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## IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN THE NOVEL *THE LOST WORLD*: AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE AND QUALITY

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**Abstract:** This research aimed to find the translation techniques used to translate the imperative sentences and the impact to the translation quality which is found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World*. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected by analyzing, questioning and interviewing to the raters. The analysis was started by finding and classifying the imperative sentences based on the theory of Greenbaum and Quirk (1990). Then, analyzing the translation techniques based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002) and analyzing the translation quality based on Nababan (2012). The researcher found 63 data of imperative sentences in novel *The Lost World*. There are 45 data (71,4%) imperative sentences without subject, 4 data (6,35%) of imperative sentences with subject, 2 data (3,07%) of imperative sentences with let and 12 data (19,04%) of negative imperative. The researcher also found 12 translation techniques, they are amplification 8 data (8,42%), borrowing 3 data (3,15%), compensation 5 data (5,26%), established equivalent 15 data (15,78%), linguistics amplification 2 data (2,10%), linguistics compression 7 data (7,36%), literal translation 39 data (41,05%), modulation 2 data (2,10%), particularization, 1 datum (1,05%), reduction 7 data (7,36%), transposition 2 data (2,10%), variation 4 data (4,21%) with total data 95. The result of translation quality of imperative sentences found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World* is qualified or well translated with final score of translation quality is 2,83. With the 2,78 for accuracy aspect, 2,85 for the acceptability aspect and 2,91 for the readability aspect.

**Keywords:** *imperative sentences, translation, technique, quality, the lost world*

## INTRODUCTION

Translation becomes a common thing nowadays. Hassan (2011:2) says that “Translation plays an important role in increasing awareness and understanding among diverse cultures and nations”. In other words, translation helps people to understand another culture in their own language. Nida (1969:12) states that translation is producing in the receptor or language the closest natural equivalent of the message of the source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Translation is easy to find in daily life. We can find translation applied in movies, books, games, and etc. Novel is one of the literary works which needs translation, in order to be enjoyed in many languages. One of the novels translated into Indonesia is entitled *The Lost World* by Arthur Conan Doyle. Novel *The Lost World* is

a fiction novel that tells about two professors which have different opinion about the dinosaurs and their journey to an isolated land.

Imperative sentences are sentences which used to give instructions and ask someone to do something. Azar (2003:213) stated that imperative sentences are used to give commands, make polite request, and give directions. According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:231) "Imperatives are sentences which normally have no overt grammatical subject, and whose verb has the base form" that means imperative sentences usually have no grammatical subject and began with verb. They also stated that imperatives are divided into five types, they are imperative without subject, imperative with subject, imperative with let negative imperative and do positive imperative.

The researcher analyzed about the techniques used to translate imperative sentences found in the dialogues or conversation of novel *The Lost World*. The researcher used theory from Greenbaum and Quirk (1991) to identify the kinds of imperative sentences, theory from Molina and Albir (2002) to identify the translation technique used and the theory from Nababan and Nuraeni (2012) to analyze the quality of translation.

The researcher was conducted this research based on some research problems and objectives. The research problems are: What translation techniques are used to translate the imperative sentences in novel *The Lost World*? How is the quality of the translated imperative sentences in novel *The Lost World*? How is the impact of the translation techniques used on the quality of the translation? Moreover, the research objectives are to identify the translation techniques used to translate the imperative sentences in novel *The Lost World*, to explain the quality of the translated imperative sentences in novel *The Lost World*, and to describe the impact of the translation techniques used on the quality of the translation.

This research is limited to the imperative sentences which found in the dialogues in both English and Indonesian version of novel *The Lost World*. The researcher analyzed about the techniques used to translate imperative sentences found in the dialogues or conversation of novel *The Lost World*. The researcher used theory from Greenbaum and Quirk (1991) to identify the kinds of imperative sentences, theory from

Molina and Albir (2002) to identify the translation technique used and the theory from Nababan and Nuraeni (2012) to analyze the quality of translation.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Translation**

Translation is process transferring meaning of source language to TT. Nida (1969:12) said that “translation is producing in the receptor or language the closest natural equivalent of the message of the source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. Based on the statement, we can conclude that translation is process of transferring meaning of source language to target language in term of meaning and style.

### **Translation Techniques**

Molina and Albir (2002:498) said that “A Technique is a result of a choice made by a translator”. The translation techniques are refers to the result of a choice that was taken by the translator to translate a text from source language to target language. Molina and Albir define the translation technique into eighteen translation techniques; they are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

### **Translation Quality**

Translation is the ways to convey a meaning from one language to another language. Translation can be called as qualified translation if fulfill three aspects. According to Nababan and Nuraeni (2012: 44) Terjemahan yang berkualitas harus memenuhi tiga aspek, yaitu aspek keakuratan, aspek keberterimaan, dan aspek keterbacaan which means the qualified translation should fulfill three aspects, those are accuracy aspect, acceptability aspect, and readability aspect.

### ***Accuracy Aspect***

Accuracy aspect is an aspect to evaluate the result of translation in the message of the source language and the target language are equivalent or not. In conclusion, the meaning of the source language and the target language are same or not. Therefore, the efforts to add or reduce the meaning or the content on the target text should be avoided.

If the translator add or reduce the content and the meaning of the text, it means the translator did not respect to the author or writer of the source text.

### ***Acceptability Aspect***

The second aspect of the translation quality is Acceptability. Acceptability term refers to whether a translation is translated according to the rules, norms and culture of the target language. The result of translation which already accurate will be rejected if by the reader of the target text and did not follow th target text's norms, rules and cultures.

### ***Readability Aspect***

The last aspect in quality of translation is readability. The term of readability concerns to the source language and target language also. In every process of translating text from source text to the target text the translator should read both of the source text and the target text.

### **Types of Sentence**

Sentence is a combination of words that give meaning. According to Andersen (2014) "Sentence is a complete set of words that conveys meaning. A sentence can communicate a statement, a command, an exclamation, a question". According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:231) simple sentences are divided into four syntactic types with different discourse functions:

#### ***Declaratives***

Declaratives are sentences which the subject is present and precede the verb (1991:231). Example:

"Pauline gave Tom a digital watch for his birthday."

#### ***Interrogatives***

Interrogatives are sentences which are formally marked in one of two ways.

1. yes-no interrogatives: subject is placed after the operator. Example :  
"Did Pauline give Tom a digital watch for his birthday?"
2. wh- interrogatives: an interrogative which began with wh-element and followed by operator. Example:

"What did Pauline give to Tom for his birthday?"

### ***Exclamatives***

Exclamative sentences are sentences which began with what or how and followed by subject-verb order. Example:

”What a fine watch he received for his birthday!”

### ***Imperatives***

Imperatives are sentences normally have no grammatical subject and verb has the base form. Imperative sentences are divided into five:

#### **Imperative without Subject**

Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:431) stated that, “Imperative sentence is different with declarative sentence, imperative sentences generally has no subject and has a verb as the base form”. Otherwise, the clause patterns of imperative sentences are same as declaratives, for example:

(S)V: “Jump.”

#### **Imperative with Subject**

Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:242) said, “The meaning of directive implies that the omitted subject is the 2nd person pronoun you.” They also mentioned that the third person subjects are also possible, or example:

“You be quiet!”

#### **Imperative with Let**

Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:242) said, “First person imperatives can be formed by preposing the verb let followed by a nominal subject in the objective case.” For example:

“Let us work hard.” [‘We must work hard’]

#### **Negative Imperative**

Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:243) state that, “ To negate imperatives, one simply adds initial don’t or do not, replacing assertive by nonassertive item where necessary.” Example :

“Open the door”      “Don’t open the door”

#### **Do with Positive Imperatives**

A positive imperative sentences are sentence which has function to give instructions and persuade someone. Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:243) state that “A

positive imperative can be made more persuasive or insistent by adding do (usually with a nuclear tone) before the verb. Example :

“Do have some more tea”

Those four types of sentence have different functions. Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:231) defined four major classes of discourse functions, they are; Statements are primarily used to convey information. Questions are primarily used to ask information on a specific point. Exclamations are primarily used to express the extent to which the speaker impressed. Directives are primarily used to give instructions and asking someone to do something.

## **METHOD**

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. This method used to describe and also analyze translation techniques and translation quality of Imperative sentences in the source text (ST) and target text (TT) of novel *The Lost World*. Cresswell (2014: 232) defines a qualitative research as a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups to a social or human problem. The data of this research are the imperative sentences found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World*. The data were collected by analyzing, questioning and interviewing to the raters.

To analyze the data, the researcher used a theory from Spradley (1980) who introduced a model to analyze the content of qualitative study in his book “Participant Observation”. Spradley introduced four steps to analyze data, the steps are; first, domain analysis is a process of separating the data with other components, which do not belong to data. In this part, the researcher took dialogues or conversations which contain imperative sentences. Then, the researcher gave codes to each data. Second, taxonomic analysis involves a search for the way cultural domains are organized. The researcher classified the data based on their categories in this step. The categories are types of imperative sentences and the translation techniques. Third, componential analysis involves a search for the attributes of terms in each domain. In componential analysis, the researcher analyzed impact of translation techniques to the translation quality. Fourth, theme analysis involves a search for the relationship among domains and for how they are linked to the cultural scene as a whole. The relationship can be analyzed from the translation techniques used to translate the imperative sentences and the quality

of the translations to know the patterns and explained how the patterns appear. After that all the information is used to draw a conclusion.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

The findings in this research are the imperative sentences found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World* and its translation, translation techniques and translation quality.

#### *Types of Imperative Sentences*

**Table 1. Imperative sentences**

No	Type of Imperative sentences	Total data	Percentage
1.	Imperative without subject	45	71,4%
2.	Imperative with subject	4	6,35%
3.	Imperative with Let	2	3,07%
4.	Negative Imperative	12	19,04%
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### **Imperative without subject**

This research found forty five data include to imperative without subject. This type of imperative sentences is the dominant type which found in the dialogues of the novel *The Lost World*. The examples are shown below:

ST: **Come on!** (38/C6;P68)

TT: **Ayo** (38/C6;P85)

#### **Imperative with subject**

This research found four data included to imperative with subject. According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1991:242), the subject in imperative sentences are the second person pronoun you and the third person. While this research only found imperative with subject which the subject is the second person. The example showed below:

ST: **You must behave yourself, Dear.** (21/C4;P33)

TT: **Kau harus menjaga sikapmu, Sayang.** (21/C4;P46)

#### **Imperative with let**

This research found only two data which include to imperative sentences with let. This type of imperative sentence is the minor types which found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World*. The example data are showed below:

ST: **Let me down!** (16/C4;P32)

TT: **Turunkan aku!** (16/C4;P46)

### Negative imperative

There are twelve data that are included to negative imperative. The negative imperative sentences are shown by the word “don’t” or “do not”. The example is shown below:

ST: **Don’t wait to argue with him.** (04/C3;P25)

TT: **Jangan menunggu untuk mendebatnya.** (04/C3;P37)

**Table 2. Translation Technique and Frequency Usage**

No	Translation Technique	Total Data	Percentage
1.	Amplification	8	8,42%
2.	Borrowing	3	3,15%
3.	Compensation	5	5,26%
4.	Established equivalence	15	15,78%
5.	Linguistics Amplification	2	2,10%
6.	Linguistics compression	7	7,36%
7.	Literal translation	39	41,05%
8.	Modulation	2	2,10%
9.	Particularization	1	1,05%
10.	Reduction	7	7,36%
11.	Transposition	2	2,10%
12.	Variation	4	4,21%
<b>Total</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3. Translation Quality**

Quality		Total	Percentage
Accuracy	Accurate	52	82,54%
	Less Accurate	11	17,46%
Acceptability	Acceptable	53	84,13%
	Less Acceptable	10	15,87%
Readability	High	60	95,24%
	Moderate	3	4,76%



## **The Impact and the Usage of Translation Technique**

Translation technique which used to analyze the imperative sentences found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World* is a theory of Molina and Albir (2002). The translation techniques that used to translate the imperative sentences from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT) gave impact to the quality of translation. The explanations of each technique are shown below:

### ***Amplification***

This technique used to introduce details that are not formulated in ST. The additional information can be put on the TT as far as it does not change the meaning which exist on the ST. There are 8 data (8,42%) that translated using this technique, there are 3 data accurate, 5 data less accurate and all the data which used technique amplification are acceptable and high readability. Amplification technique used to translate 1 datum of imperative with subject and 7 data of imperative without subject. The examples are shown below.

ST: **Come in!** (12/C3;P31)

TT: **Kemari kau!** (14/C3;P43)

The sentence “Come in!” translated into “Kemari kau!”. The word “Kau” is not formulated in the ST but exist in the TT. Thus, the word “kau” is an additional information which added to TT text to help readers understand the sentences easily.

### ***Borrowing***

The translator used this technique to take the word or expression straight from another language. This technique is divided into two, they are pure and naturalized borrowing. There are 3 data (3,15%); positive imperative 3 data and negative imperative 1 datum used borrowing technique. All the data which translated using this technique are accurate and high readability but there are 2 data acceptable, 1 datum less acceptable. The examples are showed below.

ST: **Don't be such a fool, Professor!** (09/C3;P29)

TT: **Jangan bodoh, Profesor!** (09/C3;P42)

The word “Professor” was translated into “Profesor” in the target text. This word is translated using borrowing technique which included to naturalized borrowing because in the target text there is a letter “s” which decreased.

### ***Compensation***

It is used to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST. There are 5 data (5,26%) that translated using this technique, there are 3 data accurate, 2 data less accurate, 4 data acceptable, 1 datum less acceptable, and all the data are high readability. This technique only found in data which include to imperative sentences without subject. The examples are showed below.

ST: **Make for the wood and keep together**, (42/C10;P140)

TT: **Bersembunyi di hutan dan tetap bersama**, (42/C10;P161)

Compensation technique is used to translate “Make for the wood” in ST into “Bersembunyi di hutan”. The compensation technique used because the sentence “Make for the wood” cannot be reflected in the same place in the TT.

### ***Established Equivalence***

This technique is used by the translator to translate a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in TT. There are 15 data (15,78%); imperative without subject 11 data and negative imperative 4 data that translated using this technique, there are 13 data accurate, 2 data less accurate, 11 data acceptable, 5 data less acceptable, 14 data high readability level and only 1 datum is moderate readability level. The examples are shown below.

ST: ...If you find him dangerous—really dangerous—**ring the bell and hold him off until I come**. (07/C3;25)

TT: Jika menurutmu dia mulai membahayakan—sangat membahayakan—**bunyikan belnya dan tenangkan dia sampai aku datang**. (07/C3;P37)

The example above is translated using established equivalence technique. The word “hold” in the source text translated into “tenangkan” in the target text which is usual daily expression.

### ***Linguistics Amplification***

To add linguistics elements in the target language, the translator used this technique. There are two data (2,10%); one datum of imperative without subject and one datum of negative imperative. All the data are accurate and high readability level, but there is a datum which less acceptable. The examples are showed below.

ST: **Don't let us have any more such goings-on**. (10/C3;P31)

**TT: Jangan sampai kejadian seperti ini terus berlangsung. (10/C3;P43)**

The amplification technique used to translate the data above. The phrase “terus berlangsung” was added in the target text to give more details.

### ***Linguistics Compression***

It is used to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. There are seven data (7,36%). Linguistics compression technique are found in data which include to imperative sentences without subject and did not find in the other kind of imperative sentences. All the data which translated using this technique are accurate and include to high readability level, but there are seven data acceptable. The examples are showed below.

**ST: Then, for Heaven’s sake, man, write it up! (27/C5;P50)**

**TT: Kalau begitu, demi Tuhan, tulis itu! (27/C5;P66)**

The linguistics compression technique showed by the sentence “write it up” which translated into “tulis itu”. The linguistics element is synthesized in the TT without change or decrease the meaning or information of ST.

### ***Literal Translation***

Translation technique used to translate a word or an expression by word for word. There are 39 data (41,05%); 25 data of imperative sentences without subject four data of imperative with subject, 2 data of imperative with let and 8 data of negative imperative translated using this technique, there are thirty five data accurate, four data less accurate, thirty two data acceptable, seven data less acceptable, thirty eight data high readability level, one datum moderate readability level. The examples are showed below.

**ST: You can wait, Austin, Step in here, Sir... (02/C3;P24)**

**TT: Kau bisa menunggu, Austin. Kemarilah, Tuan. (02/C3;P28)**

The sentence “You can wait, Austin” translated into “Kau bisa menunggu, Austin” using literal translation technique. The sentence is translated word by word.

### ***Modulation***

The translator used to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural. There are two data (2,10%); one datum of imperative sentences without subject, one datum of negative imperative translated

using this technique, all the data are accurate, acceptable and include to high readability level. The examples are shown below.

**ST: Heavens! Don't bite it!** (21/C4;P35)

**TT: Astaga! Jangan digigit!** (23/C4;P47)

The datum above is an example of the usage of modulation technique. The sentence "Don't bite it!" which translated into "Jangan digigit" using modulation technique. It is shown by the ST which is an active sentence become a passive sentence in the TT.

### ***Reduction***

This technique used to suppress a ST information item in the TT. There are seven data (7,36%); six data of imperative without subject and one datum of negative imperative translated using this technique. There are five data accurate, two data less accurate, six data acceptable, one datum less acceptable and all the data included to high readability level. The examples are showed below.

**ST: Cut—and cut with reverence!** (21/C4;P35)

**TT: Potong dengan penuh rasa hormat!** (21/C4;P47)

The word "Cut--and" in the ST is deleted in the TT. It is proven that the data above is translated using reduction technique which is aim to suppress the ST information in the TT.

### ***Particularization***

Particularization technique used to change the general word or phrase into more specific. There is one datum (1,05%) of imperative sentences without subject which translated using this technique. The datum is less accurate, acceptable, and include to moderate readability level. The datum is shown below:

**ST: Put it down in your diary, my young friend, and send it to your rag.**  
(41/C10;P137)

**TT: Tulislah di buku harianmu, anak muda, dan kirimkan pada koran picisanmu itu.** (41/C10;P157)

Particularization technique found in the data above. This technique used to translate the word "rag" in ST into "koran picisanmu" in the TT.

### ***Transposition***

To change a grammatical category, the translator used the transposition technique. There are 2 data (2,10%) of imperative sentences without subject that translated using this technique, there is one datum accurate, one datum less accurate and all the data are acceptable and include to high readability level. The example showed below.

ST: **Fair play!** (31/C5;P58)

TT: **Bermainlah yang adil!** (31/C5;P73)

Transposition technique used to translate “Fair play!” into “Bermain yang adil”. The change of grammatical category did not affect to the message or information of the sentence.

### ***Variation***

It is used to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation. There are four data (4,21%); 3 data of imperative sentences without subject and one datum of imperative sentences with subject. All the data which translated using this technique are accurate, acceptable and include to high readability level. The example showed below.

ST: **Quick, young fellah! Quick!** (54/C13;P180)

TT: **Cepat, Anak Muda! Cepat!** (54/C13;P206)

The variation technique can be found in the data above. The word “young fellah” which translated into “Anak Muda” using this technique. It is showed by the change of the style which is adjust with the TL.

### **Discussion**

This translation analysis of imperative sentence used theory from Molina and Albir (2012) which divide the translation technique into 18 translation techniques. In this thesis, the researcher found eleven translation techniques; they are amplification 8 data (8,42%), borrowing 3 data (3,15%), compensation 5 data (5,26%), established equivalent 15 data (15,28%), linguistics amplification 2 data (2,10%), linguistics compression 7 data (7,36%), literal translation 39 data (41,05%), modulation 2 data (2,10%), particularization 1 datum (1,05%), reduction 7 data (7,36%), transposition 2 data (2,10%), variation 4 data (4,21%) with total data 95. Literal technique is the most

used technique in this research which found in 39 data (41,05%) and established equivalence found in 15 data (15,28%).

The results of the translation quality of imperative sentences found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World* are accurate with the final score 2,78, acceptable with score 2,85 and high readability with score 2,91. Thus, the final score of the translation quality is 2,83 which mean the translation are qualified or well translated.

According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1990), there are five types of imperative; they are imperative sentences without subject, imperative sentences with subject, imperative sentences with *let*, negative imperative and do with positive imperatives. In this research found four types of imperative. From 63 data, there are 45 data (71,4%) of imperative sentences without subject, 4 data (6,35%) of imperative with subject, 2 data (3,07%) of imperative with *let* and 12 data (19,04%) of negative imperative.

The researcher compared this research to three previous studies who. The researcher compared this research and Hardika (2014) and Juniarta et al. (2016). Hardika's research focused to subtitling analysis of Imperative sentences in *Iron Man* movie. Same as Hardika's research, Juniarta's research also focused to subtitling analysis of imperative sentences but the theories are different. While, this research focused to the translation analysis—translation techniques and translation quality—of imperative sentences. This research used the same theory as Juniarta used, that is the theory from Greenbaum and Quirk (1991). Hardika and Juniarta found that the data of negative imperative sentences are less than the other types of imperatives. On the other hand, this research found that imperative sentences with *let* are less than the other types of imperatives.

Third, the researcher compared this research and Awalita (2014). The research of Awalita also focused to the translation analysis of imperative. There is a technique which found by Awalita, but did not find in this research, that is generalization. In the other hand, this research found five translation techniques which did not found in Awalita's research, they are amplification, borrowing, reduction, transposition and variation. Awalita and this research found that literal technique gave the highest contribution to accurate translation. While this research also found that the usage of amplification made the imperative sentences translation less accurate.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **Conclusion**

Based on the research finding which already showed and explained, the researcher drew some conclusions. There are four types of imperative sentences found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World*. There are 45 data (71,4%) of imperative without subject, 4 data (6,35%) of imperative with subject, 2 data (3,07%) of imperative with let and 12 data (19,04%) of negative imperative.

The translation techniques which produces the qualified translation are literal, reduction, established equivalence, borrowing, variation, linguistics compression, linguistics amplification, modulation and transposition. While the dominant technique is literal technique which found in 39 data (41,05%) of imperative sentences. The usage of literal technique to translate imperative sentences gave the highest contribution to the accurate translation of imperative sentences, but the usage of amplification made the imperative sentences translation less accurate. Thus, literal technique is the most suitable technique to translate imperative sentences while amplification is not suitable to translate imperative sentences.

The usage of the diction, grammar and punctuation also gave impact to the translation quality. The unsuitable diction made the reader difficult to understand the point of its sentence. The usage of incorrect grammar and punctuation also gave impact to the acceptability aspect.

The translation of imperative sentences found in the dialogues of novel *The Lost World* are qualified or well translated with the final score 2,83. This final score was taken from final score of each assessments of translation quality. The translation got score 2,78 for accuracy aspect, 2,85 for the acceptability aspect and 2,91 for the readability aspect.

### **Suggestion**

There are some suggestions for the translator, the reader and other researchers, they are; the researcher suggests, learn the cultures of both source language and target language will help and make translator easier to translate the word, phrase, sentence in a novel or movie. The translator also needs to know the target reader, so the translator can choose suitable diction, sentence structure and translation technique to made the meaning of imperative sentences from SL transferred appropriately to the TL. The most suitable translation technique is literal translation, while amplification has been proven

that it is not suitable to translate imperative sentences. Thus, the researcher suggests to the translator—who want to translate imperative sentences—to use literal translation technique and should pay attention to the imperative sentences which translated using amplification technique. The researcher suggests to the reader and other researcher who want to conduct a research with the same topic, this research can be a reference in order to know and enrich the knowledge about imperative sentence, translation technique and translation quality.

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