

**TRANSLATION OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
SPONGE ON THE RUN: 2020 AND THEIR TECHNIQUES IN THE FIRST 40
MINUTES**

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Abstract: this study aims to find out Imperative sentences are typically use to order or ask someone to do what they want. The film *Sponge on the Run 2020*, that use English for conversation between the cast also is translated into Indonesian, will collect the imperative sentences. According to the definition given by the dictionary, translation is the act of converting from one state or form to another, or from one language into another. the highest frequency of imperative sentence functions in the movie *Sponge on The Run: 2020* in the first 40 minutes is command 47.6%. then proceed to the second order, which is request, has 4 frequencies and 19.0% for the percentage. The third is advice and suggestions, has the same frequency or amount, namely 2 and a percentage of 9.5%. And the last one has the least amount, namely direction, prohibition, and compulsion, which only have 1 frequency and 4.8% percentage respectively. Then the result of the next research is that the translation technique for the highest frequency is established equivalent which has 8 frequencies and 38.1% percentage. Then the second is paraphrasing which has 5 frequencies and 23.8% percentage. The third is literal translation, has 4 frequencies and 19.1% percentage. And finally, discursive creation and reduction each have 2 frequencies and 9.5 percentage. From the percentage above, we know that main characters use commands more often in their imperative sentences and translators often use established equivalents for translation techniques in the first 40 minutes.

Keywords: imperative sentence, translation techniques, movie

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language is a crucial tool for communication in daily life, according to Nurhayati (2018) At a basic, two individuals are needed for human conversation to actually happen. When two people speak, they are doing it for a specific purpose. For instance, they might ask for help from others or might offer a command to get what they want from them. There is a powerful correlation between language and communication; without language, it would be problematic for people to express their thoughts.

(Ludji, 2014) Knowing the meaning of every word in a sentence makes it impossible to communicate the meaning of the statement without it. However, the most crucial factor

in explaining the meaning of each individual word in a sentence makes it possible to understand the statement's overall meaning. Due to gaps in the breakdown of the meaning of each element of speech in a phrase, it is not always done for every word.

There must have a purpose in a sentence and take the form of a statement, an offer, an order, a command or an invitation etc. (Milisi Sembiring, 2021) said, the imperative is a structured principle that contains a base verb without the word "to" and offers the readers or listeners advice, requests, directives, or instructions. Understanding the imperative's messages helps readers or listeners appreciate its advantages, and they then obey the directive.

According to Rohayati (2011) there are several different types of imperative sentences, including: give orders and commands, directions and instructions, advice and warning, suggestions, requests, and questions tags. Imperative sentences are typically used to order or ask someone to do what you want.

The film *Sponge on the Run 2020*, that use English for conversation between the cast and also is translated into Indonesian, will collect the imperative sentences. According to the definition given by the dictionary, translation is the act of converting from one state or form to another, or from one language into another (The Meriam-Webster Dictionary, 1974).

Muchtar (2016) said, it is a non-arbitrary arrangement of words into sentences and sentences into bigger structures in accordance with linguistic rules with the aim of delivering a specific message. This text was deliberately created by a speech actor, who in this instance is a translator. The translator is using a different text as a model while attempting to produce a product that is in some way deemed to be substantially equivalent to the source material. The translator recognizes that an original author intends to express something to an original audience and seeks to replicate that original in their work. The translator understands that the original author intended to address a specific audience, and the translator seeks to replicate that intention something from that first communication that was not addressed by the original, source material in a new setting and with a new audience.

There are differences between the imperative sentence construction in English and Indonesian that interest the curiosity of researchers. This paper examines how commonly the lead character in *Sponge on the Run: 2020* uses imperative sentences in early 40 minutes. as well as the translation strategies each of these urgent sentences employed.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This research was completed with the existence of previous research which is Translation Of English Imperative Sentences In Procedural Texts Into Indonesian (Ludji, 2014) examining the several English imperative sentence forms found in procedural material and the justification behind the use of such translation techniques. This study was carried out using a descriptive qualitative methodology. By taking notes and making observations, the researcher used the document analysis as well. According to the study's findings, three different forms of imperative sentences—negative commands, requests, and positive commands—are often utilized in procedural English texts and their Indonesian translations in the psychological book "What I Wish I Knew at Eighteen." In addition, this study makes use of four different translation techniques. The fact that translation techniques exist serves as justification for their use, and there are three main reasons for this. Specifically, semantic, syntactic, and cultural factors.

And the second previous study belongs to Imperatives In English And Acehnese (Nurhayati, 2018) This study's goals include comparing and contrasting the types and uses of imperatives in English and Acehnese as well as outlining the variations between imperatives in the two languages. The author of this study created a qualitative study to accomplish its goal. The people of Acehnese and the literature written in both English and Acehnese served as the study's subject and object, respectively, and the study's focus was on imperative phrases. To support the investigation, the author gathered some theories and professional viewpoints from a variety of sources. Documentation and interviews were the tools the author utilized to get the data. In order to examine and contrast the imperatives in English and Acehnese, the data were subjected to a contrastive analysis.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative methodology to its research. With a focus on nature, quality, and relationships between functions, the purpose is to explain and demonstrate current natural and person phenomena (Sukmadinata, 2011). The conversation of Sponge on the Run 2020's lead character used as the source of the information for this study. To collect this information, the researcher must watch the film and pay attention to each line of dialogue spoken by the main character before deciding whether or not it qualifies within the category of an imperative statement. The dialogue and subtitles are written first if it involves an imperative sentence, which makes it quicker for the researcher to complete the next process. Next, add it to the imperative sentence category. Choose the translation procedure after the data has been nicely organized.

The researcher using the theory from Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) to choose the translation method. There are 18 translation techniques 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, 18. Variation.

The researcher will analyze the imperative sentence and the technique it uses in early 40

minutes. Researchers can also use all types of existing translation techniques or only use some of the techniques above. By using the method and theory above, researchers can find out how many imperative sentences that appear in the main characters and which translation techniques are often used in the subtitles of this film.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research results in the first 40 minutes show that there are 8 imperative functions in the movie, such as a command, direction, prohibition, advice, request, suggestion, compulsion. Also, there is a technique of translation that already used in this movie Here is an explanation and an example of the function:

Table 1. Function of Imperative sentence

Imperative sentence	Frequency	Percentage
Command	10	47,6%
Direction	1	4,8%
Prohibition	1	4,8%
Advice	2	9,5%
Request	4	19,0%
Suggestion	2	9,5%
Compulsion	1	4,8%
Total	21	100%

Tabel 2. Translation techniques

Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
Literal Translation	4	19,1%
Established Equivalent	8	38,1%
Paraphrase	5	23,8%
Discursive Creation	2	9,5%
Reduction	2	9,5%
Total	21	100%

Excerpt. 1

SL: "come 'on Gary! Breakfast"

TL: "ayo Gary! Sarapan"

Command

In this dialog, the main character's utterance is identified as a command. The reason in underlined utterance is categorized as to do, that express Garry have to do what Sponge wants, eating that meal. In this context Garry as his pets also his friends, Sponge does not want Gerry get hungry, that is why Sponge told that.

Literal translation

The translator using literal translation technique in this dialog, since it translates into word per word and the target language does not look weird, also easy to understand for another people.

Excerpt. 2

SL: "anyway, the fire rub you got to spark the flit mangle and gasoline just a little"

TL: "kau harus menyalakan batu api nya dengan manual lalu mainkan gas nya sedikit"

Direction

In this dialogue, the main character utterance is identified as the direction, since in underlined utterance is categorized as direction for cleaning the kitchen. In this situation Sponge talked to Squidward how to clean the kitchen as well.

Amplification (paraphrase)

The Translator using paraphrase technique for this utterance, since the structure really complicated and he or she wants to make it simple and TL can accept also understand for Indonesian people.

Excerpt. 3

SL: "don't do it!!"

TL: "jangan!!"

Prohibition

In dialogue above is identified as a prohibition, the reason is because sandy wants to bring Mr. Krabs's her new technology which is a robot that can replace employees and do work without needing to be paid. Hearing this, Sponge disagrees and says "don't do it" to Sandy so that Sandy doesn't do it and Sponge won't lose his job as a Krusty Crab employee.

Established Equivalent

In this dialogue, the translator uses the Established Equivalent technique. This technique is certain to be correct because the source language has the correct equivalent for the intended target language, so the possibility of error is almost non-existent. In the sentence "don't do it" in Indonesian it has the same equivalent word, namely "jangan".

Excerpt. 4

SL: "No risk, no panic"

TL: "tidak terlalu panik"

Advice

In this dialogue is identified as an advice, the reason is Sponge does not want Patrick to be panic with this situation. The condition of this dialogue scene is Patrick saw Gerry in the magic mirror that gave from sage, and he saw Gerry was pale and weak. The king Poseidon use Gerry's gel for his skin care.

Paraphrase

The translator uses the paraphrasing technique because the sentence structure of SL is too complicated and sounds strange when translated word for word. By using this

technique, it will be easier for the reader to understand the context being discussed and the TL does not seem ambiguous.

Excerpt. 5

SL: "Patrick I think we should get outta here"

TL: "Patrick menurutku sebaiknya kita pergi"

Request

In the dialogue above, the main character Spongebob asks Patrick to leave the place, because El Dipablo or the leader of the zombie zombies in the area wants to catch them both. Because before they set El Dipablo on fire after they opened the curtains in his room, and El Dipablo turned to ashes. Long story short El Dipablo started to get up again and tried to chase them both. Therefore, Spongebob asked Patrick to immediately leave that place.

Established Equivalent

Translators use this technique because the sentence has the right equivalent to TL and already has a meaning that is very easy to understand. As well as this technique has an accuracy level of 3 so most likely there are no wrong points in transferring to the target language.

Excerpt. 6

SL: "so, there is no need to get it all shake about it"

TL: "jadi, tidak perlu sampai marah marah"

Suggestion

In this dialogue the main character's utterance are identified as suggestions, because Sponge asks and gives suggestions so that El Dipablo doesn't get angry. In this context, the situation is very tense because Patrick and Sponge are being locked up by El Dipablo and they both always say that this is just a dream, hearing this continuously, El Dipablo gets annoyed and angry so he throws fire into their prison until it burns. And they finally believe that it was not a dream.

Excerpt. 7

SL: "we must be dreaming"

TL: "kita pasti bermimpi"

Compulsion

In this dialogue, Sponge, the main character in this movie, uses that sentence to force Patrick to believe in his belief that all of this is just a dream, the situation in this dialogue

occurs when they get into the car that was given by plankton to look for Gerry, since a very long journey makes them both fell asleep. Then they woke up from their sleep and saw that the surrounding conditions were land like a desert, they didn't believe it and made Sponge say the sentence above.

Established Equivalent

The translator uses the technique above because the sentence has an equivalent to the source language. Using this technique in the right sentence makes it easy for the reader to understand the context of the dialogue conveyed by the character.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research above, we know that the highest frequency of imperative sentence functions in the movie *Spong on The Run: 2020* is command 47.6%. then proceed to the second order, which is request, has 4 frequencies and 19.0% for the percentage. The third is advice and suggestions, has the same frequency or amount, namely 2 and a percentage of 9.5%. And the last one has the least amount, namely direction, prohibition, and compulsion, which only have 1 frequency and 4.8% percentage respectively.

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