CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the information of the research. It consists of background of the research, setting of the research, limitation of the research and formulation of the research. This research also discusses about purpose of the research, significant of the research and the definition of the terms.

1.1 Backround of the Research

Sentence is a part of language which has a complete idea. People use sentence to communicate their idea in writing or in speech. The types of sentence used in communication include declarative, interrogative and imperative. Four classes of discourse function of sentence types are statement, question, directive, and exclamation.

Statements are primarily used to convey information. Questions are primarily used to seek information on a specific point. Directives are primarily use to instruct somebody to do something. And exclamations are primarily used for expressing the extent to speaker that impressed by something.

Learning about sentence and structure do not complete if it is nt followed by learning its rules. Syntax is one of the branches of linguistics which studies about sentence structure and its rules.

According to (Quirk, 1985), sentences may be divided into four major syntactic types. Their use mostly corresponds with four different discourse

functions (Quirk, 1985). There are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentetence, and exclamatory sentence.

An imperative is a verb expressing a command, thus, an imperative sentence basically gives instructions, requests, or demands, although they can also be used to share wishes and make invitations. The verbs in imperative sentences are in a certain form called the "imperative mood", that looks different than the declarative, or *indicative,* form. Look at these two sentences: *"Don't feed the dog",* Imperative verb "don't" giving a command, *"He didn't feed the dog"* Indicative verb "didn't," just stating a fact.

An imperative sentence also has illocutionary acts and the act of order is most typically carried out by an imperative. For example, if a speaker asks "Give me a glass of water!" that as a way of "order or command" force about to give the water to drink. That means the speaker want the hearer give the speaker a glass of water to drink. Now, how if the speaker says "My mouth is parched" That kind of that sentence is also an imperative sentence but it is indirect illocutionary force. The speaker is intent to request a drink to the hearers.

Movie is a series of moving images that act by an actress and a actors with bring a story that will be delivered to the audience. According to Upson (2011) "a movie genre is label applied to a movie for categorization purposes". Upson (2011) also states there are six genres of movie: (1) action and adventure movies, (2) comedy movie, (3) drama movie, (4) family movie, (5) thriller movie, (6) musical and independent movie.

In this research, the researcher wanted to find imperative sentence in the movie. The movie that the researcher wants to observe is Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle. Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle is a 2017 American fantasy adventure comedy film directed by Jake Kasdan and written by Chris McKenna, Erik Sommers, Scott Rosenberg, and Jeff Pinkner, based on a story by McKenna. It is the third installment of the Jumanji franchise, which was based on the 1981 children's book of the same name by Chris Van Allsburg. It pays tribute to Robin Williams, the star of the first film, by mentioning his character's name. In addition, a replica of the board game piece used by Williams's character also appears as a clue for the Jumanji game's new players. The film stars Dwayne Johnson, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas, and Bobby Cannavale. Set twenty-one years after Jumanji, it follows four teenagers who are transported into the video game world of Jumanji and play as their chosen characters. Joining another player, they must overcome the game's magical power to win and return home.

Principal photography began in Honolulu in September 2016 and ended in Atlanta in December. Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle premiered at the Grand Rex in Paris on December 5, 2017, and was theatrically released in the United States on December 20 in RealD 3D and IMAX formats by Sony Pictures Releasing under its Columbia Pictures label; unlike its predecessor, which was distributed under the TriStar Pictures label. The film received generally positive reviews from critics, who called it a "pleasant surprise" and praised the cast.[8] It

grossed over $962 million worldwide, becoming the fifth-highest-grossing film of 2017 and the 45th-highest-grossing film of all time.

The researcher interested to analyze and choose this movie as the object because of several reasons. Firstly, the researcher likes this movie. And this movie is really famous. Secondly, after the researcher watch this movie the researcher realizes that there are many imperative sentences used by characters in the Jumanji movie. Thirdly, related to the secondly reason, the researcher believes that in the Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie imperative sentences will be found. Because imperative sentence can be found anywhere, even in movies.

There are several examples of imperative sentences found in the Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie, for examples:

1. Martha to her Friends   : Jump! (37:32/1:59:03)

The sentence above is kind of Imperative without a Subject because there is no subject explicitly shown in the sentence. It is has an Act of Order.

2. Spencer to Fridge   : Don't push me (46:12/1:59:03)

The sentences above belongs to imperative sentences in negative form, started with the word "Do not" and followed by the verb "push". There is also no subject explicitly shown in the sentences. It has an Act of Prohibition.

The sentences above are the examples of imperative sentences found in the movie. The sentences end with exclamation mark and contain order and prohibition. Types of the imperative sentences above are imperative without a subject and negative imperative.

Here, the researcher wanted to revealed and to showed imperative sentences that used in this movie, and it is important to analyze because it would give more information to many people. The main basis of using imperative sentences is to tell someone to do something because that the writer wants to know about the form and function in communication from the imperative sentence.

Based on the reason above, the researcher analyzed imperative sentences in the Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie by using Randolph Quirk's theory. The reasons why the researcher used Quirk's theory because this theory more widely used in the study than other expert. The second reason was the explanation of Quirk's theory is more detail.

1.2 Setting of the research

As explained above, the researcher realizes that there were many imperative sentences used by characters in the Jumanji movie. Moreover the researcher believes that in the Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie imperative sentences will be found. The researcher is interested to reveal and to show imperative sentences that use in this movie, because there would be many imperative sentences found in the movie and the function of the imperative sentences itself. The researcher would reveal and show kind of imperative sentences and function of imperative sentences that use in this movie based on Quirk's theory.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

Based on the setting of the study above, the researcher limited in analyzing imperative sentences used in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie based on Randolph Quirk's book " A Comprehensive Grammar in English Language ". He divided imperative sentence into five forms. There are imperative without a subject, imperative with a subject, imperative with let, negative imperative, and imperative with do form.

1.4 Formulation of the Research

The formulation of the research:

1. What are the forms imperative sentences found in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie?

2. What are the functions of the imperative sentence found in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle?

1.5 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of the research:

1. To find out imperative sentences found in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie.

2. To find out the function of the imperative sentence found in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie.

1.6 Significant of the Research

The researcher hopes that this research would give contribution for:

1.   English Lecture/Teacher

To give information about imperative sentence. It can help the lectures or teachers to give students example of imperative sentence that usually occurs in a subject.

2.   Students

To enrich understanding and examples about sentences, especially about imperative sentence.

3.   Reader

To give knowledge about syntax, especially about imperative sentence.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

According to Quirk (1985:827) in his book "*A Comprehensive Grammar in English Language*", imperative sentence can be divided into five forms. There are imperative without a subject, imperative with a subject, imperative with let, negative imperative, and imperative with do form.

1.   Imperative without a Subject

In imperative sentences without subjects, the verb does not use the subject and directly uses the basic form of the verb.

2. Imperative with a Subject

This form of command sentence is a command sentence with a form that begins with using the second form of person pronouns such as 'You'.

3. Imperative with Let

The sentence command using Let is usually using the first person pronoun, this can only be formed by placing the verb 'Let'.

4. Negative Imperative

To negate the imperative sentence of the second person and third person, it is only necessary to add the word as a prefix, replacing the non-statement form statement if needed.

5. Do with Positive Imperative

Positive imperatives are used by adding words to the main verb.

Movie is a series of moving images that act by an actress and a actors with bring a story that will be delivered to the audience.

The movie that the researcher wants to observe is Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle. Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle is a 2017 American fantasy adventure comedy film directed by Jake Kasdan and written by Chris McKenna, Erik Sommers, Scott Rosenberg, and Jeff Pinkner, based on a story by McKenna.

The film stars Dwayne Johnson, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas, and Bobby Cannavale. Set twenty-one years after Jumanji, it follows four teenagers who are transported into the video game world of Jumanji and play as their chosen characters. Joining another player, they must overcome the game's magical power to win and return home.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about review of related theories of the research. The review of related theories was very important to discuss. Because of that the research interested to explain more in this chapter to make clear in understanding about sentences and imperative sentences. This chapter consists of review of related theories, imperative sentences, function of imperative, Jumanji: welcome to the jungle movie, review of related findings, and conceptual framework.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Imperative Sentences

Imperative is a sentence which is classified based on Semantic theory, a part from declarative and interrogative sentences. Imperative is incidentally the only pattern in formed English where the subject is not expressed. In other environments the subject might be omitted in informal speech in conversational context, where sentence fragments, or utterance were being used in place of complete, formal sentence (Eugene. J, 1993: 224).

An imperative is a verb expressing a command, thus, an imperative sentence basically gives instructions, requests, or demands, although they can also be used to share wishes and make invitations. Basically, they tell someone what to do. But commanding someone to do something like have fun! or come to my party! is naturally understood as a well-wishing or invitation. Here are some

examples: "Have fun at the fair!" (well-wishing), "Come to the fair with me!" (invitation), "Feed the dog once per day" (instruction), "Please don't give the dog popcorn"(request), "Stop feeding the dog!" (command).

The verbs in imperative sentences are in a certain form called the "imperative mood," that looks different than the declarative, or *indicative*, form. Look at these two sentences: *"Don't feed the dog"*, Imperative verb "don't" giving a command, *"He didn't feed the dog"* Indicative verb "didn't," just stating a fact.

Writing an imperative sentence is easy, but it's important to remember its role. The tone of an imperative sentence can be fairly neutral or it can express strong emotions. Because of this, one can end with either a period or an exclamation mark (!). For instance, a forceful command should end with an exclamation mark, but a more neutral request needs only a period.

It is also worth noting that we have many ways to make imperatives seem less rude in English; compare: "Get me a cup of coffee!", "Please get me a cup of coffee", "Could I possibly trouble you to get me a cup of coffee?".

Notice that the last sentence isn't even an imperative, grammatically; it's a question. We call that an *indirect* command and it's much more polite than an imperative!. Note that although both imperative and exclamatory sentences can end in exclamation marks, they have different grammatical forms and serve different purposes.

Imperative are sentence which normally have no overt grammatical subject and whose verbs has the base form. Quirk started that the imperative sentenc form typically taken by directives or command (1985:827). For examples:

1. Open the door (Bach and Harnish, 1979:182)

2. Put the flowers on the table (Quirk, 1985:827)

3. Let's go to the movies tonight! (Bach and Harnish, 1979:182)

4. Pass the salt! (Bach and Harnish, 1979:185)

5. Come up and see me sometime. (Fodor, 1977:22)

The examples above are indicates imperative sentences. the sentences have no overt grammatical subject and the base form of the verb without ending for number of tense. The example number 1) has an act of request, which is the speaker request the hearer to open the door. The example 2) has an act of command, which is the speaker command the hearer to put the flower on the table and not to other place.

If expression is imperative, the 'that' clauses specifying what speaker says that preposition is not self imperative but of the form that hearer is to anything (Bach and Harnish, 1979:9). The example 3) has an act of invitation, which is the speaker proposes and invites hearer to go to the movies tonight. The example 4), is an order, the speaker asks the hearer to pass the salt and do not miss it.

The imperative indicates the speaker's desire to do influence future events, or attempts by the speaker to get the addresses to do something. It is service in making request, giving orders, making suggestion, and the like. The examples

number 5) is imperative sentences of service in making request and giving orders. The speaker requests the hearer to come up and see sometime.

1. Imperative Sentences According to Quirk (1985)

According to Quirk (1985:827) in his book "*A Comprehensive Grammar in English Language*", imperative sentence can be divided into five forms. They are imperative without a subject, imperative with a subject, imperative with let, negative imperative, and imperative with do form.

a. Imperative without a Subject

The imperative sentence typically taken by directive, which differs form a declarative sentence. The imperative has exactly the same form as the infinitive without to, in which it is use for giving orders, making suggestion, and encouraging people to do something. The imperative generally has no subject or which normally have no over grammatical subject and whose verb is in the imperative. The clause pattern of imperative sentences shows the some range and ordering elements as declarative. The imperative verb lacks tense distinction and does not allow modal auxiliaries. The progressive form is rare, and the perfective even rarer (Quirk, 1885:827). For examples:

1. Jump (Quirk, 1985:827)
2. Tell me the truth (Quirk, 1985:827)
3. Don't be deceive by his looks (Quirk, 1985:827)

4. Don't get dressed yet (Quirk, 1985:827)

The examples above are imperatives which the subjects of command are not put concretely or it is invisible. Out the meaning conveyed by the sentence uttered has implied the subject abstractly.

The passive with "be" occur chiefly in negative directives, but they are less common in positive directives. And might be treated as passive occur with "get". the example 3), the sentence indicates imperative which has the meaning "don't allow yourself to be …" In example 4), the form of imperative sentence that occur with "get" (Quirk, 1985:827).

b. Imperative with a Subject

In is intuitively clear that meaning of a directive implies that the omitted subject is the second person pronoun "you". The type of directive in which the stressed subject is "you" is added, you may be noncontrastive and admonitory (Quirk, 1985:825). For examples:

1. You be quiet! (Quirk, 1985:828)

2. You mind your own business and leave this to me (Quirk, 1985:828)

3. Somebody open this door. (Quirk, 1985:829)

4. Everybody shut their eyes (Quirk, 1985:829)

The example number 1) and 2) show the occurrence of "you" as subject. Third person subject are also possible. The examples number 3) and 4) show the occurrence of "somebody" and "everybody" as subject of third person.

The example above, indicate the occurrence of the subject precedes the verb. But whereas the subject always precedes the verb, there is also vocative. Vocative is an element that can occur in final and medial, as well as initial position in the sentence. it has separate tone unit (typically fall-raise). The subject merely receives ordinary word stress (Quirk, 1985:829). For examples:

1. Mary, play on my side (Quirk, 1985:829)

2. Be quiet, Tom (Martinet, 1986:245)

The example 1), the vocative occurs in initial position in the sentence. The word Mary has a separate tone with play on my side. The word Mary is stressed. The example 2), the vocative occurs in final position in the sentence, the word Tom is stressed.

c. Imperative with Let

First person imperative can be formed by proposing the verb let followed by a subject in the objective case (Quirk, 1985:829). For examples:

1. Let us all work hard (Quirk, 1985:829)

2. Let me think what to do next (Quirk, 1985:829)

3. Let no one think that a teacher life is easy (Quirk, 1985:829)

4. Let's have a party (Quirk, 1985:830)

5. Let's give you a hand (Quirk, 1985:830)

From the example above, the subject is unapplied that can be used in the form of let + object, that is "let us" "let me". Except for the let me type, these are

generally rather archaic and elevated in tone. A colloquial alternative to let us, however, is the common abbreviation form let's.

In very colloquial English, let's is sometimes used for a 1st person singular imperative. The example 4), let's is the common abbreviation form of let us. The sentence is imperative and the example) is imperative. There are no 2nd person imperative with let: "let you have a look".

d. Negative Imperative

The form of negative simply adds an initial "don't" or "do not" to negative the first three classes of the structural types of imperative above replacing assertive by non aggregative item where necessary (Quirk, 1985:830). For examples:

1. Don't + open the door = Don't open the door

2. Don't + you open the door = Don't you open the door

3. Don't + someone open the door =Don't anyone open the door

(Quirk, 1985:830)

The examples above are negative imperative add an initial "don't". First person imperative, on the other hand, are generally negated by the insertion of not of the pronoun following let. Informally, however, the negation with don"t is frequently heard (Quirk, 1985:831).

1. Let's not say anything about it (Quirk, 1985:831)

2. Let's not anyone fool himself that he can get away with it

(Quirk, 1985:831)

The example number 1) above is negative imperative of first person with let. The example 2) is negative imperative of third person, indicates by anyone.

e. Do with Positive Imperative

There is form of do with positive. A positive imperative can be made persuasive pr insistent by adding do before the verb. Do reinforces the positive sense of the imperative (Quirk, 1985:833). For examples:

1. Do have some more tea (Quirk, 1985:833)
2. Do let's go for walk (Quirk, 1985:833)

The examples above are imperative sentences with do before the verb which confirm the meaning or sense of the command that the speaker proposes to the hearer to do something.

2. Imperative Sentences According to Moelino and Dardjowidjojo (1988)

Moelino and Dardjowidjojo (1988: 285) state that sentences command or imperative sentence is a sentence whose meaning gives order to do something. Sentences that can have a form commands are generally transitive or transitive sentences (both active) or passive). The sentence whose predicate is adjective can sometimes also be has a form of command, depending on the type of adjectives. On the contrary, sentences that are not verbal or adjectives do not have a command form. In written form, the command sentence often ends with a sign fun (!) even though regular dots are used. In oral form, the tone slightly increased slightly (Moelino and Dardjowidjojo, 1988: 285).

From the expert's opinion above, it could be concluded that the sentence form commands in general are (1) intransitive imperative sentences, (2) active transitive imperative sentences, and (3) passive imperative sentences.

a. Intransitive Active Imperative Sentences

Moelino and Dardjowidjojo (1988: 285-286) in the book Indonesian Standard Language states that intransitive active command sentences can be formed by following the rules as follows.

1. Eliminate the subject, which is generally a person pronoun second.
2. Maintain the verb form as it is.
3. Add particles - if desired for a little refine the contents.

Example:

a) Take the city bus once in a while!
b) You are on vacation to your grandmother's place.
c) Cross carefully!Speak, if you dare!

Both transitive verbs in the form of basic words (up), or derivatives (on vacation, crossing, silence), nothing changes.

b. Active Transitive Imperative Sentences

Moelino and Dardjowidjojo (1988: 286) states that the rule for making a command sentence whose transitive verb is similar to a rule that is active

intransitive except for the verb form. In transitive active sentences, the verb must be changed to the command form by removing the prefix from the verb. The following sentence (a) is a news sentence, while (b) the command sentence.

a) You bought your sister new shoes.

b) Buy your sister new shoes.

It should be noted that all that is removed is just the prefix, while the suffix is still retained. If the prefix consists of two elements, such as making or giving, then only the mem is omitted (Moelino and Dardjowidjojo, 1988: 286).

c. Passive Form Imperative Sentences

Moelino and Dardjowidjojo (1988: 287) state the imperative sentence can also be expressed in a passive form. The verb form is still in the passive form, and the order of words also doesn't change. In written form, the form is marked again with an exclamation point (!), While in oral form in a slightly upward tone.

Example:

a) This contract is sent now!

b) The agreement concept is typed as neatly as possible!

c) Just sell an old car like that.

The use of the passive form in imperative sentences is very common in Indonesian. This may be related to the speakers' wishes for asking that someone

else do something for him, but not in a way directly. Of course sentence (10) for example, can have a send equivalent contract now !, but the passive form will feel smoother because who were told as if they did not feel directly ordered to do something. The instructor only emphasizes the fact that the contract must arrive at the person concerned (Moelino and Dardjowidjojo, 1988: 287).

3. Imperative Sentences According to Swan (1982)

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.

In accordance with Swan (1982:77), there are kinds of imperative sentence, they are:

a. 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. Example of imperative sentence as a command will be shown below :

1. *Shut up the window!*

2. *Stand up everybody!*

b. 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 in an intention of the speaker, then the listener does something. Example of imperative sentence as a request will be shown below :

1. *Please consider my job application.*

2. *Please look at my eyes*

c. **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. Example of imperative sentence as direction will be shown below :

1. *Shake well before use*

2. *Use every 4 hours as needed*

d. **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. Example of imperative sentence as a prohibition will be shown below :

1. *Don't smoke too much*

2. *Don't break my heart*

4. **Imperative Sentences According to Rahardi (2005)**

Rahardi (2005: 79) classifies imperative sentence into five types, ordinary imperative sentences, demand imperative sentences, imperative sentences giving permission, imperative sentences invitation, and imperative sentences.

a. Ordinary sentence

In Indonesian, the usual imperative sentence usually has the following characteristics: (1) strong judgment, (2) supported by the basic verb, and (3) hardened particle-is. This type of imperative sentence can range from very fine imperatives to very crude imperatives.

b. Imperative Sentence as request

The imperative sentence of demand is an imperative sentence with a very subtle level of order. Typically, the imperative sentence of demand is accompanied by the attitude of the speaker which is lower than the attitude of the speaker when speaking the ordinary imperative sentence. The imperative sentence is indicated by the use of politeness markers, please, if possible, be asked respectfully, and very requested.

c. Imperative sentence as Giving Permission

The imperative sentence which is intended to give permission is indicated by the use of politeness markers please, let it be permitted, welcome, and permitted.

d. Imperative sentence as invitations

The imperative sentence of invitation is usually used with a mark of politeness, let's go, let's, hope, should, and let it be.

e. Imperative sentence as order

The imperative sentences are usually used along with politeness markers, let me, try, hope, let it be, please.

2.1.2 The Function of Imperative

Imperative sentence are used for a wide range of illocutionary acts. it is not, however, always possible to make precise distinction because the illocutionary force depends on the relative benefits of the action to each. Illocutionary force depends in most cases on the situational context. (Quirk:1985:831)

1. Order or command

The first type of command sentence is the usual command sentence. An ordinary command sentence is a command sentence which contains a direct command to do something. This sentence is often used in daily conversation, both orally or in writing.

For examples:

a. Fire! (Quirk, 1985:831)

b. Make your bed at once (Quirk, 1985:831)

2. Request

The imperative sentence of request is the type of sentence used to express a request, this sentence is marked using the word ask or beg.

For example:

a. Shut the door, please. (Quirk, 1985:831)

3. Prohibition

The prohibition command sentence is intended to prohibit someone from doing something. This type of command sentence is usually characterized by the "do not" command word.

For example:

a. Don't touch. (Quirk, 1985:831)

4. Please

A request or request command sentence is a type of command sentence that contains a request for someone to do something. This type of sentence is used for a request or order that is expected to be done. The command word commonly used in this type of command sentence is "please", "hope".

For example:

a. Help! (Shows incompetence of the speaker to beg the hearer) (Quirk, 1985:831)

5. Advice, Recommendation

The recommendation is to tell someone or more that something that can be trusted, can also recommend being interpreted as suggesting, inviting to join, suggesting a form of command.

For examples:

a. Take an aspirin for you headache. (Quirk, 1985:831)

b. Lock the door before you go to bed. (Quirk, 1985:831)

6. Warning

Warning is one type of short functional text that contains information in the form of a warning or direction that is shown to many people and is usually associated with something quite dangerous.

For examples:

a. Look out! (Quirk, 1985:832)

b. Be careful! (Quirk, 1985:832)

c. Mind your head! (Quirk, 1985:832)

7. Suggestion

A suggestion command sentence is a command sentence that contains suggestions by asking someone to do something. This type of sentence is marked with the word should or should be.

For examples:

a. Ask me about it again next month. (Quirk, 1985:832)

b. Let's have a party. (Quirk, 1985:832)

8. Instruction

This type of imperative sentence gives instructions, such as, "Let him cool down, and then ask about the incident.

For example:

a. Take the first street on the left (Quirk, 1985:832)

9. Invitation

This type of imperative sentence extends an invitation.

For examples:

a. Make yourself at home (Quirk, 1985:832)

b. Come and sit down (Quirk, 1985:832)

10. Offer

The meaning is to offer something to others.

For example:

a. Have a cigarette (Quirk, 1985:832)

11. Good Wishes

This type of imperative sentence shares polite wishes and requests with someone.

For examples:

a. Enjoy your meal (Quirk, 1985:832)

b. Have a good time (Quirk, 1985:832)

12. Imprecation

Utter obscenities or profanities or as something hurtful or calamitous.

For example:

a. Go to hell! (Quirk, 1985:832)

13. Incredulous Rejection

Not disposed or willing to believe; unbelieving; Not credulous; indisposed to admit or accept that which is related as true.

a. Oh, come now. (You don˝t really mean that) (Quirk, 1985:832)

14. Self-deliberation

The act of thinking about or discussing something and deciding carefully : the act of deliberating.

For example:

a. Let me see now (Quirk, 1985:832)

15. Granting permission

Give permission or express your approval for a particular action.

For example:

a. Help yourself (Quirk, 1985:832)

2.1.3. Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie

Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle is a 2017 American fantasy adventure comedy film directed by Jake Kasdan and written by Chris McKenna, Erik Sommers, Scott Rosenberg, and Jeff Pinkner, based on a story by McKenna. It is the third installment of the Jumanji franchise, which was based on the 1981 children's book of the same name by Chris Van Allsburg. It pays tribute to Robin Williams, the star of the first film, by mentioning his character's name.

In addition, a replica of the board game piece used by Williams's character also appears as a clue for the Jumanji game's new players. The film stars Dwayne Johnson, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas, and Bobby Cannavale. Set twenty-one years after Jumanji, it follows four teenagers who are

transported into the video game world of Jumanji and play as their chosen characters. Joining another player, they must overcome the game's magical power to win and return home.

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2.2 Review of Related Findings

Hardika (UMS, 2010) in his thesis entitled *"An Analysis of Imperative Sentences of Iron Man 3 Movie and Their Subtitling"*. The result of this research paper showed that the writer found there were 2 types of imperative sentence, namely; (1) positive imperative sentence consisting 165 data or 84. 62 %, (2) negative imperative sentence consisting 30 data or 15.38 %.

Meanwhile, Septian (2014) in his thesis "*An Analysis of Imperative Sentences of Iron Man 3 Movie and Their Subtitling* ". There were two types of imperative sentences found in subtitling of *Iron Man 3* movie. They were positive imperative sentence and negative imperative sentence. From 195 data, there were

165 data or 84.62% belong to positive imperative sentence, 30 data or 15. 38% belong to negative imperative sentence.

Dyah (2012) in her thesis "*A Subtitling Analysis of Imperative Sentence in Transformers: Revenge Of The Fallen Movie*". Found there were two types of imperative sentences found in subtitling of *Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen* movie. They were positive impertive sentence and negative imperative sentence. From 242 data, there were 212 data or 87. 60% belong to positive imperative sentence, 30 data or 12. 39% belong to negative imperative sentence.

Vernanda (2016) in her thesis "*A Subtitling Analysis of Imperative Sentences in The Hobbit : The Battle Of The Five Armies*". Found there were four types of imperative sentences found in subtitle of *The Hobbit; The Battle of The Five Armies* movie. They were imperative sentence without subject, imperative sentence with subject, imperative sentenec with *let,* negative imperative sentenece. From 325 data, there were 61,54% data belong to imperative sentence without subject, 31,70% data belong to imperative sentence with subject, 1,23% data belong to imperative sentence with *let,* 5,53% data belong to negative imperative sentence. Imperative sentence without subject is the most dominant.

Tommi (2016) in his thesis "*A Subtitling Analysis of Imperative Sentence Found in Need For Speed By Pein Akatsuki* ". The type of imperative sentence which used in the script movie were imperative sentence with subject, imperative sentence without subject, imperative sentence with let, and negative imperative sentence. Based on the analysis this researcher found imperative sentence with subject 20,57% or 43 data, imperative sentence without subject 66,03% or 138
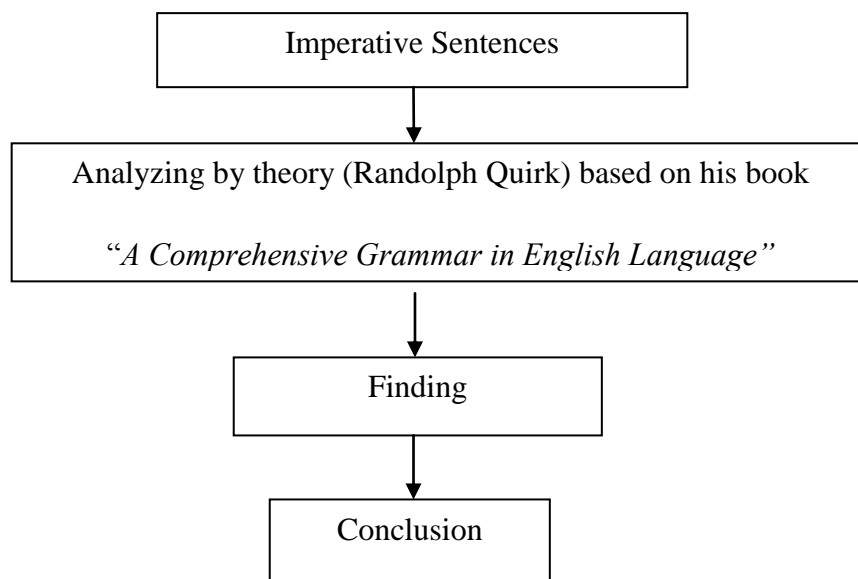
data, imperative sentence with let 7,66% or 16 data, and negative imperative sentence 5,74% or 12 data. The most imperative sentence used in this movie was imperative sentence without subject (based on verb).

Nuryani in her thesis "*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe*" shows that the form imperative sentences in film were 118 data or 73,75% which were including to the imperative sentence without subject, 21 data or 13,125% which belong to imperative with subject, 4 data or 2,5% which were including to imperative sentences with let, and 17 data or 10,625% which belong to negative imperative sentences.

Based on the reserchers above, most of the researchers analyzed about imperative sentence. In this research, the researcher focussed in analyzing imperative sentence in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework was the concept that researcher used to plan the research. A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. In this case the research analyzing about imperative sentence in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie.

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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│         Imperative Sentences         │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  Analyzing by theory (Randolph Quirk) based  │
│               on his book                     │
│                                               │
│  "A Comprehensive Grammar in English          │
│               Language"                       │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
         ┌─────────────────────┐
         │       Finding        │
         └─────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
         ┌─────────────────────┐
         │     Conclusion       │
         └─────────────────────┘
```

In this research, the researcher analyzed Imperative Sentece in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about the research methodology of the research. It consisted of research design, objective of the research, instrument of the research. This chapter also discusses about technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

This was a descriptive qualitative research. Sugiyono (2007, p.62) states that the qualitative research is aimed to understand phenomenon about what is in the subject of research naturally, such as motivation, perception, behavior, and so on. It means that the qualitative research focuses on the understanding in the concept of the research.

Qualitative analysis was also about the form of data that was used, qualitative was usually explained through words. Qualitative was related with something implicit that cannot be counted in number. According to Ross, "Qualitative research is 'word view', not a single reality, based upon perceptions and change over time, within a given situation context".

3.2 Objective of the Research

The research has been held on May 2019. The researcher was interested in analyzing Imperative Sentece in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie. The

researcher conducted his research by analyzing Imperative Senteces in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie.

3.3 Instrument of the Research

Research instrument was a tool that used to collect, examine, investigate problems, or collect, process, analyze and present data in a systematic and objective with the goal of solving a problem or test a hypothesis. These could support an investigation can be called research instruments. The research instrument used to measure the value of the variables studied.

In this research, the researcher used some instruments:

1. Movie,

    The researcher used Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie as object

2. Transcript.

    Then, the researcher also used conversation transcripts from Jumanji movie to make it easier to analyze the imperative sentences in the Jumanji movie

Table 3.1 analyzing imperative sentences in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie based on Randolph Quirk's theory

No	Imperative Sentences	Characterisrics
1.	Imperative without a Subject	- Has no subject or have no over grammatical subject - directly uses the basic form of the verb - V + Adv/O ... - Command sentences usually

		sound harsh and to refine it usually uses the word *please* - The clause pattern of imperative sentences shows the some range and ordering elements as declarative - does not allow modal auxiliaries - The imperative verb lacks tense distinction - The progressive form is rare, and the perfective even rarer
2.	Imperative with a Subject	- begins with using the second form of person pronouns such as 'You' - sometimes use subject of third person - S + V + O ...
3.	Imperative with Let	- usually using the first person pronoun - V + V/O + Adv - The verb let followed by a subject - sometimes use subject of third person
4.	Negative Imperative	- Do not + V + O/Compliment... - To negate the imperative sentence of the second person and third person, it is only necessary to add the word " Do Not"
5.	Do with Positive Imperative	- Do + V + O/Compliment - A positive imperative can be made persuasive insistent by adding do before the verb.

Randolph Quirk (1985)

Table 3.2 analyzing the function of imperative sentences in Jumanji:

Welcome to the Jungle movie based on Randolph Quirk's theory

No	The Function of Imperative	Function
1.	Order or command	- Contains a direct command to do something Example: Fire! (Quirk, 1985:831)
2.	Request	- Used to express a request Example: Shut the door, please. (Quirk, 1985:831)
3.	Prohibition	- Intended to prohibit someone from doing something - Usually characterized by the "do not" Example: Don't touch. (Quirk, 1985:831)
4.	Please	- Used for a request or order that is expected to be done Example: Help! (Quirk, 1985:831)
5.	Advice/Recommendation	- To tell someone or more that something that can be trusted - Can also recommend being interpreted as suggesting Example: Lock the door before you go to bed. (Quirk, 1985:831)
6.	Warning	- Contains information something quite dangerous Example: Look out! (Quirk, 1985:832)
7.	Suggestion	- Contains suggestions by asking someone to do something Example: Let's have a party. (Quirk, 1985:832)
8.	Instruction	- Gives instructions Example: Take the first street on the left (Quirk, 1985:832)
9.	Invitation	- Extends an invitation Example: Come and sit down

		(Quirk, 1985:832)
10.	Offer	- To offer something to others Example: Have a sit (Quirk, 1985:832)
11.	Good Wishes	- Shares polite wishes and requests with someone Example: Have a good time (Quirk, 1985:832)
12.	Imprecation	- Utter obscenities or profanities - Something hurtful or calamitous Example: Go to hell! (Quirk, 1985:832)
13.	Incredulous Rejection	- Indisposed to admit or accept that which is related as true Example: Oh, come now. (You don‟t really mean that) (Quirk, 1985:832)
14.	Self-deliberation	- Discussing something and deciding carefully Example: Let me see now (Quirk, 1985:832)
15.	Granting permission	- Give a permission or express your approval for a particular action Example: Help yourself (Quirk, 1985:832)

Randolph Quirk (1985)

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

According to Widoyoko (2012:33) collecting data of the research is intended to get the data, explanation, facts, and accurate information. It means, the purpose of collecting the data is to find the data and to get information about research.

In the way of collecting data, researcher used some steps:

1. Searching the Movie

As the first step of collecting data, the researcher searched the movie of Jumanji in the Internet.

2. Searching the Transcript

    The researcher found conversation transcript of this movie then download it.

3. Download the Movie

    As the last step, the researcher downloaded the movie.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

According to Bogdan & Biklen, "Analysis involves working with data, organizing it, breaking it into manageable units, synthesizing, searching for patterns". Discovering what is important and what is to be learned and decided what will others tell. In the way of analyzing the data, the researcher used some steps:

1. First step was watching the movie. The researcher watched the movie more than one in order to make the researcher understand well the content of the movie.

2. Second step was noting the script. The researcher started to note the script or the subtitle from the movie that contains imperative sentence.

3. Third step was classifying the sentences which contains imperative sentence based on Quirk's theory.

4. Fourth, the researcher analyzed imperative sentence found in the Jumanji movie.

5. Last, the researcher presenting the result of this research.