A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH
AND BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE

A THESIS

BY

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul “A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE”. Bahasa yang dijadikan sebagai bahasa sumber adalah Bahasa Inggris dan sebagai bahasa sasaran adalah Bahasa Batak Toba. Objek kajian yang dianalisis adalah kalimat imperative atau kalimat perintah dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Batak Toba. Kalimat imperative adalah kalimat perintah yang berisi perintah (command), permintaan (request), peringatan (prohibition), nasihat (advice), saran (suggestion), peringatan (warning), compulsion. Tipe Kalimat Imperative dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Batak Toba adalah sama, yaitu kalimat imperative positif dan Kalimat Imperative Negatif. Fungsi Kalimat Imperative dalam Bahasa Batak Toba ada delapan, yaitu kalimat perintah yang berisi perintah (command), permintaan (request), larangan (prohibition), nasihat (advice), saran (suggestion), peringatan (warning), compulsion. Fungsi kalimat imperative dalam Bahasa Inggris ada enam, yaitu kalimat perintah yang berisi perintah (command), permintaan (request), peringatan (prohibition), nasihat (advice), saran (suggestion). Marker dalam Kalimat Imperative dalam Bahasa Batak Toba ditandai dengan kata ma, jo/jolo, ate, da, beta, toe, santabi, tongka, unang, so tung, na so jadi, ingkon, jaga. Metode yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah metode kepustakaan. Data dianalisis dengan metode analisis kontrastif deskriptif. Cara yang digunakan untuk menganalisis kalimat imperative adalah dengan melihat persamaan dan perbedaan tipe, fungsi, dan marker dalam kalimat imperative bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Batak Toba. Hasil analisis menyatakan bahwa dari segi tipe, bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Batak Toba memiliki tipe yang sama, namun pada fungsi dan markernya berbeda, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa kalimat imperative dalam bahasa Batak Toba dan Bahasa Inggris adalah sebagian sama atau disebut partly correspondence.
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INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Analysis

Language is the most fundamental means of communication. It is used and needed everyday. Language can express everything in people mind by using it. Language follows every human works and activities. If people live in society without knowing their language, a lot of difficulties in communication may appear because of dissimilarity of aspect of culture and behavior. Human activities and languages work hand and hand. More experiences are known by the language’s users, so more chances have to know with many different kinds of culture in the world.

English as an international language has become an important subject in school and English is also taught to the students as compulsory subject from the primary up to university levels. There are problems faced by students in the study of English especially those who speak Batak Toba language. The problems are mainly due to the differences of the aspects of language because there are no two languages that are exactly same.

Language is studied in linguistics. Linguistics is the study of language as a system of human communication. Although studies of language phenomena have been carried out for centuries, it is only fairly recently that linguistics has been accepted as an independent discipline. Linguistics now covers a wide field with different approaches and different areas of investigation, for example for sound
system is phonetics or phonology, for sentence structure is syntax, for meaning system is semantics.

According to Jack Richards (1985:285) “syntax is the study of how words combine to form sentences”. Jackson (2002:98), “sentence is a grammatical structure composed of one or more clauses and minimally of subject and verb, but may also contain object compliment and adverbial; conventionally written with an initial capital letter and final full stop or other terminator”. Frank (1972:220), “sentence is the largest units of grammatical organization with which part of speech (eg nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (eg word, phrase, and clause) are said to function. Sentence according to its function can be divided into four, namely interrogative sentence, declarative sentence, exclamatory sentence, and imperative sentence”.

Imperative sentence is a sentence which is in the form of a command that finished by stop. Hall says (1981:59) “Imperative sentences – commands and requests – use the simple form of the verb without any stated subjects”

The main purpose of this study is the sentences in English and Batak Toba language especially in imperative sentences. Imperative sentences are used when there is a power differential between speaker and listener and give the speaker authority to command the listener to do something. In imperative sentences in English there is no over grammatical subject, only the predicate is supposed because the direct address of it has suggested the subject, but in Batak Toba language there is subject as the direct address.
Imperative sentences in Batak Toba language is used to give command, request, permission, advice, invitation, prohibition, compulsion, and warning which quite same with English imperative. The analyzing shows that imperative is very useful to compare the two languages above as one of possible solution to the problem of interferences between language, English and Batak Toba language.

1.2. The Problem of the Analysis

In line with the research background, the problems of the Analysis are formulated in answer to the following questions:

1. The analyzing of the types of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language
2. The analyzing of the functions of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language
3. The analyzing of the markers of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language

1.3. The Objective of the Analysis

This Analysis has three objectives that will be expected as follow:

1. To analyze the types of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language
2. To analyze the functions of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language
3. To analyze the markers of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language.

The presentation of the types, markers, and functions will be valuable contribution to the study of languages especially English and Batak Toba Language.

1.4. The Scope of the Analysis

As mentioned above, general linguistics covers a wide range of topic. Linguistics includes many kinds of subsystems. Some subsystems deal with a certain feature, like morphology, phonology, semantics, and syntax. But, this thesis is limited to discuss on syntax especially in sentence. This thesis is talking about imperative sentences in English and Batak Toba language base on its functions, types, and markers.

1.5. The Significances of the Analysis

The result of this Analysis is expected to helpful and useful for the teacher to support teaching process on which they can get the easier way in teaching types of sentence and the students of English who are trying to compare the aspects of language in English and Batak Toba language especially in Imperative Sentences base on type, function, and marker.

1.6. The Method of Analysis
In this analysis the writer wants to compare two related languages, namely English and Batak Toba language. In analyzing the data to find the type, marker, and function of English and Batak Toba language in imperative sentences as the main problem in this thesis, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method in language research. Descriptive qualitative is used to make description accurately and systematically. Then the technique of analysis is Synchronic Approach (Pendekatan Sinkronik). Synchronic Approach focused on contemporary form in both languages compared. To complete this thesis, writer needs data about two languages, namely English and Batak Toba language, so writer does library research. After collecting data through reading and studying some written materials and information related to the analysis, writer studies and arranges them.

1.7. The Review Related Literature

In completing the writing of this thesis, certain books are consulted and conducted library research which are relevant to the topic which large contribution in writing this thesis. The theoretical statements are required from the books. Such as: Hartman and Stork (1972:43) say that comparative and contrastive have similarity that is they compare two or more language, it means that the comparative and contrastive linguistic are the branch of linguistic which compare two or more language.

This statement helps to make comparison between English and Batak Toba language in terms of correspondence and non-correspondence. The aspect being compares is imperative sentence.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter is based on the theoretical framework which aims at giving some concepts applied in this research. Those concepts lead to a better analysis of variables taken because they help the researcher to limit the scope of the problem.

In this thesis, the focus is to compare the two languages English and Batak Toba language in imperative sentences. To make it clear, there is clarification of some terms in order to avoid misinterpretation.

2.1 Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive Analysis (Naibaho, 2005:23) is mentioned that is used to compare or more languages to find out the similarities and differences. Contrastive is a term used in linguistics for a difference between units, especially one which serves to distinguish meaning in a language.

Randal Whitman 1970 in Naibaho (2005:17) noted that Contrast Analysis involves in four procedures, they are:

1. Description

In this step, the teacher uses the tools of formal grammar, explicit describe the two languages in question.

2. Selection
A selection is made of certain forms linguistics terms, rules, structures – for contrast, since it virtually impossible to contrast every possible facet of two languages.

3. Contrast

That is mapping of one linguistic system on to the other and specification of the relationship of one system on to the other which rests on the validity of one’s reference points.

4. Prediction

Is based on the first three procedures, we formulate the prediction of difficulty.

2.2. The Nature of the Language

We live in world of words. We use words to form sentences to communicate and to express ideas. All normal human do this, as stated by Atkinson (1982:4). It is very remarkable thing that there are no men so dull and stupid, not even lunatics that they cannot arrange various words and form and sentence to make their thoughts understood. But, no other animal however perfect or well bred.

According to Atkinson (1982:145), the element of a sentence may be contains subject, predicate, indirect object, prepositional object, attribute,
adverbial modifier, appositive, complement, parenthetical words, words of affirmation and negation, interjection.

2.3. Sentences

A sentence is used to express what is in our mind. Sentences are needed to convey thought and feeling. Some experts have their own definition about sentence, such as:

1) Sentence is a grammatical structure composed of one or more clauses and minimally of subject and verb, but may also contain object compliment and adverbial; conventionally written with an initial capital letter and final full stop or other terminator (Jackson: 2002:98).

2) A sentence is a word, clause or phrase or a group of clauses or phrases forming a syntactic unit which expresses an assertion, a question, a command, a wish, an exclamation, or the performance of an action, that in writing usually begins with a capital letter and concludes with appropriate and punctuation, and that in speaking is distinguished by characteristic patterns of stress, pitch and pauses (Webster, 2002:1672)

3) Sentence is a grammatical unit of one or more words, bearing minimal syntactic relation to the words that precede or follow it, often preceded and followed in speech by pauses, having one of a small number of characteristic intonations patterns, and typically expressing an
independent statement, question, request, command, etc (Urdang, 1968:1199).

4) Sentence is the largest purely grammatically unit, the terms in a sentence are linked by rather rigid grammatical rules about such things as the other of words (especially verbs) require to be present or absent (Trask, 1998:356)

Thus a sentence is so called if it has the following characteristics:

1. All the words of sentence must have meaning

2. The words of the sentence must be arranged in the correct order for the sentence to have meaning

3. The words of sentence must be arranged in order for the sentence to make sense

4. The sentence must be complete

5. The sentence must be grammatically correct

6. There must be a verb in a sentence

7. The sentence must begin with a capital letter and end with a period or any other terminal punctuation mark.
2.4. The Types of Sentences

Frank (1972:220) divided sentence into declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. The types of these simple sentences above are based on the function of the sentence.

2.4.1. Declarative Sentence

In a declarative sentence, the subject and predicate has a normal word order beginning with a capital ending with a period in writing. For examples:

1. Mary is here
2. The race will start at three o’clock

A declarative sentence makes an assertion, either by starting a fact or by expressing an option. The assertion may be negative. The sentence ends with a period in writing and drop in pitch in speech.

For examples:

1. I do not seem a nice person
2. I cannot see something

2.4.2. Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative sentence asks direct questions. In an interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary verbs are often reversing. The sentence ends with a question mark (interrogative points) in writing. While in speech, an interrogative sentence begins with question words and ends with a fall intonation; yes-no question ends with a rising intonation. For examples:

1. Where are my keys?
2. What have you got there?

3. Did the game start on time?

2.4.3. Imperative Sentence

The word “imperative” is derived from the term “emperor”. Emperor gives command. Imperative sentence is a sentence which is contained commands, requests, prohibitions, and soon addressed by the speaker to the addressee in order to do something. Imperative sentences are generally terminated with an exclamation mark instead of period. For examples:

1. Wait here!
2. Do not touch anything!
3. Help yourselves!

2.4.4. Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence expresses strong and instance emotion. Exclamatory sentence has initial phrase (exclamatory phrase) introduced by “how” or “what” followed by the subject and the balance of the predicate. For example:

1. What a beautiful day!
2. How stupid!
3. How funny the program was!

2.1.5. Imperative Sentences in English
2.5. Types of Imperative Sentence in English

a. Positive Imperative Sentence

Hornby (1976:193) writes positive imperative sentence can be expressed in various ways, the verbs command, invite, request, suggest, giving advice to the addressee. Commonly in imperative sentence, it is unnecessary to indicate the subject because the second person of the address is directly understood. For example:

1. Come here!
2. Go away!
3. Be careful!

However, the second person subject (you) both in singular and plural can be produced, but they are rarely used.

For example for singular subject:

1. You, turn on the light!
2. You, come here!

For example for plural subject:

1. You burn out the rubbish at the corner Harry, and you girl, clean the class!
2. Come on, everybody

Moreover, the copula “be” may be used for giving advice to the addressee. The copula “be” is used and placed at the beginning of a sentence. The copula “be” is always followed by adjective, adverbs, or noun.

For example:

1. Be careful!
2. Be on time!

3. Be responsible!

4. Be patient!

Positive imperative sentences in both transitive and intransitive verbs can be used. Transitive verb has the direct object and the intransitive verb is absence of direct object.

For example:

1. Help me, please! (transitive verb)
2. Sit down, please! (intransitive verb)

b. Negative Imperative Sentence

Negative imperative sentence is an imperative sentence provides a request or suggestion not to do something or prohibition by the speaker to addressee. It is always signaled by the markers don’t or don’t be before an imperative sentence (Drummand, 1972:23).

For example:

1. Don’t make a noise!
2. Don’t be stupid!
3. Don’t open the window!

When the subject (you) is used for the marker, don’t may be used as emphasis.

For examples:

1. Don’t you go there again!
2. Don’t you forget it!
Further more the marker “don’t be” should be followed by adjective, adverb, and noun.

For examples:

1. Don’t be lazy!
2. Don’t be here!
3. Don’t be a thief!

The negative imperative as prohibitions are often indicated by means of a brief announcement with “no + gerund”.

For examples:

1. No parking!
2. No smoking!

In speaking English, the marker “must not” is the usual verb for prohibition and order (Hornby, 1976:193).

For examples:

1. You must not do that!
2. Cars must not be parked in front of the entrance!

Moreover, Frank (1972:23) explains that in negative imperative sentence, one way used the first person plural “let’s not”. It is used as the suggestion not to do something.

For example:

1. Let’s not to be late for the game!
2. Let’s not waste the time!
2.5.2. The Function of Imperative Sentence in English

   a) The Imperative Sentence as Commands

   The command is given when there is a power different between speaker and listener, the speaker has an authority to command the listener to do something. For example: A father commands his son, “open the door”. The command also can be used as cooperative between speaker and listener, means there is no different in power / authority between the speaker and listener. For example: Susi commands her twin “take out your dress!”

   b) The Imperative Sentence as Request

   Actually imperative sentence as a request is quite same with the command, but it is more polite. A request is an intention of the speaker, so that the listener does something.

   In request, the hortatory words (please, do) or question tags (will you?, Won’t you?, would you?, could you?, can you?, etc) or “modal + you” (can you, will you, would you, and would you mind) are often used.

   For example:

   1. Turn off the radio, please!
   2. Can I borrow your pen?
   3. Could you pass the salt, please!
   4. Would you wait here, please!
   5. Do stop crying!
   6. Do you mind standing over there!
   7. Lend me your money, will you!
c) The Imperative Sentence as Invitation

In invitation, the use of question tags “won’t you” commonly used to invite the listener.

For examples:

1. Come to my house, won’t you? Or
   Won’t you come to my house?

2. Have a cup of coffee, won’t you? Or
   Won’t you have a cup of coffee?

Moreover, “would you like” commonly is also used as invitation:

- **Would you like + to-infinitive**
  Would you like to come to my birthday party?

- **Would you like + noun**
  Would you like a cup of coffee?

The response to an invitation varies greatly, especially in the case of acceptance such as:

Thank you

Yes, thank you

Yes, please

Yes, I would

No, thanks

For examples:

1. A : Would you like to carry out this suitcase?
   B : Yes, I would
2. A : Would you like a cigarette?  
    B : No, thanks

d) The Imperative Sentence as Suggestion

In suggestion “let’s” indicates that the speaker is making a suggestion 
that includes himself and people he is addressing. We may notice “don’t”, “let’s” 
instead of “let’s not”.

For examples:
1. Let’s not eat the meal, let’s eat the banana
2. Let’s not discuss economics, let’s discuss politics
3. Let’s have a drink

The sentences above can also be followed by “shall we”

For examples:
1. Let’s not eat the meal, let’s eat the fruit, shall we?
2. Let’s not stay here this holiday, let’s go somewhere else, shall we?

Moreover, “you had better” and “why don’t you”, can be used as the suggestion.

For example:
1. You had better visit your doctor.
2. Why don’t you discuss it to your boss?

e. The Imperative Sentences as Advice

An advice is an idea, opinion or a plan given to somebody about what the 
speaker should to do.
For examples:

1. Don’t be sad!
2. Be wise!
3. Be patient!
4. Be careful!

f. The Imperative sentences as Prohibition

In Prohibition, the speaker forbids the listener to do something. It is concerned with the negative imperative. The prohibition always uses the marker “don’t” before the sentences.

For examples:

1. Don’t sit over there!
2. Don’t go in here!
3. Don’t be late for school!

Usually, the prohibition is often indicated by means of brief announcement with “no + gerund”.

1. No parking
2. No smoking

The Markers of Imperative Sentences in English

A marker in imperative sentence is an important element of effective meaning. An imperative is characterized by the presence of the imperative markers such as politeness, encouragement, and so on.
The markers are signaled such as please, do, question tags: will you?,
won’t you?, would you?, could you?, can you?) or “modal + you” (can you, will
you, would you, and would you mind); and also by using prohibition : don’t, don’t
be, let’s not.

a. The Imperative Markers in Request

1. Please

It is used to show the politeness of the speaker to the listener(s) and most
associated with polite request. The word “please” is often placed before and
after the sentence.

For examples:

1. Please turn on the light!

2. Move a while, please!

2. Do

Do is an emphatic marker which is used in polite request and apologize. This
marker is always preceding the verb/copula.

For examples:

1. Do louder your voice!

2. Do be patient!

3. Will you

Commonly, it indicates that the speaker request the addressee(s) politely. It is
used at the beginning or the ending of the sentences.

For examples:

1. Will you take a photo, please!
2. Please pick up the rubbish, will you!

4. Would you

This is also to show the polite request. The marker “would you” is more common and it is often considered more polite than “will you”. It is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

For examples:

1. Would you like to come earlier
2. Would you be able to finish this soon
5. Would you mind

This marker must be followed by a gerund (V-ing) and this is also shows a polite request.

For example:

1. Would you mind lending me your book?
6. Could you

This marker is used to make an informal request, similarly this shows no polite request.

For example:

Could you buy me a cigarette?

7. Can You

This marker is also used informally to request, especially if the speaker is talking to someone he or she knows fairly well, but it is usually not considered as polite as markers “could you” or “would you”.

For example:
Can you listen to me?

b. The Imperative Markers in Invitation

1. Won’t you

It is used to show the invitation of the speaker. This marker indicates the politeness. The marker “won’t you” can be placed before and after the sentence.

For examples:

1. Won’t you come in?
2. Follow us, won’t you?

2. Would you like

This marker also used to show invitation. The common patterns for invitation are:

Would you like + to-infinitive
Would you like + noun

For examples:

1. Would you like to see my new house?
2. Would you like a fresh water?

c. The Imperative Markers in Suggestion

1. Let’s

This marker indicates that the speaker is making suggestion that include himself and all the people he is addressing.

For examples:

1. Let’s have a rest!
2. Let’s to the park!

3. Let’s go for a walk!

2. Let’s not

This marker shows the suggestion not to do something.

For example:

1. Let’s not argue!

2. Let’s not wait here!

3. Shall

Shall in a question form indicates that the speaker is making a suggestion.

For example:

1. Shall I close the window? Yes, please do

2. Shall I call the police? Yes, please do

3. Shall we buy another book? That’s a good idea!

4. You had better

This marker shows the suggestion which is addressed by the speaker to the addressee, so that she/he does something.

5. Why don’t you

The marker also shows the suggestion to the addressee.

For example:

Why don’t you tell me before?
d. The Imperative Markers in Prohibition

1. Don’t / Don’t be

This marker is the most commonly used at prohibition and it places before the sentence.

For example:

1. Don’t do mistakes
2. Don’t stretch the wall
3. Don’t eat the meal

2. No

It is often indicated by means of brief announcement and the marker must be followed by gerund.

For example:

1. No parking
2. No smoking

e. The Imperative Markers in advice

1. Don’t / Don’t be

For example:

Don’t be stupid

2. Be

For example:

Be polite!
2.6. Imperative Sentences in Batak Toba Language

The Types of Imperative Sentence in Batak Toba Language

a. Positive Imperative Sentence

Positive imperative sentences included command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, compulsion, and warning whether formally and informally. Positive imperative sentences are directed at addressee(s) and the second person is not normally expressed because has already understood.

For example:

1. Buat pinggan i!
   Take plate that
   Take the plate!

2. Taruhon (ma) suri i!
   Give (par) comb that
   Give back the comb!

Furthermore, in positive imperative, the second person may be expressed.

For example:

Ro ma ho tu jabu nami!
Come you to house our
Please come to our house!

Commonly the second person (you) can be used to emphasis or express the anger and impatience.

For example:

1. Sip ho!
Quiet you
Be quite!

2. Tu sada i ho!
To another you
Go away

In positive imperative sentences, the adjective and adverb can be used to give the addressee(s) to do something. Commonly the adverb proceeded by prefix pa- and followed by the particle ma.

For examples:
1. Pa sabar ma ate!
   (Pref) patient
   Be patient!
2. Pananget-nanget hamu ma da!
   (Pref) slowly you (par)
   Go slowly!

b. Negative Imperative Sentence

Negative imperative sentence is a prohibition of doing something used by the speaker to the addressee(s). The negative imperative sentence is always signaled by the prohibition markers “unang”, “tongka”, “so tung”, and “na so jadi”.

For examples:
1. Tongka do dohonon goar ni natua-tua!
   Do not (par) say name (poss) parents
Do not say your parent’s name!

2. Unang dongani hamu ibana!
   Do not friend you him
   Do not be his friend!

3. So tung di agohon ho tintin hi!
   Do not lose you ring my
   Do not lose my ring!

4. Na so jadi ma lao ho tu si!
   Do not (par) go you there
   Do not go there!

The adjective and adverb are possibly used to prohibit someone.

For examples:

1. Unang mabiar i!
   Do not afraid
   Do not be afraid!

2. Unang tu son ho!
   Do not here you
   Do not come here!

The function of Imperative Sentence in Batak Toba Language

a. The Imperative as Command

   Command requires person receiving them to do something (Sibarani, 1997:124). Commands are directly addressed to the second person. In this case, the person who gives commands has an authority to
command the second person to do something. Moreover, here the speaker commands the addressee(s) who has a lower status or age. This kind of imperative also known when the speaker gets angry to the listener.

For examples:

1. Buat baju i!
   
   Take dress that
   Take the dress!

2. Hundul ho!
   
   Sit you
   Take a sit!

3. Buat hon jolo sonduk i!
   
   Take (par) spoon the
   Take out the spoon

Furthermore, social condition in a communication is sometimes needs politeness. In this case the speaker used particle “ma”.

For examples:

1. Boan ma pangkur i!
   
   Bring (par) hoe that
   Bring the hoe!

2. Laho ma hamu!
   
   Go (par) you
   Go out!
b. The Imperative Sentence as Request

Commonly request and command has the same aim, in order the person receiving them to do something, but request is more polite. In request, the word marker that is usually use particle “jolo”, it is placed after the particle “ma”. The particle “jolo” can be shorten in the form “jo”, mainly in the spoken language (Sibarani 1997: 128).

For example:

1. Hambirang hon jolo parbasuan i!
   
   Left (par) water that
   
   Take the water, please!

2. Lean hamu jolo piso on tu ibana!
   
   Give you (par) knife this to her
   
   Please, give this knife to her!

3. Dison ma jolo ho datongkin!
   
   Here (par) you a moment
   
   Please stay here for a moment!

4. Sip jo ho!
   
   Quiet (par) you
   
   Be quiet!

In imperative request, the speaker is asking someone to do something for the addressee(s). If the speaker request the addressee(s) to take something, it is more polite by using the word “hambiranghon” as in the example (1) above. It is because in Batak Toba culture, the function of the right hand is more dominant
than the left hand. So, when the speaker asks the addressee(s) to do something with his left hand, it means that it will not annoy him.

Furthermore, when the speaker request something to the person who has higher social status or age, it is usually use the word “santabi” means “sorry” in the beginning of the sentences. The word “santabi” functions to make the sentences more polite.

For example:

1. Santabi taruhon hamu jolo jagal on tu inang an!
   
   Sorry send you (par) meal this to mother our there
   
   Sorry, please send this meal to our mother!

2. Santabi, di jabu ma jolo hamu!
   
   Sorry at home (par) you
   
   Sorry, please stay at home!

c. The Imperative Sentence as Invitation

In invitation, the speaker wanted the listener to follow his plan or his ideas. The imperative markers in invitation are “beta” and “toe”.

For examples:

1. Beta masiasar-asar!
   
   Let’s look for birds nest
   
   Let’s look for the birds nest!

2. Toe ma hita margala!
   
   Let’s (par) we punting pole
Let’s play a punting pole

d. The Imperative Sentence as Suggestion

In suggestion, the imperative formed by using particle “da” and “ate” in the end of the sentence. The particle “da” is more polite than “ate”. Particle “da” shows a trust that the listener will do the speaker suggestion, while particle “ate” is less of suggestion of a must (Sibarani 1997: 137).

For examples:

1. Dongani anggim da!
   Accompany sister your (par)
   Please accompany your sister!

2. Ula hamu ma i sogot ate!
   Do you (par) that tomorrow (par)
   Please finish the work tomorrow, will you?

e. The Imperative Sentence as Advise

An advice is an opinion given to show about what she or he should do or should not to do. In imperative advice, the predicate is usually adjective because it is understood that the truth and the good thing is a characteristic or condition.

For example:

1. Burju-burju ho marsiajar!
   Good you study
   (You must) study hard!
2. Pantun hamu tu natua-tua!
   Polite you to parents
   Be polite to your parents!

3. Ringgas ma hamu martangiang!
   Diligent (par) you pray
   (You should) be diligent to pray!

f. The Imperative Sentence as Prohibition

When the speaker wants to prohibit the addressee(s) to do something, the word makers are “tongka”, “unang”, “so tung”, and “na so jadi”.

For examples:

1. Tongka jonjong mangan!
   Do not stand eat
   Do not stand while eating!

2. Unang tutung harotas i!
   Do not burn paper it
   Do not burn the paper!

3. So tung jonok ma ho tu asar ni ulok i!
   Do not closer (par) to nest of snake that
   Do not get closer to the snake’s nest!

4. Na so jadi alaponmu boru si jurgang i!
   Do not marry you girl bad that
   Do not marry the bad girl!

g. The Imperative Sentence as Compulsion
Compulsion requires the addressee(s) to do something for the speaker. In this case, if the addressee(s) do not do what the speaker wants, it will have a sanction. Compulsion is usually used the word “ingkon” means a must and phrase “so tung so” in the beginning of the sentence.

For example:

1. Ingkon boanonmu do sipanganon tusi!
   Must bring you (par) food there
   You must bring some food there!

2. So tung so to ho!
   Do not no come you
   You must come!

The phrase “so tung so” is formed by negative form “so tung” means “not” and the negative “so” means “not”. The double negative forms become a positive in meaning.

Furthermore, in imperative compulsion can also requires the addressee(s) to do something directly. Here, it is formed by using particle “ba” in the beginning of the sentence.

For examples:

1. Ba pahatop ma!
   (par) quick (par)
   Be quick!

2. Ba dokhon ma hatam
   (par) say (par) words your
Just speak!

h. The Imperative Sentence as Warning

In warning, the imperative is commonly used the word “jaga” means “be ware of” in the beginning of the sentence. This kind of imperative is used to frighten the addressee(s).

For example:

1. Jaga biang gila!
   
   Be ware of rabies!

2. Jaga manta ho!
   
   Be careful you
   Be careful!

The Markers of Imperative Sentence in Batak Toba Language

There are various markers or adverbial performatif in imperative sentence. The markers are signaled by particle ma, jo/jolo, ate, da, prefix pa-, suffix – hon, and the words beta, toe, santabi, tongka, uang, so tung, na so jadi, ingkon, and jaga.

a. The Imperative Markers in Request

The imperative sentence in request always proceed by the particle “ma” or “ma jolo”. The particle supposed more formal and more polite.

For example:

1. Buat ma jolo tas hi!

   Take (par) bag my
   Take my bag, please!
2. Santabi, mangalewat ma jolo au!

   Sorry, pass (parct) me
   
   Sorry, I want to pass here!

b. The Imperative Markers in Invitation

   It is used to show the invitation of the speaker when asking the addresses to do something to do something together.

   For example:

   1. Beta mangan hita!
      
      Let eat us
      Let’s have a meal!

   2. Toe tapaias jolo dapur on!
      
      Let’s clean (par) kitchen this
      Let’s clean this kitchen!

c. The Imperative Markers in Suggestion

   This marker shows a suggestion which is addressed by the speaker to the addressee(s), so that she/he does something. The imperative markers in suggestion are signaled by particle da, ate.

   1. Ingat hamu manelepon inang uda mi da!
      
      Remember you call aunt your (par)
      Remember to call your aunt!

   2. Allang ma ubat on ate!
      
      Eat (par) medicine this (par)
(You should) consume this medicine!

d. The Imperative Markers in Advice

The marker in imperative advice, the predicate is usually adjective to show a characteristic or condition.

For examples:

1. Malo-malo ma ho mangalusi nasida da!
   Wise (par) you answer them (par)
   Be wise to face them!

2. Hojot hamu mardalan ate!
   Quick you walk (par)
   Be quick!

3. Pa sabar ma ate!
   (preposition) patient (par)
   Be patient!

e. The Imperative Markers in Prohibition

The markers which commonly used at prohibition are tongka, unang, so tung, and na so jadi, and it is placed before the sentence.

For examples:

1. Tongka mengkel-mengkel tonga borngin!
   Do not laugh midnight
   Do not laugh at midnight!
2. **Unang sai digunturi ho anggimi!**
   
   Do not annoy you sister your!
   
   Do not annoy your sister!

3. **Sotung lupa ho manaruhon boras on!**
   
   Do not forget you send rice this
   
   Do not forget to send out this rice!

4. **Naso jadi be ho manangko da!**
   
   Do not steal you (par)
   
   Do not steal!

f. **The Imperative Markers in Compulsion**

   The markers are ingkon, so tung so. These markers show a must that the listener must do.

   For example:

   1. **Ingkon jumpang on mu do gurumi!**
      
      Must visit you (par) teacher your
      
      You must visit your teacher!

   2. **So tung so dipasahat ho surat-surat i!**
      
      Do not not give you this files
      
      You must give these files!

   g. **The Imperative Markers in Warning**
The marker “jaga” means “beware of…” used to frighten the listener. It is placed in the beginning of the sentence.

For examples:

1. Jaga ulok!
   
   Beware snake
   
   Beware of the snake!

2. Jaga landit dalan i!
   
   Beware street slipper (par)
   
   Beware of the slipper street
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1. The Design of Research

This research was conducted by using Contrastive Analysis Method as the research method because the writer not only want to describe but also to analyze them. According to Naibaho (2006:1) “Contrastive analysis is the method of analysis whereby the differences and similarities of two or more language (or sub-system languages) are made explicit”.

As an explicit analysis in dealing with language concerned, contrastive analysis can be concluded that it is a way to compare the first language structure with the second language structure to find out how far the differences and similarities of both language compared are. In this case the first language is English and second language is Batak Toba language focused on imperative sentences according to its types, functions, and markers.

3.2. The Procedures of Collecting Data

Documentary technique was used to collect the data. Documentary means “read all references”. The required information was collected by reading and studying as many references as possible related to the study. So, the data were taken from some text books in English and Batak Toba language associated with imperative sentence, such as Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide by Marcella Frank, English Sentence Practice by Drummand Gordon. Sintaksis
Bahasa Batak Toba by Robert Sibarani, Grammar of Batak Toba by 1-LN. Van Der Tuuk. Then the data were analyzed under the principles of contrastive analysis.

3.3. The Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting data, a descriptive analysis was applied by analyzing and comparing the data to find out the similarities and differences between the formation of imperative sentence in English and Batak Toba language. Some important things must be done in analyzing the data:

1. Finding types, functions, and markers in imperative sentence in English
2. Finding types, functions, and markers in imperative sentence in Batak Toba Language
3. Comparing types, functions, and markers in imperative sentence in English and Batak Toba Language
4. Finding out the similarities and differences of types, functions, and markers in imperative sentence in English and Batak Toba Language.
CHAPTER IV
DATA AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Data

This chapter deals with similarities and differences of imperative sentence both in English and Batak Toba language with respect to aspects of imperative sentences already discussed before. The data of this study are taken from books which are related to descriptive sentences in English and Batak Toba language.

4.2. Analysis of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba Language

4.2.1 The Contrastive Analysis of the Types of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language

A. Imperative sentence in Positive Form

1. Imperative sentence with subject less

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go away!</td>
<td>Lao (ho), misir (ho)!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be careful!</td>
<td>Manat-manat!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the sentences above, we can conclude that imperative sentences in English and Batak Toba language is correspondence because both of them can be without subject or subject less.

2. Imperative sentence with subject or vocative
### 3. Imperative sentence with copulas and subject less

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be, here!</td>
<td>Tuson!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be, careful!</td>
<td>Manat-manat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Imperative sentence with copulas and subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You, be here!</td>
<td>Dison ho!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, come here!</td>
<td>Manat-manat ho!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Imperative sentence with copulas followed by adjective!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be responsible!</td>
<td>Martanggung jawab ho!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be patient!</td>
<td>Sabar da!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. Imperative sentence with copulas followed by noun!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be a doctor!</td>
<td>Gabe doctor!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7. Imperative sentence with uncompleted clause!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go away!</td>
<td>Lao ma!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch!</td>
<td>Takkup!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Imperative Sentence in Negative Form

1. Negative Imperative sentence with subject less

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t make a noise!</td>
<td>Unang guntur!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t open the window!</td>
<td>Unang buka jandela i!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Negative Imperative sentence with subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t you go there again!</td>
<td>So tung lao (be) ho tusi!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t you forget it!</td>
<td>Unang lupa ho!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Negative Imperative sentence with copulas followed by adjective!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t be lazy!</td>
<td>Unang malas!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t be late!</td>
<td>Unang tarlambat!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Negative Imperative sentence with copulas followed by adverb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t be here!</td>
<td>Unang dison!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t be there!</td>
<td>Unang disan!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Negative Imperative sentence with copulas followed by noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t be a thief!</td>
<td>So tung gabe panakko!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t be a policeman!</td>
<td>Unang gabe polisi!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data, imperative sentence in English and Batak Toba language in positive and negative formation, we know that between both of the languages have similarities commonly in this formation, positive and negative usually subject less, because the direct object have already understood by the listener, but the direct object is also can be used but they are rarely used. The presence of subject (you) in imperative sentence may also used for emphasis or may expresses an annoyance, impatience, and some emotions.

4.2.2. The Contrastive Analysis of the Functions of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language

1. Imperative Sentence as Command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open the door!</td>
<td>Buka pintu i!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Imperative Sentence as Request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can I borrow your pen!</td>
<td>Boi do hupinjam pulpen mi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you pass the salt, please!</td>
<td>Dia jolo sira i!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Imperative Sentence as Invitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Come to my house, won’t you?</td>
<td>Ro (ho) tu jabukku, da?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you like a cup of coffee?</td>
<td>Lomo do (ho) kopi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Imperative Sentence as Suggestion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Let’s don’t eat meal, let’s eat the banana!</td>
<td>Unang ma mangallang jagal hita, ale mangallang pisang ma!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let’s have a drink!</td>
<td>Beta minum!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Imperative Sentence as Advice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t be sad!</td>
<td>Uanng marsak!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be patient!</td>
<td>Pa sabat ate!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Imperative Sentence as Prohibition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t sit over there!</td>
<td>Unang hundul disan!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t enter that room!</td>
<td>Unang masuk tu kamar i!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Imperative Sentence as Compulsion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You must visit your teacher!</td>
<td>Ingkon jumpa on mu do guru mi!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must come!</td>
<td>So tung so ro ho!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Imperative Sentence as Warning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be ware of the snake!</td>
<td>Jaga ulok!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be ware of slippery street!</td>
<td>Jaga landit dalan i!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above, we can see that imperative sentence has same functions both in English and Batak Toba language, they are to say command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, and prohibition. To say these functions usually by adding some words to signal the certain function and also to distinguish rather the command polite or not, such as imperative sentence as request.
4.2.3. The Contrastive Analysis of the Markers of Imperative Sentences in English and Batak Toba language

1. Imperative Markers signaled by Question tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pick up the rubbish, will you?</td>
<td>Papungu jo angka sampai, da?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you like to come earlier?</td>
<td>Olo do ho ro tibu, dang i?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Imperative Markers signaled by Modals + you

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could you buy me a cigarette?</td>
<td>Olo do ho manuhorhon sigaret?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you be able to finish this soon?</td>
<td>Boi do pasidungon mu on hatop?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Imperative Markers signaled by Particle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be ware of the snake?</td>
<td>Jaga ulok?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be ware of the slippery street?</td>
<td>Jaga landit dalan i?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Imperative Markers signaled by Hortatory words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please turn on the light?</td>
<td>Pangolu jo lampu i (da)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do louder you voice?</td>
<td>Pagogo jo suarami (ate)?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

1. The types of Imperative Sentence in English and Toba Batak language are the same; they are positive and negative form, and these types are usually subject less because the direct object have already understood by the addressee.

2. The Functions of Imperative Sentence in English are six; they are as command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, prohibition. The function of Imperative Sentence in Batak Toba language are eight they are as command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, prohibition, warning, compulsion.

3. Both in English and Batak Toba language commonly signaled by certain words or markers. In English commonly signaled by the presence of question tag, and modals, and hortatory words, while in Batak Toba language by the presence of particle ma, jo/jolo, da, ate, it is used to emphasis the meaning of imperative sentence

4. Imperative sentence can be used to show polite request, in English it is usually signaled by question tag, hortatory words, while in Batak Toba language signaled by words ate, da.

5.2. Suggestion
The result of this Analysis provides some useful suggestion as presented below:

1. The teacher should invite their students to be more active in teaching learning for example by comparing the material in English and Batak Toba language which have similarities.

2. The students should provide further research about the similarities and differences between English and Batak Toba language in other types of sentence in order to get easier way to study English.
REFERENCES