"The Analysis of Imperative inThe Bilingual Text Called Aluminum Cylinder AMSCUD with K-valve ProYoke/Din (Output connection)"

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Abstract

There are lots definitions of linguistics, such as according to Webster (1981), linguistics is the study of human speech including the units, nature, structure, and modification of language. Wardhaugh (1973) stated that linguistics is the scientific study of language. The two definitions of these linguists clearly explain us that linguistics is basically related to language. In conducting this research the writer collect some sources, which are related to the topic she has chosen. There are two kinds on sources used, primary and secondary sources. The primary source is taken from the bilingual text; the source text and target language. The secondary source consists of facts, and opinion outside the word itself, such as dictionary, internet, encyclopedia, books, etc.

Keywards: linguistics, blingual texts, imperatives

1. Introduction

There are lots definitions of linguistics, such as according to Webster (1981), linguistics is the study of human speech including the units, nature, structure, and modification of language. Wardhaugh (1973) stated that linguistics is the scientific study of language. The two definitions of these linguists clearly explain us that linguistics is basically related to language. The term 'language' can be used to refer to a variety of concepts / things, such as "the particular form of words and speech used by the people of a country, area or social group", or "the method of human communication using spoken or written words"(Yule:2006) . In other words, we can talk about a specific language e.g. English, German, Swahili etc. or about language as such. In linguistics, we are interested in both of these fields, whereby General Linguistics will tend to concentrate on the latter topic and the individual language departments on their specific language e.g. English linguistics. Most linguists would probably agree that although many animals are able to communicate, they do not actually have 'language' in the sense that humans do. Birds may sing, cats miaow and purr, dogs bark and growl, apes grunt, scream and even chatter, but they are not assumed to be using these sounds in the way we do. 'Language' is therefore a major attribute distinguishing us from the rest of the animal kingdom(Kortmann:2005). Thus it could be concluded that language is really important for human life to make

communication or interaction and even to catch many informations. By language, people would understand what they've heard, seen, or watched.

Language and human being won't be separated one each other, because it influences many aspects of human life, whether in business, society or occupations, As a human being, people tend to have many kinds of different jobs, for instance, a teacher, a mechanic, a lawyer, or even a diver. Those jobs requiresspecific skills and ability to complete their duty. In this case, they need many information to help them develop or do their job. Lots of informationfrom many medias are very significant to support them in their fields of job. Those information can be written in German, French, Spannish, English, Mandarin, and many others languages. Based in this fact, translation is really needed to be mediator to render the target language. Translation is part of linguistic features. We may see a number of information that can be brought up from a brochure, newpapers, megazines and etc. Kinds of texts shall be written to transfer information, one of it is the procedure text. Procedure text inclined an imperative form. To understand the target language that rendered by an imperative form, we should consider the feature of imperative itself, such the aims of the text, an indicated actions, or even the language feature which using to produce the imperative form.

According to thedescriptions above, the writer is going to dig out about the imperative form which can be found in the source text and the target text.The phenomenon of an imperative will be analyzed. Related to linguistics existence, the features of translations participated in imperative form should be seen and known by the writer to get the result of the research.The research problem in doing this analysis is:

I.1. How is imperative form revealed between the source text and the target text in the bilingual text called Aluminum cylinderamscud with k-valve pro yoke/din (Output connection)!
I.2. How is the effectiveness of imperative form in target text compares with the source text existence in the bilingual text called Aluminum cylinder amscud with k-valve pro yoke/din (output connection)

2. Materials and Method

The writer has written this research using the qualitative research, as stated by Bodgan and Biclen (1982) that qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. This means that the object of the study is the literary work intensive. Qualitative research is also determined by the knowledge and the understanding of the writer. Thus the writer collected the data using this qualitative research because those data are taken from a brochure of diving gear instruction.Descriptive method used informal technique to explain the characteristic of the data and to find out the factor that stands behind it. Then the data would be analyzed in accordance with the theory in theoretical framework.

In conducting this research the writer collect some sources, which are related to the topic she has chosen. There are two kinds on sources used, primary and

secondary sources. The primary source is taken from the bilingual text; the source text and target language. The secondary source consists of facts, and opinion outside the word itself, such as dictionary, internet, encyclopedia, books, etc. Methodology that used in collecting data is library research. The data are collected by conducting reading and note taking from the data source. Then the data were classified in accordance with the kinds of imperatives features: verb, or even structures and the translation pointed out and will be inserted in the point of the topic which is being discussed.

Hornby (1976) writes positive imperative sentence can be expressed in various ways, the verbs command, invite, request, suggestion, 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. Moreover the copula 'be' maybe used for giving advise to the addresse. The copula 'be' is always followed by adjective, adverb, or noun. Positive imperative sentence in both transitive and intransitive verbs can be used. Transitive verb has the direct object and the intransitive verb is absence of direct object.

2.1 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 addresse. It is always signaled by the markers 'don't' before an imperative sentence (Drummand, 1972). The negative imperative as prohibitions are often indicated by means of a brief announcement with 'no+gerund'. Moreover Frank (1972) explain that in negative sentence, one way use the first person plural 'let's not', it is used as the suggestion no to do something.

2.2.1 The Function of Imperative

Imperatives are verbs used to give orders,commands,warning or instructions, and (if you use "please") to make a request. It is one of the three moods of an English verb (indicative, imperative and subjunctive).

For example:

· Give me that tape, please.

To make the imperative, use the infinitive of the verb without "to"

For example:

· Come here!

· Sit down!

2.2 Orders

Adults do not usually give each other orders, unless they are in a position ofauthority. However, adults can give orders to children and to animals. The intonation of an order is important: each word is stressed, and the tone falls at the end of the sentence:

For example:

· Sit down now!

* "Sit", "down" and "now" are all stressed, and the tone falls on "now".

2.2.1 Warnings

You can use the imperative to warn someone of danger. All the words in the warning are stressed, but the last word has a higher tone than the first word:
For example:
· Sit down now!
* "Sit", "down" and "now" are all stressed, and the tone falls on "now".
· Watch out!
· Look out!
· Don't cross!

III.2-3. Advice

When you give advice using the imperative, the words are stressed normally.For example:
· Don't tell him you're resigning now! Wait until Monday when he's in a
better mood.
· Don't drink alcohol
· Don't eat heavy meals

III.2-4. Requests

You can also use the imperative to make a request, but you should use a polite word before the verb: For example:
· Please take a seat.
· Please wait here.
· Please hold the line.
· Please don't smoke here.

2.3 Two Kinds Of Imperatives

Kant discusses two kinds of imperatives; the hypothetical and the categorical. The hypothetical imperative is an imperative toward some end; one must will the means toward that end but it is hypothetical because only when willing the end must one will the means. Giving up the end is all it takes to rid ourselves of this principle. For example; if Iwant to build a house, I must will the means. This might be to hire a contractor, buy a piece of land, or go out myself and buy hammer, nails, and wood. It is an imperative; I *must* do these things if I am to build a house. But note that as soon as I decide I do not want to build a house I am no longer required to buy a hammer and nails, hire a contractor, or complete any of the other necessary steps toward the end of building a house. The categorical imperative is not dependent on ends. It requires action for its own sake and not for the sake of an end. Thus, the kind of imperative it is necessitates that it is a law always and not just when I decide to take up some end. Kant argues that there is just one categorical imperative and it is the formula of universal law; "Act only in accordance with that maxim through which you can at the same time will that it become a universal law" (Kant 37). It makes sense that the categorical imperative would yield a law that is universal in nature since it is not contingent on some particular end. Since it must be adhered to at all times, universality naturally follows.

2.4 The Imperative Subject

The subjects of imperative clauses have two important typological properties: they are associated in reference with the addressee, and they can be null. In terms addressee-reference, every language has imperatives whose subjects refer to the addressee, and in some languages it is rather difficult, and maybe even impossible, to find imperatives whose subjects are not associated with the addressee in terms of their meaning. As for the null-subject property, while not every language allows the absence of a phonologically realized subject (cf.Icelandic, Kaufmann 2012), the vast majority do, even languages which do not otherwise allow null subjects in root clauses. The addressee-reference and nullsubject properties are linked, in that there are many languages, like English, where a null imperative subject is required to be second person.

2.5 The Semantics of Imperatives

We can identify four main empirical areas of focus in recent research on imperatives. Three of these are often treated as if they are independent of one another: the semantic restrictions on the imperative subject, logical properties which distinguish imperatives from simple declarative sentences, and the nature of directive meaning. While it seems unlikely that most researchers believe that these aspects of the meaning of imperatives are completely separate, it has often proven useful to separate them for purposes for formal analysis, and in this section, we will follow the tradition. We will, to a large extent, look at them in sequence, since this will ease the presentation of key issues. In the next section of the paper, Section 3, as we discuss major theories of imperative meaning, it will be possible for us to see what kinds of integrated pictures of imperative meaning have emerged in semantics. The fourth main area of research, the treatment of complex sentences which contain imperatives as a part, has always been closely related to ideas about the nature of directive meaning (and occasionally to work on the imperative subject). These connections are what one would expect from the perspective of syntactic and semantic theory, because when an imperative functions as a subordinate clause, what's at issue is mainlyhow it integrates with its matrix, and any ways in which this integration differs from other clause types are naturally thought to relate either to the meaning of the imperative as a whole (its directive nature) or to its subject (via theories of pronouns and pronoun-like elements).

3. Results and Discussion

Imperatives constitute one of the major clause types of human being language; most if not all languages have a grammatically distinctive class of sentences which are associated closely with directive meaning. According to James Nolan, 1996, constructions in imperative mood are all addressed to someone with the intention that something is done. They range from strong commands to request, appeals, and suggestions.

3.1 Imperative Is Null of Subject

- ST1: Dry the cylinder before keep into storage.
- TT1: *Keringkan tabung sebelum disimpan*

- ST2: Always keep the outside cylinders nice and clean so any sign of damage can be immediately indentified.
- TT2:*Jaga kondisi luartabung agar selalu bersih dan mudah terbaca/terlihat jika terjadi kerusakan.*

"Platzack and Rosengren 1998: the imperative subject is a special element. Basically every approach to the licensing of null arguments in non-imperative sentences has been applied to imperative subjects. Some scholars propose that the subject is a special null element with unique properties, others that it is on the receiving end of a control, binding, or agreement relation."

From the data above we may see the properties of imperative subjects from the perspective of syntactic theory. We have a fairly significant literature trying to explain why imperative subjects can be null based on syntactic theories of null arguments, and these theories typically make use of the same mechanism which they exploit to license the null subject as the core of the explanation for why the subject must be associated with the addressee. One might think that, because imperatives function to direct the addressee to do something, they must have a subject which refers to the addressee, since that way the sentence will express a proposition to the effect that the addressee does

something. In other words, the sentence will express a proposition which is a natural fit for what the sentence functions to do. But while one cannot deny that it is a natural fit in that case, there is no reason from this perspective why it must be the subject in particular which is second person.

3.2 Negative Imperative Phenomenon

- ST3: Never discharge pressure completely
- TT3: Dilarangmengosongkantabungsekaligus
- ST4: Never ever weld the valve to fix or re-threading to different thread size
- TT4: Dilarangkerasmelakukanlaspada k-valveuntukmelakukanataumembuat drat yang baru.
  James Neil (1996) : Imperative categorized by negative imperative which means the negative commands and usually formed with 'don't or never'.(Searle 1969, Searle and Vanderveken 1985, Vanderveken 1990,2002). Conventionalization is due to the presence of a force marker which expresses a particular kind of directive illocutionary force; this imperative force marker is assumed to be part of a paradigm of operators which combine with a propositional sentence radical and associate it with an illocutionary force

In this data, can be analyzed the force command initial in this negative imperative form, while the word 'never' refers to action on a specific object which is ellipted because it has already been mentioned. This word also kinda give a warning so the reader/hearer will take it seriously. In the target text, the presence of '*dilarang*' on transitive verb is regarded by most people as optional, even if there is a specific object.

3.3 Force Marker Indicating Negative Imperative

- ST5: Never used this valve exceeding 40% oxygen.
- TT5: *Dilarang menggunakan lebih dari 40% oksigen*

"Rivero and Terzi (1995), Rizzi (1997), and Han (1998) propose that the force marker is an abstract feature or operator present in the upper reaches of the imperative's structure, and the syntactic behavior of this element are used to explain some of the distinctive properties."

"Catford 2003: Translation divided into two kinds: level shift and category shift; structure shift which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the source text and of target text"

The data above reveal a force marker, it is never, it is also part of negative imperative. Based on those two texts we may see the is an imperative which expressed in the passive form. As revealed in the source text the verb 'used' shows the phenomenon of passive because in imperative form the subject is ellipted. Beside of passive imperative, in this data, there is structure shift, while the source text is part of passive imperative and the target text is part of active imperative. The grammatical structures are changed from the source text form into the target text form.

3.4 Un equivalency In Imperative Sentence

- ST6: Never use seal tape, Vaseline or petroleum on cylinder/ valve's thread that used.

- TT6: *Dilarang menggunakan seal tape atau vaselin, dan gemuk nabati pada drat tabung yang sudah dipakai.*

''Nida and Taber, 1996 stated that in translation there is formal correspondence; which focuses on the message itself in both of form and content. Once is concerned that the massage in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language."

According to Nida, a message of a translation should be correspondence between the source text and target text. In this case, we may see the data above are not showing the formal correspondence. An ambiguity is being concerned on it, while the conjunction 'or' will make the reader become confuse. It will produce two different meanings. Beside of it, the writer also got a borrowing technique which found in the target text: sealtape, and vaselin. These two words are adopted from the source text.

3.5 Intransitive Verb In Imperative Sentence

- ST7: Installation, dis-assembly and service must be done only by trained or certified repair technician to avoid any risk or injury or even death.
- TT7: *Bongkar, pasangdan service hanya boleh dilakukan oleh teknisi bersertifikat atau sudah terlatih agar terhindar dari resiko kecelakaan bahkan kematian.*
- ST8: Never clean with the srong chemical
- TT8: *Dilarang membersihkan dengan bahan kimia yang keras*

Hornby, 1976 explain that in imperative there is intransitive verb which absence of the direct object.

According to Hornby, we may see the data 7 and 8 have the same phenomenon as stated by him. Those sentences can be categorized as intransitive verb in imperative sentence. In data 7, the writer doesn't mention the object of the sentence, this is just similar as data 8. it will be proven by the form of that imperative sentence, which is only consisting of verb+adverb.

3.6. Transitive Verb In Imperative Sentence

- ST9: Always keep cylinder's thread perfect condition, as this is the most important and crucial part
- TT9: *Selalu bilas tabung dengan air bersih/tawar setiap selesai penyelaman.*
- ST10: Never modified the k-valve for whatever reason.
- TT10: *Dilarang keras melakukan modifikasi k-valve apapun alasannya.*
  Hornby 1976 stated that the transitive verb in imperative sentence is an imperative sentence which does not have the direct object.

Based on the data 9 & 10, we may conclude that these two sentences are indicating the imperative sentence which can be seen in the presence of the direct object of each data.

4. CONCLUSION

- It can be concluded that in analysis between the source text and target text, the purpose of imperative is to give instruction, and also commands about aluminum cylinder amscud with k-valve pro yoke/din (output connection).
- Both in source text and target text, imperative divided into two types: positive imperative and negative imperative.
- The translation of Imperative sentence in source text and target text result different form of structure, there is called shifting.
- There are some features can be found in imperative sentence both in source text and target text such as borrowing, transitive, intransitive, force marker and subject less.

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