

**AN ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCE  
ON THE FIRST *ICE AGE* MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree  
of English Education**

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**2020**

**APPROVAL**

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**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

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**NIK. 477**

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AN ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCE  
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Accepted and approved by Board of Examiner School of Teaching  
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On Monday, November 23<sup>th</sup> 2020  
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## AN ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCE ON THE FIRST *ICE AGE* MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING

### Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis kalimat imperatif dalam subtitle pada film pertama *Ice Age* dan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kesepadanan makna kalimat imperatif dengan bahasa sasaran dalam film pertama *Ice Age* (2002). Teori yang digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis kalimat imperatif adalah teori milik Swan 1996 dan untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis kesepadanan menggunakan teori milik Nida dan Taber 1982. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan naskah bahasa Inggris film pertama *Ice Age* dan subtitle Bahasa Indonesia milik Taufan Mahaputra sebagai sumber datanya. Penelitian ini menggunakan cara observasi dalam mengumpulkan data-data. Data-data yang sudah terkumpul dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode perbandingan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pertama, dalam penelitian ini terdapat empat jenis kalimat imperatif pada bahasa Inggris yakni (1) *affirmative imperative* sebanyak 128 data atau 70.3% (2) *emphatic imperative* sebanyak 1 data atau 0.5% (3) *subject with imperative* sebanyak 44 data atau 24.1% dan (4) *let imperative* sebanyak 15 data atau 8.2%. dan juga terdapat 3 jenis kalimat imperatif pada bahasa Bahasa Indonesia setelah diterjemahkan dari bahasa Inggris. Tiga jenis kalimat imperatif tersebut adalah (1) *affirmative imperative* sebanyak 134 data atau 74.4% (2) *subject with imperative* sebanyak 37 data atau 20.5% dan (3) *let imperative* sebanyak 13 data atau 7.2%. Kedua, dari 182 data bahasa Inggris dan 180 data Bahasa Indonesia setelah dianalisis terdapat 123 data atau 67.5% kesepadanan formal dan terdapat 56 data atau 30.7% kesepadanan dinamik. Jadi terjemahan subtitle film pertama *Ice Age* adalah bagus.

**Kata Kunci:** kalimat imperatif, kesepadanan, subtitle, penerjemahan

### Abstract

The objective of this research is to classify the imperative sentences types in the subtitles of the first *Ice Age* movie and to classify the equivalence types of imperative sentences in the first *Ice Age* movie (2002). The theory used to classify the types of imperative sentences is Swan's (1996) theory and to classify the types of equivalence used theory of Nida and Taber (1982). This study used a qualitative method. This study used an English script for the first *Ice Age* movie and Indonesian subtitles belonging to Taufan Mahaputra as data sources. The data that had been collected were analyzed using the comparison method. The results of this study indicated that first, in this study there were four types of imperative sentences in English, namely (1) 128 affirmative imperative data or 70.3% (2) 1 emphatic imperative data or 0.5% (3) 44 subject with imperative data or 24.1% and (4) 15 let imperative data or 8.2%. and there were also 3 types of imperative sentences in Indonesian after being translated from English. The three types of imperative sentences were (1) 134 affirmative imperative data or 74.4% (2) 37 subject with imperative data or 20.5% and (3) 13 let imperative data or 7.2%. Second, from 182 data in English and 180 data in Indonesian, after being analyzed, there were 123 data or 67.5% of formal equivalence and there were 56 data or 30.7% of dynamic equivalence. So the subtitles of the first *Ice Age* movie were great.

**Keywords:** imperative sentence, equivalence, subtitling, translation

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In this day and age, many people are interested in learning and mastering other languages well. They learn through school, lectures, and even take foreign language courses both online or offline. Lately, many people understand the importance of mastering the language really well. So that many of them want to learn more than one language. One of the most studied languages is English because English is the international language used to communicate throughout the world.

Language is a necessary component in people life. Language is a means of human communication. Without language, people will not be able to communicate well with each other. People learn because people learn through the language they use to speak. The teachers elucidate the materials using language. So that students can study the materials provided by the teachers well, if the student fell confuse they can ask the teacher using the language too.

Many people are very interested in mastering English well, generally students. Lately, many students majoring in English, especially at the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (UMS) are using various methods to be able to learn it well. Some of these techniques are watching and listening to English-language contents through cassettes, CDs, radio, TV, and the internet which provides various English-language contents and applications that can be enjoyed by many people. Another technique is watching films, especially western films that use English language or watch Indonesian films that use English subtitles.

Subtitling is a conversational dialog written in a film. Normally the subtitles are attached at the bottom of a media screen. Subtitling can be established as a version of written dialog in a foreign language. Subtitling can also be established as a written dialog that utilizes the same language as the language used in the film. In a film, subtitling is really beneficial for readers to understand the messages of the film, especially for readers who view films who only understand foreign language. It's also very beneficial for readers who are deaf. In film subtitles, the subtitle dialog in the film must match the spoken dialogue. That's a necessary thing in subtitling, because if the subtitles are differential from the spoken dialog, the film's messages will be lost. Subtitles are also a written translation of the source language (SL) of a or film or television program into the audience language namely target language (TL), subtitles usually appear in two lines at the bottom of the media screen along with the narration or dialog in the origin language.

Sentence is a set of words which at least consists of a subject and a predicate that must has a meaning. Accordance to Frank (1972: 220) a full sentence is a sentence that contains a subject plus a predicate that has an idea. The types of sentences used in subtitling are imperative sentences,

declarative sentence, interrogative sentences and also exclamations. The types of sentences used in subtitling must be in the correct form, so that the message of the film can be understood. And the sentence type must be grammatically correct. In this study the author will present imperative sentences. An imperative sentence is a sentence used in giving a direction or command. Sometimes, imperative sentence end with an exclamation point.

A movie is a series of moving pictures played by an actor and an actress or a fictional character in the form of animation by bringing a story to the audience. Accordance to Upson (2011)“A movie game is label applied to a movie for categorization purpose.”Upson (2011)also states there are six genres of movie: (1) drama movie (2) family movie (3) action and adventure movie (4) comedy movie (5) musical and independent movie, and (6) thriller movie.

Researcher wants to examine imperative sentences in a cartoon movie. The movie that the author wanted to watch was the first *Ice Age* Movie. Quoted from Wikipedia (2002) the first *Ice Age* movie is one of the famous movies. The success of this movie makes it famous throughout the world and this movie is made of its sequels. This *Ice Age* is a 2002 CGI animated film directed by Carlos Saldanha and Chris Wedge. The story was written by Michael J. Wilson. The film was produced by Blue Sky Studios and distributed by 20th Century Fox. This movie tells the adventures of a group of ancient animals that can speak and consist of several types of animals. The author wants to examine the imperative sentence in the first *Ice Age* film. The data are sentences conceiving imperative sentences, particularly imperative sentences types according to Swan Theory (1996). According to Swan (1996: 268) who stated, there are eight kinds of imperative sentence. (1) Affirmative imperative (2) emphatic imperative (3) passive imperative (4) do(n't) be imperative (5) subject with imperative (6) question tag (7) “always and never” come before imperative (8) Let Imperative. And the theory of Nida who stated that equivalence is the equivalent meaning of the translation of the origin language to the target language. Accordance to Nida and Taber theory(1982: 200)the types of equivalence are divided into two, namely (1) formal equivalence and (2) dynamic equivalence.

For imperative sentences, the first imperative sentence will be explained using the example below, namely the affirmative imperative sentence.

- 1) Source language: Don't do it again or I punch you  
Target language: *Jangan lakukan itu lagi atau kupukul kau*

This type of imperative sentence is an imperative sentence that contains affirmative elements. This type of imperative will sound if people add the word “Please” to show respect and politeness.

- 2) Source language: Do sit down  
Target language: *Duduklah.*

This imperative sentence is an emphatic imperative. There is the word “Do” at the beginning of the sentence as a sign of an emphasis, the word “Do” at the beginning of the sentence also has a polite impression.

- 3) Source language: Get vaccinated as soon as possible  
Target language: *Dapatkan vaksinasi sesegera mungkin*

The passive imperative tense generally begins with the word and is followed by past tense verb. So the example above is a passive imperative.

- 4) Source language: Don't be silly  
Target language: *Jangan konyol*

This imperative sentence is a do(n't) be imperative because it uses the word don't+ be. This type of imperative sentence always begins with the word “Don't” and be followed by “Be.” There are also those who call it a negative imperative sentence, but not all imperative sentences that have a negative form can be classified into this type of imperative sentence.

- 5) Source language: Diego, spit that out  
Target language: *Diego, muntahkan dia*

The imperative sentence above is an imperative sentence whose subject is the imperative type. Subjects with imperatives always indicate imperative sentences that mention someone, either by saying their name or with only pronouns.

- 6) Source language: Give me the flower, will you?  
Target language: *Berikan aku bunganya, ya?*

This imperative sentence type is the question tag imperative. This type always includes a question mark at the end of the sentence. There is question tag which means a more polite command.

- 7) Source language: Never talk with them again  
Target language: *Jangan pernah lagi bicara dengan mereka*

This imperative sentence is called the always and never imperative. This kind of imperative sentence will begin with the word “Always” or “Never” in each order, followed by a verb after it.



- 8) Source language: Let's go!  
Target language: *Ayo pergi*

This imperative type is a let imperative. It can be seen from the presence of the word “Let” at the beginning of the imperative.

As for equivalence

Example:

- 1) Source Language: Now we gotta find more food.  
Target language: *Sekarang kita harus mencari makanan lagi*

The equivalence shown in the imperative sentence is formal equivalence. Nida argues that in formal equivalence the target language (TL) is very similar to source language (SL) in both form and meaning.

- 2) Source language: Rise and shine, everybody  
Target language: *Bangunlah semuanya*

This is a dynamic equivalence because if the source language is translated into Indonesian literally it will confuse the audience so that the translator changes its form slightly but still contains the same meaning and purpose so that it is easily understood by the audience.

The sentences listed above are some examples of imperative sentences contained in *Practical English Usage* and contained of the first *Ice Age* movie. The imperative sentences types above are affirmative imperative, emphatic imperative, passive imperative, do(n't) be imperative, subject with imperative, question tag imperative, always and never imperative and let imperative. And about equivalence, which is divided into two types, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

The main reason why the researcher wants to examine this phenomenon is because the researcher is eager to know the suitability of translation and subtitling in this film. So from the description above, the researcher is very motivated to write a study paper entitled: *An Analysis of Imperative Sentence on the First Ice Age Movie and Its Subtitling*.

## 2. METHOD

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The reason the researcher uses qualitative descriptive is to assist the researcher in classifying the data and clarifying imperative sentences and their equivalences so that the researcher is easier to explain or describe this research. The data are imperative sentences taken from the script for the first *Ice Age* movie in English and Indonesian subtitles. The data collection technique is a documentation technique. The technique that the researcher took to conduct this research through four techniques: the first step is viewing the film,

the second step is reading the Indonesian subtitles, the third step is writing and coding the data, and the fourth step is looking for and collecting other secondary data, namely the English script from the first *Ice Age* movie. The data were analyzed using theory of Swan (1996) and theory of Nida and Taber (1982), the researcher analyzed the data through three steps; the first step is analyzing the English script of the first *Ice Age* movie and compares it with Indonesian subtitles, the second step classifying the data and the third step is showing the results of the data and making conclusions.

### **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

For the English imperative sentence types, the researcher found four types of imperative sentences from eight types of imperative sentences, namely (1) affirmative imperative (2) emphatic imperative (3) subject with imperative and (4) let imperative. As for imperative sentences that have been translated into Indonesian imperative types, the researcher found three types of imperative sentences from the eight types, namely (1) affirmative imperative (2) subject with imperative and (3) let imperative. In addition, researcher also found the equivalence of imperative sentences from English to Indonesian in the first *Ice Age* movie (2002).

#### **3.1 Imperative Sentence Types in the First *Ice Age* Movie (2002)**

In this study, the researcher analyzed and classified the imperative sentences contained in the first *Ice Age* movie subtitling. In the first *Ice Age* movie, the researcher found findings, namely there are four types of English imperative types and three types of Indonesian imperative types as well as types of equivalence in the imperative sentences contained in the movie.

##### 1) Affirmative Imperative Translated into Indonesian Language

The affirmative imperative is the most frequently used imperative sentence in both English and Indonesian. This type of imperative sentence is often used for commands, requests giving a direction, or prohibiting someone from doing something. This type of imperative sentence can also be an if-clause if the word *and* or *or* is added to the imperative sentence. But if it changes into this form, this type of imperative sentence can be used to direct someone or even threaten someone. For example:

Source Language: *Save your energy*

Target Language: *Simpan tenagamu*

In the example of the affirmative imperative sentence, it shows if the speaker commands the listener to save his energy so that their plan works according to their expectations. This type of imperative sentence explains the imperative sentence as a command, when an imperative sentence has a function as a command it will clearly show the difference in power between the listener and the speaker where the speaker is more dominant than the listener. From the command that the speaker utters to the listener, it is certain that the speaker wants something that the listener must

do. Likewise, if seen from the translation in the target language namely Indonesian which reads *simpan tenaga kalian*. Not much different from the source language where the speaker here also acts as a commander so that the listener must do what the speaker says.

## 2) Emphatic Imperative Translated into Indonesian Language

This imperative sentence type is only found one in the first *Ice Age* movie, this type of imperative is used to ask the listener to do something in a polite way, where this imperative sentence uses the word "Do" at the beginning of the sentence "Do" here acts as an emphasis. So that the listener does what the speaker wants, so the imperative sentence uttered by the speaker will seem more polite and easily accepted by the listener. For example:

Source Language: *Do the world a favor*

Target Language: *Bantlah dunia*

In this type of imperative sentence explaining if the speaker gives a polite command to the listener to do what the speaker wants, the word "Do" at the beginning of this sentence plays an important role in making the listener do what the speaker wants, this sentence is also very important. This type of sentence usually functions as a request, but its use is not as frequent as the affirmative imperative because the affirmative imperative can also make a polite imperative sentence such as adding the word "Please" at the affirmative imperative, the only thing that distinguishes this type of imperative sentence than the other imperative sentences is the use of "Do" at the beginning of the sentence which serves as emphasis when speaking to the other person. When the emphatic imperative sentence is translated into Indonesian this type of imperative will automatically enter into the affirmative imperative type because Indonesian does not have the same form as English.

## 3) Subject with Imperative Translated into Indonesian Language

Subject with imperative is an imperative sentence that includes a noun or pronoun as the subject mentioned in an imperative sentence, that is, the speaker calls the listener either by saying his name or just using the pronoun. This type of imperative sentence is also often used in everyday life both in English and Indonesian. This type of imperative is especially useful when we are talking to more than one person. Imperatives usually have no subject, but people can use nouns or pronouns to clarify who we are talking to. For example:

Source Language: *Diego, spit that out*

Target Language: *Diego, muntahkan dia*

The imperative sentence above shows us if the speaker wants the listener (Diego) to spit out another character that he has caught in his mouth, this shows the situation if the speaker is not

alone with the Diego, but there is more than one person to whom the speaker is talking. Saying the name "Diego" in this imperative sentence explains if Diego is the one who has to do what the speaker wants, not the other characters in this scene.

#### 4) Let Imperative Translated into Indonesian Language

Let imperative is an imperative sentence that begins with the word "Let." Some languages have a first person imperative form (used to suggest that 'I' or 'we' should do something). English doesn't have this but there is a structure with Let + infinitive sometimes the structure becomes Let + pronoun + infinitive that has a similar meaning. In Indonesian, the word "Let" is often interpreted or translated into three types of words, namely *ayo*, *mari* and *biar*. These three words are very common in everyday conversations, imperative sentences that use the form Let + infinitive or Let + pronoun + infinitive are imperative sentences as an invitation, using the word "Let" at the beginning of a sentence indicates if the speaker asks the listener to do something like what the speaker wants, this type of imperative sentence can be said to be polite because it does not contain the impression of who is more dominant and who is not. For example:

Source Language: *Let's go*

Target Language: *Ayo pergi*

The sentence above explains that if the speaker invites the listener to go, it can be seen from this from of the words "Let's go" which is said by the speaker to the listener. The word "Let's go" when translated into Indonesian from the translation of this movie is *ayopergi*. For the form used in the imperative in English, namely Let + pronoun + infinitive, when translated by the translator in this movie it becomes *ayo + kata kerja* only.

### **3.2 The Types of Equivalence are Found in Imperative Sentences in the First *Ice Age* Movie (2002)**

The types of equivalence in the imperative sentences contained in the first *Ice Age* movie:

#### 1) Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, that is, it does not change the meaning of the sentence, does not reduce or add words to the source language translation into the target language but still has the same meaning and can be understood by the audience. For example:

Source Language: *Listen very carefully, I'mnotgoing*

Target Language: *Dengar baik-baik. Aku takkan pergi*

In the sentence above the translator translates the origin language into the target language

with great attention to the composition of the words, the translator does not change the meaning of the sentence, even so the results of the translation are very good and very understandable to the audience from the target language, namely Indonesian. Because this translation is in accordance with the source language and has the same characteristics as formal equivalence, it is certain that this sentence is classified into imperative formal equivalence sentences.

## 2) Dynamic Equivalence

Dynamic equivalence focuses on messages in the target language to be as close as possible to different elements in the source language. This means, for example, that messages in the target culture are constantly being compared with messages in the source culture to determine an equivalent standard of accuracy and precision in translation. Sometimes translators also reduce or delete a few words or even add a few words to the translation so that the translation results from the translator can be well received by the audience who uses the target language. For example:

Source Language: *Let's go. I'm freezing my tail off*

Target Language: *Ayo pergi. Aku kedinginan*

The imperative sentence shows if the source language is "Let's go. I'm freezing my tail off" which if translated into the target language, which is Indonesian, will be *ayo pergi. Aku membekukan ekorku*, but the translator translates it into *ayo pergi. Aku kedinginan*. Dynamic equivalence is a type of translation that changes the meaning of a sentence from the target language according to the culture in the country that uses the target language. As in this sentence, this sentence explains if there is a character in the movie in a certain scene who wants to get away from a cold and snowy place, where if he stays too long in that place he can freeze and be dangerous for himself, as for the meaning of the imperative sentence which has been translated by the translator just wrote on the subtitles *ayo pergi. Aku kedinginan*. Why did the translator not write it as *ayo pergi. Aku membekukan ekorku* is because the translator knows that in Indonesia there is no season that can cause objects to freeze, Indonesia does not have winter, changing the meaning slightly will make it easier for Indonesian audiences to understand what is being conveyed from the characters in the movie. The sentence shows that if the translator reduces the word when it has been translated into Indonesian, the translator removes the word "My tail off" or in Indonesian *ekorku* which is proof that this translation uses dynamic equivalence.

In this study, the author explained the research result discussion as follows:

### **3.3 The Imperative Sentence Types Found in the First *Ice Age* movie and its Subtitle**

Based on the research findings data analysis, the researcher found 182 data in the source

language and 180 data in the target language. After the researcher researched these data the researcher found 4 imperative sentences types in the source language and 3 imperative sentences types in the target language from 8 types of the imperative sentences based on theory of Swan(1996: 268). Then based on Nida and Taber (1982: 200) there are 2 types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence in the first *Ice Age movie* (2002). After being classified into several parts, the data taken from 182 English data and 180 Indonesian data produces more than the number of these data, this is because there are several types of data, such as one data, but after being classified the data is entered into two types of imperative sentences, thus making these types of data exceed the original data that the researcher has found.

Based on the 4 types of imperative sentences found in the source language that have been studied by the researcher, there are 128 or 70.3% affirmative imperatives, 1 or 0.5% emphatic imperative, 44 or 24.1% subject with imperative, 15 or 8.2% let imperative. 3 imperative sentence types found in the target language, namely 134 or 74.4% affirmative imperative, 37 or 20.5% subject with imperative and 13 or 7.2% let imperative.

Table 1. English Imperative Type of the First *Ice Age* Movie

No	English Imperative Types	Number of Data	Percentage
1	Affirmative Imperative	128	70.3%
2	Emphatic Imperative	1	0.5%
3	Subject with Imperative	44	24.1%
4	Let Imperative	15	8.2%

Table 2. Indonesian Imperative Types of the First *Ice Age* Movie

No	Indonesian Imperative Types	Number of Data	Percentage
1	Affirmative Imperative	134	74.4%
2	Subject with Imperative	37	20.5%
3	Let Imperative	13	7.2%

### 3.4 The Equivalence Types of Imperative Sentence Found in the First *Ice Age* Movie

A subtitle has a close relationship with a movie and its equivalents. With the subtitles, researcher can get the accuracy or equivalence of meaning from the source language to the target language. Equivalence is divided into two types, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. As for the equivalent types, there are 123 or 67.5% formal equivalence and 56 or 30.7% dynamic equivalence. Because there is an imperative sentence in English that is not translated in the movie subtitle or a statement in English after being translated into Indonesian it becomes an imperative sentence so that it reduces or changes the amount of original data.

Table 3. Equivalence Types of Imperative Sentences in the First Ice Age movie

No	Equivalence Types	Number of Data	Percentage
1	Formal Equivalence	123	67.5%
2	Dynamic Equivalence	56	30.7%

Based on the results of this study, this study is different from Magfiroh's (2017) analysis. Although Magfiroh researched imperative sentences using Swan's theory, he used it to research teaching in junior high schools to determine the ability of ninth graders to write procedural texts, while the research conducted by researcher was imperative sentences based on Swan's theory which deals with translation not teaching in school. The researcher focuses this research on the imperative sentences analysis and their equivalences from the source language to the target language using translations or subtitles belonging to Taufan Mahauputra, and the medium uses the first *Ice Age Movie* (2002).

For the analysis of equivalence, previous research belonging to Rambe and Simamora (2017) has found 80 data in their research, namely 70 data or 87.5% data related to formal equivalence and 10 data or 12.5% data related to dynamic equivalence in translating English noun phrase into Indonesian in lecture of DR. Zakir Naik. The similarity between their research and this research is that both use Nida and Taber's theory, data collection, and data classification, while the differences are that Rambe and Simamora use English noun phrases as their research object, while the researcher here use imperative sentences as the research object. The conclusion is that this research is a slightly different study from the research of Magfiroh, Rambe and Simamora, because the research which the researcher analyzes uses movie as the media while Magfiroh uses the test and Simamora uses English noun phrases. This research is also different from Magfiroh's who made an analysis for teaching and guidance in schools, while this research focuses on translation.

#### 4. CLOSING

Based on the analysis of data, the author can take the following conclusions:

- 1) There are eight imperative sentence types. In this study the researcher only got 4 types of imperative. After being translated into Indonesian, the researcher found 3 types of imperatives. 4 English types of imperatives, namely (1) affirmative imperative as much as 128 or 70.3% (2) emphatic imperative as much as 1 or 0.5% (3) subject with imperative as much as 44 or 24.1% and (4) let imperative as much as 15 or 8.2 %. As for the 3 types of imperative sentences after being translated into Indonesian, namely (1) affirmative imperative as much as 134 or 74.4% (2) subject with imperative as much as 37 or 20.5% and (3) let imperative as much as 13 or 7.2%. From the analysis and data found by the author, it can be deduced that the affirmative imperative is the

imperative sentence type most used in the first *Ice Age* movie (2002), both in English types of imperative and Indonesian types of imperative.

2) As for equivalence types there are 123 or 67.5% formal equivalence and 56 or 30.7% dynamic equivalence. From the data obtained, it can be seen that formal equivalence is the most equivalence type which used by the translator. From the the subtitle translation translated by the translator, it can be conclude that the subtitles are very good because they have the same meaning from English to Indonesian language, then they are very easy to understand and do not deviate from the meaning and purpose of the first *Ice Age* movie story.

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