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This is to certify that the Sarjana’s thesis of “A Contrastive Study of Imperative Sentence in English and Javanese Language” written by Ike Apriliana Ernawati has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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**MOTTO**

“If you want to give a command to someone, try to say “Please” in order to the people who given a command feel appraised by you and they will not feel slaved by you. And if you want to be appraised by someone, appraise that someone first”

(Anonym)

DEDICATION

Oh God… I want to dedicate my first creation to…

My beloved father “Alm. Bpk. Bero”… You are my best father in my world. “I MISS YOU forever…”

My beloved mother “Ibu Mudrikah” and husband “Irsyadul Ibad”…

Who have given their full spirit, love, attention, persistent and patient

in educates me, and always prays for my success…

I love you with all of my heart…

All my family…

All my friends In Bee\_Class…

All my lecturers…

My Almamater STAIN Tulungagung… Always be the best...

**CERTIVICATE OF AUTHORSHIP**

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State that thesis entitled “A Contrastive Study of Imperative Sentences in English and Javanese Language” is truly my original work. It doesn’t incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if it is any objection or claim for other.

Tulungagung, August, 3rd 2011

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***Bismillahirrahmanirrahim***

It is only under the guidance and the blessing of Allah SWT, this thesis which entitled “A Contrastive Study of Imperative Sentence in English and Javanese Language” has been finally completed.

The writer would like to express the deepest appreciations and sincere thanks to:

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3. My beloved parents and husband, who have given their full spirit, love, attention, care to face my life and gives me more time to guide me everyday.
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The writer admits this thesis is still far from perfection, so the writer will be excited to receive critics and suggestion from the readers. Finally, the writers hopes that this thesis will be useful for every reader.

Tulungagung, August, 3rd 2011

**The writer**

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**LIST OF ENGLISH – JAVANESE TERMS**

Here the lists of some English and Javanese terms that have same meaning.

* + 1. Subject - Jejer
    2. Predicate - Wasesa
    3. Object - Lesan
    4. Sentence - Ukara
    5. Imperative - Pakon

**ABSTRACT**

Ernawati, Ike Apriliana. Registered Number. 3213073055. 2011. *A Contrastive Study of Imperative Sentence in English and Javanese Language.* Thesis. English Education Program. State Islamic College (STAIN) of Tulungagung. Advisor: Sukarsono. M.Pd.

Keyword: English imperative sentence, Javanese imperative sentence

Language is the system of communication used by most of the people in the society. In the life, people are not only mastering their first language but also their second language. The first language that the writer means here is Javanese and the second language is English. As the human society, people ever need someone’s help. They can express their request using a polite language. The sentence that used to give a command by them is named imperative sentence. Imperative sentence have many functions, like as request, invitation, prohibition and other. But, the writer just focuses on her study on imperative sentence that used in the film “Honey Dance” and ludruk “Pangeran Diponegoro” based on the functions and markers.

The writer took the data from film “Honey Dance” and ludruk “Pangeran Diponegoro” based on the following reasons: 1) the conversations script of this film is easy to understood and using simple sentence. 2) The film contains many kinds of imperative sentences. 3) The sentences in ludruk using simple sentence that easy to understand. 4) The ludruk has the story of Pangeran Diponegoro’s fighting in the past. So, the writer not only wants to analyze the conversations but also to knows the history of the fighting one of the Indonesian heroes in the past.

The formulation of the research problems are: 1) what are the similarities of imperative sentences in English and Javanese language based on their functions and markers? 2) What are the differences of imperative sentences in English and Javanese language based on their functions and markers?

The purposes of this study are to: 1) Find out the similarities of imperative sentences in English and Javanese language based on their functions and markers. 2) Find out the differences of imperative sentences in English and Javanese language based on their functions and markers.

The research methods of this study are: 1) it is uses qualitative research. 2) The data are taken from film and ludruk. 3) The method of collecting data is documentation. 4) The technique of data analysis used is contrastive analysis methods.

The result of this study, based on the functions of imperative sentences in English and Javanese, their similarities are: 1) To express a command, both of them are using the imperative verb. For example: *listen* (English) and *mikir* (Javanese). 2) To express a request, both of them are using polite request. English is using *please* to show politeness and Javanese is using basa krama. 3) To express an advice, both of them are using *should* for English and *kudu* for Javanese that has same meaning. 4) To express a prohibition, both of them are using *don’t* for English and *aja* for Javanese that has same meaning

The differences both of them based on the functions are: 1) To express a command, English using imperative verb. Javanese using imperative verb added by suffixes {-a}, {-na}, {-ana} and {-en}. 2) Javanese, there is imperative sentence as invitation that has the meaning *ajakan*. English, there is no imperative as invitation. 3) To show an advice, English has the clear characteristic to indicate the imperative, Javanese not always has the clear characteristic to indicate the imperative, so we must understood about what the mean of the sentence first. 4) To express a suggestion, English using *let’s* as their characteristic that has same meaning with *ayo* in Javanese. But, *ayo* in Javanese belongs to imperative sentence as invitation. So there is no suggestion in Javanese. 5) In English, there is no imperative as expectation and allusion.

The similarities both of them based on the markers are: 1) To show a request, both of them using marker *please.* 2) To show an advice, both of them using marker *should* that has same meaning in both of them.3) To show a prohibition, both of them using marker *don’t* that has same meaning in both of them*.*

The differences both of them based on the markers are: 1) English, there is no marker in command. Whereas in Javanese, there is markers to indicate a command, they are suffixes {-a},{-ana}, {-en} and {-na}. 2) Javanese, the marker used to show invitation is *ayo* and *mangga.* English, there is no marker found. 3) English has the marker *let’s* to show a suggestion, but no marker in Javanese. 4) Javanese has the marker to show an expectation and allusion, but no marker in English.

**ABSTRAK**

Ernawati, Ike Apriliana. NIM. 3213073055. Tahun 2011. Studi Tentang Perbedaan Kalimat Perintah dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Jawa*.* Sripsi. Program Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Tulungagung. Pembimbing: Sukarsono. M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Kalimat Perintah dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Jawa

Bahasa adalah sistem komunikasi yang digunakan oleh banyak orang didalam kehidupan sosial. Dalam kehidupan, manusia tidak hanya menguasai bahasa pertamanya tapi juga bahasa keduanya. Bahasa pertama yang penulis maksud disini adalah bahasa Jawa dan bahasa kedua adalah bahasa Inggris. Sebagai makhluk social, manusia pernah membutuhkan bantuan orang lain. Mereka dapat mengungkapkan permintaannya menggunakan bahasa yang sopan. Kalimat yang digunakan oleh mereka untuk memberikan perintah disebut kalimat perintah. Kalimat perintah mempunyai banyak fungsi, seperti sebagai permintaan, undangan, larangan dan sebagainya. Tetapi, penulis hanya memfokuskan penelitiannya pada kalimat perintah yang digunakan dalam filem “Honey Dance” dan ludruk “Pangeran Diponegoro” berdasarkan fungsi dan penandanya.

Penulis mengambil data dari filem “Honey Dance” dan ludruk “Pangeran Diponegoro” berdasarkan beberapa alasan: 1) Naskah percakapan pada filem ini mudah untuk dipahami dan menggunakan kalimat sederhana. 2) Filem ini berisi berbagai macam kalimat perintah. 3) Kalimat-kalimat dalam ludruk menggunakan kalimat sederhana yang mudah untuk dipahami. 4) Ludruk mempunyai cerita tentang perjuangan Pangeran Diponegoro pada masa lampau. Jadi penulis tidak hanya ingin menganalisis percakapannya tetapi juga untuk mengetahui sejarah perjuangan salah satu pahlawan Indonesia dimasa lampau.

Rumusan masalah penelitian ini adalah: 1) Apakah persamaan kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Jawa berdasarkan pada fungsi dan penandanya? 2) Apakah perbedaan kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Jawa berdasarkan pada fungsi dan penandanya?

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk: 1) Menemukan persamaan kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Jawa berdasarkan fungsi dan penandanya. 2) Menemukan perbedaan kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Jawa berdasarkan fungsi dan penandanya.

Metode penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah: 1) Menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. 2) Data diperoleh dari filem dan ludruk. 3) Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode dokumentasi. 4) Teknik analisa data yang digunakan adalah metode analisa perbedaan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini, berdasarkan fungsi kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Jawa, persamaannya adalah: 1) untuk menyatakan perintah keduanya menggunakan katakerja perintah. 2) untuk menyatakan permintaan, keduanya menggunakan permintaan yang sopan. Bahasa Inggris menggunakan *please* dan bahasa Jawa menggunakan basa krama. 3) untuk menyatakan nasehat, keduanya menggunakan *harus* untuk bahasa Inggris dan *kudu* untuk bahasa Jawa yang mempunyai makna sama. 4) untuk menyatakan larangan, keduanya menggunakan *jangan* untuk bahasa Inggris dan *aja* untuk bahasa Jawa.

Perbedaan dari keduanya berdasarkan fungsinya adalah: 1) untuk menyatakan perintah, bahasa Inggris menggunakan kata kerja perintah dan bahasa Jawa menggunakan kata kerja perintah ditambah dengan suffix {-a}, {-na}, {-ana}, dan {-en}. 2) bahasa Jawa ada kalimat perintah sebagai ajakan. 3) Untuk menyatakan nasehat, bahasa Iggris mempunyai ciri yang jelas untuk menunjukkan perintah, bahasa Jawa tidak selalu mempunyai cirri yang jelas, jadi harus memahami maksud kalimat terlebih dulu. 4) untuk menyatakan saran, bahasa Inggris menggunakan *ayo* sebagai ciri yang mempunyai makna sama dengan *ayo* dalam bahasa Jawa. Tapi *ayo* dalam bahasa Jawa termasuk dari kalimat perintah sebagai ajakan. 5) bahasa Inggris tidak mempunyai kalimat perintah sebagai harapan dan sindiran.

Berdasarkan penandanya dari kalimat perintah ini, persamaannya adalah: 1) untuk menyatakan permintaan, keduanya menggunakan penanda *tolong*. 2) untuk menyatakan nasehat, keduanya menggunakan penanda *harus* yang mempunyai maksud sama antara keduanya. 3) untuk menyatakan larangan, keduanya menggunakan penanda *jangan* yang mempunyai makna sama antara keduanya.

Perbedaan dari keduanya berdasarkan penandanya adalah: 1) bahasa Inggris tidak mempunyai penanda dalam perintah, sedangkan bahasa Jawa mempunyai penanda untuk menunjukkan perintah, yaitu adanya suffix {-a}, {-ana}, {-en} dan {-na}. 2) penanda yang digunakan dalam bahasa Jawa untuk menunjukkan ajakan adalah *ayo* dan *mangga*. Bahasa Inggris tidak ada penanda yang ditemukan. 3) Bahasa Inggris mempunayai penanda *ayo* untuk menunjukkan saran, tapi tidak ada penanda dalam bahasa Jawa. 4) bahasa Jawa mempunyai penanda untuk menunjukkan harapan dan sindiran, tapi bahasa Inggris tidak.