

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Language is an important aspect of human communication. It is a tool of complex system that allows people to express themselves through ideas or thoughts in verbal and nonverbal. It changes overtime based on the individuals who use it. Every country in the world has different languages, hence why translation is needed. Translation helps people to understand a certain language better and translators have an important role to make a good final text, so the readers are able to understand the purpose of the original text or language.

Translation itself is the process of transferring written or spoken language from one language to another. The written information is called translation, whereas the spoken information is called an interpretation. Bell (1991, p. 6) defined translation as “an expression of source language by which the translator preserves the semantic and stylistic equivalence in target language”. A good translation requires a deep understanding of the source language and culture, as well as the ability to comprehend the meaning and intent of the original text accurately. As stated by Newmark (1988, p. 5) “translation involves transferring information from one language to another while preserving the style, tone and cultural context of the source text.” Translators play an important role to create text results that are easy to understand for individuals, be it in spoken form, written text, or text film (media translation).

Media translation or subtitle representing words and pictures in oral and visual form are more probable to activate both coding systems in the processing than words or pictures alone (Asrori, Kuspiyah & Rohmah, 2019). People spend a fair amount of time consuming audio visual program for entertainment or enhance academic careers, especially for translator (Cintas & Remael, 2014, p. 8). The most challenging thing in subtitling is maintaining the true meaning of the original content while still making it understandable for the viewers. This requires a deep understanding of the cultural and linguistic nuances of both the source and target languages. As stated by Micola, Bris, and Estanol (2009, p. 6), “subtitling consists of supplying a translation of the spoken source language dialogue into the target language in the form of synchronized captions, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen while the sound is in original version”.

This research focuses on the types and functions of imperative sentences and its subtitling strategies found from *The Adam's Project* movie. Subtitle refers to the written text below in a movie or film. It does not only helps viewers understand another language, but it also helps people who have hearing problems to comprehend the dialogue throughout the movie. Subtitles must be clear, concise, and engaging, while also conducting the tone and style of the original dialogue. This requires a deep understanding of both the source language and the target language. In order to achieve adequate results, the translator is in need of good subtitling strategies which apply to the dialogue of the movie. The researcher used subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb (1992). According to him, there are 10 strategies that can be found in a movie screen; paraphrase, transfer, transcription, imitation, deletion, expansion, dislocation, decimation, condensation, and resignation.

This movie has a lot of scenes of imperative action called imperative sentences. Imperative sentences are one of the most basic and direct forms of communication in everyday communication, as well as in movie, and written text. Imperative sentences can be easily misunderstood as they sometimes do not convey the subject or lack a clear grammatical subject. It is not usually punctuated with an exclamation mark, but also a full stop, or even the word *please*. For example, “Put the bat down” which is translated into “*Letakkan tongkatnya*” does not have an exclamation, but it is considered as an imperative sentence because in the movie, the adult Adam gave an order to the young Adam.

The purpose of imperative sentence is to give an order to someone else. As stated by Freeman and Murcia (2015, p. 232), in imperative language the speaker has the power to order or command the listener to do something. Besides command and request, imperative has other functions. Freeman and Murcia (2015) also classified some of the functions in addition to commands that imperatives can be used for. There are 11 of them; offers, suggestions, requests, advice, directions, prohibitions, warnings, procedures, invitations, threats, and wishes.

The data source for this research was a movie starring a famous Hollywood actor, known for his legendary role in *Deadpool* (2016), *Ryan Reynolds*. One of his unique characteristics was that he was always intentionally or unintentionally being funny for almost all of his movies. One of his recent movies called *The Adam's Project* was nominated as *The Best Science Fiction and Fantasy Movie* according to the DGC Craft Award in the year 2022. The actor himself was also nominated by CCA Super Award in 2023 as *The Best Actor in Science Fiction Movie*. *The Adam's Project* has quite a complex plot, talking about time travel. The main

character (*Ryan Reynolds*) ran off from his villain boss to the past to save his wife, but did not get it right, instead went back to when he was a middle schooler. The adult Adam wanted to meet his partner, while the young Adam wanted to meet their father. After achieving their goals, they understand that time travel was dangerous and it needs to be erased.

There is some research that supports the topic. A research by Hastuti, Fatonah, and Oswari (2021). This research aims to find out the subtitle strategies of imperative sentence in *The Crown* (2020) movie. It used a descriptive qualitative method. The researchers only focuses on its imperative sentences based on Swan's theory (command, request, direction, and prohibition) and use subtitling strategies based on Gottlieb's theory to analyse the data. The movie contains 120 data with strategy as the most applied (31%). Transfer being the most used strategies of the data means by not adding or deleting the words in SL to TL helps people understand the text better.

Another research that used the same strategies as the previous one. Written by Fitri and Noverino (2023). This research analyzed the types of strategies found in the movie and using a descriptive qualitative method. There were 165 dialogues consisting of imperative sentences found in the movie. Out of 10 strategies proposed by Gottlieb (1992), there were only eight strategies used in the dialogue. The strategy that mostly used in the movie is paraphrase with 73 data. This explained that certain words in SL that did not have the equivalences in the TL were better off translated using paraphrase. Therefore, the viewers could easily understand the meaning.

Novitasari, Ssukmaningrum, and Nugrahani (2021) did research about translation techniques used in imperative sentences and the most dominant one used in the dialogues. The writer used translation techniques theorized by Molina and Albir (2002) and types of imperatives by Quirk (1985). In this study, the researcher only analysed the translation techniques. There were 115 imperatives found in the movie. The results showed that of all 18 techniques proposed, only nine were used. Established equivalence (40,7%) being the most used means it is an effective way to ensure accuracy and clarity in translation.

From the previous research above, this research has similar topic to the first research: types of imperative and subtitling strategies. The difference in this research is that the researcher use types of imperative theory by Freeman and Murcia (2015) and also classify kinds of imperative functions, using Freeman and Murcia's theory too. Furthermore, this research was limited to classify types and functions of imperative based on the theory by Freeman and Murcia (2015) and identify the strategies based on the theory of subtitling strategies by Gottlieb (1992). The result of this research hoped to enlighten translators who want to classify types and functions of imperatives and its strategies, in order to achieve an adequate results of subtitle. This research is also expected to be beneficial for future researchers who use the same topic.

1.2 Statement of Problems

1. What are the types of imperative sentences used in *The Adam's Project* movie?
2. What are the functions of imperative sentences in *The Adam's Project* movie?
3. What are the subtitling strategies of imperative sentences applied by the translator in *The Adam's project*?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. To analyze the types of imperative sentences found in *The Adam's Project* movie.
2. To classify the functions of imperative sentences found in *The Adam's Project* movie
3. To identify the subtitling strategies of imperative sentences applied by the translator in *The Adam's project*.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This research focused on the types and functions of imperative sentences proposed by Freeman and Murcia (2015) subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb (1992) found in *The Adam's Project*.

1.5 Research Methodology

1.5.1 Method

This research used descriptive qualitative as a method that describes and analysed the subtitling strategies of imperative sentences in the movie *The Adam's project*. Williams (2019) described descriptive qualitative as researchers' attempt to

collect data based on legitimate background. Qualitative method relies on observation, interview, documents, and data collections. Hence, a descriptive qualitative method was used as it was the most suitable to use.

1.5.2 Data Source

The data source of this research was an adventure, comedy movie entitled *The Adam's Project* released in 2022. This movie is directed by Shawn Levy, who is also the director of *Deadpool* and *Free Guy* movies.

A fighter pilot from the year 2050, Adam, was being chased by his boss's subordinates for stealing the plane. He was initiated to go back to 2018, a year when his wife, Laura, suddenly disappeared. Using black worm and a plane, he succeeded. However, he went back to the year 2022, and and met young Adam. Crashed plane, wounded, and an unplanned situation made him frustrated.

Knowing that he had no other choices, he decided to stay in the backyard room head-on from his original home. Young Adam is known for his big mouth which made him the target of bullying. He was sometimes being a jerk towards his mother. Adam knew the exact reason why his past self behaved so. They missed their father. Both Adams met and they promised to help each other to meet the person they loved the most. While chatting casually, a sudden enemy appeared in front of them. They were flabbergasted upon seeing Laura come out of nowhere, helping them fight off enemies.

After that, the three of them went to Laura's basecamp. Laura told them that something is wrong in 2018. It was as if someone jumped the timeline. The person she referred to was Sorian. They made a plan. Both Adams would go back to 2018

and Laura would distract the enemies. After all the struggle, they finally went back to 2018. Their father was standing on stage. The very moment their eyes met. Father already knew they were his sons. Adam explained their arrival at this time. Knowing exactly what his sons planned to do, he refused. On the next day, both Adams went to the company where Sorian and their father worked together. Fighting with few enemies and surprisingly their father arrived with a car, ran over some enemies. As they were about to take the core, Sorian came face to face. After a few fights and screams, they successfully crashed the core. Sorian was killed in the moment too. In the end, both Adams went back to their actual time.

1.5.3 Data Collection

The data were collected through these steps:

1. After watching four movies on Netflix, the researcher decided to choose *The Adam's Project* as the source data.
2. The researcher downloaded the *English* and *Indonesian* subtitles from subtitlist.com.
3. The researcher selected the subtitle that contained imperative sentences.
4. Lastly, the researcher collected the research data that were soon to be analyzed.

1.5.4 Data Analysis

1. Finding the imperative sentences in the movie.
2. Classified and categorized the types and also functions of imperative sentences using Freeman and Murcia's (2015) theory.

3. Identified the subtitling strategies of imperative sentences applied by the translator using a theory proposed by Gottlieb (1992).
4. Analyzed all of the data.
5. Conclude the research based on the results of analyzed data.

1.6 The Organization of Writing

This research consists of four chapters. Chapter one is introduction, consisting of background of research, statement of problems, research of objectives, scope and limitation, research methodology, and the organization of writing. Chapter two is a theoretical review which discusses theories used in analysing the research data. Chapter three is analysis and discussion. The fourth chapter is a conclusion which concludes the entire research that has been analysed.