



An Analysis of Imperative Sentences in Cruella Movie

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and explain clearly the types of imperative sentences contained in the Cruella Movie transcript by applying Swan's theory (1982:77), which divides them into 4 types of imperative sentences: imperative sentences as requests, imperative sentences as commands, imperative sentences as directions, and imperative prohibitions as prohibitions. The data analyzed is data that comes from the Cruella Movie transcript, which is included in the imperative sentence type. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method that describes and analyzes each data set. In the research and analysis that has been carried out using descriptive qualitative methods, it has been found that as many as 96 data points are included in imperative sentences in the Cruella Movie. Researchers separate data that belongs to each type of imperative sentence. They are imperative sentence as command as much as 27 data (28.12%), imperative sentence as requested as much as 17 data (17.70%), imperative sentence as direction 23 data (23.95%), and imperative sentence as prohibition 29 data (30.20%). The type of imperative that dominates the Cruella Movie transcript is the imperative sentence as prohibition, and the lowest is the type of imperative sentence as requested.

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INTRODUCTION

We communicate with others by using language as a tool. We can sustain connection so that it is always easy through language, which allows us to effortlessly connect with others who are nearby and far away. Language is a system of symbols used by humans to communicate or express ideas and thoughts to others (Hidayat & Indarujati, 2020) of course, through the distribution of language, knowledge can also spread widely and develop. The communication will be process smoothly and well when the language is used well (Mbetse, 2010). Traditionally speaking, language is an interactive tool or communication tool, in a sense, a means to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts and even feelings (Hartley, 2019). However, during a conversation, there are some difficulties in language learning may deter on understanding between the speaker and interlocutor (Jary & Kissine, 2019).

Language is an instrument in human communication. Those people go to college or universities and learn about language intensively. Besides, they take a language course to master the language they learn. Language is related to linguistics. Specifically, language is the study of linguistics. According to (Tipe et al., 2018) "Linguistics is the study of psychological system of language, such as the intuitiveness to produce and interpret utterances in the language". Many subjects in English could be learned, such as phonology, semantics, and syntax as stated by (Vamat, 2020). Mariani et al. (2019, p. 15) explain that syntax is defined as the study of arrangements of words into phrases, clauses, and sentences or syntactical constructions. The writer got the point that syntax talks about how words become sentences. In this case, words are very important in forming a sentence. Those learning syntaxes can contribute to the description of a sentence forming (Nirmala, Singh, & Rani, 2014).

A sentence is a group of a word at least consisting of a subject and predicative which propose an idea. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that a sentence has an idea and contains a subject and predicative (Hardika, 2018). Besides, the sentences can be divided into four parts, i.e., Interrogative, declarative, exclamatory, and imperative.

Students, in particular, may be interested in learning English well. Recently, many English-majoring students have used a variety of techniques to learn the language quickly. There are numerous ways to learn English aloud, including books, CDs, cassettes, TV, and radio. Another method is to watch movies, particularly English-language westerns. In connection with this study, the researcher decides that a movie would be an appropriate medium for teaching the imperative statement. Movies, usually referred to as films, are a type of visual communication that employs moving images and sound to inform or convey tales, thereby assisting learners. Additionally, viewing a succession of conversational visuals that are displayed on a screen throughout a movie encourages the viewer to deepen their reliance on imperative sentences.

The imperative sentence is incidentally the only pattern in formal English where the subject is not expressed, according to Hall (1992:224). The subject may be removed in informal speech in a conversational environment in other circumstances where sentence fragments or utterances are used in place of complete, formal sentences. According to (Lisnawati et al., 2022), the phrase is a complete entity with a particular intonation serving as an overall marker. An imperative sentence is a sentence in the form of a command that is finished by a full stop (Agung Tribawa, Putra Yadnya, & Ida Setianingsih, 2018), Meanwhile Imperatives, according to (Shafira et al., 2020), are sentences that typically lack a clear grammatical subject and include a base form for the verb. This means that imperative sentences typically start with a verb and lack a grammatical subject. They added that there are five different categories of imperatives: do positive imperative, let negative imperative, imperatives without subject, and imperatives with subject. It can be concluded that an imperative sentence is a form of language that is used to issue commands, warnings, instructions, advise, and requests. Imperative phrases typically end with an exclamation point (!) or include the words "please" in their printed form. However, this imperative sentence may also not contain both. Basically, the imperative sentence will not find the subject of the sentence, because the subject as the recipient of the command is already implied in it. Command sentences that use exclamation points may be said to be similar to exclamatory in English.

There is a significant difference that not all exclamatory contains commands. If there is an exclamation mark in the imperative sentence, it clearly shows the command or pressure to the other person. Although command sentences are identical with exclamation marks, there are also imperative sentences that contain question sentences or question tags. In this type of sentence, usually requires a yes or no answer (Tridinanti & Sari, 2022). There's also a type of command line that tends with a full stop like any other statement. The difference is in the meaning of the sentence itself. So, to distinguish between imperative sentences and regular sentences, it can be identified from the content of the sentence, not the punctuation. An imperative sentence that uses an exclamation mark or an exclamatory mark may be a bit similar to an exclamatory sentence. The

difference is, not all exclamatory sentences contain orders. The exclamation mark in the imperative sentence shows the stress in the command.

(Wijayanto, 2019) stated that the imperative is the fundamental structure of a verb that is employed to request, forbid, or provide guidance. (Yuniarsi et al., 2019) also argued the same thing, claiming that imperative sentences are employed to deliver orders, make courteous requests, and give guidance. Thus, there are many different and intricate ways to use imperative sentences. This assertion is supported by Hall's (1993: 224) assertion that the imperative phrase is employed to convey instructions or requests.

Based on (Jung et al., 2021), there are kinds of imperative sentences, they are: The imperative sentence as command, is given when there is a power difference between the speaker and the listener. The speaker has the authority to command the listener to do something. The Imperative sentence as request. Basically, the imperative sentence as a request is also almost the same as the imperative sentence as a command, but if we understand more deeply the type of imperative sentence, this type is more polite than the imperative sentence as a command. This request is a desire or expectation of the speaker for the listener to do something. The Imperative Sentence as Direction, means direction, guidance, or guidelines. In an imperative sentence, as requested, the sentence has an indication of giving instructions, direction, guidance, or guidelines to someone or a target to do something in accordance with the directions. The imperative sentence as prohibition, the speaker or someone forbids the listener or the target to do something. This is usually a ban that claims to have a negative or bad impact on the perpetrator or the surroundings. In imperative sentences such as prohibition, always use the "don't" marker at the beginning of the sentence, which emphasizes not to do something that is prohibited.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used a descriptive qualitative method that describes and analyzes the use of imperative sentences in Cruella movie subtitles. Qualitative research methods are often called natural research methods because the research is carried out in conditions that are natural (natural setting) (Rukminingsih et al., 2020). The researcher conducted and analyzed the data using several procedures, namely: 1) data obtained from Cruella Movie subtitles; 2) the researcher analyzed the entire text in Cruella Movie subtitles and separated the data included; and 3) the data obtained are tabulated and analyzed based on the usage function based on the type of imperative sentence. 4) After the researcher has completed all of the procedures, the data is organized according to their respective functions, classified, and labeled with each data type in Cruella Movie.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After understanding the explanation and explanation in the use of imperative sentence types, the following will discuss the data included in each type in Cruella's transcript movie.

The imperative sentence as command

The following are the findings of the imperative sentence as commanded data contained in the Cruella movie transcript;

Data 1

"Just did. But it might not last"

Data 2

"Search the grounds!"

Data 3

"She must've found it"

The sentence above uses an imperative sentence to give orders to the listener or to the person being addressed. In Data 1, the sentence shows an order to do something, namely, the man in

Cruella's film transcript confirms to Cruella to do it, which is also reinforced by the word just did, which has the meaning of firmness in ordering someone. The same statement is also found in data 2, where the speaker or commissioner in the transcript of the movie Cruella ordered his listeners, namely Cruella, to search the grounds. This statement has an indication of ordering someone to do something, reinforced by an exclamation point ending. In data 3, it is also very clear that the speaker commands 'She must've found it', which is strongly indicated by the use of the word must've.

The Imperative sentence as request

The following are the findings of the imperative sentence as requested data contained in Cruella's movie transcript;

Data 4

"Sir, please could you spare some change?"

Data 5

"Box up my lunch, Estella"

Data 6

"Now, I want you to help me tell them who I am"

The sentences above are included as imperative sentences as requested because they have an indication of giving orders to others or listeners to do something we ask. On Data 4, 'Sir, please could you spare some change?' is a request sentence to the target or listener to provide or seek some change. It is also indicated by the word 'please', which means a polite request. Then in Data 5, 'Box up my lunch, Estella' is an imperative sentence as requested by Boy to Estella, who played a role in the Cruella movie. The speaker asked Estella to prepare her lunch box. In data 6, 'Now, I want you to help me tell them who I am' also has an indication of the imperative sentence as requested, which is emphasized by the word 'to help me', namely a request for help.

The Imperative Sentence as Direction

The following are the findings of the imperative sentence as direction data contained in the Cruella movie transcript;

Data 7

"You have to follow the pattern"

Data 8

"When we get to the city, first thing we'll do, we'll go to the fountain, and we'll have a cup of tea and we'll start planning how to make this London thing work"

Data 9

"Then, all we need to do is disable the security system, bypass the cameras, open the safe, steal the necklace during the biggest party of the season"

As we can see in the data above, there are several examples of data that show direction, guidance, or guidelines for doing something. In Data 7, it shows directions, namely telling someone to follow the existing pattern. Data 8 shows several directions to be carried out by someone, which are clearly visible on the 'When we get to the city, the first thing we'll do is go to the fountain, and we'll have a cup of tea and we'll start planning how to make this London thing work'. Data 9 also shows directions or guidelines for doing something with the Cruella de Vil movie, such as disabling the security system, bypassing the cameras, opening the safe, stealing the necklace.

Imperative sentence as prohibition

The following are the findings of imperative sentence as prohibition data found in Cruella's transcript movie;

Data 10.

"Bro, don't look at me like that, bro. Come on"

Data 11

"Don't touch"

Data 12

"Don't punch me in my face if I don't agree with you"

Data 13

"No, no. You can't come in"

In the data above, we can note that there is the word "don't," which indicates or says a prohibition aimed at the listener or certain person not to do what is said to mean the prohibition. In Data 10, the speaker forbids the listener to look at it too sharply. At data 11, the speaker forbids you to touch it because he doesn't like it. In Data 12, the sentence forbids the listener from hitting his face when he disagrees with the statement made by the listener. Similar to Data 13, this data forbids the listener to come. From all the data displayed, we can understand that the sentence is an Imperative Sentence as Prohibition, which has been marked with the word "don't".

Table 1.
Types of Imperative Sentences found in Cruella Movie

| No. | Types of Imperative Sentence | Data | Percentage |
|-----|------------------------------|------|------------|
| 1. | As command | 27 | 28.12% |
| 2. | As prohibition | 17 | 17.70% |
| 3. | As request | 23 | 23.95% |
| 4. | As prohibition | 29 | 30.20% |
| | Total | 96 | 100% |

Analysis of imperative sentences in Cruella Movie transcript based on Swan (1982:77). There are four kinds of imperative sentence, they are; imperative sentence as command, imperative sentence as requested, imperative sentence as direction, and imperative sentence as prohibition. In the research and analysis that has been carried out using descriptive qualitative methods, it has been found that data points many as 96 data are included in imperative sentences in Cruella Movie.

In this study, researchers separated the data included in each type of imperative sentence into four categories: imperative sentence as command as much as 27 data (28.12%), imperative sentence as requested as much as 17 data (17.70%), imperative sentence as direction 23 data (23.95%), and imperative sentence as prohibition 29 data (30.20%).

If sorted by type of imperative sentence that dominates, namely imperative sentence as prohibition with 29 data (30.20%) and the lowest type is imperative sentence as requested with 17 data (17.70%). After the researchers analyzed the use of the four (4) types of imperative sentences in the Cruella movie, they found the reason for the use of the imperative sentence as a prohibition type that dominated the entire Cruella movie transcript data because the transcript used a lot of prohibition words.

Researchers compared this research with several previous studies. The researcher compared this research with research by Adewiya (2020), entitled Imperative Sentences in the Novel The Lost World: An Analysis of Translation Technique and Quality. Ria's research also focuses on imperative sentences by using translation and quality analysis.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings in the research that has been presented and described, the researcher concludes that there are 4 types of imperative sentences based on Swan's theory (1982:77). After the researcher completed the analysis on the Cruella movie transcript, the four types of imperatives were found in the Cruella transcript. There are 96 data items included in the imperative sentence

data and the data is entered into several types, namely: imperative sentence as command as much as 27 data (28.12%), imperative sentence as requested as much as 17 data (17.70%), imperative sentence as direction 23 data (23.95%), and imperative sentence as prohibition 29 data (30.20%). In the research that has been done, it was found that the dominant type of imperative is imperative sentence as prohibition, with 29 data (30.20%), and the lowest is imperative sentence as request, with 17 data (17.70%).

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