**ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN IMPERATIVE AND**

**EXLAMATORY SENTENCES (A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)**

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***Abstract:*** *The objectives of this study is to analyze and identify the similarities and the differences between English and indonesian imperative and exclamatory sentence. The objects of this study were the imperative and exclamatory sentence both in English and Indonesian which are included the form, the use and the speakers. The writers applied descriptive method in analyzing the data. The findings showed that (1) there are three syntactic similarities and one difference between English and Indonesian imperative sentences, (2)there are four syntactic similarities and one difference between English and Indonesian exclamatory sentence.*

***Keywords:*** *English, Indonesian, Imperative, and Exclamatory*

***Abstrak:*** *Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis persamaan dan perbedaan kalimat perintah dan kalimat seruan. Objek penelitian ini adalah kalimat perintah dan kalimat seruan yang meliputi bentuk, penggunaan dan pembicara. Penulis menggunakan metode deskripsi digunakan untuk menganalisa data. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukan: (1) ada tiga persamaan dan satu perbedaan antara kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, (2) ada tiga persamaan dan satu perbedaan antara kalimat seruan dalam bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia.*

***Kata kunci****: Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Indonesia, kalimat perintah, dan Kalimat Seruan*

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Communication is an important role to express the speakers’ ideas and feelings. One of ways to express the speakers’ ideas is using language. According to Hayes and Ornstein (1987:14), language consists of a system of rules, which relates sound sequences to meanings. Whereas Allen (1985:410) states that language is a means of expression. Every language has its own system and ways of putting words together into sentences to express various kinds of thought.

A sentence is a group of syntactically related to words that states, asks, commands, or exclaims something (Neufeldt and Guralnik, 1996:1223). There are some kinds of the sentences. One of them is, imperative and exclamatory sentences. Both English and Indonesian may have differences and similarities of imperative and exclamatory sentences in construction.

According to Fadyen (2007), imperative sentence is a sentence which gives a command, makes a request, or express a wish, for example*, go to your room* (an order),  *please lend me your book*  (a request), *have a good time at the picnic* (a wish). An imperative sentence gives a direct command to someone (Megginson, 2007).

These are example of English and Indonesian imperative sentence to give a direct command and request.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1) Open your book!2) Go away! | 1) Buka buku mu!2) Pergi! |

We can add the word “please” or “tolong” to make polite request. But the word “please” can be in the beginning, in the middle, and in the end of the sentence, for example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1. Please, shut the door!
2. Shut the door, please!
3. May I please borrow your pen?
 | 1. Tolong, tutup pintu itu!
2. Tutup pintu!
3. Bolehkah saya pinjam pena mu?
 |

 Exclamatory sentence is a sentence that expresses sudden and strong feelings, such as surprise, wonder, pity, sympathy, happiness, or gratitude. An exclamatory sentence usually ends with an exclamation point (!). Very often it begins with “**how**” or “**what**”.

These are example of English and Indonesian exclamatory sentences which begins with the word “**how**”.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1. How graceful she is!
2. How lazy you are!
 | 1. Betapa/ alangkah anggunnya gadis itu!
2. Betapa/ alangkah malasnya kamu!
 |

How is an adjective or adverb and ends the exclamatory phrase.

These are example of English and Indonesian exclamatory sentences which begins with the word “**what**’.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1. What a wonderful day this has been!
2. What an idiot!
 | 1. Alangkah indahnya hari ini!
2. Alangkah/ betapa bodohnya orang itu!
 |

In some exclamatory sentences, the order is the same as in the other three types, while the emotion in indicated by the exclamation point (!). In speaking of course, emotion would be shown by the tone of voice.

For examples:

1. I’ve been a complete fool!
2. This is the end of all my hopes and dreams!

There are some differences and similarities between English and Indonesian imperative sentences and exclamatory sentences. The difference among others is English imperative sentence for example, use politeness markers at the beginning or at the end of the sentences, while in Indonesian, politeness markers are at the beginning of the sentence. The similarities between English and Indonesian imperative sentences are in the use of base form of verb and exclamation mark (!). Both English and Indonesian exclamation sentences use the exclamation mark (!) at the end of the sentence.

In this paper, the writers tried to describe the similarities and differences between Indonesian and English imperative and exclamatory sentences.

1. **METHODOLOGY**

The writers applied a contrastive analysis in comparing the two languages i.e. English and Indonesian.

Contrastive analysis is one of the branches of structural linguistics. According to Richards, et al., (1985:63), contrastive analysis is the comparison of the linguistic system of two languages, for example, the sound system or the grammatical system, pragmatic system, etc between first language (L1) and target language (L2). It is a systematic comparison of specific linguistic characteristics of two or more languages (Els, 1984:38). Contrastive linguistics is a sub disciplines of linguistics concerned with the comparison of two or more languages or subsystem of languages in order to determine both differences and similarities between them (Gethakumary, 1981:1).

Contrastive analysis of two languages becomeS useful when it is adequately describing the sound structure and grammatical structure of two languages, with comparative statements, giving due emphasis to the compatible items in the two systems. It is assumed that learning of second language is facilitated whenever there are similarities between that language and mother tongue. Learning may be interfered with when there are marked contrasts between mother tongue and second language (Thirumalai, 2002:20). The contrastive analysis emphasis the influence of the mother tongue in learning a second language in phonological, morphological and syntactic levels (Thirumalai, 2002:20).

* 1. **Imperative Sentence**

Imperative sentence is the one of the special form used to express commands and requests. The word “imperative” as a noun means form of a verb or a sentence expressing a command and request (Hornby, 1975:425). So, an imperative sentence is a command and request. It ends with period or an exclamation mark (!). The subject (singular or plural) is understood.

Imperative sentence is used to give order or to make request, it can be seen in following terms;

1. **Forming**

 There are two kinds of imperative sentences. They are positive and negative form :

(a) Positive imperative form

 In forming positive imperative sentence, we use the infinitive without to. There is only one form singular and plural. There is an implied subject “*you*” when the subject is missing. The subject “*you*” is understood but not expresses.

* e.g. (You) Clean the whiteboard.
* (You) Help your mother.

(b) Negative imperative form

 In forming negative imperative sentence, **do not** (contracted to **don’t**) is followed by the infinitive without to. E.g:

* **Don’t** come to my house.

 If the sentence not the verb but an adjective, “**be**” is added after “**don’t**”.

* **Don’t** be lazy.
* **Don’t** be afraid to see me.

**Use**

(a) Order or Command

 It is used if we want someone to do something.

e.g : Sit down!

 (b) Request

 It is used if we want to ask someone to do something. The way to make them the same as to make command or order, but in request, we use modals that follow the subject “you”. Look at the examples :

 - Will you open the door, please?

 - Could you help me, please?

**3. Speaker**

(a) Direct imperative

 It is a sentence that is used by someone to order someone else to do something directly. For examples:

Ari to Evan : “Go out and speak to the doctor”.

Danny to Andi : “Don’t come to my house anymore”.

Yessy to Abi : “Pass me the sugar, please”.

(b) Indirect imperative

 It is a sentence that is used to ask or request someone to do something which is reported by another speaker indirectly. For examples:

* Ari told to Evan to go out and speak to the doctor.
* Danny told to Andi not to come to his house anymore.

**Intonation**

 According to Leech and Svartvik (1983:146), imperative sentence has falling and raising intonation

For examples: - Be careful.

 - Please hurry up.

 - Look after the children, won’t you.

* 1. **Exclamatory Sentence**

Exclamation is a type of sentence which is used to express the speakers’ feeling and attitude (Leech and Startvick, 1983:230). Exclamatory sentence is a sentence that expresses sudden and strong feelings, such as surprise, wonder, pity, sympathy, happiness, or gratitude (Megginson, 2007).

 Exclamation is used to express a sense of urgency or very strong emotion. An exclamation mark ends the imperative sentences and statements (Harriet, 2004:8).For examples : - Look out below!

* Leave this house at once!

 Exclamation mark creates an effect. It is the best not to over-use them, as this reduces their impact. The exclamation mark (!) indicates a strong feeling or exaggerates something. According to Harriet (2004:8), the exclamation mark can be used as follows:

(1) In Strong feelings

 Such feelings are shown when talking by non-verbal signal such as facial expression or tone of voice.

For examples: - Surprise!

 - Excitement!

 The examples in the sentences are shown below:

* That is very annoying!.
* He then fell down the stairs!

(2) At the end of a word or phrase

 At the end of a word or phrase, an exclamation mark can be used to give emphasis after a single word or a phrase which is not a sentence (normally in written work, the sentence are use, this is an exception). The exclamation mark (!) is usually used is as follows:

 (a) After interjection

 Interjection is usually defining immediately exclamation. Even though exclamatory is a group of common word on a sentence that is used as interjection. According to Eckersley, in Horis’ book (1991:117), the differences both exclamation and interjection is not to quite different. Interjection is a word or phrase that used for showing surprise, anger, etc. The exclamation mark is usually used for the following:

1) Oh! is used to express amazing or sick feeling.

 2) Ah! is used to express amazing or satisfaction.

 3) Hey! is used to pay attention.

 4) Hi! and Hello! is used to great someone. It’s usually signed surprise feeling.

 5) Alas! is a literary form used to express feeling of sad and scare.

1. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

There are three similarities and one difference between English and Indonesian imperative sentences. The similarities are (1) both English and Indonesian have no subject, but there is an implied subject when the subject is missing, and the subject (you) or (kamu or saya) is understood but not expressed. (2) both English and Indonesian use politeness markers to soften an imperative sentence, (3) both English and Indonesian use negative imperative form if the speaker wants someone not to do something. The difference is in the use of English politeness marker “*please*”. In English, “please” can be placed at the beginning or at the end of the sentence while in Indonesian, politeness marker “*tolong*” can only be placed at the beginning of the sentence. There are four similarities and one difference between English and Indonesian exclamatory sentences. The similarities are (1) both English and Indonesian use exclamation mark (!) at the end of an exclamatory sentence to indicates emotion, (2) both English and Indonesian use exclamation markers, (3) both English and Indonesian use the same rules in forming exclamatory sentences, and (4) both English and Indonesian have one similar pattern in the use of exclamation markers + Adjective. The difference is that the English exclamatory sentence are formed in three patterns: *Exclamation markers* + *Adjective, Exclamation markers* + *Adverb, and Exclamation markers* + *Noun*, while the Indonesian exclamatory sentence is only formed using: *Exclamation markers + Adjective* (an adjective is added suffix –**nya)**.

The analysis is focused on syntactic viewpoints. The syntactic similarities deals with how the words are arranged into sentences or the rules of sentence building. There are three syntactic similarities between English and Indonesian imperative sentences; (1) both English and Indonesian imperative sentences contain implied subject, (2) politeness markers, and (3) negative form.

1. **Implied Subject**

An imperative sentence usually has no subject, but there is an implied subject when the subject is missing. The object “*you*” (pronoun) is understood but not expressed. The subject is followed verb + object. The subject ‘*you*” is equivalent with Indonesian words ‘*Kamu*’, ‘*Anda*’, ‘*Saudara*’.

For examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1. (You) open the door!
2. (Anna) help your mother!
3. (You) sit down!
 | 1. (Kamu) buka pintu itu!
2. (Anna) tolonglah ibumu!
3. (Kamu) duduklah!
 |

1. **Using Politeness Markers**

Both English and Indonesian use politeness markers to make an imperative sentence more soften. In English politeness markers used are: “*please*”, “*can I*”, “*may I*”, “*could I*”, “*can you*”, “*could you*”, “*would you*”, “*would you mind*”, and “*would you mind if*”. It is equivalent with Indonesian words: “*tolong*”, “*silahkan*”, “*coba*”, “*maukah*”, “*kiranya*”, etc.

In an imperative sentence, a politeness marker is used to request something or to request someone to do something. The politeness marker is followed by verb + object (complement/ noun phrase).

For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1. Please, close the door!
2. Can I borrow your pen (please)?
3. May I help you?
4. Could I borrow your book (please)?
5. Can you help me?
6. Could you go to the market now?
7. Would you like some more coffee?
8. Would you mind explaining it again?
9. Would you mind if I closed the window?
 | 1. Tolong tutup pintunya!
2. Dapatkah saya pinjam penamu?
3. Bolehkah saya membantu anda?
4. Dapatkah saya meminjam bukumu?
5. Dapatkah kamu membantu saya?
6. Bisakah kamu pergi ke pasar sekarang?
7. Maukah kamu menambah kopi lagi?
8. Maukah anda menjelaskannya lagi?
9. Keberatankah kamu jika saya menutup jendela itu?
 |

In English “*May I*” and “*Could I*” are used to request permission. They are equally polite. “*Can I*” is usually not considered as polite as “*May I*” and “*Could I*”. “*Would you*” and “*Could you*” are equally polite. “*Would you*” is often considerd more polite. In Indonesian, partikel *“-lah*” is put after politeness marker “*tolong*”, or “*coba*” and it can be put after the verb.

For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| Please, take my car to the workshop! | Tolonglah bawa mobil saya ke bengkel!Cobalah panggil Kepala Bagian Umum! |

1. **Using Negative Form**

Both English and Indonesian use negative imperative form if the speaker wants someone not to do something. In English, negative imperative form begins with the words “*don’t*”, “*let’s no*”, “*no*”, and “*would you mind not*”. It is equivalent with Indonesian word “*jangan*’, “*dilarang*”, “and “*tidak usah*”.

For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1. Don’t stay here, please!
2. Don’t make noise, please!
3. Let’s no watch television!
4. No parking here!
5. Would you mind not smoking here?
 | 1. Jangan tinggal di sini!
2. Jangan membuat keributan!
3. Tidak usahlah menonton televisi!
4. Dilarang parkir di sini!
5. Keberatankah anda tidak merokok di sini?
 |

* 1. **The Similarities Between English and Indonesian Exclamatory Sentences**

There are three syntactic similarities between English and Indonesian exclamatory sentences. Both English and Indonesian exclamatory sentences use exclamation mark (!), exclamatory markers, the changing of sentence pattern order, and exclamatory markers + adjective.

1. **Using the Exclamation Mark (!)**

An exclamatory sentence, in English and Indonesian, usually ends with an exclamation mark (!). The exclamation mark indicates the emotion. In speaking, of course, emotion would be shown by the tone of voice.

For examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1. How graceful she is!
2. What delicious fruit this is!
3. What an idiot!
 | 1. Betapa/ alangkah anggunnya gadis itu!
2. Betapa/ alangkah lezatnya buah ini!
3. Betapa/ alangkah bodohnya orang itu!
 |

1. **Using Exclamatory Markers**

Exclamatory sentences expresses strong feeling such as surprise, fear, or joy. Exclamatory markers are used in the sentences. In English, the exclamatory markers used are “*How*” and “*What*”, (*a*/ *an*). In Indonesian, the exclamation marker in this position are “*Betapa*”, “*Alangkah*”, or “*Bukan main*”. The sentence pattern is exclamation markers + Adj./ Adv./ noun + exclamation mark (!).

For examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **Indonesian** |
| 1. What a wonderful day this has been!
2. How beautifully you sing!
3. What a shame!
 | 1. Alangkah indahnya hari ini!
2. Alangkah indahnya kamu menyanyi!
3. Alangkah/ betapa memalukan orang itu!
 |

1. **The Changing of Sentence Pattern Order**

There is the same rule between English and Indonesian in constructing exclamatory sentence from declarative sentence. The changing is in the order of sentence pattern of “Subject-Predicate (S-P)” into “Predicate-Subject (P-S)” and the addition of the exclamatory markers (EM) at the beginning of the sentence.

For examples:

Declarative

She is beautiful.

**S P**

How beautiful she is!

 **EM P S**

Gadis itu cantik.

**S P**

Betapa/ Alangkah cantiknya gadis itu!

  **EM P S**

1. **Exclamation Markers + Adjective**

Both English and Indonesian exclamatory sentences have one similarity in pattern. The sentences contain exclamation markers + Adjective. Examples of sentences are:

How lazy you are!

**EM Adj.**

Betapa/ alangkah malasnya kamu!

 **EM Adj.**

How handsome that boy!

**EM Adj.**

Betapa/ alangkah tampannya anak laki-laki itu!

 **EM Adj.**

* 1. **The Differences between English and Indonesian Imperative Sentences**

Besides the similarities, English and Indonesian imperative sentences have differences. The difference is only on syntactic viewpoint. There is only one difference between English and Indonesian imperative sentences, that is the placing of the politeness markers.

1. **The Placing of Politeness Markers**

The politeness markers is very important to soften imperative sentence and to make polite request. In English, the politeness markers “*Please*”, “*Can you*”, “*Could you*”, “*Will you*”, “*Would you*”, “*Can I*”, “*Could* *I*”, “*May I*”, “*Would you mind*”, and “*Would you mind if*” are used to make polite request. The word “*please*” can be put at the beginning or at the end of the sentence, and comma (,) is put between of the word “*please*” and the sentence. For examples:

1. Sit down, *please*!
2. *Please*, open your book!

In Indonesian, the politeness markers “*tolong*” and “*silahkan*” which are equivalent with the politeness marker “*please*” can not be put at the end of the sentence. It only occurs at the beginning of the sentence.

For examples:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Politeness markers** | **Verb** | **Object/ complement** | **Politeness markers** |
| (Please)Tolong(Please)Silahkan | OpenBukaCome in!Masuk!  | Your book!Bukumu!-- | (please)-(please) |

* 1. **The Differences Between English and Indonesian Exclamatory Sentences**

There is only one difference between English and Indonesian exclamatory sentences. It is in the use of exclamatory marker + noun/ Adverb.

* 1. **The Use of Exclamatory Markers + Noun/ Adverb**

In English, the exclamatory sentence has three patterns. They are:

*Exclamation markers* + *Adjective*

*Exclamation markers* + *Adverb*

*Exclamation markers* + *Noun*

However in Indonesian, the form of exclamatory sentence is of **Exclamation markers + Adjective**. Suffix –**nya** is added to the adjective.

For example:

What a wonderful day this has been!

**EM Noun Phrase**

Alangkah indahnya hari ini!

**EM Adj. Suffix**

How gracefully she dances!

**EM Adv.**

Alangkah anggunnya perempuan itu!

**EM Adj. Suffix**

1. **CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results of the study, the writers conclude that English and Indonesian imperative and exclamatory sentences have some similarities and differences in syntactic viewpoints. They are as follows:

1. There are three syntactic similarities between English and Indonesian imperative sentences. They are (1) implied subject (both English and Indonesian has no subject, but there is an implied subject when the subject is missing, and the subject (you) or (kamu or saya) is understood but not expressed). (2) using politeness markers (both English and Indonesian use politeness markers to make an imperative sentence more soften) , (3) using negative form (both English and Indonesian use negative imperative form if the speaker wants someone not to do something). Meanwhile, there is only one difference found between English and Indonesian imperative sentences, that is in the use of English politeness markers “*please*” (In English, “please” can be placed at the beginning or at the end of the sentence while in Indonesian, politeness marker “*tolong*” can only be placed at the beginning of the sentence).
2. There are four syntactic similarities between English and Indonesian exclamatory sentences. They are (1) using exclamation mark (!) (both English and Indonesian use exclamation mark (!) at the end of an exclamatory sentence to indicates emotion, (2) using exclamation markers (both English and Indonesian use exclamation markers), (3) the changing of sentence pattern order (both English and Indonesian use the same rules in forming exclamatory sentences), and (4) exclamatory markers + Adjective (both English and Indonesian have one similar pattern in the use of exclamation markers + Adjective). And also there is only one difference between them, that is exclamation marker + Noun/ Adverb (the English exclamatory sentence are formed in three patterns: *Exclamation markers* + *Adjective, Exclamation markers* + *Adverb, and Exclamation markers* + *Noun*, while the Indonesian exclamatory sentence is only formed using: *Exclamation markers + Adjective* (an adjective is added suffix –**nya**).

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