

Syntactic Analysis of Imperative Sentence in Jambi Malay Language *Jangkat Isolect*

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research are: (1) to explain the types of imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect especially Danau Pauh village. (2) to describe the function of imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect community; and (3) to explain the structure of sentences (syntax) of imperative sentences that found in Jangkat Isolect. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. A source of data in this research is imperative sentences in Jangkat Isolect community. This research is divided in three procedures; they are collection the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the data. In collecting the data, data are gathered by observation method and interview method. Meanwhile, the main technique in collecting the data is eliciting technique, which is continued by several techniques, i.e. recording technique and note technique. The main technique in observation method is participant observational method which is continued by advanced note technique. In analyzing the data, the research is done by using distributional method, translational method, and referential method. The results of the analysis are provided by formal and informal methods.

Keywords: Imperative, Sentence, Syntax, Isolect, Jangkat, Danau Pauh.

1. INTRODUCTION

Syntax is the study of sentence structure. Parker (1986:47) suggests that in syntax, we learn how to construct phrase, clause, and sentence while, Atkinson (1982:145) states that syntax focuses on the composition of meaningful degrees in sentence. Meanwhile, Jackson (2002:98) describes that sentence is a grammatical structure composed of one or more clause and minimally of subject and verb, but may also contain object complement and adverbial; conventionally written an initial capital letter and final full stop or other terminator. Frank (1972:220) divides sentence by types into four; declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence, and imperative sentence.

Specifically, sentence can be divided into imperative sentence. Frank (1972:77) explains that imperative sentence is sentences that give a command or request to the hearer and ends with period or exclamatory mark. The subject of imperative sentence is not stated. It expresses on verb or predicate. Imperative implies actions which influences the hearer's series of act. In imperative sentence, there are must be respond from the second person. It also has different power between the speaker and listener. The speaker has authority to command the listener doing something. It can be concluded that imperative sentence give command, request or directive act to the hearer. It means that effort to get the hearer to do the action by the proposition expressed.

As a big nation, Indonesia of course has a big different of language, each tribe in our nation has its own language which called local language,

Jambi as one of a Province in Indonesia also has a local language, this language is called Bahasa Jambi or Jambine Malay. Jambi Malay consists of some dialects from one region to another region like, Muara Bungo, Kerinci, Tanjung Jabung and Merangin. The culture of those people in the region also different from one to another, for instance the culture of people who live in Muara Bungo is different from culture of people of Danau Pauh in Jangkat region.

II. METHOD

In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. Sudaryanto (1993:132) states that qualitative research is concerned with non-statistical method of inquiry and analysis of social phenomenon. Qualitative research uses detailed descriptions from the perspective of the research participants themselves as a means of examining specific issues and problems under study.

2.1 Source of the Data

a. Locational Data

Location of data is the origin of the data or data lingual. So that, source of data in this research refers to source of data locational because the data means that original lingual. Locational data are the data where the research is taken place. In this research, the locational data is Danau Pauh Jangkat village. This is located in Jangkat district, the area of Bangko city, Jambi province, Indonesia.

b. Substantial data

Substantial data in this research are the utterances which are spoken by the subject of the

research. It can be called substantive because source is the kinds of raw the data or samples. This research is focus on people 20-70 years old as the subject of the research. According to Samarin (1988:55-70) in this research Samarin used seven informants as the source of the data with the characteristics:

1. Age between 20-70 years old
2. All the informant native speaker of Jangkat language especially in Danau Pauh village.
3. The healthy of physically and mentally (no speech impediment)
4. The education as low as elementary school.
5. Can be well in communicating.
6. Willing to become informants and provide the correct data.
7. Having native language skills that adequate.

2.2 Technique of Collecting Data

This research used two techniques are: *metode simak* and *metode cakap*. *Metode simak* in this research, *metode simak* is done by listening, it means that the researcher listen to language usage. Sudaryanto (1993:133) *metode simak* is usually called observation method. The researcher also used *metode cakap*. *Metode cakap* is also called interview method. *Metode cakap* is a method where the contact person happens directly between researcher as a researcher and speaker as an informant. Mahsun (1995) describes that research also do the main technique is eliciting techniques. The researcher fishing the conversation with informant in providing the answers from the questions of the researcher. After that, the researcher using record technique to be completes the validity of the data that was recorded previously. Record technique is the data collection that used by the recording conversations of informants, especially those related to the problems examined. It can be concluded record technique is studied the oral form of the data.

In using this method, the researcher also conducted a basic technique it can be called tapping technique, the researcher attempted the data and tapped in using the language of peoples who become informants in this research. Tapping the language in this research is native language that was chosen earlier, in this research the researcher takes Jangkat Isolect community to get the data. In technique of collecting data, the researcher used the participant observational method.

2.3 Technique of Analyzing Data

This research used two techniques namely translational technique and distributional technique. Firstly, translational technique. Sudaryanto (1993:14) Describes that translational technique is

techniques that used to see the similarities and differences between one forms to another form. It can be seen on the following examples:

(1.a) *gusok kait rah!*

IMP Setrika N pakaian! PAR

Iron the clothes!

(2.a) *kacau lam glas rah!*

IMP aduk N kopi di dalam PREP
N gelas !

Please, stir the coffee in the glass!

(3.a) *wo gantukka baju pakek anger yak!*

S kakak gantungkan IMP N baju
pakai hanger KET

please, hang your dress brother!

Imperative sentence *gusok* 'setrika' and imperative *kacau* 'aduk'. His different from example *gantukka* 'gantungkan' imperative sentence that requires the presence of a single argument. The argument *wo* 'kakak laki-laki' as a subject. In addition, this research used the translational method and referential method, translational method mainly used in the transfer of the meaning from Jangkat Isolect into Indonesian and English language. On the other hand, the referential method used to determine the unified the imperative sentence into clause.

Secondly, in this research the researcher also used distributional technique. Sudaryanto (1993:15) explains that distributional technique is a technique of the research data by categories (criteria) in terms of certain correspond grammatical owned by the research of data. Object of this research as a preposition, adverbial, syntactic function (subject, predicate, and object) clause and word syllable". This method uses basic technique such as direct elements technique, and insertion technique, expand technique, change form technique, vanished technique, dressing technique and turning technique.

In this research, the researcher only focused on insertion technique is also used in determining the nature of the behavior of public utterances imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect. The insertion of particles. The insertion technique is done by inserted units of lingual into clause or sentence. For example, imperative sentence *dalak* 'search' it means the basic word of imperative sentence. It can be concluded the basic word of imperative sentence 'dalak' can be inserted in suffix *ah* 'dalak-ah' its means 'carilah' in Bahasa and *look for* in English language.

2.4 Technique of Representing Data

In representing the data, the researcher classified it into four chapters, chapter one consists of the background of problem, in this part, the researcher tells about the reason of the choosing the title, after that, the researcher makes the identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, the research question, purpose of the research, the significance of the research, and the last the researcher makes the method of the research technique of collecting data and analyzing the data.

Chapter two focuses on review related studies, definition of key term, and theoretical framework, chapter three is focus of finding and discussion, which examines the command sentence that focuses on speech in Jangkat community, types and functions of imperative sentences in Jangkat Isolect especially in Danau Pauh village. Chapter four focuses of conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion is essence of the contents of the research; whereas the researcher hopes this research give advice to readers and other researchers in order to continue this research on the sentence structure in another language. Those of point above that respective called formal and informal method. The use of sign and symbol in this research refer to used of the sign and symbol of the words that exist in the orthographic transcription. In the study of syntax, transcription it used is the transcription orthographic which is transcription written in accordance with the rules of the language that is used in analysis. It can be stated that the presentation of the technique analysis data will be declared formal and informal methods.

III. RESULT

The results of this research are: types of imperative sentences of Jangkat Isolect, imperative sentences as a negative and positive imperative sentence. Imperative sentence as a negative in a single form is prohibition, and positive imperative sentences describe in six forms there are: imperative sentences as a command, requests, invitation, suggestions, and prohibition. Jangkat Isolect has one word or more the words in the sentence. Jangkat Isolect involved as active language, the sentence structure and semantic role of Jangkat Isolect is verbal and nonverbal predicates. The researcher analyzes imperative sentence in this research there are some factors syntactic and semantic. In this research Jangkat Isolect community using some markers such as, they use some conjunction. like 'teih' 'kek' 'Be', 'lam', and they use some particles in a sentence i.e. 'yak' 'yah' 'dih' 'ilouk' 'rah', and the others particle. Therefore, it can be concluded that types and function of imperative sentence in English

and Jangkat Isolect are same. It can be seen with the used of some markers in the sentence. Therefore, in using some markers in Jangkat Isolect community to soften the use of language by the speakers to be more polite and courteous.

IV. DISCUSSION

3.1 Types of Imperative Sentence in Jangkat Isolect

3.1.1 Positive Imperative Sentence

Positive imperative sentence ask the hearer to do something. Hornby (1975:193) states that positive imperative sentence can be conveyed through various ways; command, prohibition, request, suggestion, invitation, and giving advice. The subject of imperative sentence can be understood although the speaker does not mention it.

Table 1.Positive imperative sentence

No.	Jangkat Isolect	Indonesian language	English language
1.	senyamp	diam	keep silent
2.	dudouk	duduk	sit down

For example:

(on July 19th 2016) 9.35 AM)

(1.a) *senyamp!*
⊗ diam!
keep silent!

(1.b) *dudouk!*
⊗ duduk!
sit down, please!

Based on the data (1.a.) and the data (1.b) belong to imperative sentence that function to order someone to do something. It can be seen that there is no subject mentioned in the sentence. Because imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect community the second person excusable absence. On the other hand, imperative sentence in the data (1.a) until the data (1.b) using the markers of imperative sentence is zero (⊗). The imperative sentence on the data above does not use words or particle could often in the sentence. but the speaker can be understood what the speaker say.

3.1.2 Negative Imperative Sentence

Negative imperative sentence used to command the addressee not to do something. It can be a prohibition or warning. In English, the form of

negative imperative means that the listener is prohibited to do something. It also occurs in Jangkat Isolect. Hornby (1975:195) divided the markers of this sentence in English are *don't*, *don't be*, *must not*, *let's not*, and *no*.

Table 2. Negative imperative sentence

No.	Jangkat Isolect	Indonesian language	English language
1.	maa	jangan	don't
2.	dak buleih	tidak boleh	don't

For example:

(on July 25th 2016) 4. 15 AM)

(2.a) *maa pamaleh nyan yak nak*
IMP ADJ PAR
jangan jadi anak pemalas!
don't be lazy girl!

(2.b) *dak buleih dudouk muku pintu!*
IMP tidak boleh V duduk ADV di
depan N pintu!
don't sit in front of the door!

The function of words "*maa*", In the data (2.a) and the data (2.b) as a negative meaning that means prohibition someone to do something. In the data (2.a) followed by particle "*yak*" that means as an intensifier in the sentence, or to command someone to do something but more polite in the meaning. In imperative sentence as a negative also there is no subject that found in the sentence. The direct object is rarely used because it can be understood by the listener.

The functions of imperative sentence in English are: as imperative command, request, suggestion, invitation, advice and prohibition. Imperative sentence in English language has similar functions with imperative sentence that found in Jangkat Isolect.

3.2 The Function of Imperative Sentence in Jangkat Isolect

3.2.1 Imperative Sentence as Command

Hornby (1975:26) explains that imperative command means that the speaker has power or authority on the addressee to do something. But, it also can be used when there is no different authority or power between the speaker and listener.

Table 3. Imperative sentence as a command

No.	Jangkat Isolect	Indonesian language	English language
1.	tukump	tutup	shut
2.	basouh	cuci	wash

For example:

(on August 12th 2016) 7.45 AM)

(3.a) *basouh pinggat!*
IMP cuci N piring!
wash the plate!

(3.b) *tukump pintu!*
IMP tutup N pintu!
close the door!

From the data (3.a.) until the data (3.b) is imperative sentences that order someone to do something. In the data (3.a) and data (3.b) we can see the data that imperative sentence has function to command someone to do something. It can be used for speaker to the listener who has the status and age of a person who is still relatively young. In the sentence also there is no subjects even object found in the sentence. In the sentence also there is no subjects even object found in the sentence. Its word has functions as imperative sentence which show that the types of imperative as a command. In this case, the person who gives commands has an authority to command the second person (*you*) to do something. Moreover, the speaker commands the listener who has a lower status or age. This kind of imperative sentence also known when the speaker gets angry to the listener.

3.2.2 Imperative Sentence as Request

Dixon(1957:76) writes Imperative sentence as request means that the speaker asks the addressee to do something politely than command. It is almost similar to the command but more polite in the meaning.

Table 4. Imperative sentence as a request

No.	Jangkat Isolect	Indonesian language	English language
1.	tuluk	tolong	help
2.	bagei	memberi	give

For example:

(on Augusts 15th 2016) 10.00 AM)

(4.a) *bagei mbo sen yah!*
IMP beri S saya N uang! PAR
give me the money!

(4.b) *tuluk ampaa kawa yah!*
IMP tolong V jemurkan N kopi !PAR
please, dry the coffee!

In the data (4.a.) until data (4.b) also is an imperative sentence that has function order someone to do something. 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 in English language can be “*please*”, “*will you*”, “*would you*”, “*could you*”, “*do*”, *etc.* while the markers in Jangkat Isolect community are “*tuluk*”, “*bagei*”, “*bao*” and *atc.* Imperative sentence followed by the markers has function as a messenger of the refine in the sentence.

3.2.3 Imperative Sentence as Suggestion

In suggestion, Hornby (1975:197) says the speaker suggests the listener to do something. Then, imperative sentence as suggestion seems with imperative sentence as command, but in imperative sentence as suggestion listener is asked to do or not to do what the speaker’s said together.

Table 5. Imperative sentence as a suggestion

No.	Jangkat Isolect	Indonesian language	English language
1.	yullah	marilah	let’s
2.	cubu	caba	try

For example:

(on Augusts 17th 2016) 14.00 AM)

(5.a) *ilouk muan goreng pisak!*
PAR IMP bikin goreng N pisang!
makes the fried banana!

(5.b) *cubu dalak uband laitah pulo!*
IMP coba V cari N obat PAR yang lain!
try to searching for other medicine!

In the data (5.a) and (5.b) imperative suggest or imperative sentence in a form by using particle “*laitah pulo*”, and “*ilouk*” are used directly in the end or in the beginning of a sentence. both of particles above use in a sentence to express suggestions more polite to the listener. Sentences

that used particle indicate a person's belief that the listener will make suggestions at once demand speaker.

It can be seen in the data (5.a) and (5.b) the speaker assured that orders will be done by the listener. And all of the data in the sentence above suggest someone to do something, in the data above there is no subject mentioned in the sentence. It can be seen in explanation before Hornby (1975) explains that imperative sentence without mention the subject in the sentence but the second person (*you*) can be understood what the speaker say.

3.2.4 Imperative Sentence as Invitation

The speaker invites the listener to do something. On the other hand, imperative sentence as invitation is a speaker wants the listener to follow his or her opinions and plans.

Table 6. Imperative sentence as a invitation

No.	Jangkat Isolect	Indonesian language	English language
1.	singgah	mampir	run in
2.	pgi	datang	come

For example:

(on Augusts 19th 2016) 8.30 AM)

(6.a) *singgah kek mah mbo!*
IMP mampir PREP ke N rumah S saya!
come around to my house!

(6.b) *pgi kek lek nggah mbo gisouk yah!*
IMP datang PREP ke N pesta S kakak
saya ADV besok ya!
come to my brothers party tomorrow!

Based on the data (6.a) until data (6.b) imperative sentence as an invitation that sentence addressee someone to do something or referring the listener to do something. The markers used in Jangkat Isolect community by the markers “*singgah*”, “*pgi*”, and “*makat*” and other markers. The data (6.a) and data (6.b) contained grammatical subject in the sentence and used preposition “*kek*” in the sentence above. So that, listeners hear the commands or the solicitation of speakers put out good response in the imperative sentence as an invitation and audible actions instructed gently and politely to the listener.

3.2.5 Imperative Sentence as a Advice

Imperative sentence as advice ask the listener to take or do the speaker's ideas or opinion. The next, imperative sentence as advice gives the message to the listener to do something better or to avoid something.

Table 7. Imperative sentence as a advice

No.	Jangkat Isolect	Indonesian language	English language
1.	lulilouk	hati- hati	be careful
2.	padek	giat	hard

For example:

(on Augusts 19th 2016) 9.45 AM)

(7.a) *lulilouk be!*
IMP hati-hati! PREP
be careful!

(7.b) *padek blaja!*
☞ belajar yang giat!
study hard!

In the data (7.a) until the data (7.b) above, there is no subject mentioned in the sentence. But, the sentence can be understood by the listener without mention the subject in the sentence. Or the second person (you) can be understood what the speaker say. In the data (7.a) used preposition 'be' by using the preposition in communication requires the good effect to the listeners.

3.2.6 Imperative Sentence as Prohibition

In prohibition, Hornby (1975:195) writes the speaker asks to the listener not do something. It deals with negative form. The signal in prohibition is don't. Prohibition is quite same to the warning expression.

Table 8. Imperative sentence as a prohibition

No.	Jangkat Isolect	Indonesian language	English language
1.	dak buleih	tidak boleh	don't
2.	maa	jangan	Don't

For example:

(on Augusts 25th 2016) 13.15 AM)

(8.a) *budak gi skula dak buleih moukouk!*
S anak sekolah IMP tidak boleh V merokok!

students are not allowed to smoke!

(8.b) *maa moukouk kek masjind!*
IMP jangan N merokok PREP di N masjid!
don't smoke in the masque!

The function of imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect as a prohibition, which is the sentence used to prohibit the listener to do something. Speakers prohibit the listener to do something because the action is not good to be done in accordance with cultural norms in the community. The markers that found in Jangkat Isolect are "maa", "mallah", "and tau ngatoa dak", "dak", "dak buleih". All of its words mean prohibition to the listener. In the data (8.a) there is a grammatical subject in the sentence, according to Hornby (1975) imperative sentence with subject mentioned or without subject mentions in the sentence, the second person (you) can be understood what the speaker say. In the data (8.b) there is no subject mentioned in the sentence but in the sentence used preposition "kek" it means that intensifier in the sentence that measures should not be done. The sentence has types of imperative sentence which show that the functions of imperative sentence as a prohibition and this sentence prohibit someone to do something.

Based on the explanation above, imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect has some markers and imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect community have many preposition and particle when Jangkat Isolect community does the communication or conversation in their daily life. Prepositions and particles that have been in the sentence above that usually used in imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect. The function of particles and prepositions in the data of the research above as an intensifier and refine in imperative sentence that found in Jangkat Isolect especially in Danau Pauh village.

V. CONCLUSION

The types of imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect also same with imperative sentence in English language. The researcher divides the types of imperative sentence in two categories, they are: Positive imperative sentence, Negative imperative sentence

The functions of imperative sentence in English are: as imperative command, request, suggestion, invitation, advice and prohibition. Imperative sentence in English language has similar functions with imperative sentence that found in Jangkat Isolect.

Jangkat Isolect involved as active language. The language showed the markers in imperative sentence, on the other hand, sentence structure and

semantic roles of imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect is the verbal and nonverbal predicates. In Jangkat Isolect, it uses many conjunctions and particles in the sentence. Such as, conjunctions 'kek', 'teih', 'be', and etc. Imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect also use the particle in a particular sentence. such as 'lah', 'yah', 'ilouk', 'rah' and 'yak'. The markers above are used for addressee something to listeners subtly and politely. Conjunction and particle in the types and functions of imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect, for example, positive and negative and all the function of imperative sentences such as, command, request, suggestion, invitation, advice and prohibition also can be used in another types and functions because it can be seen in using of some particles. It means that, imperative sentence in Jangkat Isolect community used special conjunction and particle to show imperative sentences based on the context of the imperative in when it used in the sentences.

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