

An Analysis of Imperative Sentence on the Crown Movie and Its Subtitling

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Abstract- This research aimed to find out the subtitle strategies of imperative sentence in *The Crown* (2020) movie that had been translated from English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle. This research focused on subtitling strategies using Gottlieb's theory which consists of 10 strategies, such as Expansion, Paraphrase, Transfer, Imitation, Dislocation, Condensation, transcription, decimation, deletion, and resignation. Research data is collected from transcripts English and Indonesian subtitles from the dialogue of Subscene which is analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The results showed that there were only six strategies out of ten strategies in translating imperative sentence subtitles in *The Crown* (2020) Movie, they were: 31 data of paraphrase (22%), 45 data of transfer (31%), 11 data of imitation (8%), 3 data of expansion (2%), 41 data of condensation (29%), and 12 data of deletion (8%). The researcher concluded that transfer with 45 data (31%) was frequently used in *The Crown* movie.

Index Terms- Imperative Sentence, Subtitling. Translation Strategies

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring thoughts and ideas from one language to another, both in written and spoken form, or it can be said that translation is a subjective and dynamic activity. It is called subjective because each translator is able to produce different translations of the same text. As we know, translation involves complex language and linguistic systems that are constantly evolving and different from one another. Differences in linguistic systems require a translator to have good language skills, master good reading and writing skills and are knowledgeable. In translating text, a translator always uses certain translation strategies so that the translation results are natural and easily understood by the reader.

Various experts in the field of translation and linguistics have given their opinions on the meaning of translation. Mariam (as cited in Pamungkas, M.I & Akmaliah, 2019) stated that translation is not only transferring meaning from one language to another, but rather the process faced by the translator when he writes his interpretation and understanding of a source language text into the target language in his own language. According to

Bell (1991:10) translation also involves the linguistic fields of the two languages, namely the source language and the target language, which includes the theory of meaning (semantics), methods, procedures, and translation techniques, and the field of knowledge of the translated text. Moentaha (2006), stated that the translation process is the transformation of text from one language to another without changing the content of the original text. Thus, when a source language wants to transform the text of another language, then the message contained in the source language must be maintained and must not be lost in the target language.

Currently, the movie translation is very well known and the results are widely enjoyed by movie lover. Especially with subtitles, the challenge of movie translation is the limited time and number of characters to display the text on the screen. Arbogast (2005) stated that the subtitle is the mostly condensed rendering (written translation) of a movie dialog which as written text appears synchronously with the corresponding spoken dialog on the screen. In other words, subtitling is a translation of the movie's dialogue written at the bottom of the film in which the purpose of subtitles is to help viewers enjoy a movie

One of the interesting objects of subtitling translation is the imperative sentence. The use of imperative sentences when communicating will determine the success in conveying the aims to be achieved by the speaker. Imperative sentence is a sentence ended by exclamation point to give a command for other people. Rahardi (2005: 79) stated that imperative sentences contain the intention of ordering or asking the speech partner to do something as the speaker wants. Aarts & Aarts (1982) stated that imperative sentence contains a verb in the imperative mood (the mood imperative expresses a direct command or request for a person or persons).

There are some studies regarding the translation strategies conducted on the areal of subtitling. Harahap, N.J (2015) this research aims to examine the translation strategy of Indonesian subtitles in the film *Good Will Hunting* in which used the strategy was proposed by Molina & Albir (2002). The research problem is the translation strategy that is most often used in the translation of English-Indonesian subtitles in the film *Good Will Hunting*, and the accuracy of the Borrowing Strategy translated into Indonesian. Haq, Z (2017) this research aims to examine the translation strategy of the *ContraBand* movie subtitles. The object of the

research itself is the subtitle of the *ContraBand* movie which is in English and translated into Indonesian. This research uses content analysis techniques. The findings of this study are equivalence between source language and target language, eleven translation strategies and some deviations in translation. Then, Agustina, N & Jhoni (2019) this research aims to explore the subtitling strategies used in Indonesian movie. The approach employed was qualitative with content analysis as a research design. The data used was English subtitling of *A Man Called Ahok* movie. The result showed that the dominant subtitling strategies used were repetition indicating the literal translation and addition strategy showing more information given. Respectively, transmutation and detraction strategies are also employed

The translation strategy is expected to be produced is certainly the one that has the closest equivalent meaning in the target language. Of course, this is an interesting phenomenon when translators are expected to use simple language in producing accurate translations. The movie used as research data is the *The Crown* (2020) movie. *The Crown* (2020) movie was chosen because the movie is rich in data needed in research, also it contains histories during the British rule by Queen Elizabeth II. A lot of stories about romance, family, and also government. This research discusses the translation strategy of the *The Crown* (2020) movie with the theory of Gottlieb (1992), namely ten translation strategies, there are: expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. Then, The Usage of Swan's theory (1982) about imperative sentence there are 4 types of imperative sentences based on their function: as command, as request, as direction, as prohibition.

II. METHODS

This research focuses on the subtitling analysis of imperative sentence *The Crown* (2020) movie by Peter Morgan using Swan's theory about imperative sentence and Gottlieb's theory about translation strategies. This type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of this research is *The Crown* movie script. The researcher uses documentation technique to collect the data. The researcher uses triangulation to prove the validity of the research where the data sources from movie. In analysing data had been collected, the researcher applies some procedures such as watching the movie, reading *The Crown* script by comparing the English script and Indonesian script, classifying the imperative sentence by the type, analysing the translation strategies of imperative sentence, drawing conclusion about type of imperative sentence and translation strategies found in *The Crown* (2020) movie season 4 from episodes 1-5.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regarding Gottlieb's theory of the subtitling strategies from Swan's theory of the imperative sentences used in *The Crown* (2020) season 4 from episodes 1-5, the writer found 6 out of 10 strategies in a total of 120 pieces of data. They are: 31 data of paraphrase (22%), 45 data of transfer (31%), 11 data of imitation (8%), 3 data of expansion (2%), 41 data of condensation (29%), and 12 data of deletion (8%). From the results found, the strategy

most applied in this series is a transfer strategy with a total of 45 data (31%). Here are the data analysis in this research.

Paraphrase

Paraphrase is when the original text cannot be reconstructed in the target language in the same syntactic way.

Data. 1 (Command)

Source Language	Target Language
Eyes right!	Hormat kanan!

In this scene, a leader commands his armies to salute while giving way to Queen Elizabeth II who is on the right side in the crowd. Eyes right is a military command which means turn head to the right. Therefore, instead of using the literal translation *Mata kanan!*. This script of the source language *Eyes right* is paraphrased into *Hormat kanan!* to fit the scene situation and the target language of military command in Indonesia without changing the meaning. The data is categorized into imperative as a command because the exclamation mark (!) means a strong intonation and a firm command, also, the text is spoken by a leader who has a higher level so that he has the right to give orders.

Data. 2 (Command)

Source Language	Target Language
Out! Get out!	Pergi! Keluar!

This utterance is spoken by Queen Elizabeth II when someone broke into her bedroom while she was sleeping. The source language *Out!* if translated literally, it would be *Keluar!*. But to avoid repetition in the target language, the source language *Get Out!* is paraphrased into *Pergi!* in the target language. The data is categorized into imperative as a command because there is an exclamation mark (!) which means a firm command, also she has a higher level, so she has the right to give a command. It can be concluded that this data is in accordance with the applied theory based on Gottlieb's paraphrase subtitling strategies theory and Swan's imperative sentence as a command theory.

Transfer

Transfer is when the strategy completely and accurately translates the source text.

Data. 3 (Request)

Source Language	Target Language
Please carry on.	Silakan teruskan.

This utterance is said by an old woman (the trainer from the palace) who was training Diana to speak well in public, she tied Diana's hands before she continued her practice so that her hands didn't move too much when talking. It can be seen from the data above, result of subtitle used the transfer strategy. Because the source language is translated literally from, *Please carry on* into *Silakan teruskan*. Without changing, adding, or deleting some parts of the text. The data is categorized into imperative as a request because the form is more respectful, there is a mark *please*.

Data.4 (Request)

Source Language	Target Language
Stop where you are, sir. Get back, please.	Berhenti, Pak. Tolong mundur.

This utterance is said by the guard to journalists who pushed forward when Diana came out from her flat to get into the car to head for the palace. The bolded words in the data above are a transfer strategy. The source language is translated literally without changing, adding, or deleting some parts of the text from *Get back, please* into *Tolong mundur* in the target language. The bolded data is categorized into imperative as a request. Because in the text, there is a mark *please* to add politeness. It can be concluded that this data is in accordance with the applied theory based on Gottlieb's transfer subtitling strategies theory and Swan's imperative sentence as a request theory.

Imitation

Imitation uses the same forms as the original, usually with the addition of names of people and places.

Data. 5 (Prohibition)

Source Language	Target Language
Don't get all...Shakespearean with me.	Jangan kutip... Shakespeare padaku.

This utterance is said by Prince Philip to his wife (Queen Elizabeth II) when she said a few words from Shakespeare. It can be seen from the data above, result of the subtitle used the imitation strategy because there is a name *Shakespeare* that is translated with the same form in the target language. The source language *Don't get all...Shakespearean with me* is translated into *Jangan kutip...Shakespeare padauk* in the target language. *-an* in Shakespearean in the source language is not included in the name, it indicates his works. That is why it didn't include in the target language. The data is categorized into imperative as a prohibition because there is a mark *don't*.

Data. 6 (Command)

Source Language	Target Language
Get the wine, Carol.	Ambil anggurnya, Carol.

This was said by Mark to his sister (Carol). It can be seen clearly that the subtitle result used the imitation strategy. The source language *Carol* is translated as *Carol* in the target language because it is a name. Therefore, the English subtitle script is translated the same form in target language. The data is categorized into imperative as a command because there are no additional words to complete politeness. It can be concluded that this data is in accordance with the applied theory based on Gottlieb's imitation subtitling strategies theory and Swan's imperative sentence as a command theory.

Expansion

Expansion is where the original text needs more explanation due to a cultural nuance that is not retrievable in the target language.

Data.7 (Prohibition)

Source Language	Target Language
Don't look like that.	Jangan melihatku begitu.

This utterance is said by Prince Charles to Diana who suspected him that he would meet Camilla when Prince Charles said he was going to Highgrove. Based on the data above, the source language *Don't look like that* is translated as *Jangan melihatku begitu* in the target language. It should be *Jangan melihat begitu*, but there is addition of the word "*ku*" so that the source language can be conveyed better and clearly in the target language. The data is categorized into imperative as a prohibition because there is a mark *don't*.

Data. 8 (Command)

Source Language	Target Language
Stay here.	Kau di sini saja.

This utterance is said by a woman to her new boyfriend who accidentally met her problematic ex-husband at the bar. It can be seen from the data above used an expansion strategy; the source language *Stay here* is translated as *Kau di sini saja* in the target language. There is addition of the word *Kau* to make it clearer for the readers. The data is categorized into imperative as a command because there are no additional words to complete politeness. It can be concluded that this data is in accordance with the applied theory based on Gottlieb's expansion subtitling strategies theory and Swan's imperative sentence as a command theory.

Condensation

Condensation, or shortening the text in the least obtrusive way possible, appears to be the most common technique employed.

Data. 9 (Direction)

Source Language	Target Language
Follow the road round.	Ikuti jalannya.

This utterance is said by a man who directed the cars out of the parking lot at the Olympic horse race. The source language *Follow the road round* is translated as *Ikuti jalannya* in the target language. It can be seen that the subtitle result used a condensation strategy because the unnecessary word *round* which means *putaran* is not translated in the target language. That word *putaran* is eliminated because the speaker's hand moved when saying the sentence (understandable enough for the readers). The data is categorized into imperative as a direction because the speaker instructed the listener to do something and followed by the listener.

Data. 10 (Command)

Source Language	Target Language
Now go.	Pergilah.

This utterance is said by a woman who accidentally met her problematic ex-husband who wanted to make a scene because he saw her with her new boyfriend at the bar. It can be seen clearly that the subtitle result used the condensation strategy in this data. The source language *Now go*, if translated literally it would be *Pergilah sekarang* in the target language. But the word *Now* is eliminated which means *Sekarang* in the translation of the target language because even though eliminated, it can be still understood because of the situation in the scene. The data is categorized into imperative as a command because there are no additional words to complete politeness. It can be concluded that this data is in accordance with the applied theory based on Gottlieb's condensation subtitling strategies theory and Swan's imperative sentence as a command theory.

Deletion

Deletion refers to deals with the total elimination of the parts of a text, such as repetition, filler words and question tags.

Data.11 (Command)

Source Language	Target Language
Oh. Well, go on. Take it anyway.	Ambil saja. Kurahasiakan.

This utterance is said by Mr. Thatcher when he wanted to give a tip to a staff where the rules are that a tip can only be accepted when the stay is over. In the data above, the subtitle result used a deletion strategy. Because in the following source language *Oh. Well, go on. Take it anyway.* there are two filler words, namely *Oh* and *Well* which are deleted in the target language because they are unnecessary and have no certain meaning that affected the meaning conveyed in the source language. The data is categorized into imperative as a command because there are no additional words to complete politeness.

Data.12 (Command)

Source Language	Target Language
Gosh, listen to that.	Dengarkan itu.

This utterance is said by Queen Elizabeth II during a visit to the residence of Prince Charles and Princess Diana (Kensington Palace) which was very quiet, even there are no sounds of insects and bird songs. The translation result used a deletion strategy in the data above. Because in the source language *Gosh, listen to that* has a filler word *Gosh* which is an unnecessary word. The filler word is not translated in the target language, because it has no meaning. The omitted word would not affect the meaning conveyed in the source language. The data is categorized into imperative as a command because there are no additional words to complete politeness. It can be concluded that this data is in accordance with the applied theory based on Gottlieb's deletion subtitling strategies theory and Swan's imperative sentence as a command theory.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this research, the researcher found types of strategies in English-Indonesian subtitles based on imperative sentences used in the series *The Crown* (2020) season 4 from episodes 1-5. To narrow the data, the researcher only focused on its imperative sentences based on Swan's theory (command, request, direction, and prohibition) and used subtitling strategies based on Gottlieb's theory to analyse the data. The researcher concluded that in the series *The Crown* season 4 from episodes 1-5, there are 6 out of 10 strategies with a total of 120 data. These are the following results: 31 data of paraphrase (22%), 45 data of transfer (31%), 11 data of imitation (8%), 3 data of expansion (2%), 41 data of condensation (29%), and 12 data of deletion (8%). From the results found, it can also be concluded that the strategy most applied in this series is a transfer strategy with a total of 45 data (31%). The data in this series can mostly be understood with the literal translation from source language to target language, without adding or deleting some words in the text.

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