AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN IMPERATIVE SENTENCES OF "BARBIE OF SWAN LAKE" MOVIE SUBTITLE

by Dyah Nugrahani

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN IMPERATIVE SENTENCES OF "BARBIE OF SWAN LAKE" MOVIE SUBTITLE

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Abstract:

The aims of this research are; (1) to analyze the translation technique used in imperative sentences of Barbie of Swan Lake movie subtitle, (2) and to determine the most dominant translation techniques used in imperative sentences of Barbie of Swan Lake Movie subtitle. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to describe the translation techniques used in the imperative sentence of Barbie of Swan Lake movie subtitle. The technique of collecting the data was searching script and the movie subtitles from the internet. The steps were; (1) reading the transcript and subtitle of the movie, (2) classifying imperative sentences that contained in the subtitle, (3) analyzing the imperative sentences used in the movie subtitle, and (4) drawing conclusion. In analyzing the technique translation, the researcher used the theory of Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511). Based on the analysis, the researcher found 115 imperative sentences which contain 9 techniques. They are ; (1) Established Equivalence (57 or 40,71%), (2)Literal (28 or 20%), (3)Reduction (27 or 19,29%), (4)Amplification (17 or 12,14%), (5)Modulation (4 or 2,86%), (6)Discursive Creation (2 or 1,43%), (7)Adaptation (2 or 1,43%), (8)Variation (2 or 1,43%), and (9)Substitution (1 data or 0,71%). And the most dominant type of translation technique is Established Equivalence. It has higher frequently data, they are (57 or 40, 71%).

Keywords: Translation Technique, Imperative sentences, Barbie Swan Lake, Subtitle

1. Introduction

It is very important for us to understand English as a foreign language, because we know that English is used for global communication. Since most people cannot understand foreign language well, translation becomes important in this case. By the translation, it can help people to understand and get information. Catford (1965:1) states translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. It means the text is being transferred. Translation is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language to their equivalents in to another language. The language to be translated is called source language (SL), whereas the language that has been translated is called the target language (TL). The systems and structures in SL and TL can be a barrier if the translator has difficulties finding the equivalence of the two languages because there are several different systems, such as English that change into Indonesian and vice versa. Therefore, it is quite difficult to establish equality in translating it. Through translation techniques, we can classify the deeper meaning of SL (source language).

Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) state that there are 18 translation technique, they are : (1) Adaptation; (2) Amplification; (3) Borrowing; (4) Calque; (5) Compensation; (6) Description; (7) Discursive Creation; (8) Established Equivalence; (9) Generalization; (10) Linguistic Amplification; (11) Linguistic Compression; (12) Literal Translation; (13) Modulation; (14) Particularization; (15) Reduction; (16) Substitution; (17) Transposition; and (18) Variation. The translators can translate any translation product such as translating any movie subtitles using several variations of translation techniques. But not all of those variations of translation techniques used by the translators.

Imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command, direction or request. Imperative sentence consists only of predicate with verb in infinitive form. The implied subject is "you". Sometimes, the imperative sentence ends in exclamation mark said Frank(1972: 220-221). Frank (1972) also says that imperative usually based on the mood which refers to the forms that are used to explain the command, request, or instruction.

Subtitling is defined as the rendering of the verbal message in filmic media in a different language, in the shape of one or more lines of written text, which are presented on the screen in synch with the original verbal message said Gottlieb (2004) in (Gaemi and Benjamin, 2010:41). According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 161) says subtitling as the process of providing synchronized captions for film and televisions dialogue. It means that subtitling is a way to transfer language

to other languages to convey messages to the audience or viewer. With the subtitles, the audience will be greatly helped to understand the meaning of the movie or even the film.

Chang (2012) states that movie is a kind of multimedia, both a visual medium and an aural one. Translation can help the audience to understand foreign languages in the movie even though the director use their native language in the movie itself. Barbie is one of the popular cartoons loved by children, adolescents and even adults which contains subtitles, which can be translated by the translator. And one of the most popular Barbie is entitled "*Barbie of Swan Lake*". "*Barbie of Swan Lake*" is the 3rd CGI computer-animated movie in the Barbie film series that was released on September 30, 2003.

The researcher found some previous studies dealing to this final project proposal. The first previous study is written by Puspita, M. I. (2012) entitled *Translation Techniques Used in Subtitle Text of Finding Nemo Movie*. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe the translation techniques used in the subtitle text of *Finding Nemo* movie. To analyzing the data, the framework proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509) was applied. The researcher found 610 utterances that contain 10 techniques, they were : 1) borrowing (100 data or 16,39 %), 2) calque (19 data or 3,11 %), 3) compensation (7 data or 1,15 %), 4) discursive creation (13 data or 2,13 %), 5) established equivalence (11 data or 1,80 %), 6) linguistic compression (3 data or 0,5 %), 7) literal translation (408 data or 66,89%), 8) modulation (3 data or 0,5%), 9) reduction (24 data or 3,93 %), 10) substitution (21 data or 3,44%). The researcher found the most translation technique used was literal translation. This technique tries to translate a word or expression word for word, whereas the modulation and linguistic compression are rarely used because not all sentences can be translated by this technique.

The second is a thesis written by Fitria, T. N. (2015) entitled *Translation Techniques of English to Indonesian Subtitle in Doraemon "Stand by Me" Movie*. This qualitative research aimed to determine the most dominant type of translation technique and to describe the translation quality. The result of this study showed that there were 11 translation techniques used, they were : 1) adaptation (112 data or 10,28 %), 2) amplification (80 data or 7,35 %), 3) borrowing (93 data or 8,54%), 4) calque (30 data or 2,75 %), 5) compensation (4 data or 0,37 %), 6) discursive creation (2 data or 0,18%), 7) established equivalence (296 data or 27,18 %), 8) literal translation (276 data or 25,34 %), 9) modulation (48 data or 4,41%), 10) reduction (235 data or 21,58 %), and 11) transposition (199 data or 18,27 %). The most dominant type

of translation technique on this study was established equivalence. The result shows that translation quality assessment, in translation accuracy, the higher percentage is accurate. There are 239 data or 66, 38 %. In translation acceptability, the higher percentage is acceptable. There are 233 data or 64, 72 %. In translation readability, the higher percentage is readable. There are 260 data or 72, 22 %.

The third was conducted by Ndruru. E. (2017) entitled *Translation Techniques Used in Translating John Grisham's "a Time to Kill" Novel into Indonesian.* In this journal, the data analysis was carried out by orientating data analysis technique theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana in 2014. This researcher was obtained that seventeen translation techniques were applied in the translation of the novel. They were: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, transposition, and variation. The most translation technique used in the translation of the novel was Literal translation which is 322 times.

From the previous studies presented, the researcher can draw a conclusion that translation techniques are really important to be mastered. Even a translation machine cannot take the position of translator since translation machine cannot apply translation techniques appropriately which cause many translation errors.

Based on the explanation above, the researcherwants to: 1) Analyze the translation technique used in imperative sentences of *Barbie of Swan Lake* movie subtitle. 2) Describe the meaning of the translation techniques used by the translator. 3) Determine the most dominant type of translation techniques in the imperative sentences of *Barbie of Swan Lake* movie subtitle. Finally the researcherdecides the title of this article is "AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN IMPERATIVE SENTENCES OF "BARBIE OF SWAN LAKE" MOVIE SUBTITLE".

2. Literature Review

2.1 Translation

There are several definitions of translation from the expert to make the researcher more understand in analyzing the data. Catford (1965:1) states translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.Then Newmark (1988: 5) defines translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the

way that the author intended the text". Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as "the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)".

2.2 Translation Techniques

Molina and Albir (2002) define translation techniques as procedures to analyses and classify how translation equivalence works. They have five basic characteristics:

1. They affect the result of the translation.
2. They are classified by comparison with the original.
3. They affect micro-units of text.
4. They are by nature discursive and contextual.
5. They are functional.

Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) state that there are 18 translation technique, they are:

1. Adaptation, to replace a SL cultural element with one from the target culture. This technique can be used if the elements or cultural elements have an equivalent.

   SL : as white as snow

   TL : seputih kapas

2. Amplification (addition), to introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing. This technique is used to add detailed information that is not contained in the SL. Additions to this technique are the only information that is used to help convey the message or understanding of the reader. This addition may not change existing messages in the SL.

   SL : Bakmi Jawa adalah makanan kesukaanku. (Indonesian)

   TL : One of the most my favorite food is *Bakmi Jawa*.

3. Borrowing, to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change).

   SL : Panic.

   TL : Panik.

4. Calque, literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

   SL : Stop the bus!

   TL : Hentikan bus itu!

5. Compensation, to introduce a SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL.

   SL : A pair of scissors.

   TL : Sebuah gunting.

6. Description, to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. This technique is used when a term in the SL does not have an equivalent term in the TL.

   SL : Gado-gado. (Indonesian)

   TL : Mix vegetables with peanut sauce.

7. Discursive creation, to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. This technique often appears in the translation of movie titles, books and novels.

   SL : Husband for a Year.

   TL : Suami sementara.

8. Established equivalent, to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. The terms in the SL are generally based on dictionaries or daily expressions.

   SL : Sincerely yours.

   TL : Hormat kami.

9. Generalization, to use a more general or neutral term. This technique is used when a term in the SL refers to a specific part, the equivalent of which in the target language does not refer to the same part.

   SL : Beras, padi, nasi. (Indonesian)

   TL : Rice.

10. Linguistic amplification, to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

    SL : Pardon?

    TL : Dapatkah anda mengulangi kata-kata anda?

11. Linguistic compression, to synthesize linguistic elements in the TL. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling.

    SL : I want you to know...

    TL : Ketahuilah...

12. Literal translation, to translate a word or an expression word for word.

    SL : She had read a book of mine.

    TL : Dia telah membaca buku saya.

13. Modulation, to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the SL; it can be lexical or structural.

    SL : Nobody doesn't like it.

    TL : Semua orang menyukainya.

14. Particularization, to use a more precise or concrete term. This technique is the opposite of generalization.

    SL : Rice.

    TL : Beras, nasi, padi. (Indonesian)

15. Reduction, to suppress a SL information item in the TL. Compaction of information performed may not change messages in the SL.

    SL : She got **a car accident**.

    TL : Dia mengalami **kecelakaan**.

16. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.

    SL : Both Japanesse bow to each other.

    TL : Kedua orang Jepang saling memberi salam.

17. Transposition, to change a grammatical category. This technique replaces grammatical categories of SL in the TL, for example changing words to phrases. This technique is usually used because of the grammatical differences between SL and TL.

    SL : The aim of this research.

    TL : Penelitian ini bertujuan.

18. Variation, to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect.

    SL : **My mom** give me a gift.

    TL : **Bundaku** memberiku hadiah.

2.3 Imperative Sentences

2.3.1 Definition of Imperative Sentences

Swan (1982:77) states imperative is the base form of a verb used to give orders, to give prohibition, make suggestion, etc. it means that imperative sentence uses the basic verb or verb one to give order or to make suggestion. Another assumption about the imperative sentence comes from Hall (1993:224) who said that imperative sentences are used to express a command or request. Those

statements are strengthened by the statement of Azar (2003:213) who stated that imperative sentences are used to give commands, make polite request and give directions. It seems that the use of imperative sentence is wide and variously. Based on the above definition, it can be inferred that Imperative sentence used for giving commands, instruction, request, suggestion, or direction. Generally it does not use subject (you) because it already understood or in other words the imperative sentence is elliptical construction.

2.3.2 Types of Imperative Sentences

According to (Quirk et al: 1985: 827) in their book A Comprehensive Grammar in English Language, imperative sentence can be divided into five forms. They are imperative without a subject, imperative with a subject, imperative with let, negative imperative, and imperative with do form.

1. Imperative without a subject

   The imperative generally has no subject or which normally have no over grammatical subject and whose verb is in the imperative. The imperative verb lacks tense distinction and does not allow modal auxiliaries. The progressive form is rare, and the perfective even rarer (Quirk, 1885:827).

   SL: *Tell me the truth.*

   TL: Beri tahu aku yang sebenarnya.

2. Imperative with a subject

   In is intuitively clear that meaning of a directive implies that the omitted subject is the second person pronoun "you". The type of directive in which the stressed subject is "you" is added, you may be noncontrastive and admonitory (Quirk, 1985: 828).

   SL: *Somebody open this door.*

   TL: Seseorang bukakan pintu ini.

3. Imperative with let

   First person imperative can be formed by proposing the verb let followed by a subject in the objective case (Quirk, 1985: 829).

   SL: *Let's have a party!*

   TL: Mari berpesta!

4. Negative Imperative

   The form of negative simply adds an initial "don't" or "do not" to negative the first three classes of the structural types of imperative above replacing assertive by non-aggregative item where necessary (Quirk, 1985:830).

SL: *Don't close your eye!*

TL: Jangan tutup matamu!

5. Imperative with do form

There is form of do with positive. A positive imperative can be made persuasive pr insistent by adding do before the verb. Do reinforce the positive sense of the imperative (Quirk, 1985: 833).

SL: *Do take a seat.*

TL: Silahkan duduk.

2.4 Barbie Swan Lake Movie

Barbie is a very famous cartoon in the 2000s that has a variety of characters, such as Barbie as The Island Princess; Barbie of Swan Lake; Barbie: Princess Charm School; Barbie in the 12 Dancing Princess; Barbie and Three Musketeers and many more. Based on the researcher's experiences, Barbie of Swan Lake Movie is the most movie that was shown on Television, it can be the most legendary Barbie movie. Barbie of Swan Lake is the 3rd CGI computer-animated movie in the Barbie film series that was released on September 30, 2003. The film follows the story of a girl named Odette, a shy village girl who thinks she is not brave. One day fate takes her to an Enchanted Forest and she discovers that she is the only person who can save it from the evil wizard, Rothbart.(https://barbiemovies.fandom.com/wiki/Barbie_of_Swan_Lake access : July 17, 2020). Study of using movie in teaching learning also explained by Susanto, DA (2017). He explained about Incorporating Character Values in English Class through Mini-drama Performance.

2.5 Subtitle of the Movie

The researcher focuses on subtitling, because nowadays the process of subtitling has developed to fulfill more various kinds of human's needs such as for entertainment, education, scientific purpose, etc. Gottlieb (2004) in (Gaemi an Benjamin, 2010:41) state that ssubtitling is defined as the rendering of the verbal message in filmic media in a different language, in the shape of one or more lines of written text, which are presented on the screen in synch with the original verbal message. According to Hassanpour (2010:1) defines that Subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience (the target language); the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot of the screen simultaneously with the dialogue or narration in the source language.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Participants / Subject / Population and Sample

This research is categorized into descriptive qualitative research. Best (2006:79) states that descriptive research can describe events and persons scientifically without the use of numerical data. While Fraenkel et al (2012:425) say that qualitative research is research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials. From those statements, it could be concluded that this research presented the data from the perspective of the observed object to analyze the translation techniques used by translator in translating *Barbie Swan Lake* movie subtitle.

3.2 Instruments

In this research, the researcher is a crucial instrument because the researcher collected and analyzed the data directly. It means the researcher collected the data, then the researcher analyzed the translation techniques that used in the imperative sentences of *Barbie Swan Lake* movie subtitle. And the last the researcher reported the result of the data analysis.

3.2 Data Analysis Procedures

The researcher used the following steps in analyzing the data:

a. Identifying the imperative sentences

   After the data were collected, the researcher identified the imperative sentences used in *Barbie Swan Lake* movie subtitle.

b. Classifying the types of translation techniques used in imperative sentences of *Barbie Swan Lake* movie subtitle based on Molina and Albir's theory (2002:509).

c. Analyzing the translation techniques that has been classifying.

d. Finding the most dominant technique.

e. Drawing the conclusion.

4. Findings

4.1. Sub Findings

In the research findings, the researcher analyzes translation techniques of the imperative sentences that used in *Barbie Swan Lake* movie subtitle. The researcher found 115 data of imperative sentence from *Barbie Swan Lake* movie subtitle and the researcher also found 9 translation techniques used in the imperative sentences of *Barbie Swan Lake* movie subtitle below.

Table 3.1 Translation Techniques used in imperative sentences
of Barbie Swan Lake movie subtitle

No.	Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalence	57	40,71%
2.	Literal	28	20%
3.	Reduction	27	19,29%
4.	Amplification	17	12,14%
5.	Modulation	4	2,86%
6.	Discursive Creation	2	1,43%
7.	Adaptation	2	1,43%
8.	Variation	2	1,43%
9.	Subtitution	1	0,71%
	Total	140	100%

From the tabel 3.1 it can be seen that the translation techniques used in imperative sentences of *Barbie Swan Lake* movie subtitle are Established Equivalence, Literal, Reduction, Amplification, Modulation, Discursive Creation, Adaptation, Variation and Subtitution. And the most dominant translation technique is Established Equivalence.

4.2. Sub Findings

Tabel 4.1 Translation Techniques of Imperative sentences

DATUM	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES
BSL-SL/TL 001	Look over there	Lihatlah kesana	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 002	Imagine the four stars are the long neck	Bayangkan bintang pertama leher	Reduction & Discursive Creation
BSL-SL/TL 003	You should go the village dances with your sister	Seharusnya kau pergi ke pesta dansa besok dengan adikmu	Adaptation, Amplification & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 004	Make it chocolate chip. That's my favourite!	Buatlah menjadi chocochip, aku suka!	Adaptation & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 005	Come on, I'm heading out again	Ayo kita pergi bersama-sama.	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 006	You need to pick a bride	Sekarang sudah saatnya kamu mencari pendamping perempuan	Amplification & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 007	Come on!	Cepat tangkap itu	Amplification

BSL-SL/TL 008	Get it! Get it!	Aku dapat..	Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 009	Wait!	Jangan!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 010	You've got it!	Dapat!	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 011	Hold on!	Hati-hati!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 012	Hold still!	Tenang!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 013	You're not getting strangled	Bukan kau yang terjerat	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 014	Hang on, I'll cut it with something	Sabar, aku coba potong tali itu	Established Equivalence, Amplification & Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 015	Somebody stop her!	Tidak! Jangan biarkan dia!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 016	Tell me when it's over.	Beritahu aku jika sudah berakhir.	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 017	No! Watch	Tidak apa-apa, lihat.	Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 018	Please, don't apologize	Jangan begitu	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 019	First, let me thank you for helping Lila	Terimakasih karena telah menolong Lila	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 020	The magic crystal belongs to you now!	Kristal ajaib ini milikmu sekarang	Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 021	It's you! Our hero!	Ialah kau, kau, kau pahlawan kami!	Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 022	Give me hug!	Ayo berpelukan ayo berpelukan!	Reduction, Amplification & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 023	Wait! Please!	Tolonglah	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 024	Lila, please we can't force her	Lila, kita tidak boleh memaksa dia	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 025	Look, Odile! Now this is pathetic!	Lihat mereka ini amat menyedihkan	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 026	Go ahead, laugh all you want	Ketawalah sepuasmu	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 027	Look at the great hero of the forest!	Lihatlah pahlawanmu	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 028	Hey, lay off!	Hei, jangan ganggu dia!	Amplification & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 029	Go! Go, Odette!	Pergi lari Odette	Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 030	Then enjoy the show, hah.	Maka, mari kita nikmati permainan	Amplification & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 031	Go, Rothbart.	Pergi kau, Rothbart	Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 032	You can do nothing here.	Kau tidak bisa buat apa-apa disini	Modulation

BSL-SL/TL 033	Come, Odile	Ayo Odile!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 034	Daddy, wait!	Ayah!! Tunggu!	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 035	Can you turn me back?	Bisa kembalikan aku seperti semula?	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 036	Please, try! Please!	Tolonglah	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 037	Come on, work!	Ayo! Jadi!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 038	That's the spirit!	Baguslah seperti itu	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 039	Don't worry, I will protect you!	Tidak, aku tidak bisa pergi	Discursive Creation
BSL-SL/TL 040	You go first!	Kau pergi!	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 041	No, you!	Tidak, kau dulu	Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 042	Well, but look! Danger at every corner!	Lihat, bahaya setiap sudut	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 043	Come on!	Ayo	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 044	Hey, you're braver than you think!	Hei, kau lebih berani dari yang kau fikirkan	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 045	Wait papa. I'll go with you	Tunggu ayah, aku akan pergi denganmu	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 046	We...uh... need the book of forest lore!	A..hanya..apa..kita perlu buku dongeng Hutan	Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 047	Don't tell anybody	Jangan beritahu siapapun.	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 048	Ooh, sit down! Make yourselves at home	Duduk dan anggaplah rumah sendiri	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 049	Don't mind if I do!	Aku harap kau tidak keberatan	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 050	So, tell me, how are things in the forest?	Beritahu aku, apa yang terjadi di dalam hutan	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 051	We need you!	Kami memerlukanmu	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 052	May I see the book?	Bisakah aku melihat buku itu?	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 053	Get it for me, Daddy, I want one!	Carikan untukku ayah aku ingin satu	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 054	Why don't you just destroy her, Daddy?	Kenapa tidak bunuh dia saja, Ayah?	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 055	Shh! Don't wake her	Diam! Anda akan membangunkan dia	Modulation
BSL-SL/TL 056	Go on, go on, take the shot, take the shot!	Teruskan, tembak aja!	Literal

BSL-SL/TL 057	Now! Now!	Ayo, tembak	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 058	Now, let's see	Sekarang, mari kita lihat	Established Equivalence & Amplification
BSL-SL/TL 059	You can save him.	Kau bisa selamatkan dia	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 060	Give me your crown and I'll leave him alone.	Berikan aku mahkota itu, dan aku tidak akan ganggu dia lagi	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 061	That's it! Let her reek!	Ia berbau, bukan?	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 062	I wanna go home! NOW!	Aku ingin pulang kerumah. Sekarang!	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 063	Don't worry, you just need a bath	Jangan khawatir, kau hanya perlu berendam	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 064	Come with me! I can protect you at my castle!	Ikut aku, saya bisa melindungimu	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 065	You can bring your family, please!	Kau bisa bawa keluargamu. Tolonglah	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 066	I'll come back with an army!	Aku akan kembali dengan pengawal	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 067	You can't, he's too powerful!	Kau tidak bisa. Dia terlalu berkuasa	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 068	I'll take that risk!	Aku akan mengambil kesempatanku	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 069	Go home, I couldn't stand it if Rothbart hurt you to get at me!	Pulang kerumah. Saya tidak sanggup jika Rothbart mengganggumu untuk mencelakaiku	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 070	Then, find my family. Tell them I'm alright and I'll be home soon.	Carilah keluargaku dan memberitahu mereka bahwa aku baik baik aja	Established Equivalence & Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 071	Please, Daniel! For me?	Tolong Daniel, demi aku.	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 072	No! No!	Tidak! Tidak!	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 073	You must go!	Kau harus pergi	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 074	I'll go. But only if you promise to come to the castle.	Aku akan, tetapi jika kau janji akan datang ke istana	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 075	No. I'll come tomorrow night. I promise	Baiklah aku datang malam besok, aku janji	Reduction

BSL-SL/TL 076	I'd be much obliged if you would tell him to come and see me right away.	Tolong katakan pada mereka bahwa dia akan menemui mereka segera	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 077	We'll teach you.	kami akan mengajarkanmu	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 078	Ivan, Ivan! You need some salsa flavor!	Ivan, kau memerlukan sedikit salsa	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 079	Help!	Tolong	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 080	No!	Tidak..	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 081	Come on, we can't let Rothbart win! We just can't!	Marilah, kita tidak bisa biarkan Rothbart menang tidak akan!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 082	Hey, watch where you poke that!	Hey, jangan	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 083	Can you do that?	Kau bisa melakukannya?	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 084	It won't work!	Kau tidak akan berhasil!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 085	Ah, don't even ask	Oh, jangan tanya	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 086	Don't get any ideas!	Hei, jangan makan aku juga	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 087	Hurry!	(Odette flies to save Erasmus)	Subtitution
BSL-SL/TL 088	Uh-oh, watch it!	Hati-hati	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 089	Well now, that's wonderful! I want you to introduce us the minute she arrives.	Wah bagus. Perkenalkan aku kepadanya saat dia tiba	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 090	No-no-no. It can't work like that.	Tidak, tidak, tidak! Ia tidak akan terjadi	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 091	I'll go	Biar aku pergi	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 092	No, I'll go	tidak, biar aku saja	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 093	Come on, there're probably a dozen hunters in the village ready to shoot a perfect swan.	Kau! Mesti ada banyak pemburu di sana yang akan menembak kau	Reduction & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 094	It has to be me!	Aku harus pergi	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 095	Use the crystal to open the rock at the waterfall.	Gunakan kristal, untuk membuka pintu batu di bawah air terjun.	Amplification & Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 096	And Odette, watch your back.	Dan Odette, berhati-hatilah	Established Equivalence

BSL-SL/TL 097	Find someone wonderful to dance with while you wait.	cari seseorang untuk luangkan waktu	Reduction & Modulation
BSL-SL/TL 098	May I?	Bolehkah saya?	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 099	Remember : not a word.	Ingat jangan katakan apapun	Modulation
BSL-SL/TL 100	Not. A. Word	Jangan katakan apapun	Modulation
BSL-SL/TL 101	No!	Tidak!	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 102	No! No!	Tidak!	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 103	Let's see how brave you are without the crystal	Mari kita lihat, berani kah kau tanpa kristal	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 104	All yours, my little sparrow!	Semua adalah milikmu, sayangku	Variation
BSL-SL/TL 105	Come to discuss your wedding plans, boy!	Datanglah untuk berbincang-bincang soal pernikahan	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 106	Wait, she's still alive!	Tunggu! Dia masih hidup	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 107	Come and get me, I'm right here!	Tangkap aku	Reduction
BSL-SL/TL 108	Come on!	Cepat!	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 109	Daddy! Make it go away!	Ayah kembalikan aku seperti semula (odile jd babi)	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 110	Make it go away, Daddy! DADDY!	Kembalikan aku seperti semula. Ayah!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 111	Be quiet!	Diam!	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 112	Daddy, wait! I've got a serious situation here!	Ayah! Tunggu! Aku ada masalah yang serius ni!	Established Equivalence
BSL-SL/TL 113	Leave the girl	Biarkanlah anak gadis itu pergi	Established Equivalence & Variation
BSL-SL/TL 114	Look!	Lihat!	Literal
BSL-SL/TL 115	The legend! It must be true love	Legenda itu! Cinta sejati!	Established Equivalence

5. Discussion

1. Established Equivalence

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. The terms in the SL are generally based on dictionaries or daily expressions.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 033

SL: Come, Odile

TL: Ayo Odile!

The translator uses Established Equivalence to translate *come, Odile* into *Ayo Odile!*. Translator uses expression which is recognized in daily conversation *come* into *ayo*. It is expression which is used for ask to come with the person who asking.

2. Literal

To translate a word or an expression word for word.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 047

SL: Don't tell anybody.

TL: Jangan beritahu siapapun.

The translator uses literal technique to translate *don't tell anybody* into *jangan beritahu siapapun*. The SL element information is translated word for word; *don't* (jangan) *tell* (beritahu) *anybody* (siapapun).

3. Reduction

To suppress a SL information item in the TL. Compaction of information performed may not change messages in the SL.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 040

SL: You go *first*!

TL: kau pergi!

The translator uses reduction technique to translate *you go first!* into *kau pergi!*. The translator reduces the word *first* in the TL. If in the SL translated literally will be *kau pergi duluan*.

4. Amplification

To introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing. This technique is used to add detailed information that is not contained in the SL.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 007

SL: Come on!

TL: Cepat tangkap *itu*!

The translator uses amplification technique to translate *come on!* Into *cepat tangkap itu!*. The translator adds the word *itu* that reffers to Lila that been entered the village.

5. **Modulation**

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the SL; it can be lexical or structural.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 055

SL: Shh! don't wake her

TL: Diam! Anda akan membangunkan dia

The translator uses modulation technique to translate *Shh! don't wake her* into *Diam! Anda akan membangunkan dia*. The translator changes the point of view in SL to TL but still has the same meaning or message of the utterance spoken in SL. If it translated in to TL to be *Sst! Jangan bangunkan dia.* It has the same meaning or message toward the translation of subtitle *Diam! Anda akan membangunkan dia* in TL.

6. **Discursive Creation**

To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. This technique often appears in the translation of movie titles, books and novels.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 039

SL: Don't worry I will protect you!

TL: Tidak, aku tidak bisa pergi.

The translator uses discursive creation technique to translate *don't worry me will protect you!* Into *tidak, aku tidak bisa pergi* to indicate the equivalence that is totally upredictable out of the context. If in the SL translated literally will be *jangan khawatir, aku akan melindungimu!* But the translator translate it into *tidak, aku tidak bisa pergi* because when Carlita said that but her body language seemed to say the opposite.

7. **Adaptation**

To replace a SL cultural element with one from the target culture. This technique can be used if the elements or cultural elements have an equivalent.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 003

SL: You should go to the *village dances.*

TL: Seharusnya kau pergi ke *pesta dansa.*

The translator uses adaptation technique to translate *village dances* into *pesta dansa.* This utterance appears when the father ask Odette to come and join to the village dances.If it translated literally will be *tarian desa,* but translator adapting the word into *pesta dansa* in order to make it easier for the audience.

8. **Variation**

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 104

SL: All yours, *my little sparrow*!

TL: Semua adalah milikmu, *sayangku.*

The translator uses Variation technique to translate *all yours, my little sparrow!* Into *semua adalah milikmu sayangku.* The translator translates *my little sparrow* into *sayangku.* If it translated literally will be *burung pipit kecilku,* but the translator uses word *sayangku* in TL.

9. **Subtitution**

To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.

Datum: BSL-SL/TL 087

SL: Hurry!

TL: (*Odette flies to save Erasmus*)

The translator did not translate the words *hurry!* In SL when Erasmus asks Odette to fly faster and said *hurry!* Then Odette hurried of. If in the SL translated will be *cepatlah!* In the TL.

6. Conclusion

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the data is divided into clauses and phrases which consist of 115 data of imperative sentences found in the subtitles. The total translation techniques that found from the imperative sentences are 140 data. The researcher found 9 translation techniques, those were : (1)Established Equivalence (57 or 40,71%), (2)Literal (28 or 20%), (3)Reduction (27 or 19,29%), (4)Amplification (17 or 12,14%), (5)Modulation (4 or 2,86%), (6)Discursive Creation (2 or 1,43%), (7)Adaptation (2 or 1,43%), (8)Variation (2 or 1,43%), and (9)Subtitution (1 data or 0,71%).

Based on the nine translation techniques found, the most dominant type of translation technique is Established Equivalence. It has higher frequenty data, they are 57 data (or 40, 71%). Through this technique, translator uses a term or expression which is recognized (either used in dictionary or language in used or everyday use) as an equivalent in the TL. This term also is used to refer to cases when languages decribe the same situation by different stylistic or structural.

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