

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES
ON THE MEDICINE BROCHURES**



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

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2013**

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Judul Skripsi : **STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF
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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to identify the types of imperative sentences on the medicine brochure based on structural grammar approach and to describe the syntactic structure of imperative sentences on the medicine brochure based on structural grammar approach. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The writer uses medicine brochures as the data source. The method of collecting data is documentation with the techniques are reading, identifying, and classifying the data. In analyzing the data, the writer describes the syntactic structure of imperative sentence uses Chinese boxes from Francis (1958). The result of this study shows that there are six types of syntactic structure of imperative sentence in the medicine brochure, they are structure of modification , structure of modification + structure of predication, structure of complementation + structure of modification, structure of complementation + structure of coordination + structure of modification , structure of modification + structure of coordination, and structure of complementation + structure of coordination.

Keywords: *Syntax, imperative sentence, Chinese boxes, medicine brochures*

A. Introduction

Language is the most important aspect in communication. The use of language for communication should be arranged systematically so that the intention of information can be understood and received easily. One of the language applications in media to provide information is brochure. According to Oxford Advanced Learning Dictionary (1989) “brochure is booklet or pamphlet containing information about something or advertising”. One of the products that use brochure as a means of information is the medicine. We often find a brochure inserted in medicine case. From its brochure we can see some aspects to observe. Every medicine brochure has the systematized standard use language so that it presents certain patterns.

There are some reasons why the writer chooses the medicine brochure as the source of data. There is no research before this that used the medicine brochure as the source of data in linguistic research. By reading medicine brochure, we can see the types of sentences. Types of sentences can be classified into declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence (Frank, 1972: 220-221). Imperative sentence on the medicine brochures includes important information and direction of usage which must be observed.

The research will only focus on imperative sentence because it is simple to be analyzed. Imperative sentence is mostly found on the medicine brochures, it is caused by all medicine brochures have directions for use in imperative form, for example: *Keep out of reach of children*, *Store in a cool and dry place*, and *Shake well before use*. And the writer can get the sample easily. Those sentences are intended to be considered by the reader or the user because it is important. Imperative sentence gives anything from a command or order, to a request, direction, or instruction. The subject “you” is understood. It means that the command is given to someone. He/she understands who the speaker is talking to without the speaker saying “you”. These sentences start with an action verb. They usually end with a period. In

an imperative sentence, only the predicate is expressed (Frank, 1972: 220-221). Imperative sentence can be positive and negative form. Positive imperative contains the positive command or request. While the negative imperative contains prohibition and using the word *do not* or *don't* at the beginning, for example: *Do not use with the children under six of year age*. The word “do not” here means a prohibition for children under six year age to use the medicine. Besides that, medicine brochures contain some types of syntactic structure which can be analyzed. There are four basic types of syntactic structures of sentence (Francis, 1958:292). They are structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.

Learning about sentence and structure do not complete if it isn't followed by learning its rules. Syntax is one of the branches of linguistics which studies about sentence structure and its rules. O'Grady in Srijono (2006:63) stated that syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlies sentence formation in human language. Here the writer uses structural grammar approach because this approach focuses on physical composition of constituent within a sentence.

B. Research Method

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The writer uses medicine brochures as the data source. The method of collecting data is documentation with the techniques are reading, identifying, and classifying the data. In analyzing the data, the writer describes the syntactic structure of imperative sentence uses Chinese boxes from Francis (1958).

C. Result and Discussion

1. Result

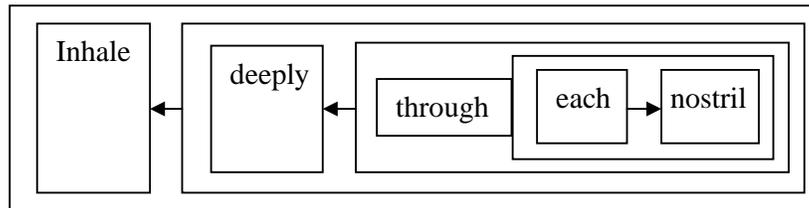
Syntactic Structure of Imperative Sentences

Here, in imperative sentences on the medicine brochures there are six types of syntactic structure, they are:

a. Structure of modification

Datum 2

Inhale deeply through each nostril



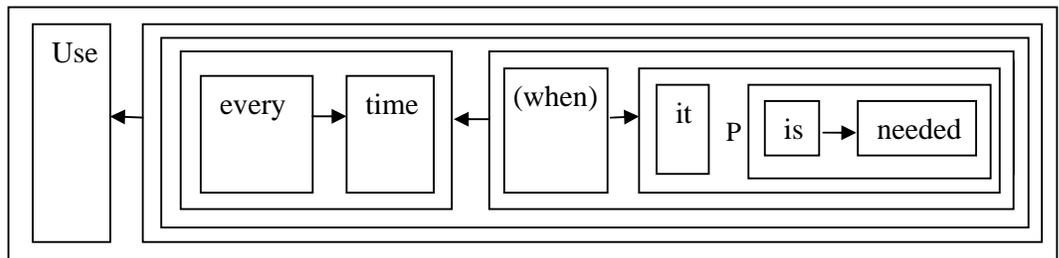
The sentence above has one type of syntactic structure; it is structure of modification with verb predicate (P) *inhale* as a head and adverb phrase (Adv.Ph) *deeply through each nostril* as post modifier. Adverb phrase here can be divided into adverb (Adv) *deeply* as a head and prepositional phrase *through each nostril* as post modifier. Then the word *each nostril* is formed by noun (N) *nostril* as a head and adjective (Adj) *each* as pre modifier. In the sentences there are three structures of modification.

From the data above, there are similar types with the above types. Sentences which have structure of modification are found in the data 1, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 18, 22, 30, 36, 40, 53 and 54.

b. Structure of modification + structure of predication

Datum 3

Use every time (when)it is needed



The sentence above has two types of syntactic structure; they are structure of modification and structure of predication. It is

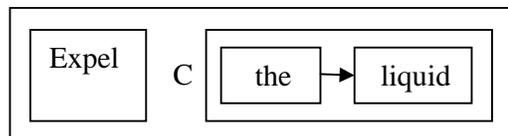
formed by verb predicate (P) *use* as a head and noun phrase (NP) *every time* as modifier. The category of *every time* is noun modifier because it has noun (N) *time* as a head and adjective (Adj) *every* as pre modifier. The sentence is also formed by clause *when it is needed*. Conjunction (Conj) *when* as extra information, *it* as noun subject (S) and *is needed* as verb phrase predicate (P). Auxiliary *is* as copulative verb and verb *needed* as a head.

In the sentence above, there are five structures of modification and one structure of predication. From the data, there are no similar types to the above types. Datum 3 is the only one data which has structure of modification and structure of predication.

c. Structure of complementation + structure of modification

Datum 11

Expel the liquid



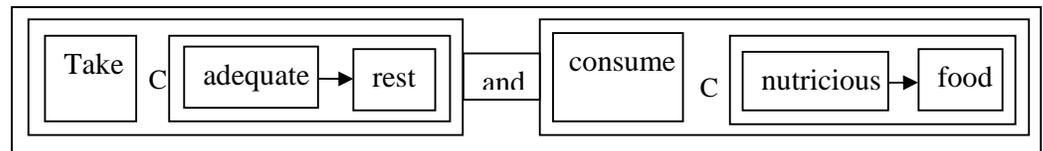
The sentence above has two types of syntactic structure; they are structure of modification and structure of complementation. Structure of complementation is formed by verb predicate (P) *expel* and noun phrase (NP) *the liquid* as complement (C). The complement here is structure of modification where determiner (Det) *the* has function as modifier and noun *liquid* as head.

In the sentences there are one structure of modification and one structure of complementation. From the data, there are similar types with the above types. Sentences which have structure of modification and structure of complementation are found in the data 7, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 55.

d. Structure of complementation + structure of coordination + structure of modification

Datum 9

Take adequate rest and consume nutritious food



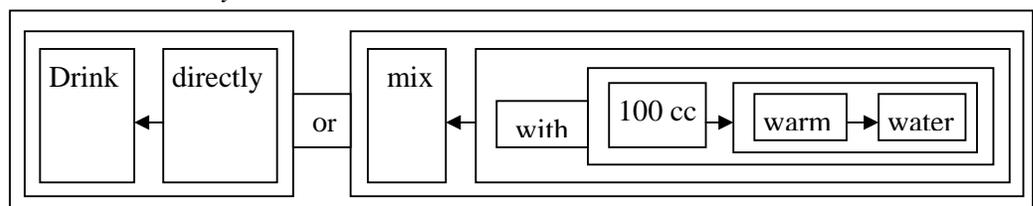
The sentence above has three types of syntactic structure; they are structure of modification, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. It is compound sentence which is correlated by coordination *and*. Here there are two structure of complementation. They are formed by verb predicate (P) *take* with noun phrase complement (C) *adequate rest* and also verb predicate (P) *consume* with noun phrase complement (C) *nutritious food*. Both complements here are structure of modification where constituent *adequate* has function as modifier and *rest* as head then constituent *nutritious* has function as modifier and *food* as head.

In the sentence above, there are two structures of modification, two structures of complementation, and one structure of coordination. From the data, there are similar types with the above types. Sentences which have structure of modification, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination are found in the data 14, 15, 23, and 44.

e. Structure of modification + structure of coordination

Datum 5

Drink directly or mix with 100 cc warm water



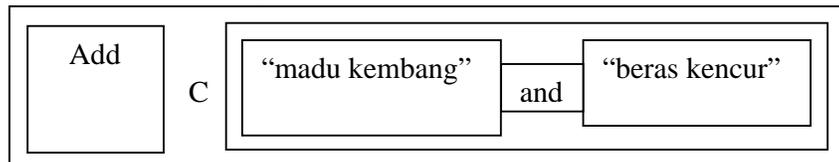
The sentence above has two types of syntactic structure; they are structure of modification and structure of coordination. It is compound sentence which is correlated by coordination *or*. Here there are two structure of modification. They are formed by verb predicate (P) *drink* as head and adverb (Adv) *directly* as modifier and also verb predicate (P) *mix* as head and prepositional phrase (Prep.Ph) *with 100 cc warm water* as post modifier. In the sentences, there are four structures of modification and one structure of coordination.

From the two data, there are similar types with the above types. Sentences which have structures of modification and structure of coordination are found in the data 10, 32, 33, and 43.

f. Structure of complementation + structure of coordination

Datum 21

Add “madu kembang” and “beras kencur”



The sentence above has two types of syntactic structure; they are structure of complementation and structure of coordination. Structure of complementation is formed by verb predicate (P) *add* and complement (C) “*madu kembang*” and “*beras kencur*”. The complement here is structure of coordination where both constituents, “*madu kembang*” and “*beras kencur*” are correlated by coordination *and*.

In the sentence above, there are one structure of complementation and one structure of coordination. From the data, there are similar types with the above types. Sentence which has

structure of complementation and structure of coordination is found in the data 35.

2. Discussion

After analyzing the data, the writer only finds four types of syntactic structure using Chinese boxes can be divided into six types in imperative sentence. From 55 data of imperative sentence, there are six types syntactic structure of imperative sentence (1) 15 sentences that have only structure of modification, (2) 1 sentence that have structure of modification and predication, (3) 27 sentences that have structure of modification and complementation, (4) 5 sentences that have structure of modification, complementation, and coordination, (5) 5 sentences that have structure of modification and coordination, (6) 2 sentences that have structure of complementation and coordination. Based on research finding, it can be said that imperative sentences are commonly formed by verb as the predicate and completed by object. From the research finding above shows that identifying syntactic structure of imperative sentence is not only by the meaning of each sentence but also the pattern including categories of words, phrase, clauses and sentences.

D. Conclusion

From the analysis of the data, the writer can take the conclusion as follows.

1. Syntactic Structure of Imperative Sentences

There are four basic types of syntactic structure (Francis, 1958:292), namely structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. Here, in imperative sentences on the medicine brochures there are six types of syntactic structure, they are structure of modification , structure of modification + structure of predication, structure of complementation + structure of modification, structure of complementation + structure of

coordination + structure of modification , structure of modification + structure of coordination, and structure of complementation + structure of coordination.

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