

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the general outlines of present study. It begins with background, formulation of the problem, purpose of the research, research significance, conceptual framework, and organizing of writing.

1.1. Background of the Research

In human communication certainly there are speakers and hearers so they are needed minimal two people to get a communication. Interaction between speaker and hearer certainly use grammatical that has formulation to convey or transfer the purpose of the speaker. In the statement above, there is a relation between a speech act and grammatical which is said by speaker to the hearer to get understanding each other.

One of aspects the most important in communication is language because it cannot be separated each other. How is important of language, it is also studied in linguistics. Linguistics covers a wide field with different approaches and different areas of investigation, for instance for sound system is studied in phonology, for meaning is semantics and for sentence is syntax.

Syntax is the study of how words combine to form sentence (Richard, 1996: 285). Sentence itself according to Jackson (2002: 98) is a grammatical

structure composed of one or more clauses and minimally of subject and verb, but may also contain object complement and adverbial, conventionally written with an initial capital letter and final full stop or other terminator. In addition according to Chaer (2003: 240), sentence is a structure of word, which consists of thinking. It can be units of grammatical classes such as word, phrase, and clause and based on the function, sentence is divided into four parts, they are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative sentence (Downing and Philip, 2006: 181).

Imperative sentence is part of sentence, it has connection with mood. It is revealed by the language and also used for communication and send message to the other people, it is directed the listener do something. According to Downing and Philip (2006: 190), the imperative consists of the base form of the verb alone, without modals, tense, or aspect. It includes expression of command, invitation, suggestion, advice and prohibition. Imperative sentence as if that has a power for the speaker because when the speaker sends message to the listener, so the listeners do something for instance in *Dead Poets Society* movie which Keating's character commands to his students to tear the book and his students follow his command.

Although the imperative sentence is possessed by every languages but it is not exactly the same as other languages such as English imperative and Arabic language as what has been investigated by Hidayat (2012) in his research entitled

“A Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentences on Sura An-Nur of the Holy Qur’an and its English Translation.” He tries to compare the differences and similarities of imperative sentence between Sura An-Nur of the Holy Qur’an and its English translation and forms of imperative sentence. Then there is Kurniawati (2013) in her research entitled “A Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentence between English and Javanese Language. She finds out the differences, similarities, and functions of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language. In this research, the researcher is interested in studying and analyzing the differences, similarities, and types in imperative sentences of English and Indonesian language. The reason of this research takes imperative sentence because the researcher wants to do research deeper in imperative discussion and it is included into linguistics field study. So the researcher follows and continues previous research with different object and discussion.

To support the research, the researcher takes English script in *Dead Poets Society: Final Script* and its Indonesian translation in the subtitle as source of data. The researcher chooses *Dead Poets Society* because it won the Academy Award for Best Original Screenplay (Tom Schulman, 1989) and the researcher finds the uniqueness of the script they are a lot of sentences motivating the reader such as *seize the day!*, *make yourself extraordinary!*, *don't be resigned to that!*, and so on. The researcher just takes Keating's utterance and its Indonesian translation as a limitation of data.

Furthermore, the researcher uses contrastive analysis to process the data. This is used because the experience has clearly indicated that the ideas of “Contrastive Analysis” plays a very decisive role and contribute very much to the successful of doing this (Koencoro, 2006: 37). Contrastive is a comparative language to analyze a different first language and second language. According to Tarigan (2011: 17), *dalam analisis kontrastif orang mencari persamaan dan perbedaan antara dua bahasa, bahasa pertama dan bahasa target.* (An analysis contrastive is a part of similarity and differences between two languages, first language and second language).

In this research, the researcher tries to overcome the contrastive analysis of two languages, especially in *imperative sentence* of English and Indonesian language imperative that consists of grammatical elements and structure of the sentence. Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to analyze a contrastive analysis of imperative sentence between English and Indonesian language in *Dead Poets Society final script*.

1.2. Formulation of the Problem

As the research bases, the researcher takes a book that bases on this research which is taken from original screenplay by Tom Schulman, film directed by Peter Weir and its Indonesian translation of subtitle in “*Dead Poets Society: Final Script.*” by discussion the following problems, they are:

1. What are types of imperative sentences found in English and Indonesian language in *Dead Poets Society: Final Script*?
2. What are differences and similarities of imperative sentences types and forms found in *Dead Poets Society: Final Script*?

1.3. Purpose of the Research

Based on the problems of the research, this research is conducted to describe as follow:

- 1) To identify types of imperative sentences are found in English and Indonesia language in *Dead Poets Society: Final Script*.
- 2) To find out the differences and similarities imperative sentences types and forms in *Dead Poets Society: Final Script*.

1.4. Research Significance

This research significance contains of statement of research significance, academically this research tries to increase the knowledge and insights for writers and readers, then to give the contribution that can increase insight into the reader related to the *imperative* in grammar discussion and the last is to follow up the result of previous studies on the subject and contributes to the development of grammar and English linguistics in general.

The research is more important and useful for the researcher, because he is a student of English department who focuses on linguistic field. Meanwhile the topic of research talks about Macro linguistic which describes about text analysis, as stated by Parera (1994: 54) that one area of linguistic study of macro has connection with the arrangement of linguistic units beyond the sentence. The research topic identified in comparing and analyzing imperative sentences in *Dead Poets Society: Final Script* and its Indonesian language translation.

1.5. Conceptual Framework

According to Knapp and Watkin (2005: 29), language as a system of communication is organized as cohesive units. Sentence is included one of the units build the language. A sentence is a group of words that is writing starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark, and exclamation mark. Payne and Weber (2000: 34) states that a grammatically complete sentence is expressed at least one complete whole event or situation with a subject and predicate. The sentence has four forms they are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative.

This research focuses on imperative sentences of English script and its Indonesian language translation. That has purpose to analyze particular unit, as types and to reveal differences and similarities of imperative sentence both the language. According to Geethakumary (2006: 32), contrastive linguistics has been redefined as “a sub discipline of linguistics concerned with comparison of two or more language or subsystem of language in order to determine both the

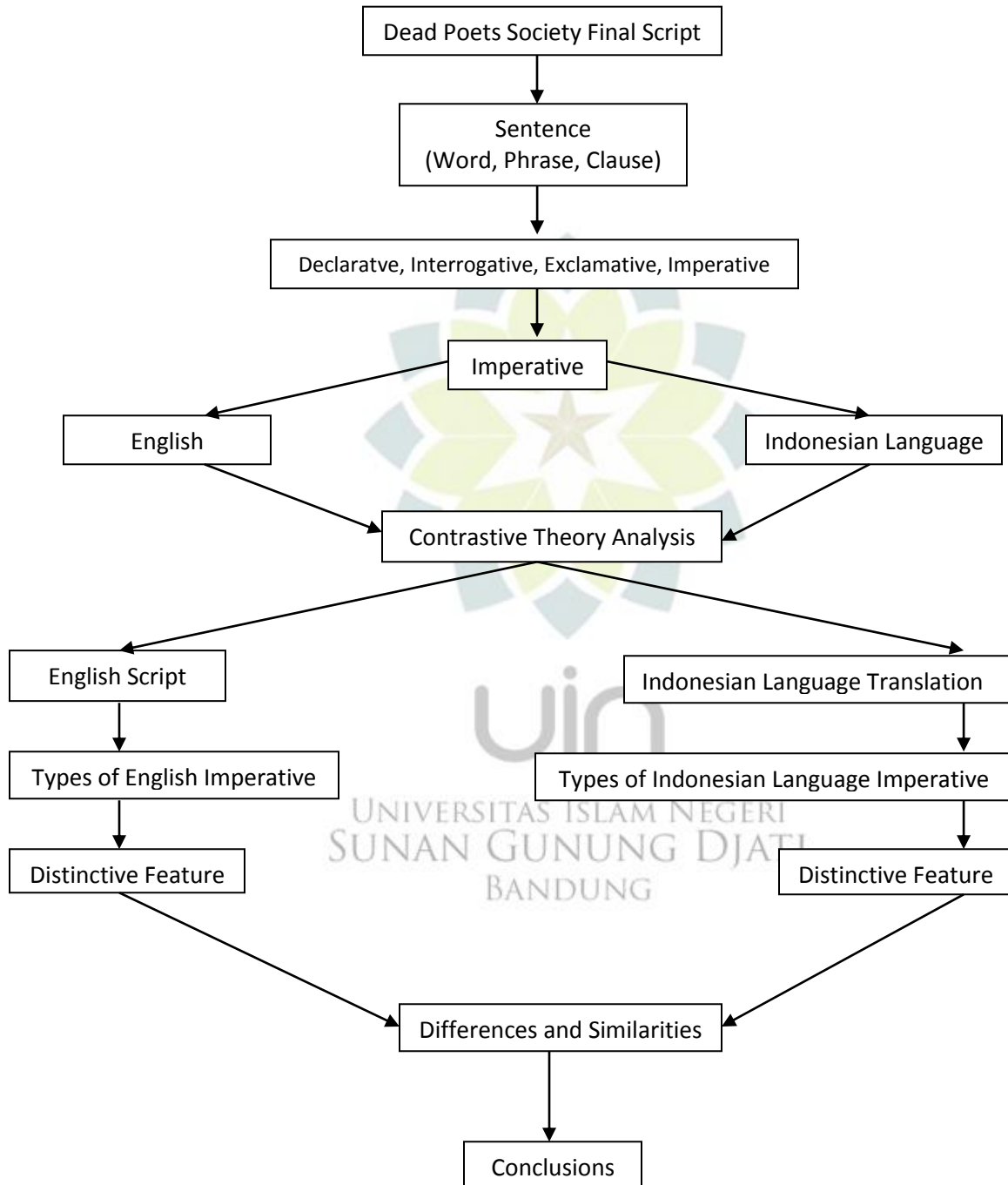
differences and similarities between them. So a systematic comparative study analyzing needs to be done to get the result of differences and similarities by using the Whitman's theory in Naibohothey (2005: 23) are way description, selection, contrasts and prediction.

First description in this step, the researcher uses the tools of formal grammar, explicit describe the two language in question. Second selection, a selection is made of certain forms - linguistic items, rules, structures – for contrast, since it is virtually impossible to contrast every possible facet of two languages. Whitman admits that the selection process ‘reflects the conscious and unconscious assumptions of the investigator’, which in turn affect exactly what forms are selected. Third contrast that is mapping of one linguistic system on the other and specification of the relationship of one system on the other which rests on the validity of one's reference points. Prediction based on the first three procedures the researcher formulate the prediction of difficulty.

In addition, Lado (1986) in linguistic educational noted that contrastive analysis involves to three steps they are making a structural description about language which is discussed by researcher. Then it makes a conclusion all structures, its mean that the researcher must wrap up all possible to every language level and compare. Third, it compares two language structures after structure, with comparing every structure in two language system. So researcher can find the problem in language and researcher can define the differences and similarities.

Conceptual Framework research about the analysis of imperative sentence in *Dead Poets Society: Final Script* and its Indonesian language translation can be seen in the map of concept as follow:

THE MAP OF CONCEPT IMPERATIVE SENTENCE



1.6. Organization of Writing

The research makes an organization of writing to explain the model which this research going to discuss. This research has 5 chapters:

Chapter I : This chapter is introduction which describes background of the research, statement of the problem, purpose and significance of the research, conceptual framework, and organizing of writing.

Chapter II : This chapter is theoretical foundation or theory that will be used. Such as theory of sentence, the types of sentence, imperative sentence in English, the form of imperative sentence in English, the imperative of Indonesian language, and the forms of imperative sentence in Indonesian language.

Chapter III : This chapter presents the research methodology of the study. It begins with the method of research, the data, and source of data, the technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV : This chapter contains of analysis of research. The researcher will explain about data analysis which taken from *Dead Poets Society: Final Script*.

Chapter V : This chapter is conclusion and suggestion.