CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important thing which is very close to human life since language is used by human to communicate in their daily activities. Language can express everything in people mind by using it. If people live in society without knowing their language, a lot of difficulties in communication may appear because of dissimilarity aspect of culture and behavior.

In other word, language can not be separated from the life of human being. We use language to express our desire, option, emotion, intentions, and ideas to other people. Everyone needs to interact and to communicate with each other. They need language as a tool of communication, verbal or unverbal.

Language is studied in Linguistics. Linguistic 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 linguistic has been accepted as an dependent discipline.

Linguistics has many sub-fields concerned with particular aspects of linguistic structure. These sub-fields range from those focused primarily on form to those focused primarily on meaning. They also run the gamut of level of analysis of language, from individual sounds, words, phrases, up to discourse.
Sapir (1921:8) says, “language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”.

In my opinion this means that the language is non instinctive of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires.

Kentjono (2005:285) says, “Syntax is the studies how words combine to form sentence”. So syntax only studies about how words combine to form sentence.

Chomsky (1968) says, “Theory linguistics is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker listener in completely homogenous speech community, who knows its languages perfectly and is unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shift attentions and interests and errors (randoms or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance. To study actual linguistic performance we must consider the interaction of a variety of factors, of which the underlying competence is only one.

Frank (1972:220) states, “Sentence is the largest units of grammatical organization with which part of speech (example: nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical clauses (example: word, phrase, and clause) are said to function”. Sentences can be divided into four, namely interrogative sentence, declarative sentence, exclamatory sentence, imperative sentence”.

Jackson (1986:98) says, “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”.

Trask (1998:356) says, “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”. This means that imperative sentence is the largest sentence on the sentence among other types of sentence or the largest grammatical unit.
Hall (1981:59) says, “Imperative sentence – commands – and request – use the simple form of the verb without any stated subjects”.

Imperative Sentence is a type of sentence that gives advice or instructions or that expresses a request or command. (Compare with sentences that make a statement, ask a question, or express an exclamation).

The main purpose of this study is to analyse the sentences in Karonese especially in Imperative sentences. Imperative sentences are used when there is a different power between speaker and listener and the speaker has an authority to command the listener to do something. Imperative sentences in Karonese there have subject as the direct address. Imperative sentences in Karonese and used to give command, request, permission, advice, invitation, prohibition, compulsion, and warning.

Based on explanation above, the writers is interested in analyzing Imperative Sentence in Karonese. In this study, the writer wants to improve her knowledge about imperative sentence in Karonese and hopefully this study will be very useful for others who study Karonese.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems in this study are as the follows:

1) What are the types, functions, and markers found in these two languages: English and Karonese?
2) What are the differences between English and Karonese dealing with the imperative sentence?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1) To find out types, functions, and markers of imperative sentence in English and Karonese

2) To find out imperative sentence in English and Karo Batak Language

1.4 Scope of the Study

Karonese like the other world languages has some different types of sentences. This study will discuss the functions and markers of the imperative sentence in Karo Batak Language.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The readers of this thesis will be able to see the differences between English and Karonese regarding Imperative Sentence and the types of the sentences.

1.6 Method of the Study

In writing this Thesis, the writer applies two methods of research. They are field research and Library research. To complete the thesis the writer collected the data by reading, namely Karonese. After collecting the data through reading and the
writers selects some written materials and information related to the analysis, the writer studies the data and use them.