

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is defined as the sequence of speech sounds produced by the human organs that must have meanings. The sequence of sounds can be of a language if it has three elements. The elements are sounds, human, and meaning. At first, speech sounds means that any of communication that is not included into sounds cannot be considered as a language. The second, human means a language should be produced by human speech organs. If it is not be produced by human speech organs, it cannot be called by a language. At last, meaning, we can confirm that sequence of sounds are produced by the human speech organs and have a meaning. Further, language itself is used to communicate thoughts and feelings that can be learnt by its users though it has some difficulties. There are like a grammar and structure, the variety of language itself, and also the variety of the users. Relates to a grammar and structures, this thesis deals with linguistics.

Linguistics can be identified as the study of language that discusses about phonetic, phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax. The problem of this study relates to syntax which is the study of arrangement of word into phrases and sentences or syntactical construction. In addition, sentence will be analyzed more because a sentence is a part of important communication in oral and written. A sentence can be made up of one or more units of words. It means that a sentence may be composed of at least a verb and final intonation. Consequently, a

sentence can be one word only. It is supported by Zandvoort in *A Handbook of English Grammar*, "A sentence may consist of one or more words. Example of one word sentences are exclamations, imperatives, and vocatives (1975:195). For example:

Be sure!

Come back!

Based on some examples before, we can know a kind of sentences that is composed by one word only. They are constructed by a verb only. All of the sentences do not have a subject and an object. They may omit them because the meanings have been understood. Some evidences before are included into imperative sentences which will be investigated by the writer.

Imperative sentence is a kind of simple sentence. Imperative sentence can be identified as a sentence that is used to express direct command, and request. On the other hand, an imperative sentence is a sentence that is to tell or ask people what to do, to make suggestions, to give advice, to give instructions, to offer something, and to express wishes, but the writer only discusses command (instruction) and request. Beside that, in imperative sentence only the verb is expressed. It means that the important thing of imperative sentence is a verb not to a subject and an object.

This thesis, *A Comparative Study of English Imperative Sentence and its Equivalence in Indonesian* will describe about the structures of English imperative sentence. Beside that, this study is used to find the differences and the similarities of English imperative sentences. The writer hopes this study can give many

information about imperative sentence. Another reason, the result of this research may contribute something valuable for the readers. The readers will know deeply about the imperative sentence. At last, it is expected to stimulate an other researcher to continue this study.

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The comparisons of English and Indonesian imperative sentence become the problems of this discussion. The problems deal with some points as follows:

1. What are the structures of English imperative sentence?
2. What are the differences and the similarities of English imperative sentences and their equivalent in Indonesian?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The analysis of the problems stated in this study is aimed to know the details information about the comparison of English imperative sentence and its equivalence in Indonesian in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, namely:

1. To describe the structure of English imperative sentence.
2. To find the differences and the similarities of English imperative sentence and its equivalence in Indonesian.

### **1.4 Source of Data**

In analyzing this thesis, the writer needs such source of data. The data source of this study is taken from written form, especially *Pride and Prejudice*.

*Pride and Prejudice* is a famous novel that is written by Jane Austen. The writer chooses *Pride and Prejudice* because it supplies all data about simple sentence, especially imperative sentence. Beside that, *Pride and Prejudice* is an interesting and a popular novel that is read by many people in the world. At last, *Pride and Prejudice* has been ever translated into Indonesian.

### **1.5 Scope of the Problem**

It is very important for researcher to limit the problems. The limitation of the study makes the discussion more specific. As we know, there are many kinds of sentence such as simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. In this thesis, the writer only wants to analyze about the simple sentence, especially imperative sentence. The kinds of imperative sentence which discussed is command and request. Command will discuss about the order something without argument. Meanwhile, request talks about telling something politely by using some formulas of politeness which follows the imperative verb.

### **1.6 The Meaning of Some Key Terms**

Key terms aim to help the readers to find some definitions. Some key terms that stated in this study can be seen below:

1. Language is a sound that is produced by human organs and has a meaning.
2. Linguistics can be identified as the study of language that discuss about phonetic, phonology, syntax, morphology, and semantics.

3. Syntax is a branch of linguistics study in which a sentence is constructed and how the word is related to each other.
4. Sentence means a smallest unit of text expresses some ideas.
5. Simple sentence can be described as a simplest sentence that consists of at least a verb and a final intonation.
6. Imperative sentence is a sentence that is used to tell or ask people, to make advice, to give instruction, and to offer something.
7. Command is the simple form of verb to order something without argument.
8. Request is to tell or ask people what to do.