TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE GRAMMAR
ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IMPERATIVE

As Found in "Lies to Me: Season 1" TV Series

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul *Transformational Generative Grammar Analysis of English Imperative as Found in "Lie to Me" season I TV Series*. Kalimat imperatif tersebut kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori *TGG* oleh Noam Chomsky. Dengan teori tersebut, penelitian ini melihat struktur batin (*Deep Structure*) sebuah kalimat dengan menggunakan Kaidah Struktur Frase (*Phrase Structure Rules*) dan kemudian menjelaskan proses transformasi dari struktur batin menjadi struktur lahir (*Surface Structure*) dengan menggunakan kaidah transformasi (*Transformational Rules*).

Dari penelitian ini, hasil yang didapat menujukan bahwa variasi kalimat imperatif terefleksi dari bervariasinya kaidah transformasi yang terlibat dalam pembentukkan struktur lahir kalimat imperatif tersebut. Penelitian ini juga menunjukan bahwa subjek menjadi penentu utama dalam pembentukan kalimat imperatif. Hal ini disebabkan karena subjek yang berbeda membentuk pola-pola transformasi yang berbeda serta melibatkan kaidah-kaidah transformasi yang berbeda pula.

Kata kunci: *Transformasi, imperatif, gramatika.*

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Speaking is one of the most common of human activities. When people speak, they utter a sound with certain meaning and certain purpose. One of the most important functions of speaking is to communicate with others. People communicate for various reasons, Verspoor et.al (2000: p.16) stated there are four main reasons why people communicate one another, they are:

1. to inform someone of something (Declarative)
2. to get information from someone (Interrogative)
3. to get someone to do something (Imperative)
4. to express one's attitude about something (Exclamatory)

From the types of sentence above, imperative is the most puzzling and unique rather than the others type. The imperative is a sentence which expresses direct commands. It may consist of only a verb (e.g. *Sit!*, *Be quite!* and *Run!*) or a phrase (e.g. *Stop talking!*, *Close the window! Press the button*). It is frequently used by the speaker because it is straight to the point which leads to effective communication.

The imperative sentence is important to be analyzed because it may lead people to grammatical confusion, especially for non-native speaker. Strang (1978: p.175) claims that "the only true imperative in English is the base of the verb used in address to one or more person, ordering or instructing them to carry out the

1

(action) of the verb. It may stand alone, or be accompanied by the normal adjuncts of a verb".

In English the imperative has a special syntactic form. It is a subject less sentence containing a bare form of the verb, as in *Sit!*, *Be quiet!*, *Don't disturb me!*. The subject in imperative is understood by the addressee. As in the example *Sit!*, *Be quiet!*, and *don't disturb me*, the imperative is addressed to a second person 'you'. There are also an imperative with let's addressed to the 1st person plural, to oneself and to others present, as a kind of suggestion (e.g., Let's see a movie tonight) and an imperative with let addressed to the 3rd person (e.g., Let him see to that). Negative imperative present in *don't*, as kind of prohibition, warning, or advice (e.g. don't cross! don't drink alcohol!). Because of imperative sentence are commonly used in daily conversation and the unique form of the imperative, the writer was interested in analyzing the imperative sentence in order to figure out the structure of imperative sentence and the process of sentence generation.

In term of imperative, traditional grammars which concern on the list of pattern cannot explain the cases of imperative, such as subject less and tense less. The sentences *Sit!*, *Be Quite*, and *Don't disturb me!* are considered ungrammatical for traditional grammar because for them a sentence consists of at least Subject and Predicate. In other hand, Transformational grammar is possible to use for solving the imperative cases. The case such as *You*-deletion can be explained as the application of transformational rules to Deep structures which result Surface structures in imperative form.

2

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the analysis in the previous chapter. There are some points that can be concluded here based on the research question which stated in early part of this writing. The analysis in the previous chapter shows that imperative sentence has several types, they are: The imperative with second person pronoun *You* subject, the imperative with first person plural subject, imperative with quantifier subject, imperative with definite phrase subject, imperative with indefinite phrase subject, and imperative with partitive expression subject. It also shows that certain type of imperative is generated by applying some transformational rules which change the deep structure into surface structure, they are: *You*-Deletion, Affix Hopping, *Do*-Deletion, *Let's*-Construction, Not Placement, *Do*-Support, Auxiliary inversion, and Contraction.

The imperative with subject *You* is generated by applying two transformational rules, they are: *You*-Deletion and Affix Hopping. It sometimes comes with two imperatives or with a subordinate clause. The imperative sentence with two imperatives passes 3 times of transformational processes, they are: Conjunction Shift, *You*-Deletion and Affix Hopping. The imperative with subordinate clause is reached by applying 3 transformational rules, they are: Complementizer Insertion, *You*-Deletion and Affix Hopping. In more complex structure, the imperative sentence may appears with two

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