

AN ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN ETERNALS MOVIE SCRIPT

A Thesis

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Sarjana's Degree**

**By
Linggar Lanka Rambu Tirany
NPM 1811040325**

Study Program : English Education



**FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2023**

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ABSTRACT

Sentence is a part of language which has a complete idea. People use sentence to communicate their idea in writing or in speech. Imperative sentence is primarily a directive speech that mostly used to instruct somebody. It is a range from strong commands to requests, appeals and suggestions, but it is also using giving advice, and making requests. The objectives of the research were to describe the imperative sentences used in “Eternals” movie script and to analyze the dominant functions of imperative sentence in “Eternals” movie script.

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research, which applied a content analysis method. The instrument of this research was the researcher as the main instrument and data sheet. The researcher collected data through steps by watching the Eternals movie; listing the sentences or conversations that contain the imperative sentences in Eternals movie script; identified and marks out the word that contain the imperative sentence in data. The researcher analyzed the data by identified and categorized the imperative sentence in Eternals movie, analyzed the imperative sentence used in Eternals movie based on Dwi Novertini Djenar's theory.

The result of this research showed that command imperative sentence were 20 cases (55.55%), requesting imperative sentence were 5 cases (13.88%), Inviting imperative sentence were 4 cases (11.11%), offering imperative sentence were 2 cases (5.55%), advising imperative sentence were 5 cases (13.88%). From the explanation, it could be concluded that command imperative sentence is dominantly used either five functions of imperative sentences in a movie “Eternals”. Based on the percentages automatically command imperative sentence is the highest point is 20 or 55.55% used the instruction by command ways.

Keywords: *Eternals, Imperative Sentence, Movie*

DECLARATION

I hereby stated that this thesis entitled: An Analysis of Imperative Sentence in Eternals Movie Script is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar lampung, April 12, 2023



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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **“An Analysis of Imperative Sentence in Eternals Movie Script”**. By: **Linggar Lanka Rambu Tirany, NPM: 1811040325**, Study Program: **English Education**, was tested and defended in the examination session on : **Tuesday, 27th June 2023.**

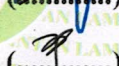
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MOTTO

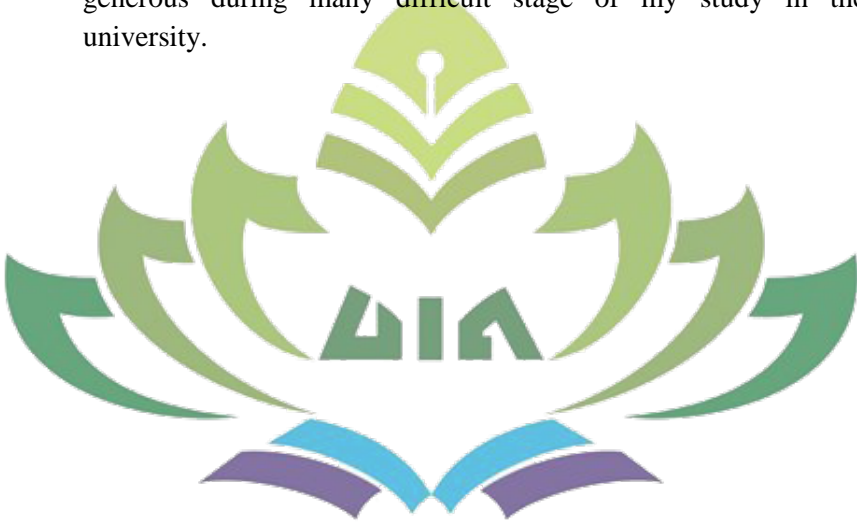
وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَلَا تَنَازَعُوا فَتَفْشَلُوا وَتَذْهَبَ رَاحَتُكُمْ
وَأَصْبِرُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ ﴿٤٦﴾

And obey Allah and His Apostle and do not quarrel for then you will be weak in hearts and your power will depart, and be patient; surely Allah is with the patient.
(Q.S Al-Anfaal: 46)



DEDICATION

1. Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala. Whose blessing and mercy have been very crucial to the completion my thesis.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Jhon Hefi and Mrs. Roheni who have provided me with unconditional loves and never-ending supports, not only for the completion of my study, but also for the success of my life. I am thankful for having you by my side, and this thesis is absolutely also yours.
3. My beloved brothers, Rozan Muzacky Nuha and Muhammad Gibran Ghiffari. who have been very supportive, caring and generous during many difficult stage of my study in the university.



CURICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Linggar Lanka Rambu Tirany or usually called by his friends, L / el. He was born on April, 23th 2000 in Majalengka. He is the first son of mr Jhon Hefi and mrs Roheni. He has 2 brothers, Rozan Muzacky Nuha and Muhammad Gibran Ghiffari.

He began his study at SDN 01 Negeri Baru on 2006 and graduated in 2012. Then he continued his study at SMPN 01 Blambangan Umpu and graduated in 2015. After that, he continued his study at SMAN 01 Blambangan Umpu and graduated in 2018. And then he continued his education at UIN Raden Intan Lampung and took English Education as his major.

Bandar Lampung, April 12, 2023

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First, all my praise and gratitude go to the presence of Allah SWT. who has conferred opportunity to the researcher in the form of extraordinary blessings such as patience, strength, and health so that researcher can finish undergraduate studies (S1) by completing the writing of this thesis. Then, peace and salutation always be with our prophet Muhammad SAW. who have brought change from the darkness to a world full of knowledge.

The research entitled “An Analysis of Imperative Sentence in Eternals Movie Script” was completed properly and following the standard provisions. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfill a part of students task in partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

This thesis would not be completed without the help of several people who always provide encouragement and support to the researcher. The researcher would like to say a big thank you because this research has received many inputs, suggestions, recommendations and assistance. The researcher is very grateful to the people who have helped in this undergraduate journey so that researcher can overcome and face obstacle in writing this thesis. Therefore, the researcher want to express feelings from within her heart is for people who always support and she wants to convey her deepest thanks to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Raden Intan Lampung with all staff, who have given researcher the opportunity and patience to do research until thesis is finished.
2. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum as chairperson and Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd as secretary to the chairperson of English Education Study Program, UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
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However, the researcher realized that this thesis is not perfect and has certain weakness. Thus, input, criticism, suggestions, comments, and improvements are expected to make the thesis better in the future, hopefully, this thesis will be useful and provide information for readers who want to know about translation procedure.

Bandar lampung, April 12, 2023

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

In order to comprehend the title of this thesis and to avoid misunderstanding, the researcher explains some terms which are related to the title of the thesis. The title of this thesis is “An Analysis of Imperative Sentences in Eternals Movie Script”. The descriptions of the meaning of several terms contained in this thesis as follows:

Basically, analysis is the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it. Bokdan and Biklen stated that qualitative data analysis effort made with data works, organize the data, synthesize it, search and find patterns, find what is important and what to learn and decide what can be told to others.¹ The analytical activity in this research aimed to find out the functions of imperative sentence in the movie “Eternals” script based on Dwi Novertini Djenar’s theory. The activities in this data analysis include watch the Eternals movie and read the subtitling, identifying and categorizing the functions of imperative sentence in Eternals movie, and analyzing the functions of imperative sentences in Eternals movie.

Furthermore, the research focuses on the imperative sentence which contains in the movie. Frank explains that imperative sentence is sentences that give a command or request to the hearer and end with period or exclamatory mark.² Thus, an imperative sentence basically gives instructions, requests, or demands, although they can also be used to share wishes and make invitations. The verbs in imperative sentences are in a certain form called the “imperative mood” that looks different than the declarative or indicative form. Look at these two sentences: “Don’t feed the dog”, Imperative verb “don’t” giving a command,

¹ Robert C Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education*, (Boston: Pearson Education Inc, 2012) p.76

² Marcella Frank, *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*, (New Jersey: Prenticehall, Inc, 1972)p.77

“He didn’t feed the dog” Indicative verb “didn’t” just stating a fact.

Movie is type of visual communication which uses moving visual and audio to tell stories or inform something. The information present in a movie providing new knowledge to society and can be strategically used for communication tools for many people. In this research the position of the movie is an object that is going to be investigated.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this research is to analysis what the functions of Imperative Sentence found on Eternals movie. Therefore, what the researcher means by the title of the thesis about “An Analysis of Imperative Sentences in Eternals Movie Script”.

B. Background of the Problem

Sentence is a part of language which has a complete idea. People use sentence to communicate their idea in writing or in speech. According to Quirk, sentences may be divided into four major syntactic types. Their use mostly corresponds with four different discourse functions. There are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.³

Imperative sentence is primarily a directive speech that mostly used to instruct somebody. It is a range from strong commands to requests, appeals and suggestions, but it is also using giving advice, and making requests.⁴ Thus, imperative sentences are sentences that contain about instructions or ordering things. An imperative is a verb expressing a command, thus, an imperative sentence basically gives instructions, requests, or demands, although they can also be used to share wishes and make invitations. The verbs in imperative sentences are in a certain form called the “imperative mood”, that looks different than the declarative, or indicative, form. Look at these two

³ Quirk, *A Komprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, (London: Longman, 1985)

⁴ James Neil Sneddon, *A Comprehensive Grammar*, (New York: South Wind Production, 1996), p. 324

sentences: “Don’t feed the dog”, Imperative verb “don’t” giving a command, “He didn’t feed the dog” Indicative verb “didn’t” just stating a fact.

Related to this research, the researcher chooses movie as a suitable media to know about the imperative sentence. Movies also known as films, movie is a visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform help people to learn.⁵ Additionally, by looking a series of conversation images that show on a screen in a movie it helps the watcher to encourage their knowledge depend on imperative sentences deeply. In other word, imperative sentence can be studied in communicative event, including in dialogue of the movie. By learning about it, we can understand about imperative sentence in utterances which speaker said or received message by hearer in dialogue of the movie.

In this research, the researcher wanted to find imperative sentence in the movie. The movie that the researcher wants to observe is *Eternals*. *Eternals* is a 2021 American Superhero action adventure fantasy film based on the Marvel Comics character of the same name, directed by Chloe Zhao and written by Chloe Zhao, Ryan Firpo, and Kaz Firpo. The film is produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. It is the 26th film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe. The film stars a cast group consisting of Gemma Chan, Angelina Jolie, Richard Madden, Ma Dong-seok, Kumail Nanjiani, Lauren Ridloff, Brian Tyree Henry, Salma Hayek, and Lia McHugh.

Principal photography took place from July 2019 to February 2020, at Pinewood Studios as well as on location in London and Oxford, England, and in the Canary Island. *Eternals* premiered at the Dolby Theatre in in Los Angeles on October 18, 2021, and theatrically released in the European countries on November 3, and the United States on November 5, and also opened in most international location with the exception China, Indonesia, and Vietnam. The film grossed over \$402 million worldwide and it

⁵ Amy Capwell Burns, *Action, Romance, or Science Fiction: Your Favourite Movie Genre May Effect Your Communication*, American Communication Journal, Vol. 11, No. 4, Retrieved on 1st March 2018, 02 pm

received mixed reviews from critics, who praised its cast, theme, and visuals.

The researcher interested to analyzed and choose this movie as the object because of several reasons. Firstly, after watched this movie the researcher found many imperative sentence in the dialogue of the movie, then I think that to do the research about imperative sentence. Besides, after exploring this film more, this movie is really famous and best seller in 2021. Secondly, after the researcher watch this movie the researcher realizes that there are many imperative sentences used by characters in the Eternals movie. Thirdly, related to the secondly reason, the researcher believes that in the Eternals movie imperative sentences will be found, because imperative sentence can be found anywhere, even in movies. Finally, from many conflicts that occur in the movie "Eternals" there are any kind of imperative sentences included: command imperative sentence, requesting imperative sentence, inviting imperative sentence, offering imperative sentence and advising imperative sentence.

There are several examples of imperative sentence found in Eternals movie, for examples:

1. Don't hurt him! (01:45:31)
2. Get out of here! (01:47:20)

To support this research, the researcher found some previous research with the same topic about imperative sentences with varieties of media, as follows: First, a research conducted by Juwita Magdalena Sitanggang, she found the types of imperative sentence in English and Batak Language are the same, they are positive and negative form, and these types are usually subject less, because the direct object has an already understood by addressee. The function of imperative in English and Batak language there are six: command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, and prohibition. Both English and Batak Toba languages are commonly signaled by the presences of question tags, modals and hortatory words. The second, Imperatives Used by Characters in Captain America Movie by Tri Pujiyanti, she found 31 types of data and has found 15 types of imperative function that contain imperative in character in the movie Captain America.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interested to conduct about imperative sentences and tries to describe and to analyzed about imperative sentence in a movie entitled “Eternals”. In this research the researcher uses theory of Dwi Novertini Djenar’s book about imperative sentences. The researcher carries out the research title “An Analysis of Imperative Sentence in Eternals Movie Script”.

C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Research

In order for this discussion is not extended and far, this research only focused on imperative sentence. The sub-focus of the research is the analysis of imperative sentence based on Dwi Novertini Djenar’s theory there are command imperative sentence, requesting imperative sentence, inviting imperative sentence, offering imperative sentence and advising imperative sentence. The researcher takes 45 minutes (01:35:00 -02:20:00)

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problems are related to the research on imperative sentences in “Eternals” movie script, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

1. How are imperative sentences used in “Eternals” movie script?
2. What is dominant of the function of imperative sentence found in “Eternals” movie script?

E. Objective of the Research

The research hopes the problem above can be accomplished by these objectives:

1. To describe the imperative sentences used in “Eternals” movie script.
2. To find the dominant functions of imperative sentence in “Eternals” movie script.

F. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

- a. The result of the research gives information to the readers about imperative sentence in Eternal movie script.
- b. The result of the research can be used as an analysis research enrichment the function of imperative sentence.
- c. The imperative sentences that are being described can be useful for the readers to learn from the imperative sentence in the movie and apply it in daily life.

2. Practically

- a. For readers, this research helps readers to comprehend about imperative sentence especially for their real conversation by using English.
- b. For the students, to inspire them about the important of imperative sentence from movie and to improve their ability in literary appreciation such as honing their imperative sentence and reasoning towards society, culture, and environment.
- c. For the teachers, to support the English Language Learning with a movie that can be used as an authentic learning material.
- d. For the other researcher, to give the new knowledge of further research to do better research of teaching and learning case. The result of this research is useful for next researcher who's interested to imperatives cases to get more detail about imperative sentence.

G. Relevance Studies

Relevance is the concept of one topic being related to another in such a way that it is useful to consider the second when thinking about the first. Relevance is investigated in a variety of fields, including cognitive sciences, logic, and library and information science. To support this research, the researcher needs to read some previous research with the same topic about imperative sentences.

The first, a research conducted by Juwita Magdalena Sitanggang, she found the types of imperative sentence in English and Batak Language are the same, they are positive and negative form, and these types are usually subject less, because the direct object has an already understood by addressee. The function of imperative in English and Batak language there are six: command, request, invitation, suggestion, advice, and prohibition. Both English and Batak Toba languages are commonly signaled by the presences of question tags, modals and hortatory words. While Batak Toba presence a particle *ma/ jolo/ da/ ate* is used to emphasis the meaning of imperative sentence.⁶ Thus, the researcher found the types of imperative sentence they were positive and negative form, the functions of imperative in English and Batak language there are six: command request, invitation, suggestion, advice and prohibition. The sameness of this research and the researcher's is found in the object, both analyze the imperative sentence in the movie. The difference is that this research identifies imperative in English and Batak language, while the researcher tries to analyze a movie entitle *Eternals* using Dwi Novertini Djenar's Theory.

The second, a thesis conducted by Tommi, he found that the types of imperative sentence which used in the script movie were imperative sentence with subject, imperative sentence without subject, imperative sentence with *let*, and negative imperative sentence. Based on the analysis this research found imperative sentence with subject 20.57% or 43 data, imperative sentence without subject 66.03% or 138 data, imperative sentence with *let* 7.66% or 16 data, and negative imperative sentence 5.74% or 12 data. The most imperative sentence used in this movie was imperative sentence without subject (based on verb).⁷

The third, a thesis conducted by Dyah Hafni Wulandari, there are two types of imperative sentence found in subtitling. They are

⁶ Juwita Magdalena Sitanggang, *A Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentence in English and Batak Language*, (University of North Sumatera, 2009), Accessed from <https://www.google.com>, retrieved on 7 September 2018 14.36 pm.

⁷ Tommi, *A Subtitling Analysis of Imperative Sentence Found in Need For Speed by Pein Akatsuki*, 2016

positive imperative sentence and negative imperative sentence. She found there were 242 data. From 242 data there are 212 data or 87.60% belong to positive imperative sentence. 30 data or 12.39% belong to negative imperative sentence. From 242 there are 226 data or 93.38% belong to the equivalent while there are 16 data 6.61% are non-equivalent.⁸

From several previous studies that have been read by researchers, there are some similarities and differences between the research that has been done and the research that is being carried out. Meanwhile, the researcher chose to analyze the functions of imperative sentence in Eternals movie script because this movie has never been studied before. So the title of this research is "An Analysis of Imperative Sentence in the Eternals Movie Script".

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

Research design is a strategy for conducting research and procedure that includes an assessment of opinions for data collection and analysis method. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. This research will be used documents or content analysis method. Content analysis focuses and interpreting on the communication characteristics of language with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text.⁹ Content analysis holds directly on text or transcripts of human communications.¹⁰ In this case, the imperative sentences utter by the characters in the "Eternals" movie.

⁸ Dyah Hafni Wulandari, *A Subtitling Analysis of Imperative Sentence in Transformers Revenge of the Fallen Movie*, (Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2012), Accessed from <https://www.google.com> retrieved on & September 2018 14.02 pm.

⁹ Hsiu-Fang Hsieh and Sarah E. Shannon, *Three Approaches to Qualitative Content Analysis, Qualitative Health Research*, 2005, Vol.15, No.9, p.1278

¹⁰ Robert Philip Weber, *Basic Content Analysis*, 2nd ed, Sage University Paper Series, Newbury Park, (Calif: Sage Publications, 1990) p.10

2. Research Procedure

The research procedure is the procedure that the researcher should know and follow in conducting this research, the procedures of this research as follows:

1. Pre-Field Stage

In this stage, the activities that the researcher will have been carried out before collecting the data, namely:

- a. Arrange the research.
- b. Determine the focus of the research.
- c. Prepare for the theory and the method in conducting the research.
- d. Seminar Proposal

2. Field Work Stage

At this stage, the researcher did the research by:

- a. Read the script of movie.
- b. Collect the data.

3. Data Analysis Stage

All of the data which already gathered during the research analyzed and the data of the research will be validated. The steps of this stage, namely:

- a. Categorize the data based on the theory.
- b. Categorize with a table of types and functions of imperative sentence.
- c. Make a conclusion of the research.

3. Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool that is used to collect, measure, and analyzed the data related to your research interest. In this research, the document was used and the researcher himself as the key instrument since the researcher analyzed the movie. Lincoln and Guba in Ary present a concept of human as an instrument due to in qualitative research, the researcher need a tool that is capable of understanding the complexity of human experiences and

situations.¹¹ Meanwhile, document is a wide range of written and visual materials. Sugiyono says that a document is an instrument to collect the data and information in the form of books, archives, figures, and pictures, also a monumental work of someone.¹²

The document that was used in this research is the movie from Eternals. The researcher as the human instrument collected the data, analyzed the data, described the data and made a conclusion about the data. It means the researcher used himself as the main instrument because he determined the data through reading, identifying and concluded the data. To analyzed the data, the researcher used theory of Dwi Novertini Djenar that consist of five kind of imperative sentence, there are command imperative sentence, requesting imperative sentence, inviting imperative sentence, offering imperative sentence, and advising imperative sentence as another instrument to answer the research question which can be seen from the table below:

**Table 1.1 Example of the Function of Impertive Sentence
By Dwi Novertini Djenar**

No	The functions	Example
1	Command	Come On, Stand up! Please, open the door!
2	Request	Can I have some rice, please? Share the cake, please.
3	Inviting	Come to my party. Please sit down, I will my mother.
4	Offering	Here, let me carry the suitcase for you. Come on, let me wash the clothes for you.
5	Advising	It is best if you leave this class. You had better ask your mother first.

¹¹ Donald Ary, et al, *Introduction to research in Education 8th ed*, (Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2009), p.424

¹² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2015), p.32.

Table 1.2 Table of Data Analysis Result

No	Minute	The imperative Sentence	The Function of Imperative Sentence				
			CIS	RIS	IIS	OIS	AIS
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

The explanation of the codes:

No = Number of data

CIS= Command Imperative Sentence

RIS= Requesting Imperative Sentence

IIS = Inviting Imperative Sentence

OIS= Offering Imperative Sentence

AIS= Advising Imperative Sentence

4. Data and Data Sources

The source of data is the vital thing in this research. Lofland in Moleong exclaimed that the main data sources in qualitative research are words, actions, and documents.¹³ There are two kinds of data in this research, namely primary data and secondary data. First, the primary data is data collected directly by researcher or can be said to be original data that was taken from the Eternals movie script. Second, the secondary data is data that already exists or available. The data could be in the form of journals, essays, other research, the internet, and books that can be used as supporting documents.

5. Data Collecting Method

Data collection techniques are ways of getting data through one or more techniques. According to Ary, in qualitative research there are three most commonly used data

¹³ Lexy J moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014), p.157

collection techniques, namely, observation, interview, and analysis of documents or artifacts.¹⁴ In this case the data collection technique is documentation. Documentation is the method was used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using the document or evidence list. It is used to discover the description of data from the primary and secondary data which are relevant with the research. The researcher collects the data form Eternals movie script to find words, phrases or sentences that are match with the object of the research. In collecting the data, the researcher has been followed several steps:

1. The researcher should already understood of imperative sentence also the types and functions of imperative sentence.
2. The researcher watches the Eternals movie. The researcher might watch more than once to get accurate and complete data.
3. The researcher identified and marked off the words that contain the imperative sentences in data.
4. The researcher gathered words in the form of sentences, phrases, conversation or paragraph that contain the imperative sentences and take notes of it.
5. The researcher listed the sentences or conversations that contain the imperative sentences in Eternals movie script.

6. Data Analysis

According to Stainback, data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is to recognition, study, and understanding of relationship and concept in your data that hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated. As believed by Bogdan, data analysis is a process of finding and compiling study materials collected by researcher to increase their understanding to ensure that they can present what they

¹⁴ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (USA: Wordworth group, 2002)

have found to others.¹⁵ Some important things must be done for analyzing data as follows; (1) watch the Eternals movie and read the subtitling, (2) while watching the movie, identified and categorized the imperative sentence in Eternals movie, (3) analyzed the imperative sentences used in Eternals movie by formulate the function of imperative sentences, (4) after analyzed the data, took a conclusion from all the result, (5) and write the result of research completely.

7. Trustworthiness of the Data

The trustworthiness of the data in research is a proof that the data can be accounted for. In qualitative research, a finding or a data is valid if there is no difference between what is being report by the researcher with what is going on the subject of the research which is being investigated. In conducting the trustworthiness test of the data, the researcher used triangulation. Triangulation is defined as checking the data from a various thing. Denzin on Hales explains that triangulation itself divided into several kinds, namely:

1. Data Triangulation

Data triangulation is the use of variety data sources, including time, space and persons in research. This kind of triangulation is to strengthen conclusions about findings and reduce the risk of false interpretations.

2. Method Triangulation

These kinds of triangulation defined as the use of multiple methods in studying the same phenomenon under one research. The intention is to decrease the deficiencies and biases that come from any single method.

3. Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation is the use of more than one investigator, interviewer, observer, researcher or data analyst in research. The ability to confirm findings across

¹⁵ Bogdan, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to the Theory and Method*, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc 1998), p.145

investigators without prior discussion between them can significantly enhance the credibility of the findings

4. Theory Triangulation

The use of different theories or perspectives when examine the situation or phenomenon. The idea is to look at a situation from different point of view.

5. Data Analysis Triangulation

These kinds of triangulation are a combination of two or more method of analyzing data in research. However, from the five kinds of triangulation above, the researcher only used the investigator triangulation. To check whether the data valid or not, the validation would be checked by the expert to the study related to this research.

However, this research only used the investigator triangulation. This research only used the investigator triangulation. To verify the data valid or nor not, the validation would be verified by the expert to the study related to thus research. Moreover, the researcher provide a validation to validate the data result.

I. Systematic Discussion

The discussion of this research systemized onto five chapters that are related to one another. The structure of the research discussion as follows:

Chapter I: This chapter is an introduction which consists of title affirmation, background and limitation of the problem, identification of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant studies, research methodology and systematic discussion.

Chapter II: This chapter presents theories from experts to support this research study which consists of theory about Imperative sentence, types of Imperative sentence, function of Imperative sentence, and definition of movie, and the synopsis of Eternals movie.

Chapter III: This chapter consists of general description of the object in the research which in this case is “Eternals” movie and there is data and fact presentation of the research to show how the result of data analysis was presented.

Chapter IV: Data analysis and discussion, in this chapter consist of data finding and discussion.

Chapter V: Conclusion and suggestion, this chapter consist of conclusion and recommendation.





CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Description

1. Definition of Imperative Sentence

Sentence is a part of language which has a complete idea. People use sentence to communicate their idea in writing or in speech. The types of sentence use in communication include declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Four classes of discourse function of sentence types are statement, question, directive, and exclamation.

Statements are primarily used to convey information. Questions are primarily used to seek information on a specific point. Directives are primarily used to instruct somebody to do something. And exclamation is primarily used for expressing the extent to speaker that impressed by something.

Learning about sentence and structure don't complete if it is not followed by learning its rules. Syntax is one of the branches of linguistics which studies about sentence structure and its rules. According to Quirk sentence may be divided into in to four major syntactic types. Their use mostly corresponds with four different discourse functions. There are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

Imperative are the language forms that we use to tell people to do things.¹ Imperative is a sentence type which the classification based on the purpose, and has meaning as command or request.² According to Sydney, Imperative is a type of sentence in which the verb takes the basic form and usually does not contain the subject, although the "you" is implicitly the subject, for example "look there".³ Thus,

¹ Dwi Noverhini Djenar, *Oxford a Students Guide to Indonesian Grammar*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003), p.167

² George O Curme, (Eds.), *English Grammar*, (New York: Barnes & Noble Books, 1997), p.2.

³ Sydney Greenbaum, *The Oxford English Grammar*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1996), p.652

Imperative sentence is a sentence which contains about instruction or order.

In other explanation, imperative sentence is a sentence to inform about command or prohibition.⁴ Imperative sentence is a sentence which gives someone about what should do. It means imperative sentence is a speaker authority to addressee to do what is the speaker's mean, it can be prohibition or command. Imperative sentence is primarily a directive which means that they a mostly used to instruct somebody. It is a range from strong commands or requests, appeals and suggestions, but it is also using for giving advice, and making requests.⁵ Additionally, imperative sentence is types of sentence which function to give a command or prohibition based on the speaker authority.

Based on the explanation about imperative sentence above, imperative sentence is a sentence which mostly uses to instruct somebody to do something. The imperative sentence can be command imperative sentence, request imperative sentence, invitation imperative sentence, offering imperative sentence, and advising imperative sentence.

Imperative sentence has the resemblance purpose with directive acts, which presents an action for realization. Imperative sentence and semantics of directives have the conformity which makes it a great medium for their expression.⁶ According to Risselda, the generic illocutionary meaning of imperative sentence is the presentation of a circumstance for its future realization.⁷

There are two syntactic factors which make imperative and directive speech acts functionally related: covert subject

⁴ Tommy Hanafi, *Cepat Hapal Grammar Lewat Humor*, (Yogyakarta: Javalitera, 2010) p.41

⁵ James Neil Sneddon, *A Comprehensive Grammar*, (New York: South Wind Production, 1996) p.324

⁶ Nuria Del Campo Martínez, *Illocutionary Constructions in English: Cognitive*

Motivation and Linguistic Realization, (Bern: Peter Lang, 2014), p.101.

⁷ Ibid, p. 91

and the apparent impossibility of embedding.⁸ Nevertheless, the use of imperatives is beyond directive speech acts. Imperative is used in single-clause utterance, but it is said to lack directive force. These include situations where the top priority is to express good wishes and provide advice.⁹

The prototypical function of imperative is the result of the combination of semantic features. These semantic features make it suitable for the performance of directive speech acts without any sense of encoding directive force.¹⁰ The imperative may encode a set of features, rather than simply encoding the directive force, and the combination of these features makes the form suitable for directive use.¹¹ In some cases, imperative use cannot be regarded as directive because they are related to the state of affairs and do not involve any actions by the hearer. The best example is good wishes.¹²

2. The Functions of Imperative Sentence

1. Command Imperative Sentences

Command is instructions to tell people to do something, often immediately.¹³ In other explanation, command imperative use the base form of a verb to give commands or make direct requests. This use of the verb is called the imperative.¹⁴ Command is a sentence that is used to tell someone to do something, or to give an order. Commands can end with a period, or with an exclamation mark, if a command ends with an exclamation mark, it means that the author is giving an order with strong

⁸ Mark Jary, and Mikhail Kissine, *Imperatives, Key Topics in Semantics and Pragmatics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014), p.54

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 53

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 54

¹¹ *Ibid*, p. 72

¹² *Ibid*, p.53

¹³ Dwi Novertini Djenar, *loc.cit.*, p.167

¹⁴ Anne Seaton, *Basic English Grammar*, (United States: Saddleback Educational Publishing, 2007), p.141

emotion.¹⁵ Additionally, command is a sentence that is used to tell someone to do something or to give an order. The speaker makes a sentence to command the addressee; it means command imperative is an authority of the addressee to do what the speaker instructs, for examples:

- 1) Come on, stand up!
- 2) Come on, write a letter to your pen friend!¹⁶

Additionally, based on the examples of imperative sentence above, the examples are categorizing to command imperative sentence. Command imperative sentence is a sentence which giving an instruction or command to addressee. It means the imperative sentence as command is a power or authority of speaker to the addressee to do something.

2. Requesting Imperative Sentence

Request means that we are asking for something or to be allowed to do something. This is rather different from commands, where we are telling people to do something.¹⁷ In other explanation, request is a way of politely asking someone to do something. The kind of request we use depends on where we are, who we are talking to, and what we want the person to do. Some forms are considered to be more polite than others.¹⁸ Furthermore, a request is speaker attended to the addressee to do an act or something. Additionally, request is a way to command someone in politeness. The speaker makes a request by politeness or wise ordering or command, for examples:

- 1) Can I have some rice?
- 2) Can I have two more sheets of paper?

¹⁵ Kartika Puspendari, *The Command and Prohibition Sentences Achievement of the First Semester Students of English Department of Kutai Kertanegara University*, (Jurnal Intelgensia, Vol.1, No.2, 2016), p49

¹⁶ Dwi Novertini Djenar, *op.cit.*, p.169

¹⁷ *Ibid.* p.174

¹⁸ Michael Vince, *English Grammar in Context*, (Thailand: Macmilan, 2007), p.102

3) Can I have a share of the cake?¹⁹

The examples above are described about the imperative sentences used in requesting ways. Requesting imperative sentence is a sentence which instructs someone or commands someone to do something by politeness element. In other explanation, the using of “please” is mostly use in request imperatives. Certainly, “please wait here” sounds nicer than “wait here”.²⁰ Thus, based on the explanation above, the using “please” means someone used the wise or polite ways to do things certainly based on requesting imperative sentence.

3. Inviting Imperative Sentence

Inviting can mean the way for inviting someone to join in an activity, such as going to the movies, or we may invite someone to come to our place.²¹ Invitation means to call comes; invited attend, such as meetings and banquets. When inviting someone verbally, the inviter utters a speech to convey an aim of inviting.²² Additionally, invitation is a way to instruct someone to attend of inviting. The speaker has a capability to make persuade or invitation to addressee so that the addressee follow the speaker role, for examples:

- 1) Let's go home.
- 2) Let's eat first.
- 3) Let's go out this evening.²³

Based on the examples above, the speaker invites someone to join about the inviting. The imperative sentence as invitation is giving someone a about order or instruction of invitation. So, imperative as invitation is a

¹⁹ Dwi Novertini Djenar, *op.cit.*, p.174

²⁰ Ed Swick, *English Sentence Builder*, (New York: Mc Graw Hill, 2009)

p.34

²¹ Dwi Novertini Djenar, *op.cit.*, p.176

²² Firqo Amelia, *Speech Acts of Invitation in English*, (The Journal of Abdurrahman Saleh Universty, Vol. 6, 2015), p.2

²³ Dwi Novertini Djenar, *op.cit.*, p.176

sentence which contains about the intention to invite someone.

4. Offering Imperative Sentence

The imperative sentence as offering means offering something to someone, the offering can express by using “Let” or “let me” which usually in offering, “Let” or “let me” placed at the beginning of the sentence. As with the other uses, “lets” makes the imperative more informal. However, its use here differs from the previous ones in that here the action is to be performed by the speaker, not the addressee.²⁴ Additionally, offering imperative sentence is a sentence which gives some offering about helping or something, for examples:

- 1) Come on, let me wash the clothes for you.
- 2) Here, let me carry the suitcase for you.
- 3) Let my father take her to school.²⁵

Furthermore, based on the examples the imperative sentences used is offering imperative sentence. Offering imperative sentence is the way to give an order to someone to do things or something. So, based on the place of conversation the speaker used offering ways to offer something.

5. Advising Imperative Sentence

Advising is a word that we can use to give advice to people. Advice usually using “you had better”, “it is best that” or “you had better”.²⁶ Additionally, advising is a words or sentence which produces by speaker that gives to addressee about what should do. In other explanation, giving advice involves telling another person what they should do.²⁷ Additionally advising mean the speaker advises the hearer or addressee to do an act. The speaker

²⁴ Dwi Novertini Djenar, *op.cit.*, p.178

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p.179

²⁷ Michael Vince, *loc.cit.*, p.102

intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do an act. Briefly, advice is a directive act, the speaker wants his or her advice to do something. In this case, advice-giving is somehow related to a request with the difference that an advice is beneficial to its recipient, for examples:

- 1) It is best that you ask your mother first or you had better ask your mother first.
- 2) It is best that you leave this class or you had better leave this class.²⁸

Based on the examples above the speaker giving advice to addressee to do something about what the speaker suggest. The imperative sentence as advice is giving someone a about order or instruction and the instruction should do. So, the imperative sentence by using advice, it means the speaker give an order to addressee about something which should to do.

3. The Forms of Imperatives

a. Imperative without subject

Generally, an imperative sentence does not need an overt subject, since it is understood as the second person. According to Kauffman, the second person reference is an obligatory when it comes to the absence of overt subject. For example:

- 1) *Turn the radio on!*
- 2) *You turn the radio on!*

Both sentences have the same meaning, and addressed to the same subject. The difference is in the appearance of the subject. Sentence 1) does not put the subject, but it clearly refers to the second person. Sentence 2) puts 'you' as the subject. Therefore, it is considered that imperative has a subject as supplementary.

²⁸ Dwi Noverhini Djenar, *op.cit.*, p.179

b. Imperative with subject

Imperative commonly has second person (you) and indefinite pronouns (somebody, everyone, anybody, etc.) as the subjects.

- 1) *You wash the dishes!*
- 2) *Everyone come in.*

The English imperative is often described as ‘virtually in the second person, even if seemingly addressed to a “third person”, as in ‘Oh, please, someone come out and tell him’. Imperatives can appear with subjects that behave as if they were third person. By adding someone, one, and somebody, it means ‘one of you present’.

Negative pronouns and full noun phrases also may be included as the subjects of imperative, as in:

- 1) *Parents with children come upstairs*
- 2) *The man with the list sit in the front row.*

Another alternative of the second person subject of imperative is vocative. A vocative is used to address someone directly, as in “Charlie, go away!”. A vocative and an imperative subject can come up together, as in “Charlie, you listen to me!”.

c. Imperative using Let

The subjects used in this type of imperative are the first and third person.

- 1) *Let me think for a moment.*
- 2) *Let's go!*
- 3) *Let somebody take the money.*

In everyday English, let's is sometimes also used for first person singular imperative: Let's give you a hand. There are no second person imperatives with let: *Let you have a look.

d. Do with Positive Imperative

Do amplify the positive sense of the imperative. In order to make positive imperative becomes more persuasive or insistent, do can be added before the main verb. The addition of do in imperative makes it become ‘emphatically affirmative’. Imperatives can have an

auxiliary in the base form followed by the appropriate form of the main verb as well.

- 1) *Do have some more juice.*
- 2) *Do hurry up!*
- 3) *Do be ready on time.*

e. Negative Imperative

In order to negate the imperative, one simply adds an initial *Don't* or *Do not*; before the sentence. Negative imperative entails the presence of do with negation.

- 1) *Don't drink the water.*
- 2) *Don't sleep during the class!*
- 3) *Don't be lazy!*

Negative imperative with first person as the subject requires the insertion of not after the pronoun following let, and also the negation with *don't* (often used informally) while for the third person, the negation places not after let or (more informally) by an initial don't.

- 1) *Let's not go back to the party.*
- 2) *Let's don't discuss about the terrible things.*
- 3) *Let no one pass this wall.*
- 4) *Don't let anyone pass this wall.*

B. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

Movies, also known as films, movie is a visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform help people to learn. A genre is a word for a type of movie or a style of movie. Movies can be fictional made up, or true, or a mix of the two. Movie divided into five categories which have many differences in every scale of story these are; action, adventure, comedies, crimes, horror, and war.²⁹ Another definition comes from Arsyad, film is a collection of several images that are in the frame, where frame by frame is projected through the projector lens

²⁹ Amy Capwell Burns, *Action, Romance, or Science Fiction: Your Favorite Movie Genre May Effect Your Communication*, American Communication Journal, Vol.11, NO.4, 2018

mechanically so that on the screen the image appears to come alive. The film moves quickly and alternately so that it gives its own charm.³⁰

In addition, Meriam Webster states that movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television.³¹ Furthermore, movie is visual communication which produces the messages by pictures movement and sound to tell the story. Based on the title of this research, the genre of movie that conduct by researcher is adventure movie, the researcher tries to carry out the imperative sentences based on the movie.

2. Types of Film

Films have several types of conveying messages and conveying meaning, it all depends on how the delivery method will be made. Pratista divides films into three types, namely: Documentary films, Fiction films, and Experimental films. This division is based on the method of delivery, namely narrative (story) and non-narrative (non-story).³² Fiction films have a clear narrative structure, while documentary and experimental films do not have a clear narrative structure. Here is an explanation of the description:

1. Documentary film

Documentary films deal with real people, characters, events and locations. Documentary films do not create an event or events but record events that really happened or were authentic. Documentary films also have neither antagonist nor protagonist.

2. Fiction Movies

Fiction films are bound by plot. From the side of the story, fiction films often use fictional stories outside of real events and have a scene concept that has been designed from the start. Film structure is usually tied to causality. Stories also usually have characters

³⁰ Arsyad.Azhar, *Media Pembelajaran*.(Jakarta: PT Grafindo Persada, 2010)

³¹ Merriam Webster “*Defenition of Movie*” Accessed From, 2018

³²Himawan Pratista, *Memahami Film*, Yogyakarta: Homerian Pustaka, 2009

(characters) such as antagonists and protagonists, clearly very different from the documentary type.

3. Experimental Movies

Experimental film is a very different type of film from the other two types of film. Experimental films have no plot but still have structure. Its structure is strongly influenced by the subjective instincts of filmmakers such as their thoughts, ideas, emotions, and inner experiences. Experimental films are generally abstract and not easy to understand. This is because they use personal symbols that they have created themselves.

This opinion shows that there are 3 (three) types of films that are structurally different in the way they are delivered. The three types of films are documentaries, fiction films, and experimental films. Film Documentary and fiction films are delivered narratively (story), while experimental films are delivered non-narratively (non-story).

3. “Eternals” Movie



In 5000 BC, ten super-powered Eternals, Ajak, Sersi, Ikaris, Kingo, Sprite, Phastos, Makkari, Druig, Gilgamesh, and Thena are sent by the Celestial Arishem to the Earth on their starship, the Domo, to exterminate the invasive Deviants. The last Deviants are apparently killed in 1521, when the group's opinions differ over their continued relationship with humankind. Over the next five hundred years they mostly live apart, waiting for Arishem's orders.

In the present day, Sersi and Sprite live together in London. After Sersi's partner Ikaris left her centuries earlier, she is now in a relationship with human Dane Whitman who works at the Natural History Museum. When the trio are attacked by the Deviant Kro, Ikaris arrives and chases the creature away. The three Eternals travel to South Dakota to reunite with their leader, Ajak, only to find her dead. Sersi is posthumously chosen by Ajak as her successor, granting her the ability to communicate with Arishem.

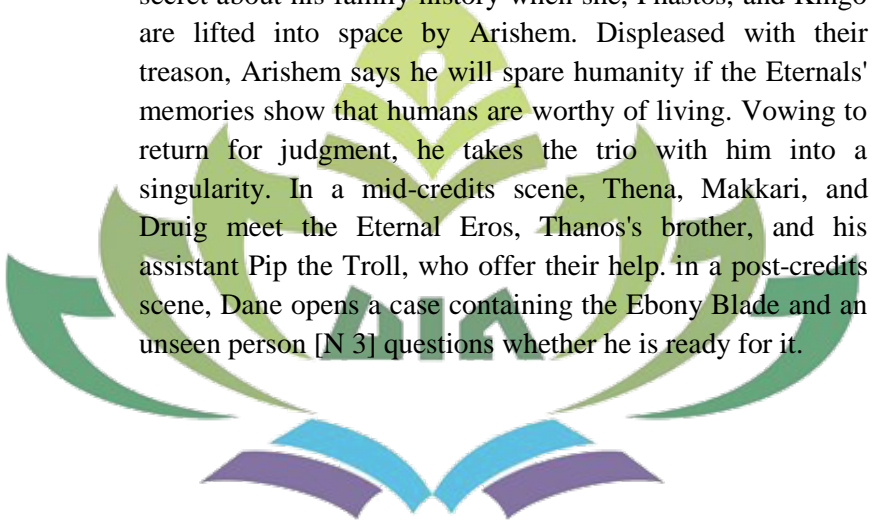
Sersi learns that the mission of the Eternals was actually to prepare Earth for the Emergence. Arishem explains that, for millions of years, he has been planting the seeds of Celestials inside planets where the energy from large populations allows new Celestials to be born. The Deviants were sent to destroy the apex predators of each planet to ensure the development of intelligent life, but when the Deviants evolved and began hunting the planets' native populations, Arishem created the Eternals to counter them. With the reversal of the Blip,[N 2] Earth has reached the necessary population for the birth of the Celestial Tiamut, which will result in Earth's destruction.

Hoping to delay the Emergence, the Eternals reconvene. At Druig's residence in the Amazon rainforest, they are attacked by the Deviants. They kill them all except for Kro, who kills Gilgamesh before fleeing. Phastos proposes the Uni-Mind, a connection between all the Eternals that would give Druig enough power to put Tiamut to sleep with his mind-control powers. However, Ikaris reveals that Ajak told him of the Emergence centuries before. When Ajak told her she wishes to stop the Emergence, he led her to the Deviants who killed her. Sprite joins Ikaris due to her unrequited love for him while Kingo chooses to leave.

Makkari locates the place of the Emergence, an active volcano in the Indian Ocean, where Ikaris and Sprite attempt to stop them. Druig knocks out Sprite, and Phastos restrains Ikaris. Kro arrives and is killed by Thena. Druig is unable to put Tiamut to sleep and Sersi instead attempts to turn him

into marble. Ikaris breaks free of his restraints and goes to kill Sersi, but finds himself unable to do so due to his love for her. Both he and Sprite join with the others in the Uni-Mind and Sersi gains enough power to turn Tiamut into marble. Guilt-ridden, Ikaris flies into the Sun. At Sprite's request, Sersi uses the remaining energy from the Uni-Mind to turn Sprite into a human, ending her permanent childlike state. Thena, Druig, and Makkari depart on the Domo to find Eternals on other planets and warn them of the Emergences while Sersi, Phastos, and Kingo remain on Earth.

Dane professes his love for Sersi and is about to reveal a secret about his family history when she, Phastos, and Kingo are lifted into space by Arishem. Displeased with their treason, Arishem says he will spare humanity if the Eternals' memories show that humans are worthy of living. Vowing to return for judgment, he takes the trio with him into a singularity. In a mid-credits scene, Thena, Makkari, and Druig meet the Eternal Eros, Thanos's brother, and his assistant Pip the Troll, who offer their help. In a post-credits scene, Dane opens a case containing the Ebony Blade and an unseen person [N 3] questions whether he is ready for it.





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