

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the theories that relate to the research. They are definitions of contrastive analysis, definition of sentence, types of sentence, imperative sentence in English and imperative sentence in Javanese language. Thus, the writer can apply the theories to analyze and compare the imperative sentence in English and Javanese language.

A. The Nature of translation

1. Theories of translations

There has been a plethora of definitions which E. Nida(1964: 161-164) has elaborately surveyed . He rightly elucidates:Definitions of proper translating are almost as numerous and varied as the persons who have undertaken to discuss the subject.This diversity is in a sense quite understandable; for there are vast differences in the materials translated, in the purpose of the publication, and in the needs of the prospective audience⁸

Nevertheless, a definition which is not confined to the mere transference of meaning is furnished by Nida and Taber (1969: 12) who postulateTranslation consists in reproducing in thereceptor language the

⁸Nida, E. and Reyburn, W.D. : Orbis Books pages 161

closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of **meaning** and secondly in terms of **style**. (Emphasis is mine)⁹

Bell (1991: 5-6) seems to have pursued the same line of emphasis on meaning and style in his translation of the definition given by the French theorist, *Translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences*¹⁰

Larson (1998:3), as already states that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The process of transferring meaning is commonly done by going from the form of the source language (SL) to the form of the second or target language (TL) by way of semantic structure. Because the essential point of translation is transferring meaning. It is meaning which was to be carried over from the source language to the receptor language, not the linguistic forms, and hence forms may accordingly change as long as meanings as the elixir of translation can be best preserved. This implies that meaning must, therefore, have priority over forms in translation. The problem is then how meaning can be most appropriately transferred and constantly held.

This explanation leads to a conclusion that the process of translation substantially consists of the lexicon, grammatical structure,

⁹Nida, E and Taber . pages 12

¹⁰Bell, Roger T. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. (London and New York ,1991): Longman.

communicationsituation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to

determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using thelexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the RL and its culturalcontext. In short, to do effective translation one must discover the meaning of theSL and use RL forms which express this meaning in a natural way. This processof the translation can be diagrammed and displayed as below.

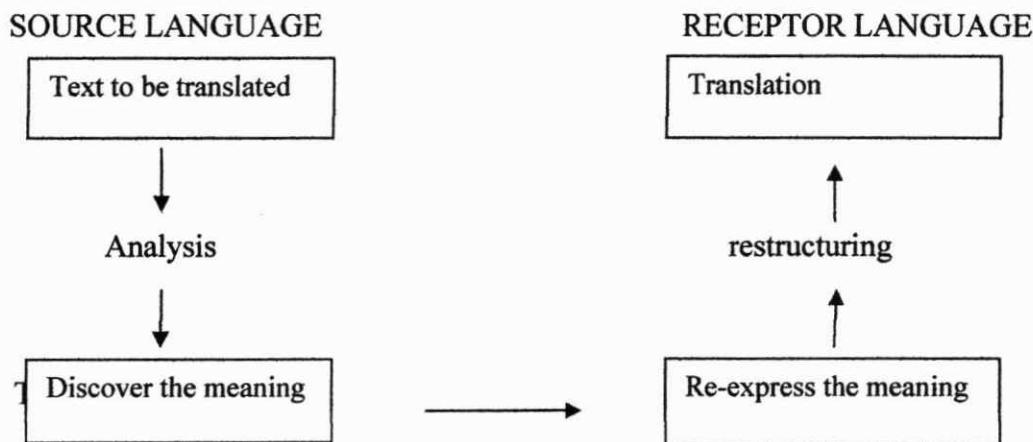


Figure 1: Translation diagram (Larson, 1998:4)

The above diagram shows that the process of translation is firstly todiscover the meaning. At this stage, the translator analyzes the source languagetext. This is a process of examining some possible ways of stating the sourcelanguage message to the target language. The analysis includes the grammaticalrelationship between constituent parts i.e. from sentential category to lexicalcategory. The nonlinguistic analysis should also be considered since

translationcannot be separated from the cultural values of both source language and receptor

language. After considering the meaning, it is re-expressed in the receptorlanguage. Larson (1998:4) argues that translators who know both the source

language and the receptor language well can often make the transfer from oneform to the other very rapidly, without thinking about the semantic structureText to be translated TranslationDiscover the meaning Re-express the meaningovertly. However, the translators may not be equally fluent or competent in thetwo languages.

Since the chief objective of translation is to communicate meaning asappropriately and as naturally as possible in the receptor language as it iscommunicated in the source language, one must be fully aware of the fact thatthere are different levels and kinds of meaning. Virtually, not all of the meanings

being communicated are stated overtly in the forms of the source language. Themain task of a translator is to find the closest or the nearest possible linguisticequivalent form in the receptor language which can re-express the same meaning

as it is naturally expressed in the source language.

B. Sentences

A sentence is used to say the feeling and thought of someone. The definitions of sentence according some experts are:

1. Frank (1972:220) explains sentence by function can be defined “*A full of predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb*”¹¹
2. A sentence consists of full group of words conveying a message and appropriate to the grammatical rule of a language (Hurford, 1983: 18)¹²
3. Hornby (1974:777) writes “A sentence is the largest grammatical unit contains of phrase or clause used to express statement, question or command”.
4. Rozakis (2003:138) writes a sentence is a set of words that nominally has one subject and one predicate to express whole idea.
5. “The sentence is traditionally (and inadequately) defined as a word or group of words that expresses a complete idea and that includes a subject and a verb” (<http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/sentterm.htm>).

Thus, a group of words can be called as a sentence if it applies the grammatical rule, has meaning, and at least has a subject and a predicate. Beside, a sentence is written by capital letter at the first word and is ended by period, exclamatory or question mark.

1. The types of sentence

Warriner (1982:30-31) categorizes sentence based on the purpose into four, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and

¹¹ Parker, Frank. *Linguistics for Non-Linguistics*. London: (Taylor & Francis Ltd 1986.), pages 220

¹² Hurford, James R.. *Semantics: A Course Book*. (London: Cambridge University Press,1983), pages 18

exclamatory sentence¹³. It has similar idea with Frank (1972:220-221)¹⁴ who suggests four types of sentence, as follow:

a. Declarative sentence

Declarative sentence is a sentence that states an idea. It is ended by period when in written form. Declarative sentence is also used more frequently than the other ones. For examples:

- 1) My mother went to Jakarta two days ago.
- 2) Andi is a new student from Medan.
- 3) A doctor is a person who cares patients in hospital

b. Interrogative sentence

An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks question. It is ended by taking a question mark. The verb in interrogative sentence always arises before the subject. Examples:

- 1) Do you have a new novel?
- 2) Where did she go last night?
- 3) Are you a new student?

c. Imperative sentence

Imperative sentence is a sentence that gives 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. For examples:

¹³John E Warriner, *English and Grammar Composition-First Course*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc, 1982):pages 30-31

¹⁴Parker, Frank. *Linguistics for Non-Linguistics*. London: pages 221.

- 1) Please, give me another piece of melon.
- 2) Don't cross the line !
- 3) Open the window !

d. Exclamatory sentence

Exclamatory sentence is a kind of sentence that expresses someone's emotion and feeling. It can begin with the exclamatory phrase, *what* and *how*. In written form, it ends by exclamatory mark. For examples:

- 1) What cute cat it is !
- 2) How beautiful hair she has !
- 3) Wow, it's so wonderful !

C. Politeness in English and Javanese Language

Both of English and Javanese language has politeness aspect in communication but they are different. In English, it is known as politeness principle while Javanese language has *unggah-ungguh basa*(language stratification). Politeness in communication is more influenced by social-cultural of those languages.

Anam (2001: 154)formulates that politeness principle in English consists of three aspects; *don't impose, give option, and make your receiver fell good*¹⁵. Besides, Hudson (1980 in Anam, 2001:154)¹⁶ mentions that the factor of role relationship, age, and social stratification have influence to reach the purpose of

¹⁵Anam, Syamsul, "SopanSantunBerbahasaatauSekedarBasa-Basi". In JIBS (JurnalIlmuBahasadanSastraa). Vol. 1/No.2/Juli-Desember/2001

¹⁶Anam, Syamsul 154

communication. Those principles can avoid the speaker and listener from social distance if they use them in appropriate context.

There are three speech levels of language in Javanese or *unggah-ungguhbasajawa*¹⁷ as follow:

Basa Ngoko

Ngoko is the lowest level in Javanese language. There is a *perendahan* (humility) from the speaker to the listener. In the other words, it is used by people who have high power to the low power. For example, parents speaks to their children, having the same age, the speaker has intimate relationship to the listener (friend), etc. Besides, this type is also used to write an announcement (*wara-wara*) in general way.

Basa Krama

Basak rama is the middle speech level in Javanese. It is used when the listener is dignified by the speaker. For example, someone who meets a new friend or acquaintance and the speaker respects the younger listener.

Basa Krama Inggil

Krama inggil is the highest level among *ngoko* and *krama*. The speaker has honorific feeling to the second person. It is used when the addressee is highly respected and older than the speaker, such as parents, teachers, grandparents, etc.

¹⁷<http://kamusjawa.com/tingkatan-dalam-bahasa-jawa-undhak-undhuk-basa.html>:
Tingkatan dalam Bahasa Jawa, accessed at 09.54 on 28 March, 2013

Furthermore, there are three Javanese levels; friendship or less polite (*ngoko*), polite (*krama*) and very polite (*karma inggil*). The Javanese has more complex level of politeness than English because of the stratification language in Javanese.

D. Imperative Sentence in English

From the explanation above, we know that imperative sentence gives command, request or directive act to the hearer. Directive act as the definition from Wilson and Sperber (1998:77) is an effort to get the hearer to do the action by the proposition expressed¹⁸.

According to Zwicky¹⁹ the characteristics of imperative sentence in English are:

1. The absence of person marks.

Example: (You) *be quiet!*

2. The possibility of *be*, *do*, *do not*, *don't* in combination with imperative sentence.

Example: *Don't be careless!*

3. The presence of sentence-initial *please* in imperative.

Example: *Please, give me a glass of water!*

4. The predicate is often expressed and stated in imperative without stating the subject. For example, „*Go to the market*”.

(1). Types of imperative sentence in English

¹⁸Wilson, Deirdre and Dan Sperber. 1988. "Mood and the Analysis of Non Declarative Sentences" (Online). In *Human agency: Language, duty and value*.

¹⁹Arnold Zwicky, M. 1988. *On the Subject of Bare Imperatives in English*. Retrieved at 09.05 on 30 January, 2013 from www.stanford.edu/~zwicky/bare-imperatives.pdf

a. Positive imperative sentence.

Positive imperative sentence gets the hearer to do something. Hornby (1975:193) says 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 it²⁰. For examples:

- 1) *Keep silent!*
- 2) *Sit down, please!*
- 3) *Be positively!*

When the speaker gives advice to the addressee, the copula „be” is used. It is placed at the beginning of sentence and followed by adjective, adverb or noun.

For example:

- 4) *Be a good student*
- 5) *Be careful*
- 6) *Be seriously!*

Transitive and intransitive verbs can form positive imperative sentence. For examples:

- 7) *Open the door! (transitive)*
- 8) *Sit down please! (intransitive)*

b. Negative imperative sentence

²⁰ Hornby, A.S..*Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press 1975)pages 193

Negative imperative sentence provides a suggestion to the addressee no to do something. It can be a prohibition or warning. The markers of this sentence are *don't*, *don't be*, *must not*, *let's not*, and *no*. For examples:

- 9) *Don't throw the ball!*
- 10) *Don't be lazy boy!*
- 11) *Let's not fight each other!*

Potsdam (www.clas.ufl.edu/users/potsdam/papers/Englishimperatives.pdf) adds when the subject appears in negative imperative sentence, it must be placed after *don't*. The subject is functioned to stress the command. For examples:

- 12) *Don't you touch that number!*
- 13) *Don't everybody talk at once!*

Frank (1972:57)²¹ writes negative imperative sentence can be indicated by *let's not* for plural person. For examples:

- 14) *Let's not open the door.*
- 15) *Let's not blame each other!*

For addition, Hornby explains prohibition can be marked by *no* in brief of announcement²². For example:

- 16) *No smoking!*
- 17) *No parking!*

²¹ Frank, Marcella..*Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*. (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1972)pages 57

²² A.S Hornby,. 1974. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1975):195

(2). The functions of imperative sentence in English

Imperative sentence gives various meanings to the addressee. Its function can be command, request, invitation, and etc.

a. Imperative sentence as command

The 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. For example:

18) Teacher: Take the chalk! (There is an authority of teacher to command his/her students)

19) Open the door! (No different authority between friends)

b. Imperative sentence as request

Imperative sentence as request means that the speaker asks the addressee to do something politely. It is almost similar to the command but more polite in the meaning. Dixon (1957:76)²³ writes imperative sentence as request can be signaled by *please, do, will you, do you mind, would you mind, can you, could you, etc.* For examples:

20) Pass the book, please!

21) Could you take the pen, please!

22) Do you mind walking to the office!

23) Read the novel, will you!

24) Would you give me a piece of paper!

²³ Dixon, Robert J..*Practice Exercises in Everyday English for advanced Foreign Students.* (Miami: Regents Publishing Company, Inc 1957)pages 76

c. Imperative sentence as invitation

The speaker invites the addressee by the words '*would you like*', *„let*' and can be the question *taq „won't you"* in imperative sentence. For examples:

- 25) *Have a piece of cake, won't you?*
- 26) *Would you like to come to my sister's wedding party?*
- 27) *Please let me know if there is anything else you need.*

d. Imperative sentence as suggestion

In suggestion, the speaker suggests the listener to do something. It can be indicated by the words *let's*, *let's not*, *you had better*, *shall we*, *why don't you* and *might*. For examples:

- 28) *Let's talk about romantic movie!*
- 29) *Let's not waste your time by playing game!*
- 30) *Let's not make noisy voice, let's go to library, shall we!*
- 31) *You had better stay at home!*
- 32) *Why don't you take your bicycle!*

Moreover, Hornby says the words *suppose/supposing* and *how/what about* are used in informal suggestion²⁴. For examples:

- 33) *Suppose you do it your way.*
- 34) *How/what about going to another place?*

e. Imperative sentence as advice

Imperative sentence as advice ask the listener to take or do the speaker's idea or opinion. For examples:

²⁴ Hornby, A.S. 1974 pages 197

35) *Be patient!*

36) *Get some rest!*

37) *Take these pills three times a day!!*

f. Imperative sentence as prohibition

In prohibition, the speaker asks to the listener not do something. It deals with negative imperative form. The signal in prohibition is *don't*. Prohibition is quite same to the warning expression. Besides, prohibition is also used for the short announcement and signaled by *no + gerund*. For examples:

38) *Don't come over there!*

39) *No smoking area*

In Addition, the word „*must not*” also indicate the prohibition in spoken English. For examples:

41) *Cars must not be parked in front of the entrance!*

42) *Children must not watch criminal news!*

g. Imperative sentence as compulsion

In compulsion, the speaker commands the listener to do something with emphasis. The word ‘*must*’ usually indicates this function. For examples:

43) *You must walk by your self!*

44) *You must go now!*

(3) The markers in English imperative sentence

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 can be *please*, *will you*, *would you*, *could you*, *do*, etc. While in the

negative imperative sentence as prohibition, the markers are *don't*, *don't be*, and *no*.

a. The imperative markers in request

a) Please

Please" is used to form the politeness in imperative sentence as request. It can be placed not only before the imperative verb or after imperative verb. For examples:

45) *Please, turn on the radio!*

46) *Move the table, please!*

b) Do

Do is a formula of politeness to form imperative sentence as request. It is a speaker"s entreaty to the listener²⁵.

47) *Do drive slowly!*

48) *Do be honest!*

c) Will you

Will you" is used when the speaker asks the listener politely. Its position is not only in the beginning of sentence but also in the end of sentence. For examples:

49) *Will you make me a glass of orange juice?*

50) *Lend me your money, will you!*

d) Would you

The marker of „would you" is more polite than „will you". It is placed at the beginning and the end of imperative verb. For examples:

²⁵ Frank, pages 58

51) *Please pass me the sugar, would you!*

52) *Would you take that medicine, please?*

e) Would/do you mind

These are the other formulas of politeness for request. It is followed by v-
ing. For examples:

53) *Would you mind drawing a picture for me, please?*

54) *Do you mind picking me up.*

f) Can you and could you

The marker of „can you“ also indicates the imperative as request. But, it is not as polite as *would you* and *could you*. Both of „can you“ and „could you“ are used in informal request. They are applied when the speaker knows well the addressee.

For examples:

55) *Could you buy me a bowl of meatball?*

56) *Can I read your novel for a day?*

b. The imperative markers in invitation

g) Won't you

The marker „won't you“ shows that the speaker invites the addressee politely.

Its position can be at the beginning or at the end of sentence. For examples:

57) *Won 't you come to my house tomorrow night?*

58) *Come to my birthday party, won 't you?*

h) Would you like

The use of this marker indicates that speaker invites to the addressee. The marker is followed by *to infinitive* or *noun*. For examples:

59) *Would you like to watch movie together?*

60) *Would you like a cup of coffee?*

c. The imperative markers in suggestion

i) Let's or let's not

Let's has a function that the speaker makes a suggestion for his/her self and the addressee. While the marker *let's not* is used by speaker when he/she suggests the listener not to do something. For examples:

61) *Let's talk for minutes!*

62) *Let's go home!*

63) *Let's not play game again!*

64) *Let's not go there!*

j) Shall

When there is a question that is used *shall*, it shows that the speaker is suggesting about something. For examples:

65) *Shall I read a funny story?*

66) *Shall we go to the zoo next week?*

k) You had better

„*You had better*“ also can indicate that the speaker suggests the listener to do what he/she says.

d. The imperative markers in prohibition

l) Don't and don't be

These common markers are applied in the prohibition form. The position of *don't* and *don't be* are in front of the imperative verbs. For example

67) *Don't spend much money for shopping!*

68) *Don't be angry to your parents !*

m) No

The marker *no* must be followed by gerund when it forms a brief notice of prohibition. For examples, *no parking*, *no swimming*, etc.

e. The imperative markers in advice

The markers of imperative sentence as advice can be *don't*, *don't be* and *be*. For examples, “*Don't be sad*”, “*Be honestly*”, etc.

f. The imperative markers in compulsion

To show the compulsion in imperative sentence, it uses the word „*must*”. This marker indicates that the listener or addressee must do the command.

E. Imperative Sentence in Javanese Language

Imperative sentence in Javanese has similar definition to the imperative sentence in English. Imperative sentence always involves the second speaker as

the person who „must“ do the command whether it is positive or negative²⁶. In simple words, Nurhayati and Mulyani explain imperative sentence has meaning which needs action as respond. Thus, imperative sentence in Javanese can be concluded as sentence which asks the listener to do action from the speaker either in positive command or negative command²⁷. It has similar definition to the imperative sentence in English.

1. Types of imperative sentence in Javanese

As the definition of imperative sentence in Javanese language from Sudaryato above, the types of imperative sentence in Javanese can be divided into two types, positive imperative and negative imperative.

a. Positive imperative sentence

Positive imperative sentence in Javanese can be defined as imperative sentence that ask the addressee to do something. According to Sudaryanto (1991:139), almost positive imperative sentence is signaled by suffixes **-a**, **-ana**, **-na** and **-en**. It has many functions as command, request, invitation, and suggestion.

b. Negative imperative sentence

Negative imperative sentence in Javanese is used to command the addressee no to do something. This can be prohibition. Negative imperative is signaled by markers **aja**, **ora**, and **ampun**(in *krama*). For examples:

- 1) Ajalungadewe!(Don't go by yourself!)

²⁶ Sudaryanto. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Jawa*. (Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press, 1992), pages 139

²⁷ Endang Nurhayati & Siti Mulyani. 2006. *Linguistik Bahasa Jawa: Kajian Fonologi, Morfologi, Sintaksis dan Semantik*. (Yogyakarta: Bagaskara, 2006):131

- 2) *Ajarame, simbahlagisare!* (Keep silent, grandma is sleeping now!)
- 3) *Koweora keno dolan yen during sinau!* (You cannot play outside if you do not study yet!)

2. The functions of imperative sentence in Javanese

Sudibyo explains the functions of imperative sentence in Javanese are as command, request, suggestion, prohibition, and *panantang*²⁸. Moreover Antunsuhon adds *pangeceas* the function of imperative in Javanese besides as command, request, suggestion, prohibition, and *panantang*.²⁹ When the speaker asks the listener more politely, he/she uses the level „*krama*“.

a. Imperative sentence as command

Imperative sentence as command asks the listener to do what speaker says. It is a general command sentence. It can be signaled by the suffixes **-a**, **-ana**, **-na** and **-en**. For examples:

- 4) *Awas sing ati-ati!* (Be careful!)
- 5) *Sapunenjogankae!* (Sweep the floor!)
- 6) *Jupuknabukuku!* (Take my book!)
- 7) *Pilihanakertaskae!* (Choose the paper!)

b. Imperative sentence as request

This imperative sentence as request asks the listener to do something but more politely than command (Nurhayati and Mulyani, 2006:133). It looks like a

²⁸MooryatiSudibyo (Ed). *ParamasastraGagragAnyarBahasaJawa*. Jakarta: Yayasan Paramalingua,1956),pages 182

²⁹Antunsuhono. 1956. *ParamasastraDjawa*. (Yogyakarta: HieHoo Sing ,2001)pages 36-37

request but there is a command. When the speaker asks someone to do something politely, he/she uses *karma* in the sentence.

Examples:

- 8) *Tulung jupukna buku kui!* (Please put that book!)
- 9) *Tulung, tutupen jendelane!* (Please, close the window!)
- 10) *Mbok kowe mengko sore dolan menyang omahku!* (Will you come to my house at afternoon?)
- 11) *Sampeyan mangkeh ndalu dating wonten daleme kula, nggih!* (*krama*)
(Would you come to my house at night, won't you?)

c. Imperative sentence as prohibition

Imperative sentence as prohibition means that the speaker prohibits the addressee to do something. It has similar meaning to the imperative sentence in English. Antunsuhono (1956:36) writes the prohibition in Javanese imperative sentence can be signaled by *aja*, *ora*, and *sampun*(in Krama). For examples:

- 12) *Aja udud ing jero kantor!* Don't smoke in the office!
- 13) *Bocah sekolah orakena ngrokok!* Students are not allowed to smoke!
- 14) *Sampun ramenggih, bapak nembe sare!* Don't be noisy, Dad is sleeping!

d. Imperative sentence as suggestion

Antunsuhono (1956:37) explains imperative sentence as suggestion seems to imperative sentence as command, but listener is asked to do what speaker's said together. For examples:

15) *Ayo ndang diwaca buku iku!* Let's read that book!

16) *Leren dhisik saiki, yo!* Let's take break!

17) *Ayo aja padha males-malesan!* Let's not be lazy!

e. Imperative sentence as *panantang*

This imperative sentence means that the speaker gives the listener a challenge to do something which the listener cannot do it. It is signaled by suffixes **-a**, **-ana**, **-na** and **-en**. For example:

18) *Yen kowe wani mrenea!* If you're brave, come here!

19) *Geage balangen yen arep jalok benjut!* Hit quickly if you want to be wounded!

20) *Cabuten tulisan kuwi yen kepengen dikamplengi wong!* Put off that sign if you want to be hit!

f. Imperative sentence as advice

Imperative sentence as advice gives the message to the listener to do something better or to avoid something. For examples:

21) *Aja dadi wong males!* Don't be lazy person!

22) *Omberen obate mben lekmari!* Take the medicine and you'll get well!

g. Imperative sentence as invitation

In invitation, the speaker wants the listener to follow his/her plans and ideas. For examples:

23) *Kowe mengko dolana ning omahku!* Come to my house!

24) *Sesok teko ning acara nikahan masku!* Come to my brother's wedding tomorrow

h. Imperative sentence as compulsion

In compulsion, the listener has to do what the speaker says. If he/she does not do it, he/she will get a punishment or sanction. There is an emphasis to the listener. For examples:

25) *Kowe kudu gawa buah akeh!* You must bring many fruits!

26) *Kowe kudu tekorene!* You must come here!

i. Imperative sentence as *pangece*

„*Pangece*“ means that the speaker insulting the addressee in doing something. In the other words, the addressee is in opposite condition to the reality. Example:

27) *Panganen kabeh, adine orausah dingengehi, wong isih cilik wae!*

Just eat all the food, don't give to your little sister, you're younger than he