

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The use of language in literary work should be packaged in a form that is as attractive as possible and characteristic. That selection of words in scholarly work is not separated from the views of culture and social life. According to Finegan and Besnier in Fasold (2013: 9), language is a finite system of elements and principles that make it possible for the speaker to construct sentences to do particular communicative jobs. Language is also considered an important aspect of human social and cultural identity because, through language, people can express different cultural values, beliefs, and norms and communicate with each other.

According to Jackson (1990: 3), for a communication to be considered successful, the messages must be structured based on the rules of the language being used. In order to communicate, the user has to structure the messages that are being transferred. If this is not done, there will be misunderstandings and miscommunication between users. This is why each human interaction needs to be structured in how to communicate. The syntax is one of the disciplines in linguistics that rules how to construct sentences. As stated by Huddleston & Pullum (2007: 6), syntax is the study of the principles governing how words can be assembled into sentences. It can be affirmed that syntax governs the words into a set of sequences that assemble to become sentences. This is also supported by

Burton-Roberts (2011: 3), syntax is traditionally the name given to the study of the form, positioning, and grouping of the elements that go to make up sentences. In other words, it is about the structure of sentences.

Sentences tend to describe them as a grammatically complete unit capable of standing on their own and semantically independent. Sentences are considered as a larger unit in language; this had a complete structure of the grammatical system. This is supported by Hidayatullah & Nur (2019: 187) that a sentence can be described as a grammatically complete unit capable of standing on their own and being semantically independent. This can be understood that a sentence is a complete form of structure. According to Greenbaum & Nelson (2002: 13–14), a sentence is described as a combination of words that conform to those patterns that convey a thought, notion, or idea. It is formed by words that are structured specifically to express the person's idea.

Among various types of sentences, imperative sentences stand out as a powerful linguistic tool that drives the narrative forward and adds a sense of authority and command to the characters' actions. As Gelderen (2010: 116) stated, imperatives are complete sentences that are used to order someone to do something. The imperative is more in how to convey an expression to persuade another person to do something. This way is the same as Sadock (2006: 55) stated that imperative sentences are sentences that act as ordering or requesting someone. Imperatives are special in more than one way. They often have their intonation contour, ways of marking subject and object, and of expressing tense and aspect (Aikhenvald, 2010: 2). Language and dialogue play an essential role in

conveying the plot, character development, and emotional intensity in any film. Imperative sentences play an important role in taking shape in the film as connecting the characters with one another to make a sort of communication and connection between them.

One of the films that researchers are interested in is “Black Adam (2022)”. Black Adam is a 2022 American action fantasy superhero film directed by Jaume Collet-Serra and written by Adam Sztykiel, Rory Haines, and Sohrab Noshirvani. It is an adaptation of a comic book from a Fawcett Comics publication that was later licensed and acquired by DC Comics with the same character name, *Black Adam*. It that published in 1945 within pages of *The Marvel Family* created by Otto Binder and C.C. Beck (Chin, 2022). In the film, Black Adam is depicted reawakening after 5000 years, becoming the world's ruthless protector, an anti-villain to take on the likes of Superman and Wonder Woman. Now in the 21st-Century timeline, Black Adam must face off against the Justice Society of America and its heroes: Doctor Fate, Hawkman, Atom Smasher, and Cyclone. The film stars Dwayne Johnson, Aldis Hodge, Pierce Brosnan, Noah Centineo, Sarah Shahi, Quintessa Swindell, and Bodhi Sabongui.

The researcher is interested in analyzing and choosing the “Black Adam (2022)” film as the object of the researcher for several reasons. Firstly, the researcher likes this movie, moreover, this movie is famous as a superhero film worldwide. Secondly, based on many previous studies, it indicates that not many have explored or conducted research on this film. Thirdly, after the researcher

watched this film, the researcher realized that there are many imperative sentences used by characters in the “Black Adam (2022)” film .

The researcher wanted to reveal and show imperative sentences that are used in this film, and it is important to analyze because it would give more information to many people. Moreover, it can give an understanding of the real usage in communication in human interaction. The main basis for using imperative sentences is to tell someone to do something because the researcher wants to know about the form and function of communication from the imperative sentence.

Therefore, the writer was interested in analyzing the imperative sentences that were delivered in the film Black Adam (2022) because the writer wanted to see the types and functions of imperative sentences used by all the characters in the film. Based on the background above, the writer summarized it in a study entitled “**An Analysis of Imperative Sentences in Black Adam (2022) Film**”.

B. Limitation of the Study

In order to prevent misunderstanding and clarify the study, it is necessary to make the study limitations clear. The researcher limits imperative sentences that are utterances by all actors in the Black Adam (2022) film .

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background, the writer has two problem statements, they are:

1. What are the types of Imperative Sentences that appeared in the film Black Adam (2022)?
2. What are the functions of Imperative Sentences that appeared in the film Black Adam (2022)?

D. The Objective of the Study

This research has to achieve the following objectives, they are:

1. To describe the type of Imperative Sentences that appeared in the film Black Adam (2022).
2. To describe the function of Imperative Sentences that appeared in the film Black Adam (2022).

E. The Benefit of the Study

With the existence of this thesis, the writer hopes all of this research can give both theoretical and practical benefits to the readers as for:

1. Theoretical benefits

Theoretically, this study can be used as a reference for students who want to know more about the imperative sentences, both the type and the function, that were delivered in the film Black Adam (2022).

2. Practical benefits

- a. For the students

The students can enrich their understanding and usage of sentences, and more specifically, of imperative sentences.

b. For the Teachers

The teacher can get reference and information about imperative sentences and can help give examples of imperative sentences in practical usage.

c. For Other Researchers

To give brief information about syntax and more about imperative sentences. The other researchers can study imperative sentences in another subject.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Syntax

1. Definition of Syntax

Syntax is one of the disciplines in linguistics that governs how sentences are constructed. As stated by Huddleston & Pullum (2007: 6), syntax is the study of the principles governing how words can be assembled into sentences. It can be affirmed that syntax governs the words into a set of sequences that assemble to become sentences. This is also supported by Burton-Roberts (2011: 3), syntax is traditionally the name given to the study of the form, positioning, and grouping of the elements that go to make up sentences. In other words, it is about the structure of sentences.

Another expert, Gelderen (2010: 1–2), stated that syntax is the rules for how words are combined into phrases and sentences. Not only does it rule the words, but also phrases and sentences. This is also stated by the same expert, Miller (2002: xii), that syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences. This indicated that syntax is not only from a smaller unit of language but extends into the larger units. But Greenbaum & Nelson (2002: 1) considered syntax to be the same as grammar, which refers to the set of rules that allow us to combine words in our language into larger units.

Based on all the experts above, the researcher concluded that syntax is the linguistic discipline that governs the rules for assembling words, phrases, and clauses into coherent and meaningful sentences, ultimately forming the structure of language.

2. Structure in Syntax

According to Burton-Roberts (2011: 24–31), in syntax, sentences can be categorized into the very largest constituents or structure, traditionally as Subject and Predicate. The subject is used to mention something, and the predicate is used to say something about the subject. As an example:

The ducks are paddling away (Burton-Roberts, 2011: 25)

The subject of this sentence is [*The ducks*], while the predicate of this sentence is [*are paddling away*].

Later on, Burton-Roberts considered that sentences formed in phrases, in this case, are divided into two with a connecting word that serves the subject and predicate functions. Phrases that functioned as a subject are contained and centered on the same category of word, a noun. This can be called Noun Phrases (NP). Then, phrases that functioned as a predicate are contained and centered on a verb, later called Verb Phrase (VP). The example is as in the figure below:

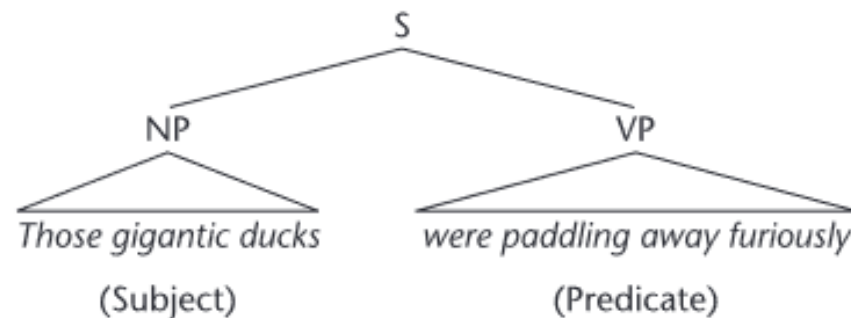


Figure 2.1. Example of Syntax of Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase (Burton-Roberts, 2011: 30)

The figure 2.1 has the obvious interpretation: the sequence [*those gigantic ducks*] formed a constituent belonging to the category Noun Phrase; the sequence [*were paddling away furiously*] formed a constituent belonging to the category Verb Phrase; the NP and the VP together form a sentence (S).

B. Sentences

1. Definition of Sentences

Sentences are considered a larger unit in language; this had a complete grammatical structure. This is supported by Hidayatullah & Nur (2019: 187), that sentence can be described as a grammatically complete unit capable of standing on their own and semantically independent. It can be understood that the sentence is a complete form of structure. Jackson (1990: 146) also stated that a sentence is a complete syntactic structure comprising a verb and the elements dependent on it. It can also be viewed as consisting of a number of slots that can be filled with any elements, and one of the slots will be a verb.

According to Greenbaum & Nelson (2002: 13–14), the sentence is described as a combination of words that conform to those patterns and convey the thought, notion, or idea. It is formed by words that are structured specifically for expressing a person's idea. In line with that notion, Burton-Roberts (2011: 8–10) stated that a sentence is a formation that contains words that are strung together in a line and has a hierarchical structure within it. Moreover, Yuniarsi et al. (2019: 89) describe sentences in more specific forms as a group of words, at least consisting of a subject and a predicative that proposes an idea.

From the experts above, researchers concluded that a sentence is a grammatically complete and standalone unit in language, comprising a verb and its dependent elements, structured to convey a specific thought or idea, with words strung together hierarchically, typically containing a subject and predicate to present a complete meaning.

2. Sentence Type

According to Jackson (1990: 162–163), there are four functions in a sentence: statement, question, command, and exclamation. From these functions, sentences were typically associated with a sentence type, in here like:

a. The declarative sentence type:

This type is used as a statement; typically, the form is the subject to the left of the predicate, which is then followed by the object, complement, or obligatory adverbial as appropriate to the pattern. There are a few that the pattern is subject after the predicator, for example:

Here comes the train (Jackson, 1990: 162)

But the rule for declarative is subject before predicate, even when other elements have been moved to a different position, for example:

This entrance you cannot use (Jackson, 1990: 162)

In here, this entrance is an object of the sentence, but the subject, which is still in front of the predicate, cannot be used.

b. The interrogative sentence type:

This type is used to state the question and involve the rearrangement of items in the sentence. There are two types of interrogatives, one the type is termed the yes/no or polar interrogative. This type is expected the answer either “Yes” or “No”, for example:

Will he ever reach the bay? (Jackson, 1990: 162)

In this case, the subject inverts with the leftmost auxiliary verb of the predicator, *he* with *will*. With ‘yes or no-interrogatives’, subject or auxiliary inversion always occurs. The other type is the *wh-* or information-seeking interrogative, which begins with a *wh-* word asking for some piece of information, for example:

What was he talking about? (Jackson, 1990: 162)

Same with the ‘yes or no type’, the subject *he* is inverts with the predicator *was*, the interrogative word *wh-* (what) is positioned initially, whatever may be the function that it has in the sentence (here is as an object). Different with another type, *wh-interrogatives* the inversion it occurs unless the interrogative word itself is the subject, but when there is no change from the declarative order, for example:

Who fired the shot? (Jackson, 1990: 163)

c. The imperative sentence type:

This type is used as a statement or to give a command. This type is different from the declarative because it usually does not have a subject, for example:

Get back in the trucks! (Jackson, 1990: 163)

The imperative sentence normally begins with the predicate, which is released by the base form of the verb. The predicator may, however, be preceded by a form of address (ex., A name), indicating the person (or animal) to whom the command is directed. Usually, it is set off from the imperative sentence proper by a comma in writing and by having a separate intonation pattern in speech. For example:

Harold, let him go. (Jackson, 1990: 163)

d. The exclamative sentence type:

This type is used as a statement to express a strong feeling. This type usually begins with the word *what* or the word *how*. For example:

What a fuss-box the man was!

How unimaginative you all are!

(Jackson, 1990: 163)

The *what* introduces a noun phrase (*a fuss-box*) while the *how* intensifies an adjective or adverb (*unimaginative*) or indeed the whole sentence, for example:

How dare she accuse me poisoning your mother! (Jackson, 1990: 163)

The exclamative element is placed initially and may function as subject, object, complement or adjunct in the sentence. After that, the sentence follows the normal declarative order of elements.

3. Sentence Mood

According to Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman (1999: 21), in English sentences, there is mood, which conveys the speaker's attitude toward the factual content of the sentence. In here, sentence mood has five moods, three main moods, and two minor moods. The three main moods such as:

- a. Declarative (statement sentence type): *Today is Tuesday.*
- b. Interrogative (question sentence type): *What are you going to wear to the party?*
- c. Imperative (command sentence type): *Pass the milk, please.*

Another thing is two minor moods, such as:

- a. Exclamatory (exclamation sentence type): *What a beautiful autumn it is!*
- b. Subjunctive (here realized with were form): *I wish I were going with you.*

Four of the five moods have sentence type counterparts, but the subjunctive in English can be marked only by using a different form of the verb, which uses either the uninflected base form or *were*. It has been said that the three main options in the English mood system correspond to the three main communicative functions of language: telling someone something, asking someone something, and getting someone to do something.

C. Imperative Sentences

1. Definition of Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences are one of the types of sentences that have specific usage. According to Jackson (1990: 163), the imperative sentence is the sentence type associated with commands. This type of sentence is more of a command to another person to do something that the speaker wants. As Gelderen (2010: 116) stated, imperatives are complete sentences that are used to order someone to do something. The imperative is more in how to convey an expression to persuade another person to do something. This is why it is the same with Sadock (2006: 55), who stated that imperative sentences are sentences that act as ordering or requesting someone.

In addition, Cowan (2008: 110) stated that imperative sentences are sentences that are used to convey commands, orders, instructions, and requests. Moreover, Birner (2013: 192), Imperative sentences are canonically the illocutionary force of command or relatedly a request, invitation, suggestion, and many more.

Based on the experts above, researcher concluded that imperative sentences are a specific type of sentence associated with commands, used to order, request, persuade, or instruct someone to do something, conveying a force of command or requests, invitations, and suggestions, making them essential for directing actions and interactions in communication.

2. The Type of Imperative Sentences

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 827), imperative sentences were categorized into five forms, such as:

a. Imperative without a Subject

Imperative sentences are often thought of as directives, as opposed to declarative sentences. Imperative has exactly the same form as the infinitive not to, in that it is used to give orders, give suggestions, and encourage people to do something. It generally has no subject, and it has either a main verb in the base form or (less commonly) an auxiliary in the base form followed by the appropriate form of the main verb. Otherwise, the clause patterns of imperative sentences show the same range and ordering of elements as declaratives. For example:

Jump [V]

Open the door. [V+O]

Get inside. [VA]

Tell me the truth. [V+O]

Consider yourself lucky. [VOC]

Put the flowers on the table. [VOA]

(Quirk et al., 1985: 827)

The examples above are imperatives in which the subjects of command are not put concretely, or it is invisible. The meaning conveyed by the sentence uttered implies the subject abstractly.

b. Imperative with a Subject

It is intuitively clear that the meaning of directives implies that the omitted subject is the second-person pronoun "you". The type of directive where the subject "you" is added, *you* cannot contrast or advise. For example:



c. Imperative with Let

First person imperative can be formed by proposing the verb *let* followed by a subject in the objective case, for example:

Let us all work hard.

Let me think what to do next.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 829)

This type also applies to the third person subject, for example:

Let no one think that a teacher's life is easy.

Let each man decide for himself.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 829)

From the example above, the subject is unapplied that can be used in the form of *let* + *object*, that is *let us* / *let me*. Except for the *let me* type, these are generally rather archaic and elevated in tone. A colloquial alternative to *let us*, however, is the common abbreviated form *let's*, for example:

Let's have a party.

Let's enjoy ourselves.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 830)

d. Negative Imperative

The form of negative simply adds an initial “*don't*” or “*do not*” to negate the first three classes of the structural types of imperative above, replacing assertive by non-aggregative item where necessary. For example:

Don't + open the door = Don't open the door

Don't + you open the door = Don't you open the door

Don't + someone open the door = Don't anyone open the door

(Quirk et al., 1985: 830)

The examples above are negative imperative; add an initial “*don't*”. First person imperative, on the other hand, are generally negated by the insertion of not of the pronoun following *let*. For example:

Let's not say anything about it.

Let's not anyone fool himself that he can get away with it.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 831)

Informally, however, the negation with *don't* and *let* is frequently heard, for example:

Don't let's say anything about it.

Let's don't say anything about it.

Don't let me disturb you.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 831)

e. Do with Positive Imperative

A positive imperative can be made more persuasive or insistent by adding *do* before the verb. *Do* reinforces the positive sense of the imperative. For many people, this persuasive use of *do* seems more typical of female than male speech. For example:

Do have some more tea.

Do let's go for walk.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 833)

Another expert from Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999: 228–233), divided the imperative sentences into seven types of imperatives based on the form, such as:

a. Subjectless Imperatives:

In here, there is no obvious (overt) subject noun phrase. It uses a verb or predicate here to emphasize the sentence, and is also tenseless and takes no modals. For example:

Go away. Be quiet.

(Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 227)

b. *You* Imperatives:

In this type, the subject of an unmarked form of an imperative is the second-person singular or plural subject pronoun, *you*. For example:

(You) listen up!

(Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 228)

c. Negative Imperative with *Do*:

Negative imperatives are somewhat counterparts of affirmative imperatives. In here, using " not in the negative imperative indicates a connection with do before subject-operator inversion, which produces an ungrammatical form of " never be ". For example:

Don't you run! (contracted negative, subject present)

Don't run! (contracted negative, subject absent)

Do not run! (uncontracted negative, subject absent)

(Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 229)

d. Negative Imperative with *Be*:

This sentences use *be* as an operator, for example:

Don't you be late!

Don't be late!

Do not be late!

(Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 230)

Therefore, sentences with *be* do not require the addition of the *do* operator to carry the tense. Another is that it is possible to produce a negative imperative by using the preverbal adverb of frequency, '*never*', in initial position without the *do* verb:

Never be late again! (Don't you ever be late again!)

(Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 231)

e. Elliptical Imperatives:

These types can be used in truncated fashion in normal conversational interaction. In here, deletion was especially prevalent where an object was being held or something was being demonstrated, for example:

Trays! (Put your trays on the conveyor belt)

There two. (Put these two trays together)

Switch! (Switch garbage disposal covers with me.)

(Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 232)

f. Diffuse Imperatives:

This special kind of imperative is directed at anyone and everyone who is present. This is inappropriate if two people were conversing. A speaker alone who is addressing an imaginary or wished-for audience can use a diffuse imperative. For example:

Somebody open the door (*Somebody* = one of you here)

Don't anybody move! (*not + anybody* = none of you here)

(Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 232)

g. *Let's* Imperatives:

This type is using addressees, and some grammarians describe it as an inclusive imperative, for example:

Let's go to the movies. (Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 233)

And another with a negative form:

Let's not stay here any longer.

(or, less likely) *Don't let's stay here any longer.*

(Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999: 233)

Based on Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 123), imperative sentences are divided into five types of sentences, such as:

a. Non-Subject Imperative:

These imperative sentences usually do not have a subject. If there is no auxiliary, the verb has the base form, for example:

Take a seat.

Pass me the bottle.

Make me an offer.

(Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002: 123)

b. *Be-Imperative*:

In this type, modal auxiliaries do not occur with imperatives, and the only auxiliary that occurs with any frequency is passive *be* (usually in the negative), for example:

Don't be carried away with the idea. (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002: 123)

c. *Second Person Imperative (You)*:

This type uses the pronoun second person subject or *you* in emphasis the sentence, for example:

You make me an offer. (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002: 123)

d. *Third Person Imperative*:

This type using pronoun third person subject in emphasis the sentence, for example:

Somebody make me an offer.

Those in the front row sit down.

(Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002: 123)

e. *Let-Imperative*:

This type formed first and third person imperatives with *let* and a subject, for example:

Let us go now.

Let's not tell him.

Don't let's talk about it.

Let me think what I should do.

Let nobody move.

(Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002: 123)

Table 2.1. Aspects of the Types of Imperative Sentences

Quirk et al. (1985)	Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999)	Greenbaum and Nelson (2002)
Imperative without a Subject	Subject-less Imperatives	Non-Subject Imperative
Imperative with a Subject	You Imperatives	Second Person Imperative (You)
		Third Person Imperative
Imperative with Let	Let's Imperatives	Let-Imperative
Negative Imperative	Negative Imperative with Do	
	Negative Imperative with Be	Be-Imperative
Do with Positive Imperative		
	Elliptical Imperatives	
	Diffuse Imperatives	

From the three theories of the experts, the aspect of types of imperative sentences are non-subject, second person subject (you), third person subject, lets imperative, negative do, and be-imperative. The researcher used all of these theories.

3. The Function of Imperative Sentences

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 831), imperative sentence is used for a wide range of illocutionary acts. It is not, however, always possible to make the precise distinction because the illocutionary force depends on the relative benefits of the action to each. In most cases, it depends on situational context, such as:

a. Order or Command

The first type of statement is a regular statement. An ordinary imperative phrase is an expression that contains a direct command to do something. This phrase is commonly used in everyday conversation, both orally and in writing. For example:

Fire! [fire as verb] Make your bed at once. (Quirk et al., 1985: 831)

b. Prohibition

Prohibition is intended to prevent someone from doing something. This type of command phrase is usually characterized by the command word "do not". For example:

Don't touch. (Quirk et al., 1985: 831)

c. Request

This imperative sentence is a type of sentence used to express a request, this sentence is marked with the word question or request. For example:

Shut the door, please. (Quirk et al., 1985: 831)

d. Plea

This type of expression is used for a request or command that needs to be executed. The command word commonly used in this type of command sentence is "*please*" and "*hope*". For example:

Help! (Quirk et al., 1985: 831)

e. Advice or Recommendation

Advice is to tell someone or more something that can be trusted, can also be understood as a suggestion, an invitation to participate, or a proposal. For example:

Take an aspirin for your headache. Lock the door before you go to bed.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 831)

f. Warning

A warning is a type of short functional text that contains information in the form of a warning or directive that is displayed to many people and usually involves something very dangerous. For example:

Look out! Be careful! Mind your head! (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

g. Suggestion

A suggestion is an expression that contains suggestions by asking someone to do something. This type of sentence is marked with the word *should* or *should*. For example:

Ask me about it again next month. Let's have a party. (Quirk et al., 1985:

832)

h. Instruction

This type of imperative sentence gives instructions, for example:

Take the first street on the left. (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

i. Invitation

This type of imperative sentence extends an invitation, for example:

Make yourself at home. Come in and sit down. (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

j. Offer

The meaning is to offer something to others, for example:

Have a cigarette. (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

k. Granting Permission

Give permission or express approval for a particular action, for example:

Help yourself. (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

l. Good Wishes

This type of imperative sentence shares polite wishes and requests with someone, for example:

Enjoy your meal. Have a good time. (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

m. Imprecation

Uttering a profanity or something hurtful or calamitous, for example:

Go to hell! (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

n. Incredulous Rejection

Indisposed to admit or accept that which is related as true, for example:

Oh, come now. [‘You don’t really mean that’] (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

o. Self-Deliberation

The act of thinking about or discussing something and deciding carefully, for example:

Let me see now. ‘Should I go straight home?’ (Quirk et al., 1985: 832)

Another expert from Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999: 233–234) stated that imperative sentences have some functional use, which depends on the situational context, such as:

- a. Commands: These are direct instructions given to someone, usually expecting immediate action. Example: *Help me, please*—asking for assistance.
- b. Offers: These suggest something beneficial to the listener, often out of generosity. Example: *Have another biscuit*—giving someone more food.
- c. Suggestions: These propose an idea or action without force. Example: *Let’s go to a movie tonight*—encouraging someone to join a movie night.
- d. Requests: These politely ask someone to do something. Example: *Close the door, please*—asking someone to shut the door.
- e. Advice: These provide guidance or recommendations to help someone. Example: *Don’t forget Mother’s Day*—reminding someone of an important occasion.

- f. Directions: These tell someone how to move or navigate a place. Example: *Go left at the next corner*—giving route instructions.
- g. Prohibitions: These forbid someone from doing something. Example: *Do not pick the next corner*—telling someone not to make a choice.
- h. Warnings: These alert someone to danger or risk. Example: *Watch out!*—warning someone to be cautious.
- i. Procedures: These explain steps in a process, often in cooking, work, or instructions. Example: *Add a teaspoon of baking powder to the flour*—providing steps for baking.
- j. Invitations: These welcome or encourage someone to join an activity. Example: *Come in*—inviting someone to enter.
- k. Threats: These imply danger or consequences if something is done. Example: *Watch your step*—implying caution or potential harm.
- l. Wishes: These express goodwill or hopes for someone. Example: *Have a great day!*—sending positive wishes.

According to Huddleston et al. (2022: 256–257), imperative sentences have three major usages, it based on the situational context, such as:

a. Imperative as Directive

Issuing directives is the characteristic use of imperatives.

Directives include a wide range of more specific types of speech acts:

- 1) Orders: *Stand up. Keep off the grass. Get out of my way. Stand clear!*
- 2) Requests: *Please, pass the salt. Kindly tell Sir Randolph we're here.*

- 3) Instructions: *Shake well before using. Press tune mode and select 'Manual'.*
- 4) Advice: *Sell now while prices are high. Watch your step on the way out.*
- 5) Invitations: *Come and have lunch. Step this way. Feel free to contact me*
- 6) Permissions: *Come in. Make yourself at home. Take as many as you need.*

(Huddleston et al., 2022: 256)

The kind of directive an utterance is understood to express will depend on such factors as context and tone of voice, though there are some linguistic devices that specifically serve to distinguish requests from orders, such as the adverbs *please* and *kindly*.

b. Imperative as Wishes

Imperatives can be used to express certain kinds of positive wishes for the future that couldn't possibly be confused with commands

Sleep well. Have a great weekend. Get well soon.

(Huddleston et al., 2022: 256)

These differ from directives in that the situations concerned are not even under your control. This usage is restricted to a quite narrow range of situations like being comfortable, having fun, enjoying good luck, or recovering from illness or injury.

c. Imperative as Conditions

Here, imperative use is a conditional situation.

Invite one without the other and there'll be trouble.

Help me this once and I'll never ask you again.

(Huddleston et al., 2022: 256)

Here, the imperative clauses (underlined) are the first element in a coordination construction that has a conditional interpretation: “*If you invite one without the other, there'll be trouble*”, “*If you help me this once, I'll never ask you again*”. The second element in the coordination indicates the consequence of fulfilling the condition that is indirectly expressed in the imperative. The interpretation of the whole depends on whether the consequence is assumed to be undesirable or desirable.

Table 3.1. Aspects of the Functions of Imperative Sentences

Quirk et al. (1985)	Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999)	Huddleston et al. (2022)
Order or Command	Commands	Orders
Prohibition	Prohibitions	
Request	Requests	Requests
Plea		
Advice or Recommendation	Advice	Advice
Warning	Warnings	
Suggestion	Suggestions	
Instruction	Directions	Instructions
	Procedures	
Invitation	Invitations	Invitations
Offer	Offers	
Granting Permission		Permissions
Good Wishes	Wishes	Imperative as Wishes
Imprecation	Threats	
Incredulous Rejection		

Self-Deliberation		Imperative as Conditions
-------------------	--	--------------------------

From the three theories of the experts, the aspects of the functions of imperative sentences include order, prohibition, request, advice, warning, suggestion, instruction, invitation, offer, permission, wish, threat, and condition. The researcher used all of these theories.

D. Film “Black Adam (2022)”

1. About the Film “Black Adam (2022)”



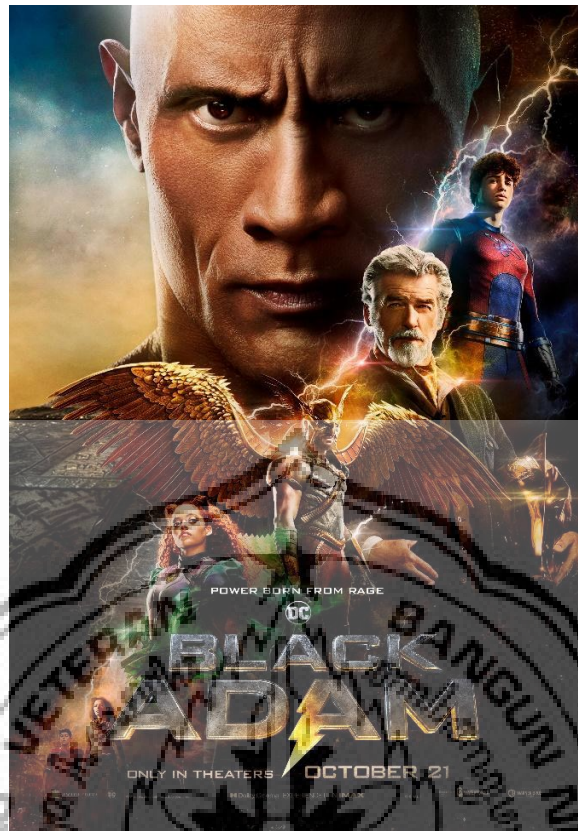


Figure 2.2 Black Adam Poster (IMDb, 2022)

Black Adam is a 2022 American action fantasy superhero film directed by Jaume Collet-Serra and written by Adam Sztykiel, Rory Haines, and Sohrab Noshirvani. It is an adaptation from the comic book from a Fawcett Comics publication that was later licensed and acquired by DC Comics with the same name character, *Black Adam*. It that published in 1945 within pages of *The Marvel Family* created by Otto Binder and C.C. Beck (Chin, 2022).

In the film, Black Adam is depicted reawakening after 5000 years, becoming the world's ruthless protectoAr, an anti-villain to take on the likes of Superman and Wonder Woman. Now in the 21st-Century timeline, Black Adam must face off against the Justice Society of America and its heroes: Doctor Fate, Hawkman, Atom Smasher, and Cyclone. The film stars Dwayne Johnson, Aldis

Hodge, Pierce Brosnan, Noah Centineo, Sarah Shahi, Quintessa Swindell, and Bodhi Sabongui.

Black Adam was released in cinemas worldwide on 21st October 2022 and streamed on 16th December 2022 on HBO Max with a running time of 2 hours and 5 minutes or 125 minutes. Even with Dwane “Rock” Johnson as a promotional vehicle for the film, this superhero epic was admittedly a hard sell. Black Adam is the arch-rival of the DC hero, but many general moviegoers just did not know enough about the character to take a chance on him in theaters. In the opening week, the United States and Canada grossed over \$67 million, and worldwide, it grossed over \$388 million (Romanchick, 2022).

E. Previous Study

This research is a discussion about the analysis of imperative sentences in the film Black Adam (2022). The researcher needs other research about imperative sentences and other studies as a reference that the researcher uses; these are:

1. The study entitled **Exploring Imperative Mood in the Movie Dora and the Lost City of Gold** was carried out by Saadah & Susilawati in 2023. This research aims to analyze the use of the imperative mood in the film "Dora and the Lost City of Gold". This study showed that there are several forms of the imperative mood, including Simple Imperative, Prohibitive Imperative, Let's Imperative, Polite Imperative, and Future Imperative. The most common form of imperative mood used in movies is the Simple Imperative. This research had similarities in researching imperatives in film or movies and using

descriptive qualitative design, but this research used different movies or films and focused on imperative mood.

2. Asrori, Kuspiyah, and Rohmah carried out research entitled **An Analysis of Imperative Sentences of the Martian Movie and Their Subtitling** in 2019.

The purpose of this study was to know the imperative sentence of the Martian movie and its subtitling. The results of the study describe the types of imperative sentences in the movie. The research concludes that there are two types of imperative sentences found in the subtitling of The Martian movie. They are positive imperative sentences and negative imperative sentences, and the most common is a positive imperative sentence. This research had similarities in researching imperative sentences in film and using the same research design, using a descriptive qualitative design. Although this research uses a different film and focuses on the types of imperative sentences in the film and subtitles.

3. The study entitled **An Analysis of Imperative Sentence in “Uang Panai” Movie** was carried out by Hidayatullah & Nur in 2019. The objective of this study is to analyze the type and function of the Imperative sentence that appeared in the “Uang Panai” Movie. It concluded that there are two kinds of Imperative sentences in Bugise that are used in the Uang Panai Movie; they are positive imperative sentences, 97 found in this study, and negative imperative sentences, 30 found in this study. Then, in this research, the function of imperative sentences in the movie was found to be commands 83), requests 14), and prohibitions 30). This research had similarities in

researching imperative sentences in the film and focusing on the types and functions of imperative sentences, but this research used a different movie and used a different research design; this research used a content analysis design.

Based on previous research, this study is conducted with the same focus on researching imperative sentences, specifically examining the types and functions of imperative sentences in films or movies. However, there has not been any research conducted on the film “Black Adam (2022)” before.

F. Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a tool that researchers use to plan the research. A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with variation and context. In this case, the research analyzes imperative sentences in the Black Adam (2022) Movie.

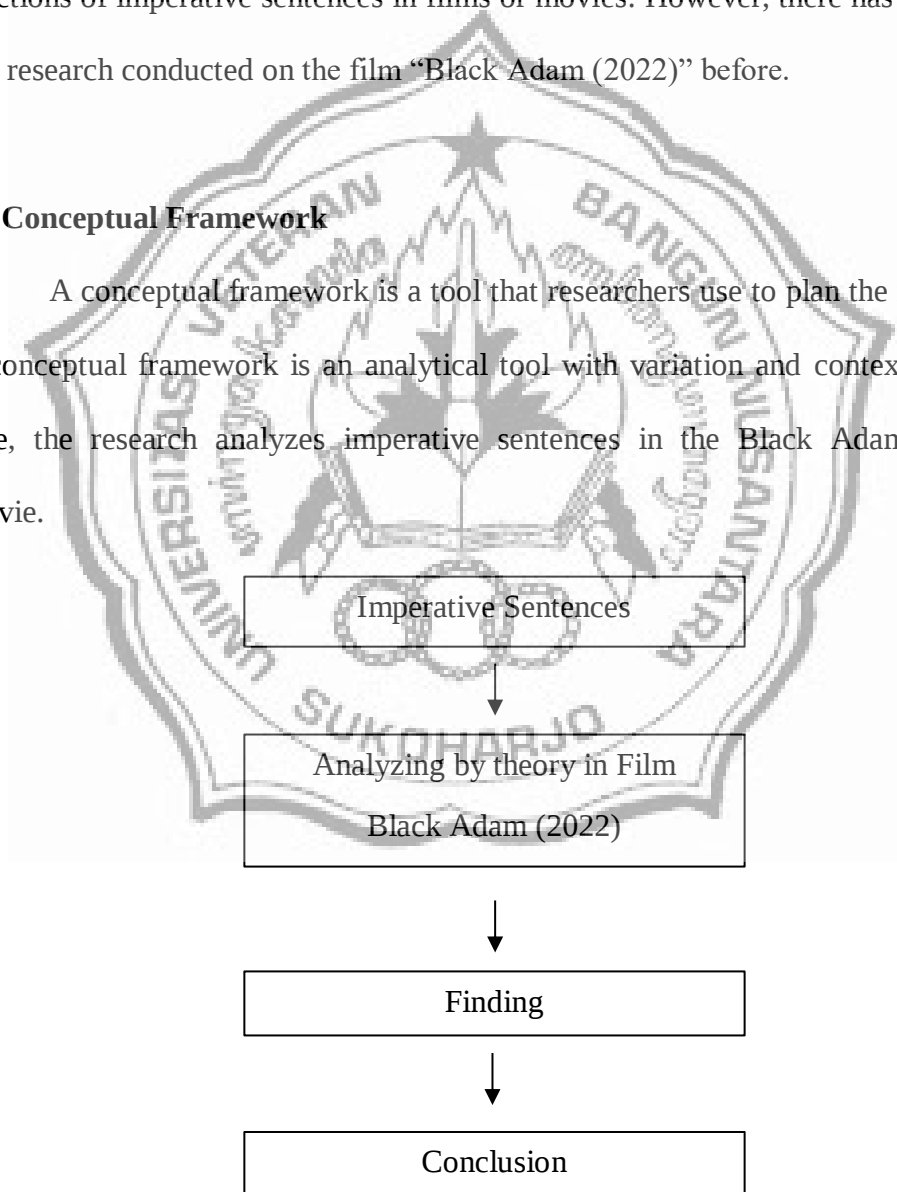


Figure 2.3 Conceptual Framework

From Figure 2.3, this research collected data from the Black Adam (2022) film, primarily focusing on the imperative sentences that appeared throughout the dialogue of each character in the movie. After collecting the imperative sentences, the researcher analyzed the data, categorizing them into the types and functions of imperative sentences based on the theory presented in Chapter II. After the types and functions of imperative sentences are given, the researcher discusses them in Chapter IV, which includes findings and discussion. Finally, the researcher concludes the research in Chapter V.

