



## Imperative Sentence in “The Guidance iPhone Support Website”

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### Abstract

This study attempts to describe imperative sentence in “The Guidance iPhone Support Website”. The aim of this study to investigate the types of imperative sentences and to determine the constituent structure by using tree diagram. The data were collected through library research by reading the e-guidance, note taking and classifying the data based on imperative sentence. The analysis of the data was conducted qualitative method and presented descriptively based on the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) in classifying the types of imperative sentence and the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) is used in analysing the constituent structure by using tree diagram. The method that applied in presenting the result of the analysis was used formal and informal methods. There are two types of imperative sentences found In “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website”, as follows: imperative without subject with a total of 242 or 98,4% and negative imperative with a total of 4 or 1,6%. The constituent structure of imperative sentence is described by tree diagram. The constituent of imperative sentence found in data consists of an omitted subject and negative form.

**Keywords:** *Imperative sentence, types, structure, e-guidance.*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan kalimat imperatif pada “The Guidance iPhone Support Website”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kalimat imperatif dan menentukan struktur penyusunnya dengan menggunakan diagram pohon. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi pustaka dengan membaca panduan elektronik, pencatatan dan pengklasifikasian data berdasarkan kalimat imperatif. Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif dan disajikan secara deskriptif berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Quirk et al. (1985) dalam mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis kalimat imperatif dan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Brown dan Miller (1991) digunakan dalam menganalisis struktur penyusunnya dengan menggunakan diagram pohon. Metode yang digunakan dalam menyajikan hasil analisis menggunakan metode formal dan informal. Ada dua jenis kalimat imperatif yang terdapat pada “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website”, sebagai berikut: imperatif tanpa subjek dengan total 242 atau 98,4% dan imperatif negatif dengan total 4 atau 1,6%. Struktur penyusun kalimat imperatif digambarkan dengan diagram pohon. Konstituen kalimat imperatif yang terdapat pada data terdiri dari subjek yang dihilangkan dan bentuk negatif.

**Kata kunci:** *kalimat imperatif, jenis, struktur, panduan elektronik*

## **Introduction**

A language is the most important aspect in life since language itself used in every activity in human life. According to Meyer (2009) language is a system that is used to communicate in human beings. The use of language is to communicate information, ideas, beliefs, emotions and attitudes to one another either spoken or written form. As we know English is an international language that plays an important role in the world which is used in every aspect of human being daily life. Erlin and Andayani (2015) stated that mastering English is the key to the international communication, technology, and commerce in era globalization. Therefore, we need to learn English as a way of communicating with each other. In learning English especially English language there are several media that can be used such as: novel, song, story, poem, guidance book, e-guidance and many more.

E-guidance is guidance activities and services in form of information that can be found on the internet. According to Oxford Dictionary (2008) guidance is the process of directing something which done through process or step by step. E-guidance is a media that provide guidance of information communication technology for the readers (Offer et al. 2001). Nowadays, technology is one important thing that people must have especially electronic devices to get or giving an information. In using the devices we have to know how to use it. As we know not many people influence in using the devices. On the other hand, the lack of technology understanding still exists in this era. Therefore, every electronic device must provide either guidance book or e-guidance because it plays an important role in guiding the user. The existence of guidance helps people easier to use technology since there are lots of information provided in the e-guidance. E-guidance has an important influence in giving information, in order to get better understanding in using the technology. The Guidance of iPhone Support Website provides lots of important information regarding the iPhone user guide so that they understand well in using the iPhone. Therefore, it's interesting to be analysed and its language gives more data in analysing the imperative sentence.

According to Quirk et al. (1985) imperative sentence is a sentence which normally does not have grammatical subject, and the verb base form. It could be added by others elements of sentence such as object (O), adjective (Adj.), preposition (Prep.) and adverbial (A). Furthermore, LaurelJ.Brinton (2000) stated that imperative sentence is a sentence which have rule for subject will not count because they have no subject. Traditionally, it is said that a *you* subject is "understood", or elliptical. Imperative sentence is important to discuss since imperative sentence is used to communicate in our daily life whether directly or indirectly. In the other hand, it is to avoid miss communication because the structure affect the meaning of the sentence.

In this study, the part that was emphasized is the classification of imperative sentence in "The Guidance of iPhone Support Website". The writer wants to find out kinds of sentence types of imperative sentence. Furthermore, the writer wants to analyse the constituent structure by using tree diagram. Therefore, the writer is interested in conducting a research entailed An Analysis of Imperative Sentence in "The Guidance of iPhone Support Website".

## Method

In analysing the imperative sentence the theory applied is proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) in analysing the types of the imperative sentence. There are five types of imperative sentence such as: Imperative without subject is generally has no subject and delivered second person. It has either a verb base form or an auxiliary in the base form followed by appropriate form of the main verb but this form is less commonly occurs. Imperative with subject is a sentence implied subject before verb and it used second person or third person. Imperative with let is a sentence usually used for first person and third person. It can be formed by proposing the verb let without followed by a subject before verb. Negative imperative is a sentence which is marked by auxiliary *do not* or *don't* before base form of imperative. It is used to replacing positive form of the imperative become negative form. And imperative with do is created by adding do in the first word of the sentence before the main verb.

This study also uses the theory proposed by Brown & Miller (1991) in analysing the constituent structure of the imperative sentence found in “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website” by using tree diagram. In linguistic work, each of the ‘component part’ of a sentence and the whole procedure called ‘constituent structure analysis’ Brown and Miller (1991). There are two steps to analysis the constituent grammatically, the first step is how to break a sentence down into its constituent parts. The second one is to describe how constituent are differ from each other, how they combine with each other, what order they can or must, occur in and so on. In this study, the hierarchical structure of tree diagram is used by the writer in analysing the sentence into its immediate constituent since the terminology is clearly demonstrable.

In conducting this study, the data was taken from “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website”. The guidance iPhone support divided into 17 parts. However, there were only 9 parts selected were analysed included Use 5G with your iPhone, Charge your iPhone with MagSafe, Set up your New iPhone, Manage your Apple ID, Add and View Widgets, Customize your Home Screen, What’s New in Messages, Capture The Moment, iPhone User Guide. “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website” is used as the data source because this e-guidance provides many imperative sentences that support as the data source of this study. The data were collected by using library and note taking techniques. There are several steps in collecting the data in this study as follows:

- a. Reading the guidance intensively and repeatedly to find out imperative sentence used in “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website”.
- b. Note taking the sentences that categorized as the imperative sentence.
- c. Classifying the data based on the types and the function of imperative sentence.

In this study, the data were analysed by using qualitative method and presented descriptively. The method that applied in presenting the result of the analysis were used formal and informal method based on the theory proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). The formal method is used to present the constituent structure and symbols that can be found in tree diagram in order to make accurate analysis. The informal method was used in presenting the narrative descriptive for the types of imperative sentence in order to make the study understandable.

## **Result and Discussion**

The result of this study showed that there were 246 data of imperative sentence found in “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website”. The imperative sentence can be classified into five types based on the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) such as imperative without subject, imperative with subject, imperative with let, negative imperative and imperative with do. In this study only two types found, namely imperative without subject and negative imperative. The dominant type of imperative sentence found was imperative without subject about 242 data or 98,4%. The amount of negative imperative are 4 data or 1,6%.

In this section, the imperative sentence in “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website” was presented since imperative sentence is used to communicate in our daily activities. In the other hand, imperative sentence is also used e-guidance to make the sentence simple and clear for the reader. The iPhone Support Website plays important role in giving information, directing and guiding the reader regarding to the iPhone user. Therefore, this topic is chosen to be discussed.

This study analysed two component parts such as classification of the types of imperative sentence based on the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) and analysing the constituent structure by using tree diagram based on the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). Comparing with the study is written by Hidayatullah & Nur (2019). This recent study was discussed the types and constituent structure of imperative sentence, while the previous study was analysed types and function of imperative sentence based on the theory proposed by Mantasiah (2017), Hall (1981) and Frank (1972). Moreover, the recent study was used The iPhone Support Website, while the previous study was used “Uang Panai” movie.

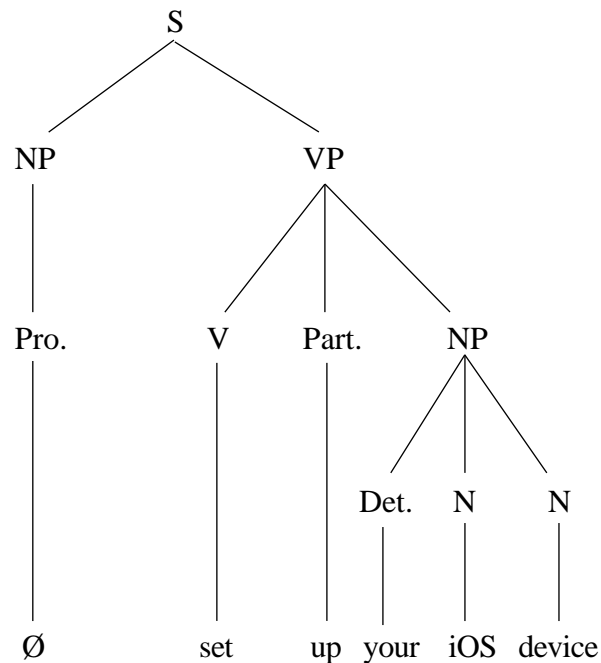
### **I. Imperative without Subject**

Imperative without subject is a sentence begins with verb and generally has no subject. In this study, there were 242 imperatives without subject found but only 6 data were analysed as the representative data. The analysis can be explained below:

#### **Data 1**

Set up your iOS device (Line 56, Set up your new iPhone)

The data above is started by the word “set” which the word class is verb and the sentence has no subject. Based on the analysis shows that the sentence is classified as imperative without subject. As stated by Quirk et al. (1985), imperative without subject has no subject and verb base form. Furthermore, it could be added by others elements of sentence such as object (O), adjective (Adj.), preposition (Prep.) and adverbial (A). The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram below:

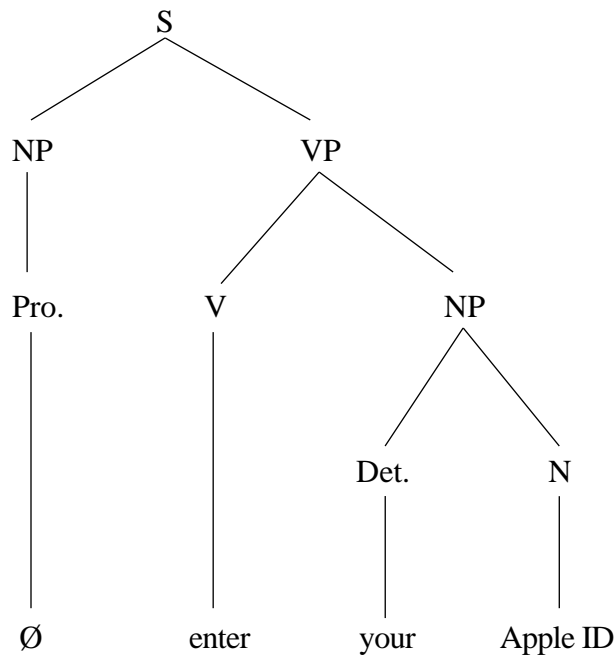


Based on tree diagram above, the initial symbol S is the root of the sentence tree. The initial S is symbolized as mother and divided into two constituents, those are NP and VP. The constituent of NP as the left daughter is constructed as the subject and symbolized by zero constituent ( $\emptyset$ ) which proves the subject is omitted. The constituent of VP as the right daughter is constructed as predicate which has the immediate constituent namely, verb (V), particle (Part.) and noun phrase (NP) while the constituent of the rightmost NP is constructed by determiner (Det.), and double noun (N).

#### Data 2

Enter your Apple ID (Line 69, Manage your Apple ID)

The data above is categorized as imperative sentence without subject. It can be seen that there is no subject implied in the sentence and has verb “Enter” and followed by the object “your Apple ID”. The theory that is used in analysing is proposed by Quirk et al. (1985:830), which is stated that imperative sentence without subject generally has no subject and delivered second person. It has either a main verb in the base form or (less commonly) an auxiliary in the base form followed by the appropriate form of the main verb. The sentence pattern is used in imperative without subject normally V (verb) but other elements can be added such as O (object), C (complement), or A (Adverbial). The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram below:

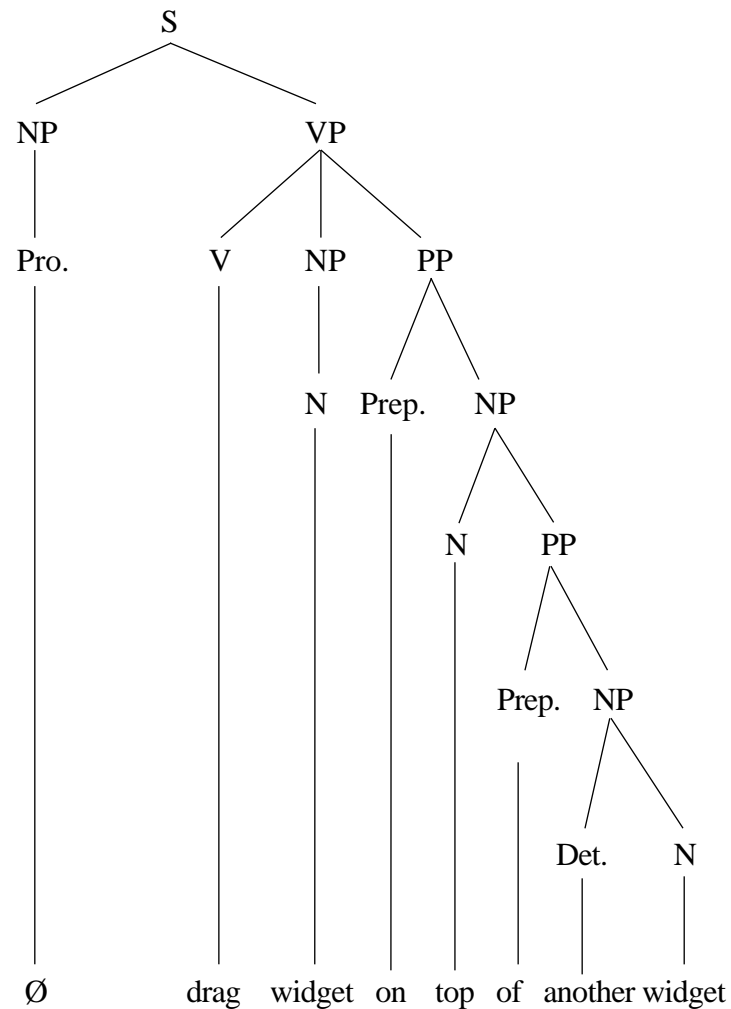


From the tree diagram above, the symbol of S on the top is the root of the tree. S is the mother of the sentence which is divided into two branches namely NP as left daughter and VP as the right daughter. The constituent of NP is constructed as the subject and symbolized by zero constituent ( $\emptyset$ ). It is proved that there is no subject being mentioned. The constituent of VP is constructed as predicate and derived into verb (V) and noun phrase (NP), while the constituent of the rightmost NP is symbolized by determiner (Det.) and noun (N) as the object of the sentence itself.

### Data 3

Drag a widget on top of another widget (Line 62, Add and View Widgets)

The sentence above is begun by the verb “drag”, followed by the object and has no subject since the subject is not needed occurred. Based on the analysis shows that the sentence is classified as imperative without subject accordance with the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985), stating that imperative sentence has no subject and verb is the base form. The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram below:

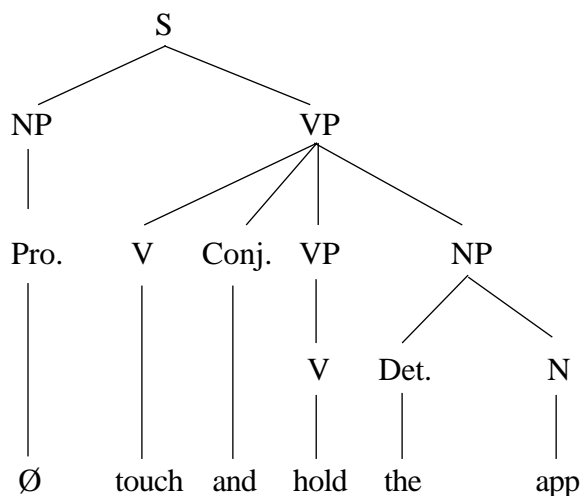


Based on the tree diagram above, the initial symbol S is the root of tree. S is the mother of the sentence which has two branches namely NP and VP. The constituent of NP as the left daughter is constructed as the subject and symbolized by zero constituent (Ø) since grammatically, the sentence has no subject. The constituent of VP as the right daughter is constructed as predicate and symbolized by verb (V), noun phrase (NP) and prepositional phrase (PP), while PP consists of NP is symbolized by noun (N) and another PP, while the constituent PP is constructed by prepositional (Prep.) and NP is symbolized by determiner (Det.) and noun (N).

Data 4

Touch and hold the app (Line 44, Customize your Home Screen)

This sentence begins with the verb “touch” and it seems to be missing subject. Based on the analysis, this sentence is categorized as imperative without subject which is supported by the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) which defined that commonly, the sentence has verb base form and has no subject. The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram below:

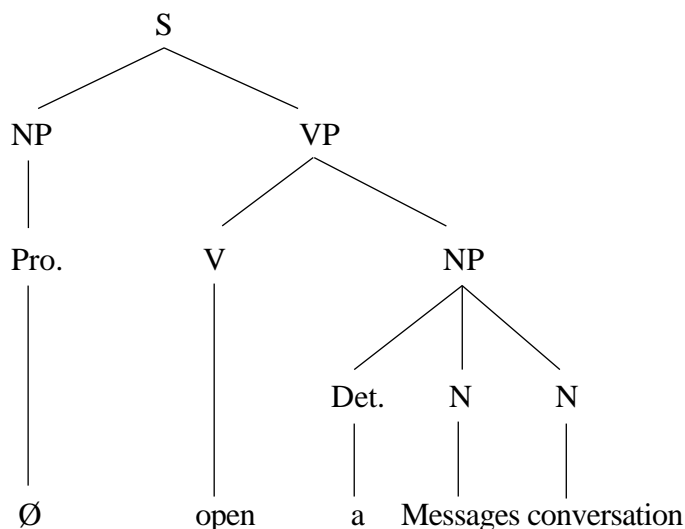


The structure of this imperative sentence is described by tree diagram. As can be seen above, the initial symbol S is the root of the tree diagram. S is the mother of the sentence. The sentence is divided into two phrases namely NP as the left daughter and VP as the right daughter. The constituent of NP is constructed as the subject and derived by zero constituent (Ø) since the subject is omitted. The constituent VP is constructed as predicate and derived by verb (V), conjunction (Conj.) as the coordinator to connect the same element verb (V) which is categorized as compound sentence. Meanwhile, the constituent NP is derived by determiner (Det.) and noun (N).

Data 5

Open a Messages conversation (Line 7, What’s new in Messages)

The data above is categorized as imperative without subject. Based on the theory stated by Quirk et al. (1985) imperative without subject is generally there is no subject being mentioned which is this sentence has no subject started by verb base form which is this sentence is begun by the verb “Open” and followed by the object. The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram below:



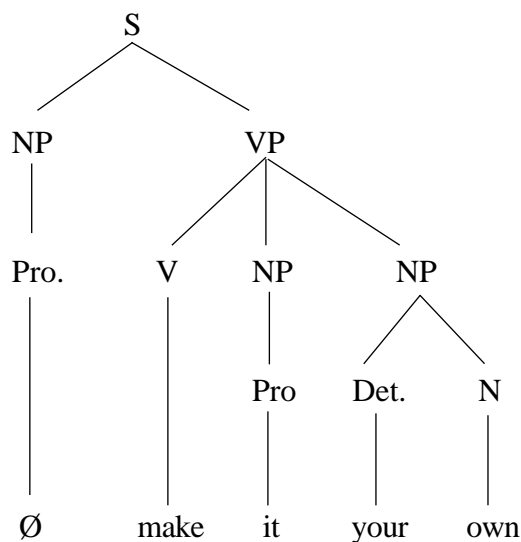


From the tree diagram above, it can be seen that the initial symbol S is the root of tree which on is described by two phrases, there are NP of the leftmost and VP of the rightmost. The constituent NP is constructed by zero constituent ( $\emptyset$ ) because the sentence has no subject. The constituent VP is constructed by verb (V) and noun phrase (NP). Meanwhile, the constituent NP is symbolized by determiner (Det.), noun (N), and noun (N).

Data 6

Make it your own (Line 9, iPhone User Guide)

Based on the data above, this sentence is classified as imperative without subject accordance with the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985:830) which is stated that imperative without subject grammatically, the subject is not occurred in the sentence and started by verb base form which is this sentence is started by the verb “Make” and followed by object. The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram below:



In tree diagram above, the initial symbol S is symbolized as a mother and divided into two constituents, namely NP as the left daughter and VP as the right daughter. The constituent of NP is constructed as the subject and symbolized by zero constituent ( $\emptyset$ ) which proves the sentence has no subject. The constituent of VP is constructed as the predicate and symbolized by verb (V), noun phrase (NP) is symbolized by pronoun (Pro.) and another noun phrase (NP), while the constituent of the rightmost NP is constructed by determiner (Det.) and noun (N).

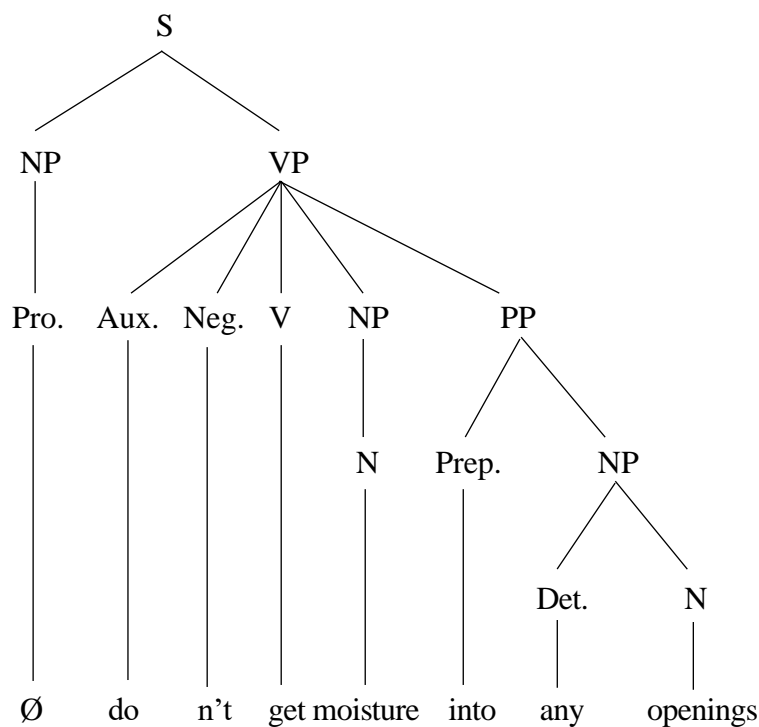
II. Negative Imperative

Imperative sentence also formed as negative imperative which is marked by auxiliary *do not* or *don't* before base form of imperative. There are four 4 data of negative imperative found. In this study, only focus on 2 data of the negative imperative sentence that were analysed, as follows:

Data 7

Don't get moisture into any openings (Line 12, Charger your iPhone with MagSafe)

The imperative sentence above was preceded by auxiliary verb “Do” then followed by “not” and infinitive verb “get”. Based on the analysis this sentence is categorized as negative imperative. Although the sentence has no subject. According to Quirk et al. (1985) negative imperative could be used subject or not. It was used to declare the positive imperative become negative sentence. The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram below:

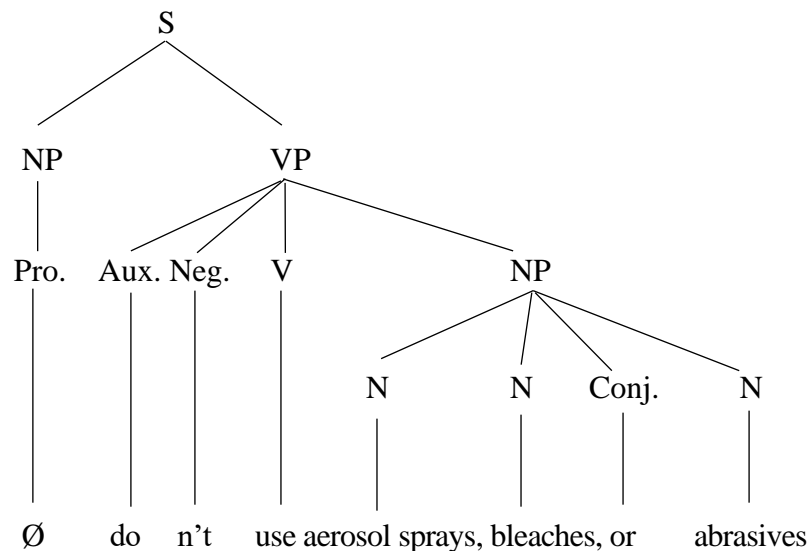


Based on tree diagram above, the initial symbol S is the root of tree which is symbolized as a mother and divided into two constituents, those are NP as the left daughter and VP as the right daughter. The constituent of NP is constructed as the subject and symbolized by zero constituent (Ø) which proves the subject is omitted. The constituent of VP is constructed as the predicate and symbolized by auxiliary (Aux.), negative (Neg.), verb (V), noun phrase (NP) is symbolized by noun (N), and prepositional phrase (PP). The constituent PP consist of prepositional (Prep.) and noun phrase (NP), while the constituent of the rightmost NP is symbolized by determiner (Det.) and noun (N).

Data 8

Don't use aerosol sprays, bleaches, or abrasives (Line 13, Charger your iPhone with MagSafe)

The data above is started by auxiliary verb “Do” followed by “not” and infinitive verb “use”. Based on the data above, this sentence is classified as negative imperative accordance with the theory proposed by Quirk et al (1985), stating that the sentence is marked by auxiliary *do not* or *don’t* before base form of imperative. It is used to replacing positive form of the imperative become negative form. The analysis of constituent structure of imperative sentence is shown by tree diagram below:



From the tree diagram above, the initial symbol S is the root of tree. S is symbolized as mother of the sentence and divided into two constituents, they are NP as the left daughter and VP as the right daughter. The constituent of NP has a zero constituent (Ø) which describes there is no subject being mentioned. Meanwhile, the VP is constructed by auxiliary (Aux.), negative (Neg.), verb (V) and noun phrase (NP). Aux., Neg. is the symbol of negative form. Meanwhile the constituent of the rightmost NP consist of compound noun (N) which is separated by conjunction (Conj.).

## Conclusion

In analysing the data, the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) was used to classify the types of imperative sentence found in “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website”. The results of the study found that there were 246 data the types of imperative sentence in “The Guidance of iPhone Support Website”. The most dominant imperative sentence is imperative without subject. The amount of imperative without subject are 242 data found in the data. Meanwhile, there are 4 negative imperative found in the data. On the other hand, this study analyses the constituent structure of imperative sentence by using tree diagram based on the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). The constituent of imperative without subject generally has no subject and the noun phrase (NP) is omitted which is symbolized by zero constituent (Ø) means that the sentence has no subject. The constituent of negative imperative begins with Aux. Neg. and followed by infinitive or to-infinitive verb.

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