



## IMPERATIVE SOCIOPRAGMATICS OF THE STP SAHID SURAKARTA'S SPEAKING CLASS

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Keywords	Abstract
Imperative meaning, Sociopragmatics, Debate	The study aims to describe and analyze the form and meaning of imperative that is used by the English class students at STP Sahid Surakarta when they are practicing speaking skills in the class. The benefit of the research is to increase the insight regarding the form and meaning of imperative students in the classroom dialogue at STP Sahid Surakarta. The study used descriptive qualitative in analyzing the imperative sociopragmatics used by the students. It can be categorized in qualitative research. The researcher used observation and documentation to collect data in this study. The method of presenting and analyzing data is by using a flowchart model. The researcher uses triangulation to determine trustworthiness. This research concludes that there are five imperative forms. Those are the imperative meaning of the invitation in 10 sentences, the imperative meaning of ordering in 9 sentences, the imperative for granting permission in 8 sentences, the imperative for requesting in 7 sentences, and the imperative for prohibition in 6 sentences.
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### INTRODUCTION

Learning about linguistics means learning about language. Language is a tool for communication. Also, language is a form of communication used by humans. (Crane, 1981) states that the usage of language differs from humans to other creatures. It makes a difference between humans and other creatures. When we all know a language, we can understand what other people say and be understood by others who know that language. In line with (Fromkin, 1990), it means that you can make sounds with specific meanings, and we can also understand or interpret the sounds created by others.

Furthermore, (Boey, 1975) defines linguistics as the scientific study of language. Linguistics also has a framework or theoretical methods that could be classified as the scientific method; in this case, the scientific process for human and social studies. The word linguistics was first introduced in England in 1837. For almost a hundred years, linguistics scholars like Henry Sweet and Otto Jespersen ought to infuse the results of linguistics into many aspects, such as social communication and language teaching. The modern study of language is rooted in ancient times. Traditional grammar is considered the kind of grammar generally taught in schools before the coming of contemporary linguistics. A significant limitation of this grammar is that the parameters used to describe the portion of the speech are contradictory. Another characteristic of traditional grammar is that it is normative or prescriptive. That tells us how the language should be used instead of describing how it is used.



Nowadays, the study of language has grown to be much broader. Linguistics today is the study of language within the framework of language itself and is often seen from other sides of language environments. Linguistics has become more and more challenging as a science for most social experts, especially linguists and those interested in language.

Linguistics is the branch of language knowledge that needs to be learned. Every human being can not live without language. Language is one of many human characters. Language can be categorized into verbal and non-verbal language. Spoken language can be oral and written. Non-verbal cues can be gestures, signs, activities, and many others. Verbal and non-verbal language can be discussed using pragmatics. Pragmatics discuss language or text in our environment, oral or written text, to communicate interpersonally or socially. Pragmatics discuss a text or verbal language in the simple until complex language based on the context itself. Language is complex, so that pragmatics can be blended into the other linguistics branches of knowledge. Pragmatics can be combined with sociolinguistics. Socio means society, and linguistics means language. Thus, sociolinguistics implies a discussion about language in society. The result of the blending between pragmatics and sociolinguistics is called sociopragmatics. In conclusion, sociopragmatics is the blending between sociolinguistics and pragmatics that discuss language in a social context.

The sociopragmatics imperative is a way for humans to ask others to do what they want. Many scholars have a theory about sociopragmatics imperative. Rahardi (2005: 79) argues that imperative sentences intend to command or ask other people to do something the speaker wants. Finoza (2013: 182) adds that the speaker uses an imperative sentence to order or prohibit people from doing something. Also, Soedjito and Saryono (2012: 1) divide the imperative forms into six kinds of sentences, they are (1) ordinary orders, (2) subtle commands, (3) requests, (4) invitations and hopes, (5) prohibitions, and (6) omissions. Similar to Wiyanto (2012: 44), he also breaks down the imperative form into four, namely (1) the actual command the sentence, (2) the sentence, (3) the invitation sentence, and (4) the prohibition sentence. Furthermore, Rahardi (2005: 79) breaks down the imperative form into five, namely (1) ordinary imperative sentence, (2) imperative request sentence, (3) imperative sentence granting permission, (4) invitation imperative sentence, and (5) imperative ordering sentence.

The sociopragmatic study referred to in this research is a form and the imperative meaning in a social context in the English-speaking class at STP Sahid Surakarta.

## METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this study is descriptive. A descriptive method is used because this study aims to explain the imperative form and meaning in the English Speaking class at STP Sahid Surakarta. The form of research used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that has a scientific background to interpret the phenomena that occur. Also, it is analyzed by involving various existing methods. The data was taken from debaters' utterances. This method describes a phenomenon that happens naturally in existing speech. This is based on Djajasudarma's opinion (1993: 54) and Moleong's (1995: 68), who said that the data used in the research must be accurate and natural. The data source in this study was the English-speaking class, which was held on Saturday, October 3rd, 2023, for about 2 hours. The motion of the speaking class is a dialogue in hotels or tourist places. The speaking class consists of 30 students practicing the conversation. The data in this study are in the form of words, phrases, or sentences that contain imperative forms. The data was obtained by listening to



the final debate delivered by eight debaters and recording data. Then, the data were classified into five categories. The technique for collecting data was documentary form. The form of a documentary is noted during the debate. The notes were taken during the running up of the discussion in the Classroom. The data analysis technique researchers in this study carried out has the following steps. (1) The researcher uses a descriptive method to analyze data in imperative sentences. (2) The imperative form is analyzed using a contextual meaning that describes the utterance/speech and the situation, including place, time, and environment. (3) The researcher will conclude the results of the imperative data analysis based on the number of imperative meanings. The data validity in this research uses triangulation data with a flow chart model. The data validity is done to determine the trustworthiness of this study. So the researcher can get the most valid data from the study. It is very important for the researchers

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of data analysis are based on the dialogue among students who practice the conversation about the situation in particular hotels or tourist places. The research results are as follows: first, the remaining students' use of sentences that contain imperative elements in the final of the speaking class was dominant in almost all sessions. A sociopragmatics imperative sentence is a sentence that is used for a particular intention. It is in line with Rahardi's (2005: 79) argument that imperative sentences intend to command or ask the speech partner to do something as the speaker wants. Based on data collection, there were 40 sentences showing the characteristics of the imperative elements used by the eight debaters. This study is used to know the sociopragmatics imperative used by the debaters. The imperative sentences used by the eight debaters are based on the imperative meaning of the invitation, the imperative meaning of orders, the imperative meaning of giving permission, the imperative meaning of the request, and the imperative meaning of prohibition. It is like the theory from Rahardi (2005: 79) that divides the imperative form into five, namely (1) ordinary imperative sentence, (2) imperative request sentence, (3) imperative sentence granting permission, (4) invitation imperative sentence, (5) imperative ordering sentence. The gap theory between the recent study and the previous theory is that the researcher finds a new function of sociopragmatics called the imperative of prohibition. Types of Sociopragmatics in the speaking class at STP Sahid Surakarta

### 1. Imperative form of Invitation

The imperative form of the invitation sentence used by the students in the speaking class is dominant in the form of invitations totaling 10. It shows that the debaters used the correct imperative sentence to make the listener understand their arguments, ultimately winning them in the debate competition. The imperative form of the invitation is usually used with a sign of politeness such as *let*, *try*, *come*, *hope*, *should*, and *let it be*. But not all forms of invitation imperative are marked with this marker. But it depends on the context of the speech. The following are the speeches in the speaking class at STP Sahid Surakarta. "Let us get used to life with strong logic and full of sharp thinking. Our Hotel is the best in this town." The word "Let" is a word that means invitation or appeal. So, speakers and listeners are both involved in doing this. Other imperative sentences appear in the sentence, "Let's invite our families to always visit our hotel." In addition to the example above, a simple thing shows imperative invitation sentences such as, "Let's start by spelling your full name and your ID card." The call-to-order sentence indicates a commanding sentence with the meaning of inviting. In one context in his speech, the speaker expressed



his invitation by saying, "Let's start the conversation by discussing the beauty of the beach around the hotel!". This sentence invites the listener to focus on a particular problem..

Table 1.Keyword of invitation imperative

No.	Imperative of Invitation
1.	Let
2	Try
3	Please
4	Should
5	Come

## 2. Imperative of Orders

Furthermore, the imperative form of orders totaling 9. It shows that the moderator as the debate guide uses the right imperative sentence to instruct the debaters to do what he says so the debate program can be run well according to debate rules. The imperative sentence ordered is usually used as a sign of politeness. It is like the theory from Chaer and Leonie Agustina (2010: 172) states that language ethics is closely related to selecting language codes, social norms, and the prevailing cultural system in a society. In this point, the imperative of order does not use unique words as expressed by the speaker: "Just enjoy the moment, and you must try to stay longer in this hotel." In a sociopragmatics study, this form remains only to pay attention to the context of the speech. The following are the imperative forms of the orders that appeared in the speaking class at STP Sahid Surakarta, among others: (1) The form depicted in this speech is the imperative message sentence. The imperative sentence of this order appears in the sentence "the next customer must wait for a few seconds." The sentence describes the imperative form of a message because the Hotel Staff asked the next customer to wait for his turn.

Table 2.Keyword imperative of order

No	Imperative of Order
1	Come on
2	Should
3	Try
4	Must

## 3. Imperative form of Granting Permission

Then, the imperative form of granting permission, amounting to 8. It shows that the hotel staff uses his right to use imperative sentences to permit the guests to do something or just for greeting the costumers. Choosing and using proper language is needed in this case to avoid misunderstanding. It is in line with Chaer dan Leonie Agustina (2010:172), intermediate language ethics others will arrange (1) what we should say at certain times and circumstances to a particular participant regarding with deep social and cultural status that society; (2) what kind of language is the most naturally we use in sociolinguistic situations and certain cultures; (3) when and how we use our speaking turn, and interrupting other people's conversations; (4) when we are must be quiet; (5) how is the sound quality and our physical attitude in speaking. The imperative form of granting permission is usually marked by politeness, please, let it be, and several other expressions



meaning welcome, such as welcome and permitted. The following speeches contain an imperative form of granting permission in the Speaking Class at STP Sahid Surakarta as follows. (1) The hotel staff invites guests to ask questions by saying, "Please, it's 5 minutes!" The hotel staff conveys this speech (1) to the guest to wait 5 minutes for the room to be available.

This speech is included in the imperative form of granting permission because there is a sign. The word please in the speech indicates permission from the speaker, who can allow the guest to wait in the room. (2) "We invite all the customers to stay in this hotel to get the best experience in the hotel." The hotel staff conveyed this speech (2) to invite new customers to stay and get excellent service. This speech belongs to the imperative form for permission because there is an invitation sign. It can be seen when the Hotel staff invited the customer who belongs to the guest by saying, "Welcome to our Hotel, sir/madam ." In addition, the hotel staff explained in sentences the imperative of granting permission when inviting guests. "Please welcome to our president room class!"

Table 3.Keyword of imperative of permission

No	Imperative of Permission
1.	Allow
2	Grant
3	Permit

#### 4. Imperative of Request

The following is the imperative form of a request, amounting to 7. The imperative form of a request usually uses a sign of politeness for help or another phrase that means asking. However, this form is only sometimes marked by those markers. It can be adjusted again to the context of the speech behind it. It is in line with Rahardi (2015: 93), who states that the form of imperative pragmatics in Indonesian is only sometimes in the form of various kinds of speech. It can be found in the form of imperative and non-imperative constructs. The following are the utterances containing the imperative form of the request in the English-speaking class at STP Sahid Surakarta. The hotel staff asked all guests to come into the room and invited them to. "Let's come into the room 206, please!" The purpose of the regular speech here is to indicate a request from the bellboy to the guest to go to the booked room. Furthermore, the imperative request sentence was also found when the bellboy asked guests to continue to witness the food," Please wait until the food and beverages come!"

Table 4.Keyword imperative of request

No	Imperative of Request
1.	Hope
2	Let
3	Request
4	Please

#### 5. Imperative Prohibition

The last imperative form is the imperative form of prohibition, amounting to 6. The previous type of imperative found in the speaking class at STP Sahid Surakarta is a



prohibition imperative. This type has the meaning of prohibiting someone from doing something. The words usually used are don't, not allowed, etc. Example sentences found in speaking class at STP Sahid Surakarta when the hotel staff also prohibited inviting guests to remain calm: "Don't make noise when we are at the Hotel." "Don't forget to call the staff if you want to order the lunch."

Table 5.Keyword imperative of prohibition

No	Imperative Prohibition
1.	Don't
2	Not allowed
3	Not permitted
4	Cannot

Related to the discussion above, the meaning of the imperative sentence used in the English Speaking Class is based on the imperative meaning classification i.e. the imperative of invitation, the imperative of orders, the imperative of giving permission, the imperative of request and the imperative of prohibition. Each imperative has a different number. The classification is the imperative of invitation is 10 sentences, the imperative of ordering is 9 sentences, the imperative of granting permission is 8 sentences, the imperative of request is 7 sentences and the imperative of asking is 6 sentences.

Table 6.Kinds of Sociopragmatics Imperative

No.	Kind of Sosiopragmatics Imperative	Quantity
1	Imperative of invitation	10
2	Imperative of ordering	9
3	Imperative of Granting Permission	8
4	Imperative of Request	7
5.	Imperative of Prohibition	6

## CONCLUSION

### 1. CONCLUSION

This research concludes that there are five imperative forms. Those are the imperative meaning of the invitation in 10 sentences, the imperative meaning for ordering in 9 sentences, the imperative for granting permission in 8 sentences, the imperative for requesting in 7 sentences, and the imperative for forbidding 6 sentences.

### 2. SUGGESTION

Based on the research results, the researcher can provide suggestions for further research in order to carry out research on the same topic but on different objects. In addition, further researchers can also use this study as a reference for similar research. Particularly, those who interest in the linguistics field can also use this study's result as a material in discussing the sociopragmatics imperative.



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