CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The research entitled *A Comparative Study of English Imperative Sentence and its Equivalent in Indonesian* describes the structures of English imperative sentence and finds the differences and the similarities between English imperative sentence and Indonesian imperative sentence. To analyze this study, the writer uses a descriptive method. The method is used to solve the problem by collecting the data, classifying, analyzing and making a conclusion. Moreover, the writer uses two kinds of technique. They are omission technique and translational technique. The omission technique can be found in analysis of the structures of English imperative sentence. While, the translational technique is stated on the analysis of the differences and the similarities of English imperative sentence and its equivalence in Indonesian.

After analyzing the data, the writer can conclude that English imperative sentence consists of two kinds. They are command and request. The command is divided into three types. They are command without a subject, command with a subject, and negative command. While, request talks about tell something politely. Command without a subject has a three structures. They are *verb (V)*, *verb + object (VO)*, and *verb + complement (VC)*. Command with a subject has structures *verb + subject (VS)*, *verb + object + subject (VOS)*, *verb + complement + subject (VCS)*. Meanwhile, negative command is constructed by *don't + verb*, and *don't + be*. At last, request can use *do + verb* or *don't + verb + please* and modality.

The similarities of English and Indonesian imperative sentences are both of them have two kinds of imperative sentence. They are request and command. The command has a purpose to order something without argument. It can be divided into three parts, such as command without a subject, command with a subject, and negative command or prohibition. They are also signaled by exclamation point in command. Moreover, request aims to tell people what the people should do.

Furthermore, English imperative sentence and Indonesian imperative sentence have two differences. The first, English imperative sentence expresses a verb because English sentence is always verbal. To stress command or request in English, we can use *do form + verb*. Otherwise, Indonesian imperative sentence expresses a predicate because the form of Indonesian sentence can be verbal, nominal, adverbial, and adjectival. The second, English imperative sentence does not have an additional suffix. Meanwhile, some Indonesian imperative sentence need an additional suffix *–lah*, but some others do not need an additional suffix. The suffix *–lah* is to stress what the speaker says.

On the other hand, the research takes total sampling by using the whole population of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. The total data are 50. These are divided into English imperative as commands (40 data) and request (10 data). The command is classified into command without a subject (16 data), command with a subject (13 data), and negative command (11 data). The command without a subject could be divided into three forms. They are *verb* (*V*) (2 data), *verb + object* (*VO*) (7 data), *verb – complement* (*VC*) (7 data). Next, command with a

subject consists of three kinds structures too. They are *verb + subject (VS)* (5 data), *verb + object + subject (VOS)* (4 data), *verb + complement + subject (VCS)* (4 data). Negative command has combinations such as *don't + verb* (10 data), and *don't + be* (1 data).

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