



TRANSLATION ACCURACY AND READABILITY OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN *SPENCER* (2021) ON KLIKFILM

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Abstract

Streaming services, both local and international providers, have gained more interest over the last five years. In Indonesia, this phenomenon is seen in local streaming services such as KlikFilm, which offers thousands of unreleased movies in Indonesian theatres or major streaming services. Pablo Larrain's *Spencer* (2021) is one of the unreleased movies in Indonesian theatres and major streaming services, making KlikFilm the only local streaming service with the Indonesian subtitle of this movie. This qualitative descriptive study aims to discuss the types of imperative sentences, the translation techniques, and the quality of imperative sentence translation from the accuracy and readability aspects in the KlikFilm subtitle of *Spencer*. The writer uses content analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as the data collection technique. Following the theory of Swan (2016), 149 data are classified into five types of imperative sentences. In addition, the writer found 13 translation techniques used by KlikFilm subtitlers under the theory of Molina et al. (2002). The most dominantly used technique is established equivalent with a frequency of 87 data or 45.79% of the total data. Meanwhile, for the quality of imperative sentence translation in *Spencer*, the KlikFilm subtitle has good accuracy and high readability values, with 2.6 for accuracy and 2.9 for readability. This study shows that KlikFilm, an Indonesian local and legal streaming service, has good accuracy and high readability in producing a subtitle, particularly for an unreleased movie in Indonesian theatres or major streaming services such as *Spencer*.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Major streaming services such as Netflix, Disney+, HBOMax, and Amazon Prime have gained more interest over the last five years. Per the most recent data, streaming service subscriptions in the United States alone were 83%, up nearly 20% (Stoll, 2022). This rising popularity of major streaming services also affected the audiences' interest in favouring a simultaneous movie release in theatres and streaming services. Not only affecting the high usage of streaming services internationally, but this popularity of streaming services is also happening in Indonesia as many local streaming services emerged to offer the same services as major streaming services.

One of the most known Indonesian local streaming services is KlikFilm. KlikFilm offers thousands of released, and unreleased movies in Indonesian theatres, ranging from smaller-budget films to box office hits. KlikFilm is also known to be operated under Falcon Pictures, which is widely known as one of the Indonesian film distributors with many cash-grabbing movies, such as *Warkop DKI Reborn*, *My Stupid Boss*, and the latest, *Miracle in Cell No. 7* (Achievement - PT Falcon, n.d.). KlikFilm is the only Indonesian local streaming service that legally releases unreleased international movies in Indonesian theatres and other

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major streaming services. One of the unreleased movies in Indonesian theatres and major streaming services is Pablo Larrain's *Spencer*.

In Indonesia, this movie is only available on KlikFilm ever since its debut on some international streaming services. Telling about the fable of an impactful figure Princess Diana, this movie is widely known to public audiences and has been received well by critics and awards. Since this movie is not released in Indonesian theatres or other major streaming services, the official Indonesian subtitle is only available in KlikFilm. This became the intention for the writer to analyze the translation quality of the said movie's subtitle produced by the local streaming service. In addition, *Spencer*'s story is set in an environment revolving around the royal family, in which each character has power dynamics and hierarchies that tend to give imperative sentences in the movie's dialogue.

Imperative sentences issue commands, directions, or invitations to a person or group. In accordance with the setting of the movie, *Spencer* is the nicest fit for the writer to analyze the translation of imperative sentences. The use of imperative sentences in movies, especially in *Spencer*, could be used as a learning method for English teaching (Arwi, 2021), especially in learning how imperative sentences are linked to the culture and the environment in movies. In addition, analyzing imperative sentences in various media or texts might be usable to create a correct sentence structure for the readers to implement in real life. For a concrete example, in emergencies, such as natural disasters or accidents, imperative sentences may instruct individuals to escape immediately, do specific life-saving procedures, or give instructions in medical brochures (Aqmarina et al., 2013).

In this study, the writer analyzed the accuracy and readability of imperative sentences in *Spencer*'s subtitle on KlikFilm. The writer did not choose the acceptability aspect due to its subjectivity and that it works differently in translating subtitles or literary works that use a free translation method which often did not precisely comply with the TL's linguistic rules (Nababan et al., 2012). The gap of this study compared to other publications is the object of imperative sentences which were never been used by others.

Literature Review

Translation

A translation is the transfer of one form into another or the transformation of one language into another (Larson, 1984). Furthermore, translation is converting one language into another following the norms and patterns of the TL. The translation process is complex, but a good translator will find a method to change the language without distorting or omitting the intended meaning as conveyed in the SL. This definition is also connected to Munday's (2012) theory, in which a translation refers to the translated text result and the process of translating from two distinct languages, namely the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

In the translation process, some techniques tend to be used by translators to produce a good-quality translation. Molina et al. (2002) divided the techniques into eighteen, which 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

The good quality of a translation is assessed from the aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The writer used Nababan et al.'s (2012) translation quality parameters to assess accuracy and readability. The criteria and parameters are more structured and transparent, with more accessible weight values. Each aspect is assessed on a scale from

1 to 3. In this study, the writer only chose the accuracy and readability aspects in assessing the translation quality of imperative sentences in Spencer's KlikFilm subtitle. The reason or importance in analyzing this aspect is their roles in accurately communicating the meaning of SL and producing an easy-to-read translation for audiences.

a) Accuracy

Accuracy is one of the three aspects of translation quality from a translation. With good accuracy, the translator will adequately convey the writer's message without any changes, additions, or reductions in meaning. If the translation is found to change or reduce the meaning, then the accuracy aspect of the translation is less accurate or inaccurate. The following is a translation assessment instrument from the aspect of accuracy.

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	There is no distortion of meaning in translating words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or SL materials into the TL.
Less Accurate	2	Most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and SL texts have been translated appropriately. Nevertheless, meaning distortions, double-meaning translations (taxa), and deleted meanings compromise the integrity of the message.
Inaccurate	1	Translating the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and SL documents into the TL is inaccurate or omitted.

b) Acceptability

This aspect assesses the suitability of translating rules, grammar, norms, and culture in the TL. Good translation quality is a translation that is considered acceptable because it has been adapted to the rules, grammar, standards, and culture of TL. The following is a translation assessment instrument from the acceptability aspect.

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Acceptable	3	The translation feels natural; the technical terms are commonly used and familiar to readers, and the phrases, clauses, and sentences conform to the language's standards.
Less Acceptable	2	In general, the translation is already natural; nonetheless, there are minor issues with using technical words and minor grammatical faults.
Unacceptable	1	The translations do not feel natural or like translation work; the technical terms used are uncommon and unfamiliar to the reader, and the phrases, clauses, and sentences used do not adhere to the conventions of the language.

c) Readability

According to Nababan et al. (2012), one good translation quality is the ease with which the reader comprehends and reads the translation. This aspect refers to how easily the reader can understand in a single read pace. The readability aspect is equally as important as accuracy and acceptability. This aspect of readability might serve as a standard for the reader's impression of the result once the complete translation has been completed.

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
High Readability	3	Readers can easily understand translated words, terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences.
Severe Readability	2	Readers can understand the translation, but certain parts must be read more than once to understand the intended message.
Low Readability	1	The translation is difficult for readers to understand.

Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences contain an element of a command, instruction, or duty. Based on Swan (2016), imperative sentences ask listeners to do, suggest, advise, encourage someone, and wish for people's welfare. Imperative sentences typically have no subject, and the verb is in its base form (Quirk et al., 1985). This type of sentence consists of power dynamics or hierarchies. Furthermore, this sentence is commonly used to express a command or request (Hall, 1992). The command or request often requires a sense of urgency in which the listener must fulfill the said command or request. As proposed by Swan (2016), there are eight types of imperative sentences, including:

a) Affirmative Imperative

Swan (2016) explains that imperative sentences do not necessarily only contain elements of commands or orders. Imperative sentences can include aspects of communication that make ideas, suggestions, directions, encouragement, offers, and hope.

b) Emphatic Imperative

An emphatic imperative is used to politely convey an order or command. This imperative sentence type is shown in the form of *do + infinitive* showing politeness.

c) Passive Imperative

Passive imperative acts as a sentence that provides a command to satisfy the listener's needs in a passive voice. This sentence is often expressed by the *get + past participle* form.

d) Negative Imperative

A negative imperative conveys an order or command to prohibit or stop the current activities the listener is doing. This type is shown in the form of *do not + be*.

e) Imperative with a Subject

Imperative sentences often do not include a subject before or after them. Imperative sentences occasionally only contain a single verb to convey a direct command or order to the listener. Nonetheless, imperative sentences may have nouns or second-

person personal pronouns to specify who is being commanded. In specific contexts, using the subject in the imperative also expresses the displeasure of the speaker.

f) Imperative with Question Tags

Question tags in imperatives are used to ask about the certainty or willingness of the listener to accept the given command. The question tags in imperative sentences are *will you?*, *won't you?*, *would you?*, *can you?*, *can't you?*, *could you?*, and many more, and they are placed after the imperative sentences.

g) Imperative with Word Order

This imperative sentence uses a word order that precedes the imperative sentence, such as *always* and *never*.

h) Imperative with *let-*

This imperative uses the *let + infinitive* form.

METHOD

This study used the qualitative descriptive method due to its relevance to linguistic studies, in this case, a translation study that uses an assessment and score, unlike quantitative, which use mathematical approaches (Santosa, 2021).

The writer collected the data from two sources, primary and secondary. The primary data is imperative sentences in Spencer's subtitle from the source and target languages and the discussion results for translation accuracy and readability assessment from Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Meanwhile, the secondary data is from previous relevant studies and other supporting articles or journals.

In light of this study, the writer used purposive sampling to collect the imperative sentences in Spencer. The writer collected the data using content analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The writer utilized raters consisting of certified translators to assess the accuracy and translation students to assess the readability aspect, each of which matched the specific criteria accordingly to Nababan et al. (2012). Afterward, the data is validated with only two of Patton's triangulations, the triangulation of data sources and methods. During the data analysis, the writer used Spradley's theory, which consists of four steps: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and theme analysis.

The first step of data analysis, domain analysis, is used to get a general and comprehensive picture of the object studied by researchers (Spradley in Santosa, 2021). In this case, the writer watched the *Spencer* movie initially to separate the data with other components that did not belong to the data, which are imperative sentences. Then, the next step is the taxonomic analysis, which is used to classify the data by category. The writer classified the imperative sentences according to their types and provided coding, such as abbreviations in the data number. Furthermore, in the third step, componential analysis, the writer analyzed the translation techniques and conducted an FGD with raters to assess the translation accuracy and readability quality. In the fourth and final step, cultural theme analysis, the writer found the connection and pattern between the translation techniques used and their influence on the accuracy and readability quality of each type of imperative sentence.

RESULTS

The results and discussion of this study are divided into five parts, which are: 1) presentation of the types of imperative sentences used in the movie *Spencer* accordingly to the theory of Swan (2016); 2) presentation of the translation techniques used in *Spencer's*

subtitle provided by the local streaming service KlikFilm accordingly to the theory of Molina et al. (2002); 3) assessment of the translation accuracy of imperative sentences in Spencer's subtitle provided by the local streaming service KlikFilm accordingly to Nababan et al.'s (2012) translation quality parameters; 4) assessment of the translation readability of imperative sentences in Spencer's subtitle provided by the local streaming service KlikFilm accordingly to Nababan et al.'s (2012) translation quality parameters; and 5) influence of translation techniques with the accuracy and readability quality of imperative sentences translation in Spencer's subtitle produced by KlikFilm subtitler.

Types of Imperative Sentences

In identifying the imperative sentences, the writer used Swan's (2016) theory consisting of eight types of imperative sentences. However, the writer only found five types of imperative sentences used in the movie Spencer. Here are the following types of imperative sentences:

No.	Types of Imperative	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Affirmative Imperative	99	66.44%
2.	Imperative with Subject	37	24.83%
3.	Negative Imperative	9	6.04%
4.	Imperative with Question Tags	2	1.34%
5.	Imperative with <i>let-</i>	2	1.34%
	Total	149	100%

a) Affirmative Imperative

According to Swan (2016), affirmative imperative directly conveys a command or instruction to the listener. Not only acting as a command or instruction, but Swan (2016) also states that in the affirmative imperative, the form of the message extends to giving advice, suggestions, wishes, directions, encouragements, and offers. From 149 data of imperative sentences, affirmative imperative dominates with 99 data. Here is the following example of affirmative imperatives:

026/AF/00:30:10
 SL: **Prepare** the tureens, **warm** the bowls.

In this particular sentence, the speaker, the head chef for the royal family, instructs his staff in two ways: to prepare (tureens) and to warm (bowls) before preparing for courses. Therefore, this sentence exemplifies an affirmative imperative that conveys an instruction.

b) Imperative with Subject

Imperative with a subject is an imperative sentence consisting of a subject at the beginning or the end of the sentence in the form of a noun or second-person personal pronoun. From 149 data on imperative sentences found in the movie Spencer (2021), the writer only found 37 data concerning this type of imperative sentence. Here is the following example:

011/SUB/00:21:55
 SL: Okay, **you** go.

This data is considered to be imperative with a subject. The subject in this data is supposed to be the second person personal pronoun, 'you.' This second-person personal pronoun gives a clear purpose to whom the imperative sentence is delivered. In this data, the context would be Diana, that told her boys to go along and join the royal family that is opening the presents on Christmas Eve.

c) Negative Imperative

This imperative is to make the listener refrain from doing whatever they want to do initially or to prohibit something. From 149 data, the writer only found 9 data of negative imperatives. Here is the following example:

076/NEG/00:56:43

SL: **Don't** whisper it, say it loud.

This data is considered negative imperative due to its use of the form of *do not + be*. The context to this data is that Prince Charles instructed his son, William, to say the command louder while teaching him to shoot clay pigeons. In the TL, if it is according to its equivalence, the *do not* form will most likely be translated as *jangan*.

d) Imperative with Question Tags

Spencer used some sentences with question tags, but not as many as the other three types of imperative sentences. The writer found as many as 2 data among 149 data. Here is the following example:

126/QT/01:39:04

SL: Just do your best, **okay?**

The question tag in this example is shown by the use of 'okay?'. This question tag functions as a reassurance from the speaker to the listener so that the listener will follow the command more confidently. The context of this data is that Prince Charles commands his son, William, to do his best to shoot the real pheasants on a 'boxing day.'

Translation Techniques

In identifying the translation techniques, the writer used Molina et al.'s (2002) theory which consists of eighteen translation techniques. However, the writer only found twelve techniques used in translating Spencer's subtitle produced by KlikFilm. The translation techniques are presented in the following table:

No.	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalent	130	45.94%
2.	Reduction	50	17.67%
3.	Modulation	39	13.78%
4.	Amplification	17	6.01%
5.	Transposition	15	5.30%
6.	Literal Translation	14	4.95%
7.	Linguistic Compression	7	2.47%
8.	Substitution	4	1.41%
9.	Adaptation	2	0.71%
10.	Discursive Creation	2	0.71%
11.	Pure Borrowing	2	0.71%

12.	Linguistic Amplification	1	0.35%
	Total	283	100%

a) Established Equivalent

130 of the 283 data techniques discovered are established equivalent techniques. Most data sentences used established equivalent techniques if seen from the translation of the words. Here is the following example:

026/AF/00:30:10

SL: Please, do them the courtesy of not regurgitating it all into a **lavatory bowl** before the church bells even ring.

TL: *Kumohon. Hormatilah mereka dengan tak memuntahkan semuanya ke **lubang toilet** sebelum bel gereja berdentang.*

A thorough understanding of various terms in the form of commands or instructions is required to understand the translation easily when translating affirmative imperative sentences like this one. Using the established equivalent technique for the entire word or term phrase, as seen in this example, the subtitler makes it simple for readers to comprehend. Another instance is the term 'lavatory bowl,' translated as '*lubang toilet*' because it is more commonly used in the TL than '*mangkuk toilet*.'

b) Reduction

50 of the 283 data techniques discovered are reduction techniques. According to Molina et al. (2002), the reduction technique suppresses some information items in TL. Here is the following example:

018/AF/00:28:17

SL: **So** stand **very** still and smile a lot.

TL: *Tetaplah berdiri tenang dan banyak tersenyum.*

The data presented above is one example of using the reduction technique. In this case, the words 'so' and 'very,' which function as conjunction and adverb, respectively, are not translated. Usually, this technique is used by subtitlers and translators, especially in movies, due to its less importance to the sentence itself and the meaning. This is also connected with the theory of Delila's implication, where the implicit information might be shown in the context itself, for example, in a movie scene.

c) Modulation

39 of the 283 data techniques discovered are modulation techniques. According to Molina et al. (2002), the modulation technique changes the point of view or focus in the SL. Here is the following example:

144/AF/01:47:04

SL: Well, **turn** the heating **up!**

TL: ***Nyalakan** penghangatnya!*

An example of the modulation technique in this data is shown in the phrase 'turn up,' translated into '*nyalakan*.' If it is supposed to be translated with an established equivalent, the phrase 'turn up' does not mean putting something in a waking state. On the contrary, it is supposed to mean increasing the level of something.

d) Amplification

16 of the 283 data techniques discovered are amplification techniques. This technique adds or introduces information that is not introduced in the SL. Here is the following example:

004/AF/00:12:11

SL: Look, it's sandwiches in 15 minutes.

TL: *Dengar, 15 menit lagi saatnya makan roti isi.*

This data is one of the examples of the modulation technique used in translating an affirmative imperative. The subtitler introduced the word '*lagi*' and '*saatnya makan*' due to the lack of information from the SL that could not be translated literally.

e) Transposition

15 of the 283 data techniques discovered are transposition techniques. Molina et al. (2002) state that the transposition technique changes a grammatical category. Here is the following example:

135/SUB/01:44:32

SL: My **sons**... are going to join their mother.

TL: *Puteraku... akan bergabung dengan Ibu mereka.*

The transposition technique is also used in translating the imperative with a subject, 'my sons', and changing the noun number. The subtitler translated 'sons,' plural, into '*puteraku*,' a singular.

f) Literal Translation

13 of the 283 data techniques discovered are literal translation techniques. According to Molina et al. (2002), the literal translation technique is word-for-word. Here is the following example:

070/AF/00:54:13

SL: Give us a smile.

TL: *Beri kami senyuman.*

This data showed that the whole sentence is translated using literal translation. There are no reductions, amplification, or changes in structure, making this translation a word-for-word translation.

g) Linguistic Compression

7 of the 283 data techniques discovered are linguistic compression techniques. According to Molina et al. (2002), the linguistic compression technique synthesizes or reduces linguistic elements from SL into TL. Here is the following example:

059/AF/00:49:02

SL: That will be all.

TL: *Itu saja.*

This data showed that the whole sentence is translated using the linguistic compression technique. In the SL, the expression of the message in stating that something is enough for the speaker's need to the listener is conveyed much more formally. The SL

could have used expressions such as 'that's enough' or 'enough' to convey the message. Meanwhile, in the TL, the subtitler uses a linguistic compression technique into 'itu saja' to give a clear and to create the sense of a direct command to the listener.

h) Substitution

4 of the 283 data techniques discovered are substitution techniques. According to Molina et al. (2002), the substitution technique changes linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements such as gestures or intonation. In translating a movie subtitle, the conveyed dialogue in some parts of its linguistic elements might change into paralinguistic elements shown in the scene or in the subtitle itself. Here is the following example:

098/SUB/01:09:18

SL: Your dresser needs to dress you Ma'am. **Come, come.**

TL: *Juru riasmu harus mempersiapkanmu, Bu. Ayolah.*

This data is also an example of the substitution technique used in translating some parts of the imperative sentence. The word 'come, come' and the gesture in the scene are translated into 'ayolah.' There are changes from the paralinguistic elements to the linguistic unit.

i) Adaptation

2 of the 283 data techniques discovered are adaptation techniques. According to Molina et al. (2002), the adaptation technique replaces SL cultural elements with the applicable ones in the TL's cultural elements. Here is the following example:

052/AF/00:45:07

SL: **For God's sake**, then open it.

TL: *Astaga, bukalah.*

The first example of an adaptation technique used in translating some parts of an imperative sentence is the translation 'for God's sake.' The subtitler translated the said expression or phrase into 'astaga' in this data. This translation occurred due to the applicable cultural elements that represented the meaning of the SL. While the meaning itself is used to express a force to the answer to a question or beggings, the subtitler translated it into the said SL because the said SL also used the same to add some force into the answer.

j) Discursive Creation

42 of the 283 data techniques discovered are discursive creation techniques. According to Molina et al. (2002), the discursive creation technique finds a temporary equivalence of the SL by changing the whole idea of the SL elements, which is considered out of context. Here is the following example:

081/AF/00:57:10

SL: One in three would be bearable.

TL: *Dia harus bisa.*

This data shows that the whole sentence has changed the idea and meaning. In the SL, the sentence 'one in three would be bearable,' which is to command a servant that

Prince Charles' son must shoot at least one clay pigeon while teaching him how to shoot, is translated into '*dia harus bisa.*'

k) Pure Borrowing

2 of the 283 data techniques discovered are pure borrowing techniques. According to Molina et al. (2002), pure borrowing takes a word straight from another language without any change. Here is the following example:

092/AF/01:03:56
 SL: **Parsnips**, again organic.
 TL: *Sayur **parsnip** organik.*

This is an example of the pure borrowing technique used in translating the imperative sentence. This is considered one of the imperative sentences data that is affirmative due to the context of a head chef commanding the line chefs to prepare vegetables. The word 'parsnip' is translated into '*parsnip*,' which is a pure borrowing due to its absence in the TL's dictionary.

l) Amplification

1 of the 283 data techniques discovered is the linguistic amplification technique. Molina et al. (2002) state that linguistic amplification adds linguistic elements. Here is the following example:

109/AF/01:20:07
 SL: Be beautiful.
 TL: *Jadilah **cantik**.*

This is an example of the linguistic amplification technique used in translating some parts of the imperative sentence. The linking verb 'be,' which can be translated as '*jadi*' only in the TL, uses the said technique of adding the '*-lah*' linguistic elements into the TL.

Accuracy Quality of the Imperative Sentences Translation

In carrying out this accuracy quality assessment, the writer has conducted an FGD with two raters, where each rater is competent in translation and is a certified translator. The results of assessing the quality of the accuracy of the translation can be seen in the following table:

No.	Translation Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Accurate	99	66.44%
2.	Less Accurate	33	22.15%
3.	Inaccurate	17	11.41%
	Total	149	100%
	Average	$\frac{(99 \times 3) + (33 \times 2) + (17 \times 1)}{149}$	2,6

a) Accurate

065/SUB/00:50:50

SL: Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses, smile, please.

TL: *Yang Mulia Ratu dan Yang Mulia lainnya, tolong tersenyum.*

This translation is considered to be accurate. The transfer of meaning, the choice of term words, and all the materials from SL have been translated accurately. The established equivalent technique also translates the command sentence sense accurately. In this data, amplification techniques in 'lainnya' are used to determine the number of people in SL.

b) Less Accurate

084/AF/00:59:19

SL: I would like it if you didn't **make** him shoot real birds tomorrow.

TL: *Aku lebih suka... jika besok kau tak **mengizinkan** Will menembak burung sungguhan.*

The following is the first example of some imperative sentence translation data with a less accurate value. In terms of conveying meaning, the translation of this sentence has been conveyed with some accuracy. However, the accuracy value in the translation of this sentence is low because the translation of the word 'make' becomes 'mengizinkan.' This translation relates to the context of the film, which states otherwise that Will did not ask for 'permission' to shoot real birds on a hunt. However, Will is given the compulsion to participate in hunting and shooting real birds by Prince Charles. This results in a slight distortion of the context and meaning.

c) Inaccurate

081/AF/00:57:10

SL: One in three would be bearable.

TL: *Dia harus bisa.*

This data is included in the translation, which has an inaccurate value because the meaning is not conveyed. In this data, the sentence 'one in three would be bearable' is translated out of context using the discursive creation technique to become 'dia harus bisa.' Given the context, Prince Charles ordered his servant to supervise William so that he shot at least one clay pigeon out of every three clay pigeons prepared.

Readability Quality of the Imperative Sentences Translation

In carrying out this accuracy quality assessment, the writer has conducted an FGD with two raters, where each rater is competent in translation and is a certified translator. The results of assessing the quality of the accuracy of the translation can be seen in the following table:

No.	Translation Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	High Readability	139	93.92%
2.	Severe Readability	6	4.05%

3.	Low Readability	3	2.03%
	Total	149	100%
	Average	$\frac{(139 \times 3) + (6 \times 2) + (3 \times 1)}{149}$	2,9

a) High Readability

004/AF/00:12:11

SL: Look, it's sandwiches in 15 minutes.

TL: *Dengar, 15 menit lagi saatnya makan roti isi.*

The translation of this imperative sentence is included in a translation with high readability. In contrast to data 008/AF/00:17:44, this imperative sentence is easy to understand with only one reading because the subtitler uses several techniques to clarify the delivery of the true meaning. Not only that, but the subtitler also changes the placement structure of some linguistic units where the adverb time '15 menit' is placed at the beginning to make it easier for the reader to understand the command.

b) Severe Readability

142/AF/01:45:53

SL: Tell Major Gregory: seventeen and a half stone.

TL: *Beritahu Mayor Gregory: 17,5 Batu.*

The following data is data with a severe readability level. This result is because there is a literal translation in this imperative sentence, especially in the word 'stone,' which is a unit of weight and is translated literally to 'batu.' This resulted in some translation students having difficulties understanding their initial reading, so they had to repeat it to find its true meaning.

c) Low Readability

008/AF/00:17:44

SL: To the sandwiches.

TL: *Menuju roti isi.*

This data has very low accuracy and readability due to the choice of the verb 'menuju' with the object 'roti isi,' which makes the translation ambiguous. Regarding readability, translation students have to read it many times to understand the true meaning or meaning that they want to convey.

Influence of Translation Technique on the Accuracy and Readability Quality

Of the 18 techniques based on Molina et al.'s (2002) theory, the writer found 12 techniques with established equivalents most dominantly used in translating affirmative imperative sentences. With a total percentage of 46.03% or around 87 data from the whole, the established equivalent technique has a fairly high accuracy value in translating affirmative imperative sentence types.

Moreover, the writer has found eight translation techniques used in the imperative with the subject type. The most dominant technique is also an established equivalent with a percentage of 44.74% or 34 data from all the techniques used for this type.

In contrast to the two previous types of imperative sentences, then in negative imperative sentences, the writer has found as many as 5 of the 18 most frequently used techniques, namely established equivalent, reduction, modulation, substitution, and discursive creation.

Lastly, the data in the imperative types with question tags and imperative with *let-* is relatively small with 2 data, respectively. However, there are differences in the use of techniques in the two types of sentences. Imperative sentences with question tags use three techniques, with reduction as the most dominating technique with a percentage of 50%, followed by established equivalent and modulation.

Most techniques in each imperative sentence type have a high readability value. The exception is affirmative imperative and imperative with subject sentences with a fairly good readability value in literal translation techniques. Based on the assessment results, the literal translation technique's readability value is quite good. However, it requires two repetitions in reading it because the translation is too literal, especially in affirmative imperative and imperative with subject sentences, which of course, must pay attention to the existence of a sense of imperative or direct commands and requests.

DISCUSSION

In contrast to the previous studies, which have analyzed the imperative sentences in terms of their function, the writer attempted to classify them in terms of their types which also have their characteristics within these types. The type of imperative sentences, especially in affirmative imperative sentence type, might have little resemblance between the form of the message and the function of imperative sentences. Due to the movie's background story that is set around the royal family culture, numerous dialogue utterances are classified as commanding due to the hierarchies or power dynamics between the characters and often have to fulfill orders from the speakers, such as dialogues between Diana and Maggie, head chefs and his staffs, Prince Charles and servants or hunting instructors, and many more.

One of the studies was the research conducted by Hastuti et al. (2022) regarding the analysis of imperative sentences in *The Crown* subtitles. As observed from the analysis of Hastuti et al. (2022), *The Crown* uses more imperative sentences with command functions shown by the dialogues in which two characters have differences in hierarchies or power dynamics, such as the conversation between the queen and her armies. In *Spencer*, it is not hard to find the conversations between Diana and her dressers or staff in the royal house with the dialogues that are often commanding. Another previous study conducted by Rahman (2020) in analyzing the imperative sentences in the subtitle of the first *Ice Age* movie also appears to be similar to the high use of affirmative imperative that tends to show the hierarchy or power dynamics between the characters. In addition, a theory proposed by Kreidler (1998) on command utterances in semantics is effective only if the speaker has a degree of control over the actions of the addressee. This supported the idea that *Spencer*, whose background story revolves around the royal family, used more affirmative imperative due to the dynamics of authority and control in the expressed imperative sentences. In a royal family setting, there is often a clear hierarchy and power dynamics. Members of the royal family, especially those in positions of authority like, in this movie, Princess Diana, Prince Charles, The Queen, and many more, possess a significant level of control over their subjects or servants. Consequently, when someone from the royal family issues a command, it is likely to be perceived as highly authoritative and effective, given the power they wield over others.

In translating imperative sentences of *Spencer's* subtitle, and concerning the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina et al. (2002), the writer found that *KlikFilm* subtitler mostly used established equivalent as their primary technique where each word is translated following their equivalence in the dictionary and mostly used terms in the TL's

daily conversations. The dominant use of established equivalent in translating imperative sentences is also shown in the research of Tami (2021). Tami's (2021) research on the translation techniques used by the Disney+ Hotstar subtitler in translating imperative sentences in *Mulan* (2020) also shows that the established equivalent is mainly used due to how the subtitler finds the equivalence commonly used in the TL. In addition, the result of the dominant use of established equivalent in translating imperative sentences is also shown in the previous studies conducted by Hadi (2021) and Novitasari et al. (2021), which shows that the high use of the established equivalent technique in subtitles, particularly in translating imperative sentences, is used to produce a subtitle with the nuance or meaning the same as the SL initially intended by using the dictionary. This is also supported by the theory of Molina et al. (2002) that in the context of translating imperative sentences, the established equivalent technique is commonly employed by subtitlers to ensure effective communication of the intended message while maintaining the nuances of the source language. This technique is favored for its ability to find widely accepted and familiar translations in the target language, resulting in subtitles that resonate well with the audience.

The quality of the accuracy of the translation of imperative sentences in the Spencer film produced by KlikFilm has an average of 2.6, which means that the translation of imperative sentences in Spencer's subtitles has a reasonably accurate value but still has distortion, omissions, and omissions of emphasis on the meaning of imperative sentences. Even so, the quality value for accuracy in the translation of imperative sentences in the Spencer subtitles produced by KlikFilm has a percentage of 66.44%, which means that almost all translations of imperative sentences in the Spencer film have good translations in terms of transferring meaning which also did not lose the sense of the imperative sentence in terms of emphasis and commands spoken in the dialogue that appears.

Compared with other major streaming services, the writer found previous studies analyzing the translation quality of Netflix subtitles. Regarding accuracy, the previous study conducted by Baihaqi (2021) and Awal (2021) shows that Netflix subtitle has accuracy with good accuracy value. Both percentages of the accuracy values in Netflix subtitles are 68.93% and 77.79% accurate. This means that Netflix subtitle has good accuracy in translating movie subtitle. Meanwhile, in this study, the writer found that the KlikFilm subtitle, particularly for its imperative sentences' translation in Spencer, has an accuracy percentage of 66.44% accurate. For a local streaming service, the accuracy of KlikFilm subtitles is considered comparable or likely to have the same accuracy as major streaming services such as Netflix.

Meanwhile, for readability, most translated imperative sentences have a high readability value, with 139 data or 93.92% considered high readability. This is proven by the previous studies that the writer has found. In the study conducted by Awal (2021), the readability of a Netflix subtitle, particularly for the movie *The Boss Baby*, is 81.28%, meaning that a Netflix subtitle is considered to have a high readability value. In addition, the study conducted by Tami (2021) shows that the readability value of a Disney+ Hotstar subtitle is 49% high. Compared with both previous studies, the high readability value of KlikFilm subtitle is 12.64% higher than Awal's (2021) study on a Netflix subtitle and 44.92% higher than Tami's (2021) study on a Disney+ Hotstar subtitle. This means that the readability of KlikFilm subtitles is slightly higher than both major streaming services.

CONCLUSION

Spencer's film's most dominant imperative sentence type is the affirmative imperative and imperative with a subject. The extensive use of those two types appears to be caused by the hierarchies or power dynamics between the characters, and the overt subject in imperative sentences might be influenced by the speaker's perception of the listener's status or the degree

of closeness between the characters. In translating imperative sentences, KlikFilm subtitler uses many established equivalent techniques because KlikFilm subtitler tries to find common equivalents that apply in TL dictionaries or common terms used daily in TL. In addition, using an established equivalent brings both good and high value of translation quality in the accuracy and readability aspects, with an average of 2.6 and 2.9, respectively.

SUGGESTIONS

This research only discusses the quality of translation from the accuracy and readability aspects of imperative sentences on the Spencer film subtitles produced by the local streaming platform KlikFilm. Future researchers are advised to analyze the imperative sentences from the aspect of their function. Future research may also analyze the subtitle from a movie not released in Indonesian theatres or major streaming services from different linguistic units. Additionally, this research only analyzes the product of translation. Future researchers are advised to analyze the translation process, especially the subtitling process.

In addition, in translating subtitles, especially imperative sentences in Spencer's film, the subtitlers should pay more attention to the film's intended meaning, both in terms of visualization or the continuity of the dialogues, so that the resulting translation is consistent and without reducing the emphasis on imperative sentences. Subtitlers are also advised to prevent using too much literal translation on translating some terms or sentences because the translation method of a subtitle is free instead of a faithful translation. This is because some literal translations might produce out-of-context or distort the intended meaning of SL.

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