

Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentence in English and Siau Language

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Abstract

English and Siau language have different linguistic origins. English is an Indo-European language whereas Siau is an Austronesian language. The study concerns the grammatical structure and significance of imperative sentence in English and Siau language as well as the communicational similarities and contrasts between the two languages. The study's goal is to ascertain the grammatical structure and its significance in English and Siau communication. Based on the five different types of imperative sentence -command, invitation, wishes, prohibitions, and advice- the data of the English and Siau language are analyzed. The information about Siau is gathered from different sources who are experts in the language. It is intended this study may help the readers and students in understanding imperative phrases terms of both their similarities and distinctions.

Key word: contrastive analysis, imperative sentence, English, Siau language

1. INTRODUCTION

English is one of the universal languages; it is spoken and understood almost everywhere on the planet. Because communication requires a sender, receiver, and a channel, it serves as the conduit or medium of communication between people. In other ways, English is an international language that is used by people all over the globe as a form of communication. The Siau language, also known as Siau, Tagulandang, and Biaro, is spoken by the Siau ethnic group in North Sulawesi. It is spoken in the Sitaro islands Regency, which are islands off the coast of Sulawesi. The Siau language is also spread in Manado and Minahasa lands. This language is used by the Siau people who live in the area and this language is most often used by people who live in the archipelago, one of which is the island of Bangka which is located in North Minahasa. Stated by Gagheggang (2015). This study focusing on imperative sentence patterns, in order to give information and determine the variations in form, function, and location between the two languages.

The imperative, according to Downing (2020), consists solely of the base form of the verb, with no modals, tense, or aspect. It comprises commands, invitations, suggestions, and prohibitions. It's crucial to focus on the meaning supplied here, which is "to ask someone to do something," because there is a type of sentence known as an asking sentence.

An imperative sentence is a sentence that asks individuals to do something in response to the

speaker. According to Keraf (2018), the command entails asking individuals to do something that the speaker intends. It gives the speaker strength because when the speaker conveys a message to the listener, the listener responds. In writing, imperative statements are frequently punctuated by an exclamation point (!) or a regular point (.). The sound is low high in the oral form. Contrastive analysis, according to Lado (2019) entails comparing two languages. In English, positive imperative can be in various ways: giving advice, request, command, invitation, and suggestion. Negative is constructed with do not or (don't). As Hun (2016) said that in negative form it is always signaled by the markers do not, do not be and no before imperative sentence.

a. Positive imperative sentence

Positive imperative sentences compel the listener to act. Although the speaker does not state it, the subject of the imperative sentence can be understood. For examples:

Open the door!

Sit down, please!

Be quiet !

b. Negative imperative sentence

A negative imperative statement instructs the listener not to do anything. It could be a prohibition or a caution. This sentence implies the words don't, don't be, must not, let's not, and no. For examples:

Don't bother me!

Don't do that!

Don't forget to wake up early!

c. Question imperative sentence

Richard (2019) An imperative phrase usually starts with the base form of the verb and finishes with a period or an exclamation mark. In some sentences, though, it can also end with a question mark. The subject and whether it is inferred distinguish a question (also known as an interrogative statement) from an imperative sentence. For example:

Would you please open the door for me,
john?

Please come on time, could you?

The functions of Imperative sentence

a. Request

Have a pleasant journey!

Increase your vegetable consumption!

Have a wonderful dream!

b. Advice

Never forget the person who loves you.

Do not pray for an easy life, pray for the
strength to endure a difficult one.

c. Invitation

Come with me!

Please join us for lunch.

Let's go home together!

d. Request or command & prohibition

Please don't touch the baby

Go find a new girl!

Close your eyes

e. Instruction

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

In case of eye contact, hold eyelid open and
flush with waters

Call a physician immediately.

The study and comparison of two languages is known as contrastive analysis. This can be used to compare English with Siau language, for example. The contrastive analysis method can be used to compare and contrast differences and dissimilarities between two or more languages. This method has been widely employed by researchers who want to determine the similarities and differences between two or more languages that are being compared. As a result, contrastive analysis is a discipline of linguistics that examines two or more languages in order to uncover any similarities between them, such as between English and Siau language. This is accomplished by examining the studied language's

structural similarities and differences. Fisiak (2015) In general, contrastive analysis is an inductive investigation of language's distinguishing characteristics. The word is commonly defined as a means of assessing the structural similarities and differences between many languages in order to estimate the system's differential features. Furthermore, according to Fisiak (2015), "Contrastive Analysis is a subfield of linguistics concerned with the comparing of two different languages in establishing both their differences and similarities."

Contrastive Analysis appears to be the process of studying two languages in terms of their contrasts and similarities in a specific aspect in order to understand the element itself, according to the etymological explanation above.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research is a type of research that uses a researcher as a key instrument to assess the state of a natural object. This technique is aimed at placing the individual as a whole; in this situation, the individual or organization must not be isolated as a variable or hypothesis, but must be seen as part of a whole, states Sugiyono (2017).

While the study is underway, qualitative descriptive analysis tries to expand and present the facts, situations, factors, and occurrences that already exist. Every imperative statement was described in both Siau and English by the researcher. At each level (descriptive, reduction, and selection), the process of obtaining data or information was repeated in a circular fashion, using multiple methods and sources.

Data collected came from the outcomes of interviews with sources or informants who are thought to be able to provide useful and accurate knowledge in the field. Data collected will be taken the shape of an individual subject's or group's viewpoint, observations of an event or activity, items, or findings. Secondary sources is a type of study information collected through indirect means such as books, articles, the internet, and various similar research on the Siau language and English. The following steps were taken to analyze the data.

1. Seeking information from the related informants in terms of Siau language and English imperative sentence patterns.

2. Collecting the data, from the informants and the internet; Imperative sentences pattern in Siau language and English.
 3. Identifying and classifying the type of English and Siau imperative sentence related to Beaumont and Granger's theory.
 4. Describing the similarities and differences between English and Siau's imperative sentence.
 5. Drawing the conclusion.
- the following steps were utilized to evaluate the data.

1. Identifying the imperative sentence of English and Siau Language
2. Classifying the type of the imperative sentence of English and Siau Language
3. Describing the similarities and differences of the imperative sentence of English and Siau Language
4. Drawing conclusion of the data.

3, FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Types of imperative structures in English.

English Imperative without "to". The imperative is most frequently used in this straightforward form. Only the single and plural of the second person are used. It is created by omitting the "to" from the verb's infinitive.

Tabel 1. Imperative without to

No	English Imperative without To	Indonesian
1	Open the book!	<i>Buka bukunya!</i>
2	Hurry up!	<i>Bergegaslah!</i>
3	Go away!	<i>Pergilah!</i>
4	Put it on!	<i>Kenakan ini!</i>
5	Put it off!	<i>Lepaskan!</i>
6	Sit down!	<i>Duduklah!</i>
7	Eat your lunch!	<i>Makan makan siangmu!</i>

English Imperative Don't + Infinitive + Complementary Elements in Denial Forms
Don't + simple form of a verb is used in a negative imperative (eat, play, be, etc.)

Tabel 2. Imperative don't

No	Negative Imperative in English	Indonesian
1	Don't touch me!	<i>Jangan sentuh aku!</i>
2	Don't take pictures!	<i>Dilarang ambil foto!</i>
3	Don't litter!	<i>Jangan membuang sampah sembarangan!</i>
4	Don't lean on the mirror!	<i>Jangan bersandar di kaca!</i>
5	Don't skip lunch!	<i>Jangan melewatkan makan siang!</i>

English Imperative sentences with Do
"Do" has the effect of making demands, apologies, and complaints more forceful but also more polite. Here are some examples:

Tabel 3. Imperative with do

No	Imperative sentences with Do	Indonesian
1	Do take a seat	<i>Silakan duduk</i>
2	Do forgive me	<i>Maafkan aku</i>
3	Do stop yelling	<i>Berhentilah berteriak</i>
4	Do try to keep up	<i>Cobalah untuk mengikuti</i>
5	Do have reservation before	<i>Lakukan reservasi</i>

Types of imperatives in Siau Language

The Siau language offers a variety of grammar much like English does. The difference in this research is that the Siau language categorizes contain one word, more than one word or a phrase. Siau Language Imperative Sentences Forming from one word.

Siau language contains a wide range of imperative statements. The imperative sentence structure in the Siau language, which consists of just one word.

Tabel 4. Imperative one word in Siau Language

No	Siau Language Imperative Sentences Forming from one word.	Indonesian
1	<i>Maite!</i>	<i>Kemarilah!</i>
2	<i>Bangungte!</i>	<i>Bangunlah!</i>
3	<i>Karigate</i>	<i>Cepatlah!</i>
4	<i>Paka udupe!</i>	<i>Hati-hati!</i>
5	<i>Katimite! Tikie</i>	<i>Tidulah!</i>

The following are examples of imperative phrases in the Siau language that contain a structure consist of more than one word:

Tabel 5. Imperative more than one word

No	Imperative Sentences Forming from more than one word.	Indonesian
1	<i>Beloke Kuihi</i>	<i>Belok Kiri</i>
2	<i>Beloke Kuaneng</i>	<i>Belok Kanan</i>
3	<i>Mundure Sarang Belakangge</i>	<i>Mundur Ke Belakang</i>
4	<i>Maju Sarang Mukae</i>	<i>Maju Kedepan</i>
5	<i>Katikite Kau</i>	<i>Tidurlah Kamu</i>

Siau Language Imperative Sentences Based on Their Functions in Communication
Command

Similar to how the word "command" is used in English, "command" in Siau language likewise denotes the ability or authority of the speaker to order the other person to do something. It can also be used in circumstances where the speaker and the listener are in an even balance of power. Here are five examples of "commands" in Siau language:

Tabel 6. Imperative of command in Siau Language

No	Siau Language Imperative Commands	Indonesian
1	<i>Tamai Ko Sarang Sikorah Pu Nerima Raport</i>	<i>Pergilah Ke Sekolah Untuk Menerima Raport</i>
2	<i>Luangge Ko Ai Asin Su Warong</i>	<i>Belikan Saya Garam Di Warung</i>

Invitation

In English, the speaker will properly invite the addressee by using the words "would you," "let," and occasionally the imperative question "won't you." Conversely, the word "maite" is frequently used to invite the addressee in the Siau language.

Tabel 7. Imperative of invitation

No	Siau Language Imperative Invitation	Indonesian
1	<i>Delo somggoko sarang gaheda</i>	<i>Besok datanglah ke gereja</i>
2	<i>Maite munde kina delo</i>	<i>Ayo mencari ikan besa</i>
3	<i>Songgoko sarang bare</i>	<i>Datanglah ke rumah</i>
4	<i>Maite munang bali su lapangan</i>	<i>Ayo bermain bola di lapangan</i>

Wishes

Additionally, imperative can be used to express a wish that is employed in everyday communication. As follows:

Tabel 8. Imperative of wishes

No	Siau language Imperative wishes	Indonesian
1	<i>Ia muharape delo kau maka songgo sarang sikora</i>	<i>Saya berharap besok kamu bisa datang ke sekolah</i>
2	<i>Ia muharape kau magimang si sia</i>	<i>Saya berharap kamu percaya kepada saya</i>
3	<i>Dongki ko kapare mariga sumonggo</i>	<i>Mudah-mudahan kapal cepat datang</i>

Prohibitions

The word "ari" is used nearly exclusively in sentences of prohibition in the Siau language, for instance:

Tabel 9. Imperative of Prohibition

No	Siau Language Imperative Prohibition	Indonesian
1	<i>Ari koa sarang tamai</i>	<i>Jangan pergi ke sana</i>
2	<i>Ari puhipe onase su si</i>	<i>Jangan buang sampah di sini</i>
3	<i>Ari punako doite maguranggu</i>	<i>Jangan mencuri uang orangtuamu</i>
4	<i>Ari punoso su si</i>	<i>Jangan merokok di sini</i>

Advices

This section includes sentences of advice in the Siau language. An advice sentence is one that offers recommendations or advice that is used frequently in conversation

Tabel 10. Imperative of Advice

No	Siau Language Imperative Advice	Indonesian
1	<i>Selo i sarawe mendung mampiang kau pubawah palung sarang sekora</i>	<i>Hari ini agak mendung sebaiknya kamu membawa payung ke sekolah</i>
2	<i>Panginunte paka rongge do tala patikelang</i>	<i>Minumlah pelan-pelan agar tidak tersedak</i>

No	Siau Language Imperative Advice	Indonesian
3	<i>Paka rajinte mubelajare do ko mapande</i>	<i>Rajinlah belajar agar pandai</i>
4	<i>Paka piate munde dingang su jaman sekarang</i>	<i>Berhati-hatilah mencari kawan di jaman sekarang</i>

The differences between English and Siau Language imperative sentences.

Commands

Tabel 11. The difference between English and Siau language in command

No	English Imperative Commands	Siau Language Imperative Commands	Indonesian
1	Come here!	<i>Maite!</i>	<i>Kemarilah!</i>
2	Get up!	<i>Bangungte!</i>	<i>Bangunlah!</i>
3	Hurry up!	<i>Karigate!</i>	<i>Cepatlah!</i>

The structure of the command varies slightly between Siau and English. In English, the auxiliary word be and a few more words must be added to the imperative sentence along with the preposition up. In contrast, one of the hallmarks of the imperative sentence in the Siau language is the letter e at the end of the sentence.

Tabel 12. The difference between English and Siau language in invitation

No	English Language Imperative Invitation	Siau Language Imperative Invitation	Indonesian
1	Come to church tomorrow	<i>Delo songoko sarang gaheda</i>	Besok datanglah ke gereja
2	Let's go fishing tomorrow	<i>Maite munde kina delo</i>	Ayo mencari ikan besok
3	Come to my house	<i>Songoko sarang bare</i>	Datanglah ke rumah

In English, imperative invitation phrases frequently begin with the words come or let's, however in Siau, the term maite is used to indicate an invitation

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data found, it can be concluded that there are English imperative sentences that can be created using the infinitive form without to, the form of denial utilizing do not + infinitive + complimentary elements, the addition of do before the sentence, or the use of question tags.

Imperative sentences in Siau are created by combining several words and letters. For instance, practically every word in a command sentence with only one word ends with the letter *e*. both in the invitation statement that uses the word *ari* and the invitation sentence that uses the word *maite*.

Additionally, commands, wishes, invitations, prohibitions, and advice are all forms of communication that use imperative sentences in both English and Siau language.

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