason for those is that they may not be translated literally.

In this case, the conjunction *if* or the *if-clause* marks the different type of conditional sentence. Moreover, the tenses of ECSs are clear enough, but it will not be so clear when it is translated into the ICS, the product will be invisible. Those approvals show that translation has some difficulties, which are complex and complicated, especially to the grammatical structure, the ESC into the ICS translation.

Conditional sentence itself is a sentence or clause consists of an *If-* clause, named sub clause and the result found in the main clause. Thomson and Martinet said that conditional sentence has two parts: the *If-clause* and the main clause. They also stated that conditional sentence has three kinds or type, in which each kind or type contains a different pair of tenses and some variations also. Those

three types of conditional sentences named by Thomson and Martinet as type I (the first type/true in the present) is probable or real condition, type II (the second type) and III (the third type) are improbable or unreal condition. Those types of conditional sentence are categorized into a conditional sentence using *if*. Other category of conditional sentence is conditional sentence without *if*. This category consists of inversion, an implied or unstated condition, the use of *unless* (instead of if ... not), *even though* (instead of even if), *whether... or* (instead of if...or), *but for* (instead of if it weren't for or if it hadn't been for), *otherwise* (instead of if this doesn't or didn't happen or hadn't happened), *provide (that)* (instead of if ), *suppose or supposing?* (instead of what if?).<sup>5</sup> and hope/wish.

Regret is a part of conditional sentence. In Islam, Muslim is forbidden to regret. It is stated at Hadith reported by Abu Hurairah that as Prophet Muhammad said :

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ :  
 وَأَحَبُّ إِلَى اللَّهِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الضَّعِيفِ وَفِي كُلِّ خَيْرٍ أَحْرَصُ عَلَى  
 مَا يَنْفَعُكَ وَاسْتَعِنَ بِاللَّهِ وَ لَا تَعْجِزْ وَإِنْ أَصَابَكَ شَيْءٌ فَلَا تَقُلْ لَوْ  
 أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ كَانَ كَذَا وَ كَذَا وَلَكِنْ قُلْ قَدَرُ اللَّهِ وَمَا شَاءَ فَعَلَ فَإِنَّ لَوْ  
 تَفْتَحُ عَمَلَ الشَّيْطَانِ (رواه مسلم)<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> A.J. Thomson and A.V Martinet, *A practical English Grammar* (London : Oxford University Press, 1986), pp. 197-200

<sup>6</sup> Muhammad Nashiruddin Al-Albani, *Ringkasan Shahih Muslim (translated by Ma'ruf Abdul Jalil, Lc dan Ahmad Junaidi, (Jakarta : Pustaka As-Sunnah, 2010), p. 504.*

Considering those explanations and phenomena above, the writer then, is interested in studying the English-Indonesian translation, especially in the literary work, that is a movie, and the stress is on the English conditional sentence into Indonesian conditional sentence.

The writer is interested in analyzing conditional sentence because the writer finds that there are some types of English conditional sentence and wants to know how they will be translated in the version of Indonesian conditional sentence. Therefore, a conditional sentence is an interesting subject to figure out how they will be translated into Indonesian.

The phenomenon above has attracted the researcher's attention to conduct a research. Hence, the researcher conducts an analysis of translation and presented in the form of a research entitled: **THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TRANSLATION AT THE KING'S SPEECH MOVIE AND ITS INDONESIAN SUBTITLE.**

## **B. Title Clarification**

To avoid misinterpretation about the title, the writer will explain some terms in the title as follows:

1. Analysis is the process of breaking down a something into its parts to learn what they do and how they relate to one another.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> Nn, nd, *Your Dictionary: Analysis*, <http://www.yourdictionary.com/analysis#> retrieved on November 14, 2011.

2. Conditional sentence is sentence discussing factual implications or hypothetical situations and their consequences.<sup>8</sup>
3. Translation means converting one language (source language) to another (target language) so that the target language could convey the intended message in source language. In other words, it is a process through which the translator decodes source language and encodes his understanding of the TL form.<sup>9</sup>
4. The King's Speech is the title of a movie that became as subject of this research. The movie is the private story of a famous public man, King George VI (known in his family circle as Bertie), the woman who loved him and became his queen, and the innovative Australian speech therapist Lionel Logue, who helped him control and come to terms with the stammer that had tortured him since childhood.
5. Movie means form of entertainment that enacts a story by a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement<sup>10</sup>
6. Subtitle is word painted in a film, translation, the dialogue, giving the dialogue for deaf viewers.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup>Nn, nd, *Wikipedia: Conditional Sentence*, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/conditional-sentence>, retrieved on October, 5th, 2011.

<sup>9</sup> Lotfollah Karimi, *Equivalence in Translation*, <http://translationjournal.net/journal/35-equiv.htm>, retrieved on November 14, 2011.

<sup>10</sup> Nn, nd, *Accurate and Reliable Dictionary: Movie*, <http://ardictionary.com/movie/11838>, retrieved on November 14, 2011.

### **C. Problem Limitation**

In this research, the writer limits the research only on the translation methods of English conditional sentence at *The King's Speech* movie and its Indonesian subtitle.

### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

In this study, the researcher intends to conduct research that will be limited on these questions.

1. What types of English conditional sentence are frequently found at *The King's Speech* movie?
2. What are the translation methods of English conditional sentence at “*The King's Speech*” movie and its Indonesian subtitle?

### **E. Reasons for Choosing the Title**

There are several reasons why the writer selected this title, as follows:

1. An understanding that English is an international language that has become the main communication device in the many fields of science and technology; furthermore it is now widely spoken by many people in the world.

---

<sup>11</sup> Nn, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary : New Edition*, (New York : Oxford University Press, 2000) p. 431.

2. Realizing that conditional sentence is one of the skills in grammar that very important to master four basic skills in English.
3. Recognizing that English conditional sentence has three types meanwhile Indonesian conditional sentence as target language does not.
4. A movie has influence in society, including in classroom. The writer chose *The King's Speech* movie because it is less of sexual content and no violence, beside that, it contains several conditional sentences, so it can use as teaching media for the students or class.
5. The writer hopes this research can be a sharing forum in revising the weaknesses and improving the progress later.

#### **F. The Purposes of the Research**

Based on the problems above, there are two purposes, as follows:

1. To know the types of English conditional sentence are frequently found at *The King's Speech* movie.
2. To know the translation method of English conditional sentence into Indonesian translation at *The King's Speech* movie and its Indonesian subtitle.

#### **G. The Significance of the Research**

The Significances of this research are as follows:

1. Enriching the writer's knowledge and experience in this specific research especially about conditional sentence and translation.
2. As contribution for English teachers or lecturers especially they that teach about grammar or conditional sentence and translation.

3. To add treasure of Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies library.
4. As information for other researchers who want to conduct the same research but different point of view.

## **H. Method of the Research**

### **1. Subject and Object of the Research**

The subject of this research is *The King's Speech* movie and its Indonesian subtitle. Meanwhile, the object of this research is the translation of English conditional sentence at *The King's Speech* into Indonesian translation.

### **2. Data and Sources of Data**

#### **a. Data**

There are two kinds of data in this research. They are primary data and secondary data.

Primary data covers the dialogs that consist of conditional sentences being used in that movie. To complete the primary data, the writer also looks for secondary data which related to the object of this research. They are description about conditional sentence, description about translation theory, and previous study that related to this research.

#### **b. Sources of data**

Those data are collected through sources of data, such as *The King's Speech* movie and its Indonesian subtitle, books, journals, and online resources that offer something valuable related to this research.

### **3. Procedures of data collecting**

In this technique, the writer tries to collect some literatures as well as things which are related to the study. The data for this study is taken by the following procedures:

- a. The writer watches the movie several times to comprehend the story of the movie.
- b. Listing the English conditional sentence that found in the movie and conducting surveys on the film script.
- c. Finding and writing the Indonesian conditional sentence that found in the subtitle.
- d. Taking evidences related to the questions from the selected data. The answers of the questions are supported by theorems have been reviewed.

#### **4. Technique of data processing and data analysis.**

##### **a. Techniques of data processing**

In this study, the writer uses two techniques of data processing, they are:

##### 1) Checking

This technique is used in the purpose of reexamining all of the collected data to make sure whether they have already completed or not.

##### 2) Classifying

The writer classifies all of those data in order to make easy preparing it.

##### **b. Data analysis**

All the collected and processed data are analyzed with the descriptive method. The writer also uses objective approach. Analyzed literary work with the objective approach heads for approaching to the original text through document of

the data by using text comparison<sup>12</sup>. In this thesis the writer analyzes about English conditional sentence translation at *The King's Speech* movie and its Indonesian subtitle.

## **I. Research procedure**

Some steps that passed through in this research are as follows :

1. Preliminary step
  - a. To watch the movie to analyze the subject and object in this research.
  - b. To discuss the result of previous observation with the writer's academic advisor.
  - c. To make a research proposal design to be approved by the Bureau of thesis writing of Faculty of Islamic Education Antasari State Institute For Islamic Studies.
2. Preparatory step
  - a. To hold a seminar on the research proposal design.
  - b. To ask Dean of Tarbiyah faculty for a written mandate to conduct the research
  - c. To make the data instruments.
3. Research step
  - a. To collect the number of literature from several sources
  - b. To collect all of those data, process them in a procedural way, organize and then analyze them properly

---

<sup>12</sup> Nabillah Lubis, *Naskah, Teks dan Metode Penelitian Filologi*, (Jakarta : Yayasan Media Alo, 2001) p. 84.

4. Organization step
  - a. To arrange and to write the collected data in the first draft.
  - b. To consult it with the writer's advisor and his assistant to get comments and suggestions.
  - c. To write the final draft after having approval by the writers' advisor.
  - d. To be examined before the team of Thesis Examiners of Tarbiyah faculty.

#### **J. Organization of Writing**

To facilitate the study, the writer divides the organization of the content into five chapters as follows:

The first chapter contains of introduction that includes rational, title clarification, problem limitation, formulation of the problem, reasons for choosing the title, purposes of research, significances of research, method of research, and organization of writing.

The second chapter contains of theoretical review, which includes about conditional sentence, translation theory, and previous study.

The third chapter contains of report of research result that includes description of data presentation and data analysis.

The forth chapter contains of closure that includes conclusion and suggestion.



### **THE SYNOPSIS OF *THE KING'S SPEECH* MOVIE.**

The film opens with Prince Albert, Duke of York (later King George VI), known to his wife and family as "Bertie" (played by Colin Firth), the second son of King George V, speaking at the close of the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium, with his wife Elizabeth (Helena Bonham Carter) by his side. His stammering speech visibly unsettles the thousands of listeners in the audience. The prince tries several unsuccessful treatments and gives up, until the Duchess persuades him to see Lionel Logue (Geoffrey Rush), an Australian speech therapist in London. In their first session, Logue requests that they address each other by their Christian names, a breach of royal etiquette--and Logue tells the Prince that he will be calling him Bertie from here on. At first, Bertie is reluctant to receive treatment; Logue bets Bertie a shilling that he can read perfectly at that very moment, and gives him Hamlet's "To be, or not to be" soliloquy to read aloud, with Beethoven's music blaring in his ears so that he can't hear himself. Logue records Bertie's reading on a gramophone record, but convinced that he has stammered throughout, Bertie leaves in a huff, declaring his condition "hopeless." Logue offers him the recording as a keepsake.

After King George V (Michael Gambon) makes his 1934 Christmas address, he explains to his son the importance of broadcasting for the modern monarchy in a perilous international situation, declares that the Prince of Wales, Bertie's older brother, will bring ruin to the family and the country when he is king, and demands that Bertie train himself to fill in--starting with himself practicing reading his father's speech. After an agonizing attempt to do so, Bertie

plays Logue's recording and hears himself making an unbroken recitation of Shakespeare, which amazes both him and the Duchess. He returns to Logue, and they work together on muscle relaxation and breath control, while Logue gently probes the psychological roots of the stammer, much to the embarrassment of the standoffish Bertie. The Prince reveals some of the pressures of his childhood: his strict father; the repression of his natural left-handedness; a painful treatment with metal splints for his knock-knees; a nanny who favoured his elder brother-David, the Prince of Wales--deliberately pinching Bertie at the daily presentations to their parents so he would cry and his parents would not want to see him, and--unbelievably--not feeding him adequately ("It took my parents three years to notice," says Bertie); and the early death in 1919 of his little brother Prince John. As the treatment progresses, Lionel and Bertie become friends and confidants.

On 20 January 1936 George V dies, and David, the Prince of Wales (Guy Pearce) accedes to the throne as King Edward VIII, but he wants to marry Wallis Simpson (Eve Best), an American divorcée socialite, which would provoke a constitutional crisis. At a party in Balmoral Castle, Bertie points out that Edward cannot marry a divorced woman and retain the throne; Edward accuses his brother of a medieval-style plot to usurp his throne, citing Bertie's speech lessons as an attempt to ready himself. Bertie is tongue-tied at the accusation, and Edward resurrects his childhood taunt of "B-B-B-Bertie". At his next session, the Prince has not forgotten the incident. After Bertie has briefed him on the extent of David's folly with Wallis Simpson, Logue insists that Bertie could be king.

Outraged, Bertie accuses Logue of treason and mocks Logue's failed acting career and humble origins, causing a rift in their friendship.

When King Edward VIII does in fact abdicate to marry, Bertie becomes King George VI. Feeling overwhelmed by his accession, the new King realizes that he needs Logue's help and he and the Queen visit the Logues' residence to apologize. Lionel's wife is stunned to meet the Royals in their modest home. When the King insists that Logue be seated in the king's box during his coronation in Westminster Abbey, Dr Cosmo Gordon Lang, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Derek Jacobi), questions Logue's qualifications. This prompts another confrontation between the King and Logue, who explains that he never claimed to be a doctor and had only begun speech therapy by informal treatment of shell-shocked soldiers in the last war. When the King still isn't convinced about his own strengths, Logue sits in St. Edward's Chair and dismisses the Stone of Scone as a trifle, the King remonstrates with Logue for his disrespect. The King then realizes that he is as capable as those before him.

Upon the September 1939 declaration of war with Germany, George VI summons Logue to Buckingham Palace to prepare for his radio speech to the country. As the King and Logue move through the palace to a tiny studio, Winston Churchill (Timothy Spall) reveals to the King that he, too, had once had a speech impediment but had found a way to use it to his advantage. The King delivers his speech as if to Logue, who coaches him through every moment. Afterwards, the King steps onto the balcony of the palace with his family, where

thousands of Londoners, gathered to hear the speech over loudspeakers, cheer and applaud him.

A final title card explains that, during the many speeches King George VI gave during World War II, Logue was always present. It is also explained that Logue and the King remained friends, and that, "King George VI made Lionel Logue a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in 1944. This high honour from a grateful King made Lionel part of the only order of chivalry that specifically rewards acts of personal service to the Monarch."<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1504320/synopsis> retrieved November 14, 2011