

THE ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCE USED IN MATA NAJWA TRANS 7 EPISODE "SIASAT BEREBut ISTANA"

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to find out and analyzed about the kinds and function of imperative sentence in Mata Najwa Trans 7 episode "Siasat Berebut Istana". In every conversation, most of speakers use imperative sentence to give command or request to other. The common phenomenon is about different perception of people in understanding sentences in some conversations. Mata Najwa program as data source because it is one of the favorite programs in good rating that discussed and interviewed some people about biggest phenomenon in Indonesia. In an effort to data collection, recording with note taking technique was applied in methodology. The data were analyzed qualitatively descriptive using the theory by Swan (1982). The results of the analysis found in Mata Najwa Program are command, request, directive and prohibition. Imperative sentence as request is dominantly used.

Keywords: sentence, imperative, matanajwa.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis jenis dan fungsi kalimat imperatif dalam episode Mata Najwa Trans 7 "Siasat Berebut Istana". Dalam setiap percakapan, sebagian besar pembicara menggunakan kalimat imperatif untuk memberikan perintah atau permintaan kepada yang lain. Fenomena umum adalah tentang persepsi orang yang berbeda dalam memahami kalimat dalam beberapa percakapan. Program Mata Najwa sebagai sumber data karena merupakan salah satu program favorit dalam penilaian yang baik yang membahas dan mewawancarai beberapa orang tentang fenomena terbesar di Indonesia. Dalam upaya pengumpulan data, pencatatan dengan teknik pencatatan digunakan dalam metodologi. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif menggunakan teori oleh Swan (1982). Hasil analisis yang ditemukan dalam Program Mata Najwa adalah perintah, permintaan, arahan, dan larangan. Kalimat imperatif sebagai permintaan dominan digunakan.

Kata kunci: kalimat, perintah, Matanajwa.

1. Introduction

Words and sentences have parts that combine in patterns, exhibiting the grammar of the language. Verhaar (2001:161) briefly stated that the sentence is a whole unit that has a certain intonation as an overall marker. This research is conducted to analyze the imperative sentences used in a conversation of a talk show in a television program. In the form of writing, a sentence spoken in the voice rise and fall gently interrupted dank eras-pause, ending the final intonation followed by a silence that prevents fusion, both the sound and the assimilation of other phonological processes (Alwi, 2000). The shared aim is a general theory of human grammars, one that allows us to understand speakers' ability to use language and the rapid development of language in each people. Sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses. A sentence is a group of words that have their own meaning, function, usage, and sense. Sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause or sometimes one more subordinate clauses. One type of sentences is Imperative sentence.

Human in daily communication need the imperative sentence to give command to each other. The different perception of meaning may give misunderstanding by each other in conversation. This study was conducted to find out the types and functions of imperative sentence in Mata Najwa program Trans 7, so that it can be known whether the kinds and function of imperative sentence that used in this communication.

2. Methodology

The data source of this research is conversation in Mata Najwa Trans 7 episode '*Siasat Berebut Istana*'. Mata Najwa program is as the data source because it is one of the favorite programs in good rating that discussed and interviewed some people about biggest phenomenon in Indonesia. In an effort to data collection, recording with note taking technique was applied in methodology. The data were analyzed qualitatively descriptive using the theory by Swan (1982). They presented in the form of formal and non-formal presentation. The data were taken from the conversation between presenter and her guest in this episode. The data were collected by observation and note taking technique, and were also collected through online research.

3. Analysis

Imperative sentence are sentences that request the person we are speaking with to do or not to do something. Based on the intonation used, imperative sentences can be divided into commands, requests, invitations and warnings. An imperative sentence is one that gives a command, direction, or request. In accordance with Swan (1982:77) imperative is the base form of a verb used to give orders, to give prohibition, make suggestion, etc. it means that imperative sentence uses the basic verb or verb one to give order or to make suggestion. Another assumption about the imperative sentence comes from Hall (1993:224) who said that imperative sentences are used to express a command or request. Those statements are strengthened by the statement of Azar (2003:213) who stated that imperative sentences are used to give commands, make polite request and give directions. It seems that the use of imperative sentence is wide and variously. This sentence is also called the sentence order or request. Imperative sentence is a sentence which aims to give orders to others to do something. In oral form, sentence intonation is characterized by high command. Imperative sentence is a

sentence that is set up to provoke the response in the form of the action. In accordance with Swan (1982:77), there are kinds of imperative sentence, they are:

a. The imperative sentence as command

The command is given when there is a power different between speaker and listener, the speaker has an authority to command the listener to do something.

Data 1.

Strategi dan treatment berpolitik itu harus dikonfirmasi data-data yang akurat secara metodologi, sehingga butuh semacam konflik apakah itu berhasil. (The strategy and treatment of politics must be confirmed by methodologically accurate data, so it needs some kind of conflict whether it works well)

Data 2.

Ganti presiden pake kaos, masa kaos bisa ganti presiden?. (Change president using T-shirt, can shirt change president?)

Data 3.

Kalau 2024 itu memang harus diganti, itu demokrasi (If 2024 it must be replaced, it is democracy)

Those sentences used the imperative sentence to give command to the hearer. In data 1, shows that there is an authority of the speaker to give command to the hearer in order to prevent the hearer doing something that *the strategy and treatment of politics must be confirmed by methodologically accurate data*. As stated by Thompson (1985) command are often expressed as obligation by *must*. Data 1 stated *must be* to indicate command as obligation. Similar statement in data 2, the speaker stated that *Change president using T-shirt*. This statement indicated giving command to the hearer in doing to do something. As said by Shawn that imperative sentence as command is sentence that contains the meaning of asking / commanding someone to do something. In data 3, also found the statement that belongs to imperative sentence as command, such as *If 2024 it must be replaced...* On that imperative sentence, we are suggested to replace the candidate since its democracy. The function of imperative sentence as command is supposed to give comment to the hearer.

b. The imperative sentence as request

Actually, imperative sentence as request is quite same with the command, but the form is more polite than a command. A request is in an intention of the speaker, and then the listener does something

Data 4.

Gambarkan dong! Bagaimana sih efek ini yang anda temui seperti apa misalnya. (Describe it! What is this effect that you found about?)

Data 5.

Monggo kawan-kawan pak Jokowi mengajukan lagi... (Go ahead, friends of Mr. Jokowi, apply again)

Data 6.

Ya... tunggu waktunya sebentar lagi. (Ya, wait, only a few minutes more)

Data 7.

Gini, sementara dulu.. tapi yo sampaikan program-programnya, tapi bagaimana mau menyampaikan program kalau orangnya saja belum pasti. (This, just for a moment ... but deliver the programs first, but how do you want to deliver the program if the person is uncertain).

Based on the sentences above, sentences containing imperative sentences as request because we used to give orders to others to do something. Data 4 shown that the speaker gives request to the hearer, the speaker stated that *Describe it!* What's this effect that you found about? As stated Swan (1982) a request in an intention of the speaker, then the listener does something. In data 4, by saying *Describe it!* indicates imperative sentences as request. The data 5 stated that the speaker give orders the hearer for file again about the opinion, it shown that "*go ahead, friends of Mr. Jokowi, apply again*". The statement indicated giving request to the hearer to do something. The speaker in data 6 gives request for "Ya, *wait, only a few minutes more*" to the hearer. It shows that imperative sentences as request is nearly as same as the command but for the form of request is more polite. In data 7, "This, *just for a moment* ... *but convey the programs first, but how do you want to deliver the program if the person is uncertain*". The statement using "*just for a moment*" for asking someone to give their attention for a short time. From all the data above the imperative sentences used are as request because the speaker give orders to hearer to do something more polite than command.

c. The imperative sentence as direction

Direction means also the direction, guidance, or guidelines. So, the instructions to do something meaningful direction, guidance, or guidelines that must be made to do something.

Data 8.

Kalau kita mau bicara tentang presiden yang dianut itu programnya bukan kaosnya apalagi tagarnya, nanti rakyat yang kemudian jadi bingung. (If we want to talk about the president, the program should be followed not the shirt nor the tag, the people will get confuse)

Data 9.

Baiknya begini pak, maksud saya putuskan dulu salah satu dari Sembilan baru buat pin, baru buat kaos. (This is how it works, Sir, I mean to decide one of the nine first, then make a pin, and a shirt.)

Data 10.

Yang pertama kenali dirimu, yang kedua kenali musuhmu yang ketiga kenali medan tempurmu. (The first to recognize yourself, the second recognize your enemy, the third recognize your battlefield.)

As we can see above, there are three data of imperative sentences that show us and guide us to do things in right ways. At the data 8, it is shown that the direction is to select the president by his program. The guidance guides us to do something in selecting our next president. The data 9 explains the hearer how to select the candidate of president with the guidance such as "*decide first one of the nine, just make a pin, then make a shirt*". In data 10, The imperative sentence give a guidance with some steps such as "*the first to recognize yourself, the second recognize your enemy, the third recognize your battlefield*". From the entire imperative sentence as direction above, we can see that the function of imperative sentence as direction is supposed to give the right way to hearer by doing something based on the speaker's opinion.

d. The imperative sentence as prohibition

In prohibition, the speaker forbids the listener to do something. It is concerned with the negative imperative. The prohibition always uses marker "don't" before the sentences.

Data 11.

Jangan disederhanakan bahwa seolah olah mencari pemimpin putra terbaik bangsa ini disederhanakan dengan kaos. Bagi saya juga kurang tepat. (Do not simplify that as if searching for the best son of the nation is simplified with T-shirts. For me it's also not right.)

Data 12.

Kita tidak usah menafsirkan apa yang disampaikan oleh Pak Jokowi dengan mengatakan demikian, itu bukan berarti berbicara serius. (We don't need to interpret what Mr. Jokowi said by saying that, that doesn't mean talking seriously).

As stated by Swan that in prohibition, the speaker forbids the listener to do something. It is concerned with the negative imperative. The prohibition always uses marker "don't" before the sentences. In data 11, there is a statement means to forbid the hearer to simplify the situation. The speaker asked the hearer "don't simply that as if searching for the best president by T-shirt". Similar statement in data 12, "We don't need to interpret what Mr. Jokowi said by saying that, that doesn't mean talking seriously". The speaker used the word don't to indicate the prohibition. The speaker forbids the hearer to interpret what Mr. Jokowi said. We can see that the function of imperative sentence as prohibition is concerned to negative imperative. The hearers are not allowed to do something.

4. Conclusion

Imperative sentence has some functions that will give effect to the hearer. It is not merely giving command, but also requesting and giving guidance. In the data above the imperative sentence is often used. The sentences have different function based on the context of the situation and the intended idea of the speaker. They made the conversation sounded more interesting. The imperative sentences used in the conversation must be listened carefully in order to understand the functions of the sentences, therefore the listener will be able to see the intended meaning of each imperative sentences spoken.

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