IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND JAVANESE LANGUAGE

Skripsi

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ABSTRACT

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This research concerned with the study of the similarities and differences between English and Javanese language which was aimed at finding the similarites and differences of the type, function and marker in imperative sentences. The sources of data were imperative sentences in English and Javanese language. The researcher applied the documentary and observation method (reading the references from books, internet and interviewing the informan) to collect the data. After collecting the data, the writer analyzed it by contrastive analysis method. It meant that she compared the similarity and difference of type, function and marker in English and Javanese imperative sentences. The types of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language could be positive and negative imperative. There were seven functions of imperative sentence in English; as *command, suggestion, invitation, advice, prohibition, request,* and *compulsion*. Meanwhile, in Javanese language, there were nine functions; the seven ones were like those in English and the other two were as ***panantang*** and ***pangece***. Almost all of imperative sentences in Javanese were marked by suffixes ***-a, -ana***, ***-na*** and *–en*. Thus, it could be concluded that imperative sentence in English and Javanese was not similar because of the different social-culture of those languages.

Key words: imperative sentences, similarity, difference

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْم

Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Imperative sentence is a kind of sentence which ends by exclamation point to give a command to other people. Mastop (2005 in Condoravdi and Laurer, 2011) says that imperative implies actions, which influences the hearer's series of act. In imperative sentence, there must be a respond from the second person. It also has different power between the speaker and the listener. Thus, the speaker has authority to command the listener doing something.

The main purpose of this research is to contrast imperative sentence in English and Javanese. Subyakto and Nababan (1993:7) say that contrastive analysis between two languages, that is source language and target language can help teacher to find the prediction and solve the interference. In English imperative sentence, subject does not exist but the predicate is stated. Meanwhile in Javanese, sometimes the subject is stated by the speaker. Imperative sentences in English and Javanese are used to give command, request, permission, advice, invitation, prohibition, and compulsion. The analysis in contrasting and comparing both languages can be the possible way to solve the problem of interferences between English and Javanese language.

However, in Javanese and English language,the students do not understand and know the similarities and differences of languages. They also do not know the used in Javanese imperative sentences, besides there are also differences in

function and marker in imperative sentence of English and Javanese it meant by analyzing the differences and similarities of those languages especially in imperative sentences, it is also known the type, meaning and the function of the imperative sentences of those languages. There were also the why the researcher conducted this contrastive analysis and gave the research the title Imperative Sentences in English and Javanese language.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems of this research were identified as follows:

1. The studentsdo not understand and know the imperative sentences in English and Javanese language.

2. The students do not know the difference of function and marker in English and Javanese language.

3. The students also do not know puntuation used in Javanese imperative sentences.

C. Scope and Limitation

The research has the scope contrastive analysis. The limitation of this research is imperative sentences in English and Javanese language.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The formulation of the problem were formulated as follows:

1. What is the difference of imperative sentences in English and Javanese

language?

2. What is the similarity of imperative sentences in English and Javanese

language?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are

1. To find out the difference of imperative sentence in English and Javanese

language.

2. To find out the similarity of imperative sentence in English and Javanese

language.

F. The Significances of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be useful in the sense that:

a. Theoritical

The result of this research may give some information in acquiring

knowledge and understanding about imperative sentence especially in English and

Javanese.

b. Practical

1. Students, the results of this research will describe the types, functions and

markers in imperative sentences both in English and Javanese. This can be

used as an additional reference to study those languages.

2. Teachers,the input of this researcch can add information to support learning and teaching process especially to teachers who teach Javanese language.

3. Other researchers, the results of this research can be hopefully used as a reference to the next researchers who are interested in analyzing sentences both in English and Javanese.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Description of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is the study and comparison of two languages. For example, this can compareEnglish and Javanese. Differences and dissimilarities of two or more languages which are compared can use the method of contrastive analysis. This method has been used much by the researchers who want to find out the differences and dissimilarities of two more languages which are compared. So the term contrastive analysis refers to a branch of linguistic study which compares two or more languages in order to find any comparison of two languages, for example between English with Javanese. This is done by looking at the structural similarities and differences of the studied language. The are two central aims to contrastive analysis, the first is to establish the inter-relationships of languages in order to create a linguistic family tree. The second aims is to aid second language acquisition.

There are three objectives of contrastive analysis, they are:to show the similarities of two languages from the features that characterize the nature of language in general and the similarity in language compare particulary if these language are relatively know as interlingua similarity, to give detail desccription of the different languages compared, and to establish a linguistically hierarchy of difficulty.

Contrastive analysis in general term is an inductive investigative approach based on the distinctive elements in a language (Kardaleska,2006: 14)

According to NaibahoJawasi (2006: 23) contrastive analysis is the method of analysis where by differences and similarities of two or more language (or sub-system of language) are made explicit. It mean that the language elements analyzed should be choosen based on similarities and dissimilarities of language aspect.

Contrastive linguistics is the study to find out the similarities and differences between two different background of languages. The aim of the study is not merely to find the similarities and dissimilarities only, but the more important thing is to support the process of teaching and learning foreign language.

So, the term contrastive analysis refers to a branch of lingustics study which compares two or more languages in order to find any similarities and dissimilarities between them. Contrstive analysis involved four procedure: description , selection, contrast and prediction as explained below:

a. Description

The teacher applies the formal grammar and explains the two languages clearly by questions.

b. Selection

A selection is formulated to form certain linguistics terms, rules and structures for contrast because it is almost not possible to contrast the problem of two languages.

c. Contrast

Next step is mapping of one linguistic structure and pattern of the correlation of one structure to the other which lays on validity of one's perspective side.

d. Prediction

It is based on the first procedures, the researcher formulates the prediction of the difficulty.

1.1 The Function of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis can predict the difficulties of students in learninglanguage. Subyakto and Nababan (1993:7) writes state that contrastive analysis betweentwo languages, especially source language (SL) and target language(TL), gives comprehension of the teacher's target language (TL) to predictthe interference which will happenduring teaching in target language (TL).

There are three purposes of contrastive analysis. They are as follow:

a. Contrastive analysis gives a view of differences and similarities between the first language and second language that will be taught,

b. Contrastive analysis explains and predicts the interference in the second language, and

c. Contrastive analysis expands the subject of learning to teach the second language.

2. Sentence

2.1 Description of Sentence

A sentence is used to say the feeling and thought of someone. The definitions of sentence according some experts are:

1. Rozakis (2003:138) writes that a sentence is a set of words that nominally has one subject and one predicate to express whole idea.

2. The sentence is traditionally (and inadequately) defined as a word or group of words that expresses a complete idea and that includes a subject and a verb.

Thus, a group of words can be called as a sentence if it applies the grammatical rule, has meaning, and at least has a subject and a predicate. Beside, a sentence is written by capital letter at the first word and is ended by period, exclamatory or question mark.

2.1.1 Description of Sentence By meaning

According to this definition a sentence is defined by its meaning. A sentence is a "complete thought"

2.1.2 Description of Sentence By function

According to this definition a sentence is defined by the structural function of subject and predicate. A sentences has one unit of subject and one unit of predicate which has structural function in a sentence. A predicate is as what sentence says about the subject.

2.2 The Type of Sentence

Frank (1972) devides sentence into introgative sentence, declarative sentence, exclamatory sentence, and imperative sentence. The type of these simple sentences above are based on the function of the sentence :

a. Introgative Sentence

In interrogative sentence, the subject and the auxiliary are often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark (or, introgative point) in writing. In the spoken language, most yes-no question end with a rise pitch ; most interrogative – word questions end with a fall in pitch. For example :

1. Where are my keys ?

2. What do they study ?

b. Declarative sentence

Declarative sentence is a sentence that states an idea. It is ended by period when it is in written form. Declarative sentence is also used more frequently than the other ones. For examples:

1. My mother went to Jakarta two days ago

2. Andi is a new student from Medan

3. A doctor is a person who cares patient in hospital

c. Exclamatory sentence

Exclamatory sentence is a kind of sentence that expresses someone's emetion and feeling. It can begin with the exclamatory phrase, what and how. In written form, it ends by exclamatory mark. For examples:

1. What a cute cat it is!

2. How beautiful hair she has!

3. Wow, it's so wonderful!

d.Imperative sentence

Imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a command or request to the hearer and ends with period or exclamatory mark. The subject of imperative sentence is not stated, it expresses a verb or predicate. For examples:

1. Please, give me another piece of melon

2. Don't cross the line!

3. Open the window!

3. Politeness in English and Javanese language

Both of English and Javanese language has politeness aspect in communication but they are different. In English, it is known as politeness principle while Javanese has *unggah-ungguh basa* (language stratification). Politeness in communication is more influenced by social-cultural of those languages.

Lakoff (1989 in Cook, in Anam, 2001:156) formulates that politeness principle in English consists of three aspects; *don't impose, give option, and make your receiver fell good*. Besides, Hudson (1980 in Anam, 2001:154) mentions that the factor of role relationship, age, and social stratification have influence to reach the purpose of communication. Those principles can avoid the speaker and listener from social distance if they use them in appropriate context

There are ngoko three speech levels of language in Javanese or *unggah-unggah Bahasa Jawa* (http:///kamusjawa.com/tingkatan-dalam-bahasa-jawa-undhuk-undhuk-basa.html) as follow:

1. Basa ngoko

Basa*ngoko* is the lowest level in Javanese language. There is a *perendahan* (humility) from the speaker to the listener. In the other words, it is used by people who have high power to the low power. For example, parents speaks to their children, having the same age, the speaker has intimate relationship to the listener (friend), etc. Beside, this type is also used to write an announcement (*wara-wara*) in general way.

2. Basa Krama

Basa Krama is the middle speech level in Javanese. It is used when the listener is dignified by the speaker. For example, someone who meets a new friend or acquaintance and the speaker respects the younger listener.

3.Basa Krama Inggil

Krama inggil is the highest level among ngoko and krama. The speaker has honorific feeling tp the second person. It is used when the addressee is highly respected and older than the speaker, such as parents, teachers, grandparents, etc.

Furthermore, there are three Javanese levels; friendship or less polite (ngoko), polite (krama) and very polite (krama inggil). The Javanese has more complex level of politeness than English because of the stratification language in Javanese.

4. Imperative sentence in English and Javanese

from the explanation above, it is known that imperative sentence gives command, request or directive act to the hearer. Directive act as the defination from Wilson and Sperber (2000: 33) is an effort to get the hearer to do the action by the proposition. The characteristics of imperative sentence in English and Javanese are:

1. The absence of person marks.

   Example: (you) be quiet!

2. The possibility of *be, do, do not,don't* in combination with imperative sentence.

   Example: Don't careless!

3. The presence of sentence-initial please in imperative.

   Example: Please, give me a glass of water!

4. The predicate is often expressed and stated in imperative without stating the

   subject.

   Example: Go to the market.

4.1 Types of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language

a. Positive imperative sentence

Positive imperative sentence gets the hearer to do something. The subject of imperative sentence can be understood although the speaker does not mention it. For examples:

1. Keep silent!

2. Sit down, please!

3. Be positively!

When the speaker gives advice the addressee, the copula 'be' is used. It is placed at the beginning of sentence and followed by adjective, adverb or noun. For example:

1. Be a good student!

2.Be careful!

3.Be seriously!

Transitive and intransitive verbs can form positive imperativesentence. For examples:

1. Open the door! (transitive)

2. Sit down please! (intransitive)

b. Negative imperative sentence

Negative imperative sentence provides a suggestion to the addressee no to do something. It can be a prohibition or warning. The markers of this sentence are *don't, don't be, must not, let's not*, and *no*. For examples:

1. Don't throw the ball!

2. Don't be lazy boy!

3. Let's not fight each other!

Posdman(www.clas.ufl.edu/users/potsdam/papers/Englishimperatives.pdf) adds when the subject appears in negative imperative sentence, it must be placed after don't. The subject is functionedto stress the command. For example:

1. Don't you touch that number!

2. Don't everybody talk at once!

4.2 The function of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language

Imperative sentence gives various meanings to the addressee. Its function can be command, request, invitation, and etc.

a. Imperative sentence as command

The command means that the speaker has power or authority and the addressee to do something. But it also can be used when there is no different authority or power between the speaker and listener. For example:

1. Teacher: Take the chalk! (There is an authority of teacher to command his/her students)

2. Open the door! (No different authority between friends)

b. Imperative sentence as request

Imperative sentence as request means that the speaker asks the addressee to do semething politely. It is almost similar to the command but more polite in the meaning. Imperative sentence as request can be signaled by *please, do, will you, do you mind, would you mind, can you, could you, etc.* For examples:

1. Pass the book, please!

2. Could you take the pen, please!

3. Do you mind walking to the office!

4. Read the novel, will you!

5. Would you give me a piece of paper!

c. Imperative sentence as invitation

The speaker invites the addressee by the words *'would you'*, *'let'* and can be the question *'won't you'* in imperative sentence. For examples:

1. Have a piece of cake won't you?

2. Would you like to come to my sister's wedding party?

3. Please let me know if there is anything else you need.

d.   Imperative sentence as suggestion

In suggestion, the speaker suggests the listener to do something. It can be indicated by the words *let's, let's not, you had better, shall we, why don't you* and *might*. For examples:

1.Let's talk about romantic movie!

2. Let's not waste your time by playing game!

3.Let's not make noisy voice, let's go to library, shall we!

4. You had better stay at home!

5. Why don't you take your bicycle!

e. Imperative sentence as advice

Imperative sentence as advice ask the listener to take or do the speaker's idea or opinion. For examples:

1. Be patient!

2. Get some rest!

3. Take these pills three times a day!

f. Imperative sentence as prohibition

In prohibition, the speaker asks to the listener not do something. It deals with negative imperative form. The signal in prohibition is *don't*.Prohibition is quite same to the warning expression. Besides, prohibition is also used for the short announcement and signaled by *no + gerund*. For examples:

1. Don't come over there!

2.No smoking area!

In addition, the word '*must not*' also indicate the prohibition in spoken English. For examples:

1. Cars must not be parked in front of the entrance!

2.Children must not watch criminal news!

g. Imperative sentence as compulsion

In compulsion, the speaker commands the listener to do something with emphasis. The word *'must'* usually indicates this function. For examples:

1. You must walk by yourself!

2. You must go now!

4.3 The markers in English imperative sentence

The markers in imperative sentence have essential place. They will indicate themeaning of imperative sentence to the listener. They also show whether thespeaker asks the listener politely or not. In the types and functions of imperative sentence, the researcher has written some markers or signals of imperative sentence. For the politeness form, the markers can be *please, will you, would you, could you, do*, etc. While in the negative imperative sentence as prohibition, the markers are *don't, don't be*, and *no*.

a. The imperative markers in request

1. Please

'Please' is used to form the politeness in imperative sentence as request. It can be not only before the imperative verb or after imperative verb. For examples:

1. Please, turn on the radio!

2. Move the table, please!

2. Do

Do is a formula of politeness to form imperstive sentence as request.

1. Do drive slowly!

2. Do be honest!

3. Will you

'Will you' is used when the speaker asks the listener politely. Its position is not only in the beginning of sentence but also in the end of sentence. For examples:

1. Will you make me a glass of orange juice!

2. Lend me your money, will you!

4. Would you

The marker *of 'would you'* is more polite than *'will you'*. It is placed at the beginning and the end of imperative verb. For examples:

1. Please pass me the sugar, would you!

2. Would you take that medicine, please!

5. Would/do you mind

These are the other formulas of politeness for request. It is followed by *v-ing*. For examples:

1. Would you mind drawing a picture for me, please?

2. Do you mind picking me up.

6. Can you and could you

The marker of '*can you*' also indicates the imperative as request. But, it is not as polite as '*would you*'and '*could you*'. Both of *'can you'* and *'could you'* are used in informal request. They are applied when the speaker knows well the addressee. For examples:

1. Could you buy me a bowl of meatball?

2. Can I read your novel for a day?

b.The imperative markers in invitation

1.Won't you

The marker '*won't you*' shows that the speaker invites the addressee politely. Its position can be at the beginning or at the end of sentence. For examples:

1.Won't you come to my house tomorrow night?

2 .Come to my birthday party, won't you?

2. Would you like

The use of this marker indicates that speaker invites the addressee. The marker is followed by to infinitive or noun. For examples:

1. Would you like to watch movie together?

2. Would you like a cup of coffee?

c.The imperative markers in suggestion

1. Let's or let's not

  Let's has a function that the speaker makes a suggestion for his/her self and the addressee. While the marker *let's not* is used by speaker when he/she suggests the listener not to do something. For examples:

1.Let's talk for minutes!

2. Let's go home!

3.Let's not play game again!

4.Let's not go there!

2. Shall

  When there is a question that is used *shall*, it shows that the speaker is suggesting about something. For examples:

1.Shall I read a funny story?

2.Shall we go to the zoo next week?

3.You had better

  '*You had better*'also can indicate that the speaker suggests the listener to do what he/she says.

4.Why don't you

  This marker shows that the speaker suggest something to theaddressee.

d.The imperative markers in prohibition

1.Don't and don't be

  These common markers are applied in the prohibition form. The position of *don't* and *don't be* are in front of the imperative verbs. For example:

1.Don't spend much money for shopping!

2.Don't be angry to your parents!

2. No

The marker *no* must be followed by gerund when it forms a brief notice of prohibition. For examples, *no parking*, *no swimming*, etc.

e. The imperative markers in advice

The markers of imperative sentence as advice can be *don't*, *don't be* and *be*. For examples, '*Don't be sad*', '*Be honestly*', etc.

f. The imperative markers in compulsion

To show the compulsion in imperative sentence, it uses the word '*must*'. This marker indicates that the listener or addressee must do the command.

5.   Imperative Sentence in Javanese Language

Imperative sentence in Javanese has similar definition to the imperative sentence in English. Sudaryanto (1992:139) says that imperative sentence always involves the second speaker as the person who 'must' do the command whether it is positive or negative. In simple words, Nurhayati and Mulyani (2006:131) explain that imperative sentence has meaning which needs action as respond. Thus, imperative sentence in Javanese can be concluded as sentence which asks the listener to do action from the speaker either in positive command or negative command. It has similar definition to the imperative sentence in English.

5.1. Types of imperative sentence in Javanese

As the definition of imperative sentence in Javanese language from Sudaryato above, the types of imperative sentence in Javanese can be divided into two types, positive imperative and negative imperative.

a. Positive imperative sentence

Positive imperative sentence in Javanese can be defined as imperative sentence that ask the addressee to do something. According to Sudaryanto (1991:139) that almost positive imperative sentence is signaled by suffixes *-a, -ana*, *-na* and *–en*. It has many functions as command, request, invitation, and suggestion.

b. Negative imperative sentence

Negative imperative sentence in Javanese is used to command the addressee no to do something. This can be prohibition. Negative imperative is signaled by markers *aja, ora*, and *ampun* (*in krama*). For examples:

1.Aja lunga dewe!

 Don't go by yourself!

2.Aja rame, simbah lagi sare!

 Keep silent, grandma is sleeping now!

3.Kowe ora keno dolan yen durung sinau!

 You cannot play outside if you do not study yet!

5.2. The functions of imperative sentence in Javanese

Sudibyo (1956:182) explains that the functions of imperative sentence in Javanese

are as command, request, suggestion, prohibition, and *panantang*. Moreover Antunsuhono (2001:36-37) adds that *pangece* as the function of imperative in Javanese besides as command, request, suggestion, prohibition, and *panantang*. When the speaker asks the listener more politely, he/she uses the level '*krama*'.

a. Imperative sentence as command

Imperative sentence as command asks the listener to do what the speaker says. It is a general command sentence. It can be signaled by the suffixes ***-a, -ana, -na*** and *–en*. For examples:

1.Khoh ko paen!

  Come here!

2.Kundul ko henda!

  Sit down!

3.Buatken ko lek pinggani!

  Take the plat!

4.Laus ko!

  Get out!

b. Imperative sentence as request

This imperative sentence as request asks the listener to do something but more politely than command Nurhayati and Mulyani (2006:133). It looks like a request but there is a command. When the speaker asks someone to do something politely, he/she uses *krama* in the sentence. Examples:

1. Tutup lek pintu!

  Close the door, please!

2. Uwatken lek buku!

    Please take the book!

c.   Imperative sentence as prohibition

        Imperative sentence as prohibition means that the speaker prohibits the addressee to do something. It has similar meaning to the imperative sentence in English. Antunsuhono (1956:36) explains that the prohibition in Javanese imperative sentence can be signaled by ***aja, ora,*** and ***sampun*** (in Krama). For examples:

1.Ulang merukok nang kantor!

    Don't smoke in the office!

2. Bocah engkangsekolahmbotenparengngerokok!

    Students are not allowed to smoke!

3. Sampun rame nggih, bapak nembe sare!

    Don't be noisy, Dad is sleeping!

d.   Imperative sentence as suggestion

        Antunsuhono (1956:37) explains imperative sentence as suggestion seems to imperative sentence as command, but listener is asked to do what speaker's said together. For examples:

1.Monggoenngaldipunwaosbukuniku!

    Let's read that book!

2.Ngasorumiyensakniki, nggih!

  Let's take a break!

3.Monggoampunsamimales-malesan!

Let's not be lazy!

1. *Imperative sentence as panantang*

This imperative sentence means that the speaker gives the listener a challenge to do something which the listener cannot do it. It is signaled by suffixes *-a, -ana*, *-na* and *–en*. For example:

1.*Yen kowe wani mrenea!*

   If you are brave, come here!

2.*Gage balangen yen arep jalok benjot!*

   Hit quickly if you want to be wounded!

3.*Cabuten tulisan kuwi yen kepengen dikamplengi wong!*

  Put off that sign if you want to be hit!

2. *Imperative sentence as advice*

Imperative sentence as advice gives the message to the listener to do something better or to avoid something. For examples:

1.*Ampun dodos tiyang moles!*

  Don't be lazy person!

2.*Mangunjukrumiyenobatipunsupodosenggalmantun!*

  Take the medicine and you'll get well!

3. *Imperative sentence as invitation*

In invitation, the speaker wants the listener to follow his/her plans and ideas. For examples:

1.*Sampeyanmangkemangdolantenggriyokulo!*

  Come to my house!

2.Enjeng-enjengdugiwontenacaranikahanmaskulonggih!

Come to my brother's wedding tommorow!

4.   Imperative sentence as compulsion

In compulsion, the listener has to do what the speaker says. If he/she does not do it, he/she will get a punishment or sanction. There is an emphasis to the listener. For examples:

1.*Kowe kudu gawa buah akeh!*

  You must bring many fruits!

2.*Kowe kudu teko rene!*

  You must come here!

5.   Imperative sentence as pangece

'*Pangece'* means that the speaker mocks the addressee in doing something. In the other words, the addressee is in opposite condition to the reality. Example:

1.   *Panganen kabeh, adine ora usah dingengehi, wong isih cilik wae!*

Just eat all the food, don't give to your little sister, you're younger than her!

5.3. The markers of imperative sentence in Javanese

a.   Markers of imperative sentence as command

The markers for imperative sentence as command are suffixes of ***-a, -ana, -na*** and ***–en.*** For examples:

1.*Mangkata dhisik!*

  Go first!

2.*Paranana adhimu!*

Pick up your brother!

b. Markers of imperative sentence as request

Antunsuhono (1956:37) writes that as request, imperative sentence is more polite. Thus, it usually uses **krama** to convey the message and the word '*tulung'*. For example:

1.*Tumbaske buku anyar nggih, Bu!*

Mom, buy me a new book!

2.*Tulung, pundhutke kapur ing kantor guru!*

Please, get the chalk in the teacher office!

3.*Keparenga kula ngampil kagunganipun titihan!*

Would you borrow me your motorcycle/car?

c. Markers of imperative sentence as prohibition

Imperative sentence as command asks the addressee not to do something. It is intended by the words: **aja, ora,** and **ampun** (in Krama). For examples:

1.*Aja dolanan bal terus, muliha!*

Don't play football too much, go home!

2.*Kowe ora kena renang ing kali!*

You have not to swim in river!

3.*Ampun ngebut-ngebut nggih!*

Please, don't drive too fast!

d. Markers of imperative sentence as suggestion

Antunsuhono (1956:37) mentions the markers for suggestion are **ayo,mangga, awi, coba,** and **prayoga**. *Mangga, awi* and *prayoga* are more polite in imperative sentence. They follow the **karma** level.

For examples:

1.*Ayo padha mangan bareng!*

Let's have meals!

2.*Mangga dipun entosi ngriki, sinambi lenggahan!*

Please, wait and have a seat here!

3.*Awi teng nggen kula!*

Let's visit my home, please!

4.*Cobi dipun waos malih, kajengipun radi ceta!*

Let's read again to be clear!

e. Markers of imperative sentence as *panantang*

The markers of imperative sentence as *panantang* have similar markers to the command. To distinguish them, it can be guessed by its meaning. The markers are suffixes **-a, -ana, -na** *and* **–en.** For examples:

1.*Yen kowe ora wedi, mrenea!*

If you are not fright, come here!

2. *Panganen yen pengen adhimu nangis!*

Eat it if you want your brother to cry!

f. **The markers of imperative sentence as compulsion**

The marker is '*kudu*' means '*must*'. The listener must to do what the speaker says

g. **The marker of imperative sentences as invitation**

To give the meaning as imperative sentence, it uses the marker of suffixes *-a, -ana, -na and –en* in invitation.

h. **The markers of imperative sentence as advice**

This function of imperative sentence is also identified by the suffix of *-a, -ana, -na and –en* at the end of the main verb.

i. **The markers of imperative sentenceas pangece**

To show that the imperative sentence has a meaning of *pangece,* it can be added the suffixes of *-a, -ana, -na and –en* at the main verb. Almost all the functions of imperative sentence in Javanese have similar markers, that are the suffixes: *-a, -ana, -na and –en*. But, to show the politness in imperative sentence, the speaker conveys it by using the '*basa krama'*. As the explanation above, *Basa Krama* is used when there is an social distance like the speaker respects to the listener. Beside, it can be used to teach the children about respect to the older people.

B. **Previous Related Study**

According to Isaraj Merita (2010: V. 3) in "A Comperative Study of Imperative Sentences in English And Albanian Language" Albanian and English languages are members of the Indo-European language family, so descending

from a family of a common source. The evolution of Indo-European languages has caused great changes, where all subgroups have diverged from each-other. Some of them still survive as languages of special characteristics e.g. Albanian language. But, there are also language groups like Germanic languages, (English, German, Norwegian), which have derived from the old German language. Due to the historical evolution, Albanian language has been transformed from a language of synthetic- analytical type, which is far from the old type of Indo-European languages. Although they belong to the same family they fall under separate branches, which lead to natural differences and distinctions. Besides, these differences and specifics that both languages show relating the imperative sentences (seen on different aspect), they also display similarities and linguistic contacts.

The imperative sentences and their structure involve universal features, which are recognized in many languages. Similarities between languages are viewed in many aspects. English and Albanian language besides the distinctions, there are noticed similarities in the semantic plane: the imperative modality. As we mentioned above, they express almost the same imperative meanings with relation to the situational context where this communicative act occurs. Difference is noticed in the morphology of sentences, as Albanian language is of a richer morphology and has inflections which mark the category of tense person or number, while English language has an impoverished morphology. Also the differences in the syntactic structure, the English has a fixed word order and the use of subject is optional while in Albanian it may not be used at all as it is

marked by the inflectional endings. The rich inflectional system influences the lack of subject in the imperative sentences. Thus, this paper aimed at presenting an account about the captured similarities and distinctions of imperative sentences in English and Albanian language, as languages of separate branches, but displaying universal features and characteristics.

According to Hardika Dwi Septian (2014)in "An Analysis of Imperative sentences of Iron Man 3 Movie and their Subtitling".Based on the analysis of the data, the researcher may draw the following conclusions:

1. There are two types of imperative sentences found in subtitling of Iron Man 3 movie. They are positive imperative sentence and negative imperative sentence. From 195 data, there are 165 data or 84.62% belong to positive imperative sentence, 30 data or 15. 38% belong to negative imperative sentence.

2. From 195 data there are 175 data or 89.74% are equivalent, while there are 20 data or 10.26% belong to non equivalent. From the preceded percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of imperative sentences found in Iron Man 3movie into its subtitle is an equivalent translation.

From the data and the analysis found by the researcher about imperative sentence on Iron Man 3 movie, the positive imperative sentence is common imperative sentence that occur in the subtitling. It can be seen from 195 data, there are 165 data or 84.62% belong to positive imperative sentence. The researcher can concludes that the subtitling of Iron Man 3 movie has equivalent with the target

language. It can be seen fromsentence context, the equivalence of language and the message or the meaning inthe target language. it also proves that from 195 data there are 175 data or 89.74% belong to the equivalent subtitling.

C. Conceptual Framework

The word 'contrastive'comes from the word *"contrast"*that means comparing two things to show the difference clearly. Contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of languages with a view to identify their structural differences and similarities. Contrastive analysis is betweentwo languages, especially source language (SL) and target language (TL), gives comprehension of the teacher's target language (TL) to predicate the interference which will happenduring teaching in target language(TL).

A sentence is used to say the feeling and thought of someone.Thus, a group of words can be called as a sentence if it applies thegrammatical rule, has meaning, and at least has a subject and a predicate. Besides a sentence is written by capital letter at the first word and is ended by period, exclamatory or questionmark.

Imperative sentence is a kind of sentence which is ended by exclamation point to give a command for other people. In imperative sentence, there must be a respond from the second person. It also has different power between the speaker and the listener. Thus, the speaker has authority to command the listener doing something. It is used in daily conversation, and also found in daily life in English and Javanese sentences. There are differences and similarities as well in imperative sentences which make them interesting to analyze.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The research was conducted by using qualitative design. Qualitative research is defined as the research that is focused on note of words than numbers. The research data wererepresented in the form of description and explanation of both English and Javanese imperative sentences, not only the similaraties but also the differences.

B. Source of Data

The research data were taken from an informan (Sunarwan, 36 years old), internet and books of imperative sentences, such as: Contrastive analysis is the method of analysis where by differences and similarities of two or more language by Naibaho Jawasi (2006: 23), in English and Javanese.

C. The Technique of Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, some steps were applied:

First data from the book and journal:

1. Documenting the imperative sentencesof English and Javanese language.

2. Observing the imperative sentencesof English and Javanese language.

3. Finding out the imperative sentencesof English and Javanese language.

4. Identifyingthe imperative sentencesof English and Javanese language.

Second data collected from an informan (especially in Javanese language) by using the following steps:

1. Interviewing the informan.

2. Analyzing the result of the interview.

3. Finding out the imperative sentences.

D. The Technique of Analyzing the Data

The technique of analyzing the data as the following:

1. Reading all of the sources either from books the internet and informan.

2. Finding types, functions and markers in English imperative sentences.

3. Finding types, functions and markers in Javanese imperative sentences.

4. Finding out the similarities and differences of imperative sentences in English and Javanese language.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

This chapter dealt with similarities and differences of imperative sentence both in English and Javanese language with respect to aspects of imperative sentence as already discussed before. The data of this research were obsained from an informan in December 30rd 2016 and February 10rd 2017 that were related to imperative sentence in Javanese and by searching the data from the internet and the book to complete the data from library research.

Table 4.1

Imperative sentence in English and Javanese language

1. **Positive Imperative:** -**Verb infinite + Adverb + Please**
-**To be + Aadjective + Please**
2. **Negative Imperative:** -**Don't + Verb infinite + Adverb + Please**
-**Don't + be + Adjective + Please**

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	Don't go out, please!	Ampun medal riyen!	Jangan keluar dulu
2	Sit down, please!	Monggo linggeh!	Silahkan duduk!
3	Be careful!	Alon-alon	Hati- hati!

4	Write in your book!	Tulis neng bukune sampeyan!	Tulis di bukumu!
5	Be patient!	Sing sabar!	Bersabarlah!
6	Take the book!	Pundutaken buku niku!	Ambil buku itu!
7	Don't be lazy!	Ampun males!	Jangan malas!
8	Come in, please!	Monggo melebet!	Silahkan masuk!
9	Turn off the radio, please!	Tulung matikan radio,!	Tolong matikan radio!
10	Let's go to park!	Monggo kulo kesah ke taman!	Mari kita pergi ke taman!

B. Data Analysis

1. The Imperative Sentences in English

The examples of imperative sentences in English can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.2

The imperative sentence in English

No	English	Discussion
1	No smoking!	Imperative sentence in negative form with less subject.
2	Go now!	Imperative sentence in positive form with

		less subject.
3	Keep silent!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
4	Take a photo, will you!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
5	Be patient!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
6	You, open the window!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
7	Take my pen, please!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
8	Let's go to market!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
9	Don't be there!	Imperative sentence in negative form with less subject.
10	Don't leave me!	Imperative sentence in negative form with less subject.

From the table, it was found there were imperative sentences, they consisted of imperative sentences in positive withless subject, imperative sentence in positive form with subject of vocative, imperative sentence in positive form with the copulas and adjective, imperative sentences in negative form withless

subject, imperative sentences as commands, imperative sentences as request and imperative sentences as warnings.

2. The imperative sentences in Javanese language

The examples of imperative sentences in Javanese language can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.3

The Imperative Sentence in Javanese

No	Javanese	Discussion
1	Aja ngerokok!	Imperative sentence in negative form with less subject.
2	Kowe lungaa!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
3	Meneng ae!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
4	Jomok khe fotolah!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
5	Yo sabar!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
6	Kowe Bukak no Jendelo iku!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
7	Jomok no pulpen ku!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less subject.
8	Yok nang peken!	Imperative sentence in positive form with less

		subject.
9	Aja nang kunu!	Imperative sentence in negative form with less subject.
10	Aja lungaa!	Imperative sentence in negative form with less subject.

Javanese imperative sentences consisted of positive forms with less subject, imperative sentences as request, and imperative sentences as warnings.

3. The contrastive analysis of the types of imperative sentences in English and Javanese language.

1. The imperative sentences in positive

The data ware analyzed to find out the positive forms of imperative sentence with less subject. There was one positive form of imperative sentence with adverb which can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.4

Positive imperative sentence with less subject

Less subject + Verb infinite + Adverb

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	Open the door!	Mang bikak lawang puniko!	Buka pintu itu
2	Go away!	Kesah!	Pergilah!
3	Please, called her name!	Tulong, panggilaken asmanipun!	Tolong panggil namanya!

4	Put in on!	Gunaken niki!	Gunakan ini!
5	Please, come in!	Masuk!	Silahkan masuk!
6	Turn the lamp off!	Pateni lampune!	Matikan lampunya!
7	Wait me!	Enteni sek!	Tunggu aku!
8	You go on!	Koe, lungo adoh - adoh	Kami pergi jauh – jauh!
9	Let's wait for bill!	Yok, enteni bon ne!	Ayo tunggu bill nta!
10	Let's not tell anyone!	Tulung, rahasiok ne!	Tolong, jangan beritahu siapapun!

From the table, it was found the imperative sentences; nine positive formsof imperative sentence with less subject and one positive form of imperative sentence with adverb.

2. The imperative sentences in positive form with subject or vocative

The data were analyzed to find outthe positive forms of imperative sentencewith subject or vocative. There were five positive forms of imperative sentence with less subject, it can be seen in the table:

Table 4.5

The imperative sentences in positive form with subject or vocative

Subject + Verb infinite + Adverb

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	You, open the window!	Sampeyan bukak	Kamu, buka jendela

		jendelo!	
2	You,open your book!	Sampetyan bukak bukune sampeyan!	Kamu, buka
3	Your friend brings rambutan!	Rencang sampeyan mbekto rambutan!	Temanmu membawa rambutan
4	He calls up his wife from the office everyday!	Piyamba'e menelpon garwane di kantor saben dinten!	Dia menelepon istrinya di kantor tiap hari
5	Dear, look what I found under the table!	Sayang, cubi tengali nopo seng enten neng wingkeng mejo!	Sayang, coba lihat apa yang ada di bawah meja
6	Water consist of hydrogen and oxygen!	Tuyo terdiri sangkeng hydrogen ambek oxygen!	Air terdiri dari hidrogen dan oksigen
7	Put the flowers in the vase!	Selehaken bung – bunga niku neng jawi!	Letakkan bunga-bunga itu di dalam pot
8	Keep smile your life!	Tetepo sumringah neng jeruni urep!	Tetaplah tersenyum dia dalam lip
9	If he keeps on coming late to work he'll be punished!	Menawi piyamba'e ketangkep mestine hukum!	Jika dia datang terlambat dia akan di hukum
10	He always turns up when we least expect him!	Dek ne ketok ae nek ora di ladenin!	Dia selalu muncul ketika kita selalu mengucilkannya

From the table, it was foundthe imperative sentences; there were five positive formsof imperative sentences with subject or vocative and five imperative sentences with less subject.

3. The imperative sentence in positive form with copulas and adjective

The data analysis were analyzed to find out the positive forms of imperative sentences with copula and adjective, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.6

The imperative sentence in positive form with copulas and adjective

To be + Adjective

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	Be careful!	Alon-alon!	Hati-hati
2	Be happy!	Ngati yati!	Bahagia
3	Be well!	Rem'en!	Baik
4	Be enjoy!	Apik !	Menikmati
5	Be diligent!	Ngrasake !	Rajin
6	Be quiet!	Meneng!	Diam
7	Be smile!	Senyum!	Tersenyum
8	Be lazy!	Males!	Malas
9	Be exists!	Kengetan !	Terkenal
10	Be afraid!	Wedi!	Takut

From the table,it was found the imperative sentences in positive form with copulas and adjective.

4. The imperative sentence in positive form with copulas and adverb

The data were analyzed to find out the positive forms of imperative sentences with copulas and adverb which can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.7

The imperative sentence in positive form with copulas and adverb

To be + Adverb		

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	Be away!	Tebih – tebih!	Jauh – jauh
2	Be smart!	Pinterlah!	Pintar lah
3	Be awere!	Alon-alon	Hati – hatilah
4	Be there!	Nang kunu!	Kesanalah
5	Be recently!	Sak iki!	Baru – baru ini
6	Be here!	Nang kene!	Disini
7	Be come in!	Nang jero!	Masuklah!
8	Be outside!	Nang jobo!	Diluar!
9	Be on time!	Ojo telat!	Tepat waktulah!
10	Be back!	Balek meneh!	Kembalilah!

From the table, it was found the imperative sentences in positive form with copulas and adverb.

5. The imperative sentence in negative form with less subject

The data were analyzed to find out theseven negative formsof imperative sentences with less subject andten positive forms of imperative sentences with less subject, they can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.8

The imperative sentence in negative form with less subject

Don't + Verb infinite + Adverb

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	Don't drink tea!	Ampun kesah!	Jangan minum teh!
2	Don't be late!	Ampun rawuh telat!	Jangan datang terlambat!
3	Don't leave me!	Ampun tinggalaken kulo!	Jangan tinggalkan aku!
4	Don't distrub me!	Ampun ganggu kulo!	Jangan ganggu aku!
5	Don't make noise!	Ampun blegedek!	Jangan berisik!
6	Don't laugh loudly!	Ampun guyu kekerasen	Jangan tertawa terlalu keras!
7	Don't think a lot!	Ampun kepikiran kebanteran!	Jangan berfikir keras!

8	Don't loving now!	Ampun salahaken kulo!	Jangan salahkan aku!
9	Don't	Ampun ngenyek aku!	Jangan mengejek aku!
10	Don't touch me!	Ampun cekel – cekel aku!	Jangan sentuh aku!

From the table, it was found the imperative sentences; seven negative imperative sentences with less subject and three imperative sentences with less subject.

6. The imperative sentence in negative form with copulas followed by adjective

The data were analayzed to find out thenegative forms of imperative sentences with copulas followed by adjective, they can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.9

The imperative sentence in negative form with followed by adjective

Don't + verb + (be + adjective)

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	Don't cry!	Ampun menangis!	Jangan menangis!
2	Don't be	Ampun	Jangan bodoh!

	stupid!	gendeng!	
3	Don't be down!	Ampun lemas!	Jangan putus asa!
4	Don't be bored!	Ampun bosen!	Jangan memuakkan!
5	Don't be hard!	Ampun sulit!	Jangan sulit!
6	Don't fail!	Ampun gagal!	Jangan gagal!
7	Don't be shy!	Ampun isen!	Jangan malu!
8	Don't be disappointed!	Ampun kecewo!	Jangan kecewa!
9	Don't be angry!	Ampun mureng!	Jangan marah!
10	Don't be lazy!	Ampun keset!	Jangan malas!

7. The imperative sentence as command

The data were analyzed to find out theimperative sentences as commands, they can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.10

The imperative sentence as command

Let / keep + Verb infinite + Adverb
You + Verb infinite + Adverb

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	Let the games begin!	Monggo mari dolanipun!	Ayo mainkan permainan ini!
2	Keep of the glass!	Ampun di dibrakaken!	Jangan dibanting
3	You open the door!	Tulong buka'aken pintu nipun!	Tolong buka kan pintunya
4	You may go!	Sampeyan angsal kesah!	Kamu boleh pergi!
5	Read this book for tomorrow!	Woco buku niki kangge lnjeng!	Baca buku ini untuk besok!
6	Get out of my way!	Medal sangkeng jalan kulo!	Keluar dari jalanku!
7	Please be quiet, I'm working!	Menengo kulo nembe kerjo!	Tolong diam, saya sedang bekerja!
8	Take the rice!	Mundut sego!	Tolong ambilkan nasi!
9	Drink you coffee!	Ngunjok kopine	Minum kopimu!

		sampeyan!	
10	Pick me up!	Sosol aku!	Jemput aku!

From the table, it was found the imperative sentences, as commands

8. The imperative sentence as request

The data were analyzed to find out theimperative sentences as request,

they can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.11

The imperative sentence as request

Subject + be + Adjective
Subject + Verb infinite + Adverb
Less subject + be + Adjective

No	English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
1	You must be beautiful!	Panjenengan mesti ayu!	Kamu pasti cantik!
2	Bring my bag, please!	Tuong bekto'aken tas kulo!	Tolong bawakan tas saya!
3	Please, help me finish this!	Tulong bantu kulo ngrampungaken niki!	Tolong bantu saya selesaikan ini!
4	Take my book, please!	Tulong	Tolong ambilkan buku

		pundutaken buku kulo!	saya!
5	Sing a song please!	Tulong tembangaken sebuah nyanyian!	Tolong nyanyikan sebuah lagu!
6	I want you read this book!	Kulo pingen sampeyan buku niki!	Saya mau kamu membaca buku ini!
7	Please be quit, I'm working!	Meneng sek, aku sek kerjo!	Tolong diam, saya sedang bekerja!
8	Kindly lower your voices!	Alonke suaramu!	Pelankan suaramu!
9	Shut the window, please!	Tulung tutupke jendelo!	Tolong tutup jendelanya!
10	It isn't raining at the morning!	Ora udan neng dino isuk!	Tidak hujan di pagi hari!

From the table, it was found the imperative sentences, as request.

4. The contrastive analysis of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language

a. Imperative sentence as command

Both in English and Javanese language, imperative sentences were used as common command.

Table 4.12

Imperative sentence as command

English	Javanese	Bahasa Inonesia
Write down on your book!	Nulisa ning bukumu!	Tulis di bukumu!
Turn off the radio!	Patenana radio kui!	Matikan radionya!

b. Imperative sentence as request

As request, the imperative sentence in English and Javanese had more polite meaning in giving the command.

Table 4.13

Imperative sentence as request

English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
Please, open the door!	Tulung bukak lawang iku!	Tolong buka pintu!
Could you pass the sugar, please?	Tulung iso jipuke gulane?	Bisakah kamu tambahkan gulanya

c. Impeartive sentence as invitation

The speaker gave the command to the listener but it meant that he/she

invited the listener by using the imperative sentence.

Table 4.14

Impeartive sentence as invitation

English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
Would you come to my older sister's wedding?	Kowe teko neng nikahane mbakkyu ku yo?	Maukah kamu datang ke pesta pernikahan adik perempuan ku?
Come to my house, won't you?	Dolan neng omahku, yo?	Datanglah kerumahku, bisakah?

d. Imperative sentence as suggestion

In suggestion, the speaker suggested or asked the listener to do or not to do

something together.

Table 4.15

Imperative sentence as suggestion

English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
Let's not be lazy!	Ayo aja males - malesan!	Jangan malas!
Let's take break!	Ayo leren dhisik!	Mari beristirahat!

e. Imperative sentence as advice

Imperative sentence as advice meant that the speaker gave the idea to the listener to do something better.

Table 4.16

Imperative sentence as advice

English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
Be serious!	Sing tenanan!	Seriuslah!
Be patient!	Si ngsabar!	Bersabarlah!

f. Negative imperative sentence as prohibition

In English and Javanese, as prohibition, imperative sentence had function to make the speaker ask or prohibit the listener not to do something.

Table 4.17

Negative imperative sentence as prohibition

English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
Don't park!	Ora keno parkir!	Dilarang parkir!
No smoking!	Ora entuk ngerokok!	Dilarang merokok!
Children must not watch criminal news!	Bocah cilik ora keno nonton berita kriminal	Anak anak tidak harus menonton berita kriminal
Don't be angry!	Ojo ngambek!	Jangan marah!

g. Imperative sentence as compulsion

Imperative sentence as compulsion had similar meaning to command, but it had more emphasis. There was a punishment or sanction if the listener did not do it. It occurred both in English and Javanese language.

Table 4.18

Imperative sentence as compulsion

English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
You must go there!	Kowe kudu lungo rana!	Jangan pergi kesana
You must study now!	Kowe kudu sinau saiki!	Kamu harus belajar sekarang!

h. Imperative sentence as 'panantang' in Javanese language

This fuction was is only in Javanese language. It has meaning that the listener is challenged to do something which he/she can or cannot do it.

Table 4.19

Imperative sentence as 'panantang' in Javanese language

English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
If you're brave, come here!	Yen kowe wani merenea!	Kalau berani, coba datang kesini!
You can hit quickly if you want to be wounded!	Koe iso	

i. Imperative sentence as 'pangece' in Javanese language

Beside the fuctions above, in Javanese, impeartive sentence also has meaning as pangece. It means that the speaker mocks the listener by giving a command.

Table 4.20

Imperative sentence as 'pangece' in Javanese language

English	Javanese	Bahasa Indonesia
Just eat all the food, don't give to your elder sister, you're younger than her!	Panganen kabeh, adine ora usah dingengehi, wong isih cilik wae!	Makan semua makanannya, jangan berikan kepada kakakmu, kamu lebih muda darinya!
Play outside, don't study hard, your score will be all six!	Dolana terus, ora usah sinau, bijine ben enem kabeh!	Bermainlah di luar, jangan belajar keras, skormu akan mendapat 6

The functions of imperative sentence in English are as command, request, inviation, suggestion, advice, prohibition, and compulsion. Meanwhile in Javanese the imperative sentence also have functions as command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, prohibition, and compulsion 'panantang' and 'pangece'. Panantang means that as if the speaker asks the listener to do action but the listener cannot do it. Meanwhile, pangece is defined as the speaker mocks the

listener when does action. It is like the listener is in opposite condiction to the reality.

To distinguish each of function, it usually uses the signal words or markers. The markers also can recognize whether the command is polite or not. In Javanese language, the imperative sentence will be more polite with basa krama.

5. The analysis of the markers of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language

a. The markers as command

Imperative sentence as command in English did not have certain markers. The form was like the common imperative sentence. Meanwhile, in Javanese, the imperative sentence had suffix markers **-a, -ana, -na** and **-en.** They were added at the end of verb.

<div align="center">

Table 4.21

The markers as command

</div>

English	Javanese
-	The suffixes of **-a, -ana, -na** and **–en**

b. The markers in request

Imperative sentence can be used to give polite command or request. The markers in English as request, please, will you, would you, and would/do you mind. Can you and could you are used when the command is less polite.

Furthermore, in Javanese, to show politeness, it is identified by the word tulung and using basa krama.

Table 4.22

The markers in request

English	Javanese
Polite: **Please, do, will you, would you, would/do you mind,** Less polite: **Can you, could you**	Less Polite:**Tulung,** Polite:**using basa Krama.**

c. The markers in invitation

As invitation, it can used the question taq won't you and would you like in English. When the speaker wants to invite the listener, it can add the suffix -a or use basa krama in Javanese.

Table 4.23

The markers in suggestion

English	Javanese
The question tag of *won't you* ad *would you like*	The suffix of **–a** and **basa krama** Polite: **basa krama**

d. The markers in suggestion

In English, the markers of imperative sentence as suggestion are *let's, let's not, shall, you had better,* and *why don't you.* Beside, the use of suppose/supposing and how/what about are enable for informal suggestion.

Ayo and coba are used to identify the imperative sentence as suggestion in Javanese. It can be more polite when uses the signal words: mangga, awi, and prayoga/prayogi (krama).

Table 4.24

The markers in suggestion

English	Javanese
Let's, let's not, shall, you had better, why don't you Informal: **suppose/supposing**	**Ayo, coba** Polite: **Mangga, awi, prayoga/prayogi** (krama)
How/what about	

e. The markers in advice

Imperaive sentence as advice in Englis is signaled by the words: don't don't be and be. In Javanese, it uses the words: aja, ora and ampun(politeness).

Table 4.25

The markers in advice

English	Javanese
Don't, don't be, be	**Aja, ora** Politeness: **Ampun** (Basa Krama)

f. The markers in prohibition

The common markers which is applied in English as prohibition are don't, don't be, no + gerund. While the signal words in Javanese are aja, ora and ampun.

Table 4.26

The markers in prohibition

English	Javanese
Don't, don't be, no + gerund	**Aja, ora,** **Ampun**(in Krama)

g. The markers in compulsion

The words of must in English and kudu in Javanese identifiythat there is an emphasis to the listener.

Table 4.27

The markers in compulsion

English	Javanese
Must	**Kudu**

h. The markers of imperative sentence as pangece and panantang in Javanese language

As pangece and panantang, imperative sentence has same markers. The markers are the suffixes of **-a, -ana, -na** and **-en.**

There are some functions which have similar markers in English imperative sentence. The markers of *don't* and *don't be* are used both in

prohibition and advice. It also occurs in Javanese language that the markers are almost the suffixes **-a, -ana, -na** and **–en.** But, we can infer the function of imperative sentence by its meaning implicity.

Imperative sentences in English and Javanese language can be in polite form. But, they have different way to show the politeness. English has politeness principal in communication between the speaker and the listener. Javanese language also has the language stratifications (unggah-unggah basa) to reveal the politeness. There are basa ngoko (low level standard), basa krama (middle level standard), and basa krama inggil (higher level standard). Basa krama and krama inggil have higher level than ngoko. They are used when the speaker respect to the listener. These language stratifications must be in appropriate use in communication. It is more polite in imperative sentence when the speaker speaks basa krama and krama inngil. Thus, the markers of polite imperative sentence in English and Javanese language are different. English imperative sentence uses would you,please, could you, and would/do you mindwhile Javanese language uses **Basa Krama.**

Beside, the morphology and the syntax of imperative sentence in both languages are dissimilar. When the Javanese imperative sentence in translated in English, it will differ from the original sentence. It occurs because English and Javanese language has different social culture.

Table 4.28

Example of comparison of Javanese and English imperative:

No	Javanese	English	Example
1.	Tukua	Buy ...!	Javanese: Tukua tas iku! English: Buy that bag!
2.	Tukokna	Buy ...!	Javanese: Aku tukokna bakso ning pasar! English: Please, buy for me a bowl of meatball in the market!
3.	Tukonana	Buy ...!	Javanese: Aku dodol klambi tukonana yo! English: I sell good clothes, you are pleased to buy it!
4.	Tukunen	Buy ...!	Javanese: Aku duwe montor apik, tukunen! English: I have a good quality car, please, buy it!

As the examples on the table, it would be difficult to translate from Javanese imperative sentence into English with similar words. Sometimes, the form of Javanese imperative sentence will not be imperative form in English. The examples show that Javanese imperative sentence can transform into introgative sentence that has imperative meaning implicity in English. It is also necessary to add some words or comments to translate the Javanese sentence into English. This difficulty is caused by the different culture and structure of those languages. It also depends on the situational context of the sentence. Besides, the implicit or

explicit meaning of the sentence must be understood well by the listener when the

speker says it

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents some conclusions, as the following:

A. Conclusions

1. The types of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language were positive imperative sentence and negative imperative sentence.

2. The functions of imperative sentence in English were command, request, invitatoin, suggestion, advice, prohibition, and compulsion. Meanwhile the functions of imperative sentence in Javanese were command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, prohibition, compulsion, panantang, and pangece.

3. Imperative sentence in English and Javanese languagehadmarkers to show different functions. In English, it commonly used the question tag, modals and hartatory words. To show polite command or request, the markers in English are would you, could you, would/do you mind, please and can you, while in Javanese the markers are commonly the suffixes**–a, -ana, -na** and **–en.**Javanese imperative sentence also used**Basa Krama**. Both madya (middle level standard) and inggil (high level standard) were used to give polite request.

B. Suggestions

1. The teachers

    1.   The teachers should explain the rules in imperative sentence during the learning process to the students both in English and Javanese language. Thus, the students will be easy and clear in understanding when they use them to communicate in speaking and writing.

    2.   The teachers must give the examples to apply the result of contrastive analysis between source language and target language when teaching the structure of foreign language as Javanese language.

2. The students

    1. Must pay attention to they must the rules of the structure of language and solve the difficulty in learning language.

3. Other researcher

    Other researcher who will conduct the similar study can use the input of this research. They also can develop the study in another type of sentence or in the other languages.

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Antunsuhono. 1956:37 mentions *the markers for suggestion are ayo,mangga, awi, coba, and prayoga.*

Besides, Hudson1980 in Anam, 2001:154 mentions that *the factor of role relationship, age, and social stratification have influence to reach the purpose of communication.*

Frank. 1972 devided *sentence into introgative sentence, declarative sentence, exclamatory sentence, and imperative sentence.*

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Kardaleska. 2006 *Contrastive analysis in general term is an inductive investigative approach based on the distinctive elements in a language*

Lakoff (1989 in Cook, in Anam, 2001:156) formulates that *politeness principle in English consists of three aspects; don't impose, give option, and make your receiver fell good.*

Mastop. 2005 in Condoravdi and Laurer, 2011) says that *imperative implies actions, which influences the hearer's series of act.*

Naibaho Jawasi. 2006 *contrastive analysis is the method of analysis where by differences and similarities of two or more language (or sub-system of language) are made explicit.*

Nurhayati. 2006:131 explain *imperative sentence has meaning which needs action as respond*

Rozakis. 2003:138 writes *a sentence is a set of words that nominally has one subject and one predicate to express whole idea.*

Sugiono. 2016: 245 states that *the data analysis is an on going activity that occures througtout the investigate process rather than after process*.

Subyakto and Nababan. 1993:7 writes *contrastive analysis between two languages, especially SL and TL, gives comprehension of the teacher"s TL to predictthe interference which will happenduring teaching in TL.*

Sudaryanto. 1992:139 says that *imperative sentence always involves the second speaker as the person who "must" do the command whether it is positive or negative.*

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Postdam (www.clas.ufl.edu/users/postdam/papers/Englishimperatives.pdf). *Adds when the subject appears in negative imperative sentences, it must be placed after don't. Published*. *(*Minggu: 8 Januari. 2016. 11.45 pm)

FORMAT WAWANCARA

Informan of Javanese Language

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a. **Imperative sentence as command**

1.Come here!

   Teka kene!

2.Sweep the floor!

   Sapunen jagon kae!

3.Take my book!

   Jupukna bukuku!

b. **Imperative sentence as request**

1. Please put that book!

   Tulung pundutaken buku puniko!

2. Please close the window!

   Tulung tutupen jendelane!

3. Will you come to my house at afternoon?

Panjenengan mangke sonten dolan menyang griyo kulo?

c. **Imperative sentence as invitation**

1. Come to my house!

   Sampeyan mangke mang dolan teng griyo kulo!

2. Come to my brother's wedding tommorow!

   Enjang - enjang dugi wonten acara nikahan mas kulo nggih!

d. **Imperative sentence as advice**

1. Don't be lazy person!

   Ampun dodos tiyang moles!

2. Take the madicine and you'll get well!

   Mang unjuk rumiyen obatipun supodos enggal mantun!

e. **Imperative sentence as suggestion**

1. Let's take break!

   Ngaso rumiyen sakniki,nggih!

2. Let's not be lazy!

   Monggo ampun sami males-malesan!

3. Let's read that book!

   Monggo enggal dipun waos buku niku!

f. **Imperative sentence as prohibition**

1. Student's are not allowed to smoke!

   Bocah engkang sekolah mboten pareng ngerokok!

2. Don't smoke in the office!

   Aja udud ing jero kantor!