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**TRANSFORMATIONAL GENERATIVE GRAMMAR  
ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IMPERATIVE  
As Found in "Lies to Me: Season 1" TV Series**

**A THESIS**



**HANDOKO  
06 185 103**

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ANDALAS UNIVERSITY  
PADANG 2010**

*"Dan mereka berkata: Segala puji bagi Allah yang telah menghilangkan dukacita dari kami" (QS. Fathir: 34)*

*"Hai orang-orang yang beriman, jika kamu bertakwa kepada Allah, niscaya di akan memberikan kepadamu furqaan dan menghapuskan kesalahan-kesalahan dan menganpuni dosa-dosamu..." (QS. Al-Anfal: 29)*

This thesis is dedicated to

**My lovely family**

My Father Zainir, My Mother Fatma Helmi, My Brothers Edi Hariyanto, Bermana Efendi, Joni Afrizal, and My Sister Firma Nelya. My grateful for your love and support to lead my way to be better.

**My Lectures**

My grateful all address to English Department Lectures who give your love, patient and provide me with knowledge.

**My Friends**

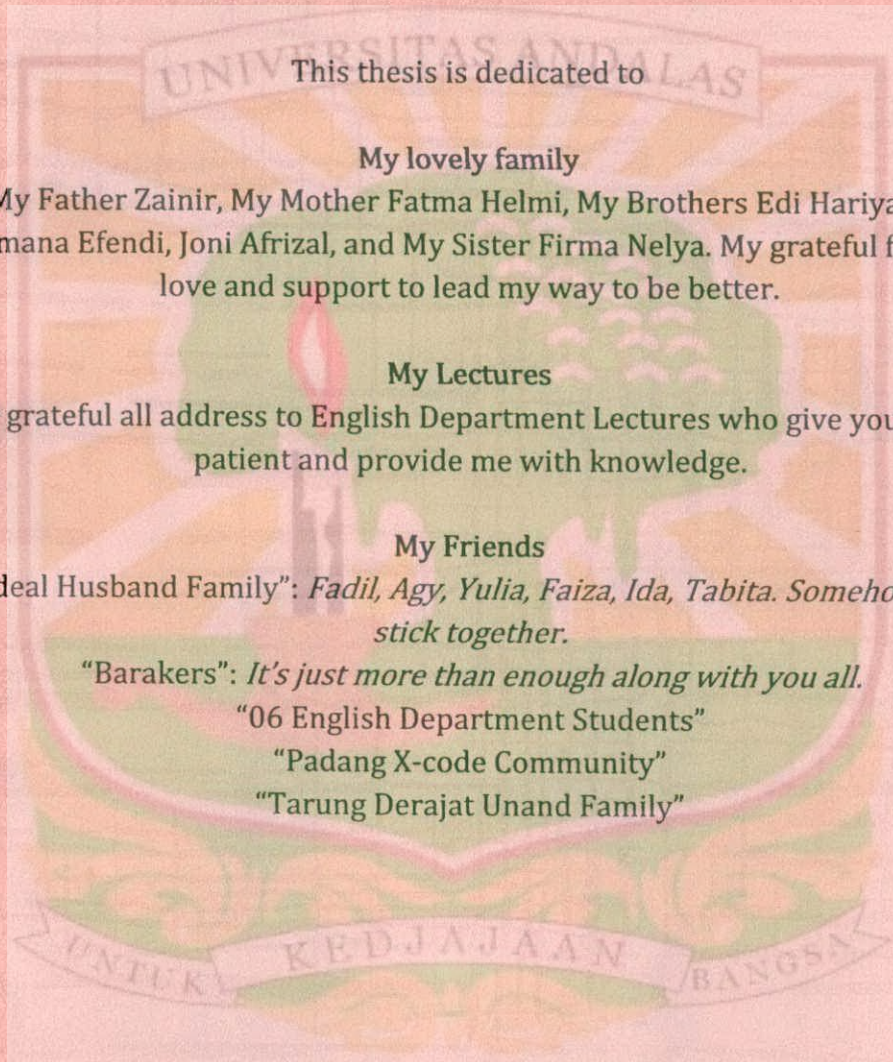
"Ideal Husband Family": *Fadil, Agy, Yulia, Faiza, Ida, Tabita. Somehow, we stick together.*

"Barakers": *It's just more than enough along with you all.*

"06 English Department Students"

"Padang X-code Community"

"Tarung Derajat Unand Family"



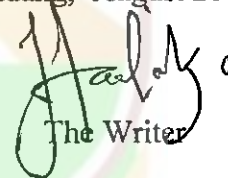


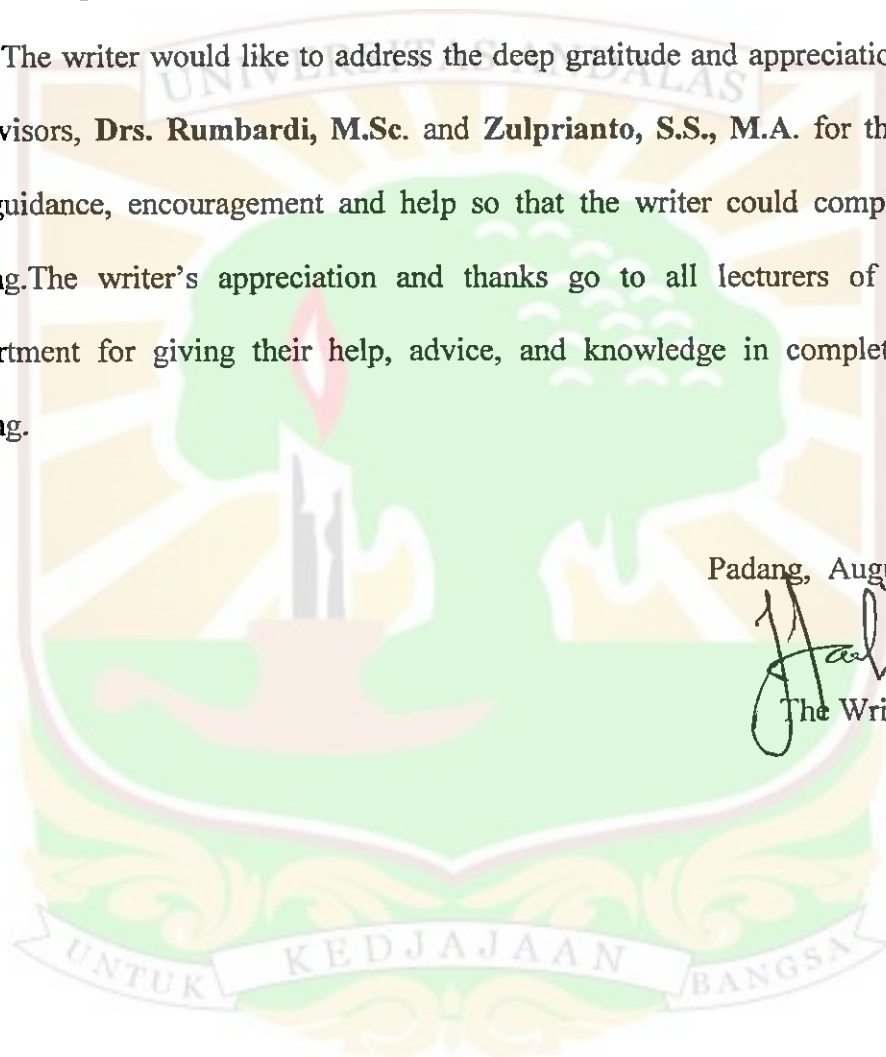
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise to the Almighty Allah SWT for His blessing and endless love to the writer. No power but from Him. By His mercy and convenience the writer finally accomplished this writing. Peace be upon prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, and his companion. May Allah guides the writer to follow his way of life, amin.

The writer would like to address the deep gratitude and appreciation to his supervisors, **Drs. Rumbardi, M.Sc.** and **Zulprianto, S.S., M.A.** for their time and guidance, encouragement and help so that the writer could complete this writing. The writer's appreciation and thanks go to all lecturers of English Department for giving their help, advice, and knowledge in completing this writing.

Padang, August 2010

  
The Writer

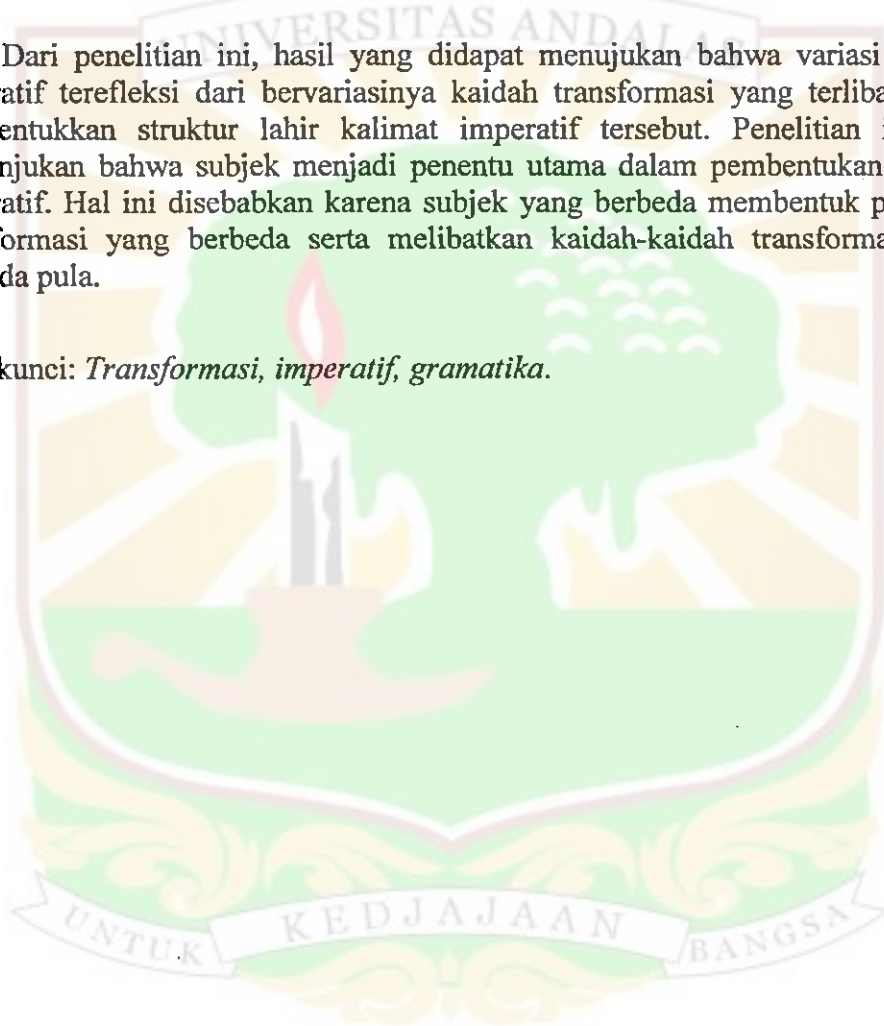


## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul *Transformational Generative Grammar Analysis of English Imperative as Found in "Lie to Me" season 1 TV Series*. Kalimat imperatif tersebut kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori TGG oleh Noam Chomsky. Dengan teori tersebut, penelitian ini melihat struktur batin (*Deep Structure*) sebuah kalimat dengan menggunakan Kaidah Struktur Frase (*Phrase Structure Rules*) dan kemudian menjelaskan proses transformasi dari struktur batin menjadi struktur lahir (*Surface Structure*) dengan menggunakan kaidah transformasi (*Transformational Rules*).

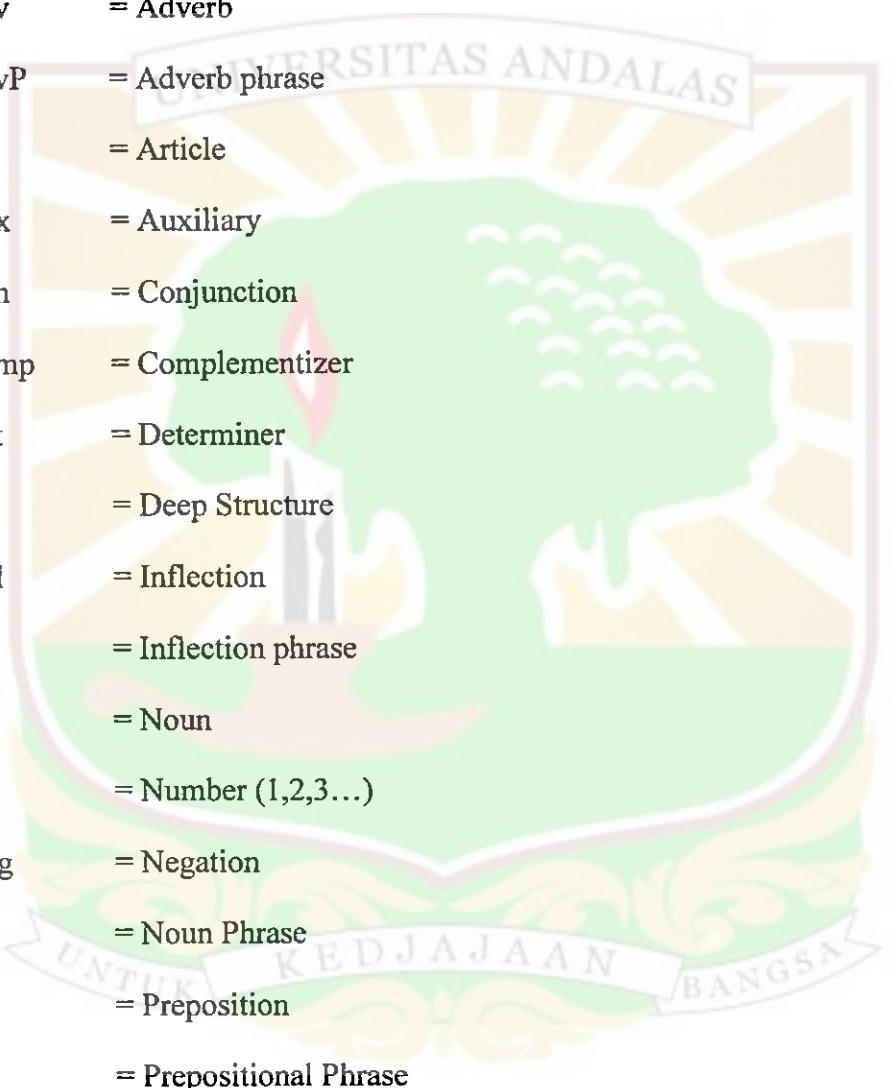
Dari penelitian ini, hasil yang didapat menunjukkan bahwa variasi kalimat imperatif terefleksi dari bervariasinya kaidah transformasi yang terlibat dalam pembentukan struktur lahir kalimat imperatif tersebut. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa subjek menjadi penentu utama dalam pembentukan kalimat imperatif. Hal ini disebabkan karena subjek yang berbeda membentuk pola-pola transformasi yang berbeda serta melibatkan kaidah-kaidah transformasi yang berbeda pula.

Kata kunci: *Transformasi, imperatif, gramatika.*



## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

### 1. Abbreviations



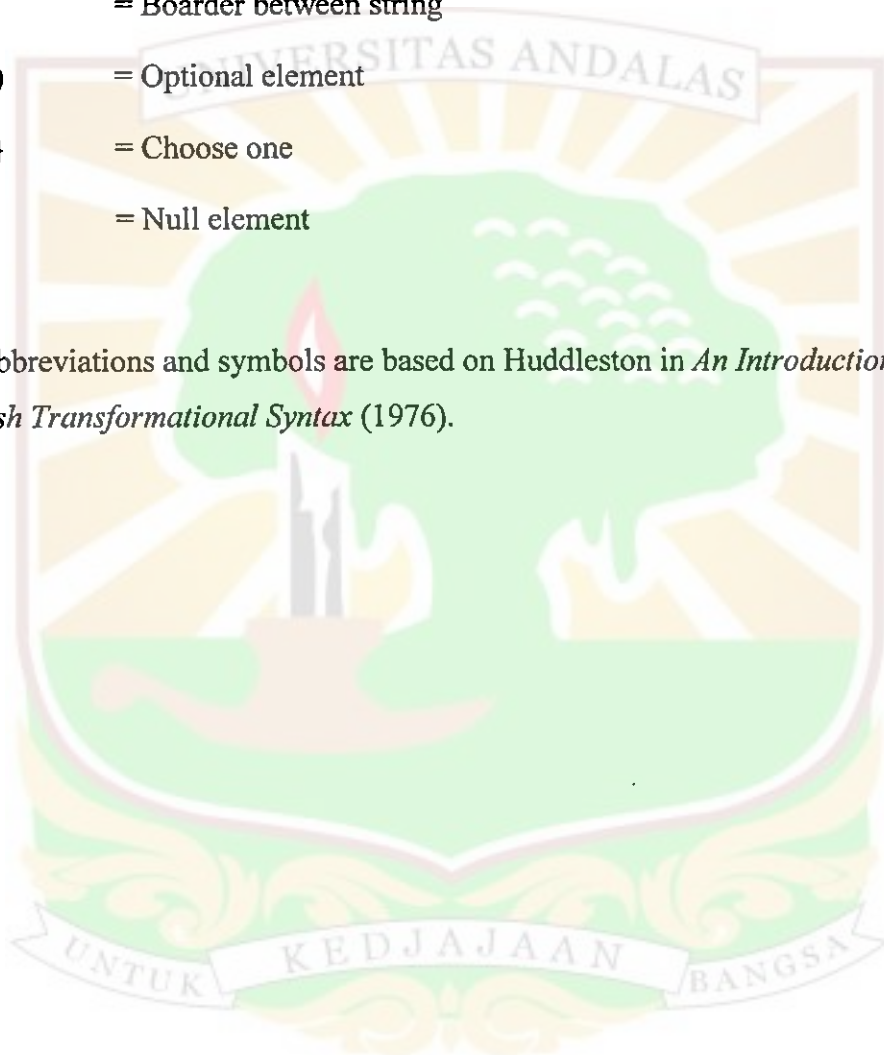
Adj	= Adjective
AdjP	= Adjective phrase
Adv	= Adverb
AdvP	= Adverb phrase
Art	= Article
Aux	= Auxiliary
Con	= Conjunction
Comp	= Complementizer
Det	= Determiner
DS	= Deep Structure
Infl	= Inflection
IP	= Inflection phrase
N	= Noun
n	= Number (1,2,3...)
Neg	= Negation
NP	= Noun Phrase
P	= Preposition
PP	= Prepositional Phrase
Prs	= Present tense
PS	= Phrase structure
S	= Sentence
SS	= Surface Structure

- V = Verb  
VGp = Verb Group  
VP = Verb Phrase

## 2. Symbols

- ⇒ = Rewritten or comprised  
+ = Boarder between string  
( ) = Optional element  
{ } = Choose one  
∅ = Null element

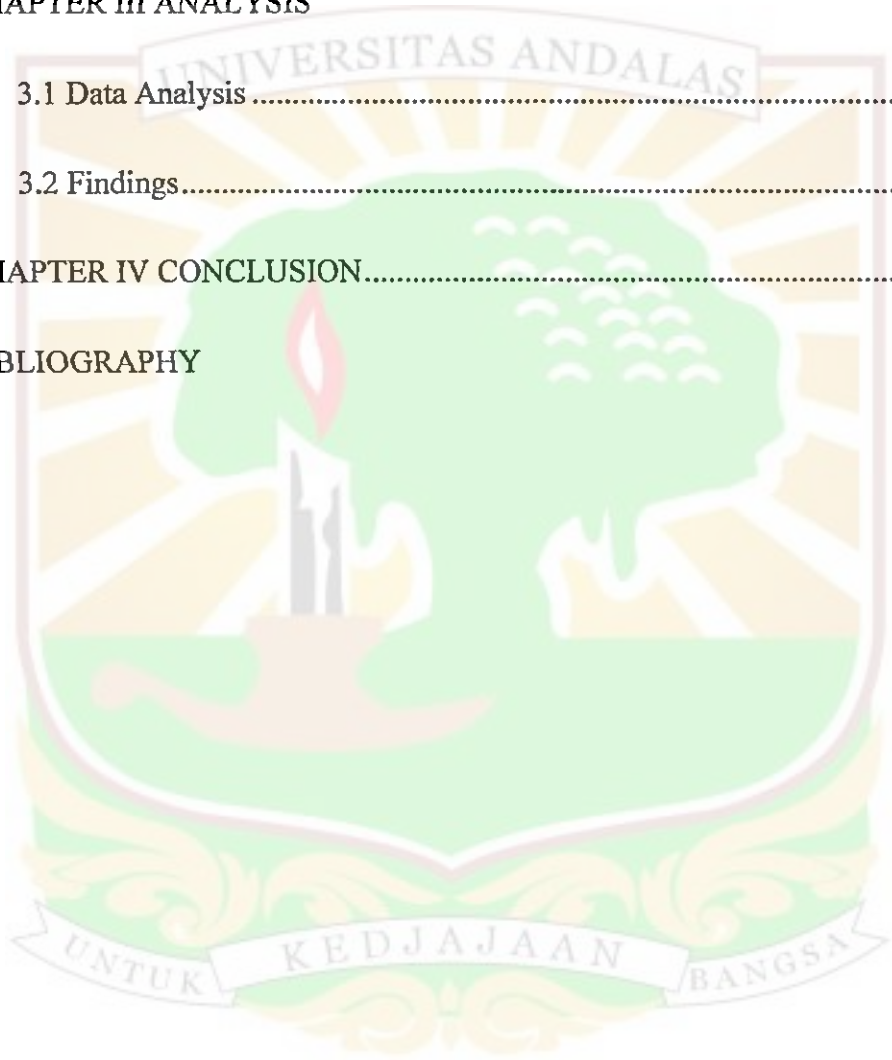
The abbreviations and symbols are based on Huddleston in *An Introduction to English Transformational Syntax* (1976).



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Speaking is one of the most common of human activities. When people speak, they utter a sound with certain meaning and certain purpose. One of the most important functions of speaking is to communicate with others. People communicate for various reasons, Verspoor et.al (2000: p.16) stated there are four main reasons why people communicate one another, they are:

1. to inform someone of something (Declarative)
2. to get information from someone (Interrogative)
3. to get someone to do something (Imperative)
4. to express one's attitude about something (Exclamatory)

From the types of sentence above, imperative is the most puzzling and unique rather than the others type. The imperative is a sentence which expresses direct commands. It may consist of only a verb (e.g. *Sit!*, *Be quite!* and *Run!*) or a phrase (e.g. *Stop talking!*, *Close the window!* *Press the button*). It is frequently used by the speaker because it is straight to the point which leads to effective communication.

The imperative sentence is important to be analyzed because it may lead people to grammatical confusion, especially for non-native speaker. Strang (1978: p.175) claims that "the only true imperative in English is the base of the verb used in address to one or more person, ordering or instructing them to carry out the

(action) of the verb. It may stand alone, or be accompanied by the normal adjuncts of a verb”.

In English the imperative has a special syntactic form. It is a subject less sentence containing a bare form of the verb, as in *Sit!*, *Be quiet!*, *Don't disturb me!*. The subject in imperative is understood by the addressee. As in the example *Sit!*, *Be quiet!*, and *don't disturb me*, the imperative is addressed to a second person 'you'. There are also an imperative with let's addressed to the 1st person plural, to oneself and to others present, as a kind of suggestion (e.g., Let's see a movie tonight) and an imperative with let addressed to the 3rd person (e.g., Let him see to that). Negative imperative present in *don't*, as kind of prohibition, warning, or advice (e.g. don't cross! don't drink alcohol!). Because of imperative sentence are commonly used in daily conversation and the unique form of the imperative, the writer was interested in analyzing the imperative sentence in order to figure out the structure of imperative sentence and the process of sentence generation.

In term of imperative, traditional grammars which concern on the list of pattern cannot explain the cases of imperative, such as subject less and tense less. The sentences *Sit!*, *Be Quite*, and *Don't disturb me!* are considered ungrammatical for traditional grammar because for them a sentence consists of at least Subject and Predicate. In other hand, Transformational grammar is possible to use for solving the imperative cases. The case such as *You*-deletion can be explained as the application of transformational rules to Deep structures which result Surface structures in imperative form.



To conduct the research, the writer has observed several books and movies in order to find the appropriate source of imperative use. Considering to the availability of the data, the writer decided to use the American TV program “Lie to Me: Season 1” as a main source of the data. In the program, the writer found the various form of imperative used in 12 episodes. Theory used in analyzing the sentences is standard theory of Transformational generative Grammar (TGG) proposed by Chomsky and Developed by Rodney Huddleston (Huddleston, 1976).

### **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the Deep Structures and Transformation processes of imperative sentence as found in “Lie to Me: Season 1” TV Series?
2. What are the characteristics transformation of imperative sentences which found in “Lie to Me: Season 1” TV Series?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

Basically, this research is aimed at answering the research question above. Moreover, this research provides the analysis of grammar, especially Transformational Generative Grammar which may help to understand the grammar of English.

### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

In this research, the writer limits the research in analysis of imperative found in the serial TV program “Lie to Me: Season 1”. It focuses on transformational analysis of imperative sentences which found in the TV Program.

Some forms of imperative may not be discussed in this thesis because of unavailability of the data.

## **1.5 Method of the Research**

To conduct the research, the writer apply three steps of research, they are:

### **1.5.1 Data Collection**

In collecting data, the writer applies the observational method along with the techniques. Observational method is a method of collecting data by observing the use of the language (Sudaryanto, 1993: p. 133-137). The writer observes the use of English imperative in the American Serial TV program, *Lie to Me: Season 1*. The writer chooses this movie because the writer found there are various forms of imperative used in the movie. In collecting the data, the writer notes the imperative sentence during the movies. Then, the writer takes the data which are going to be analyzed. The selection process is conducted by sorting the data which have similarity and then the writer took two of them which represent each category. The writer divided the TV series in to 3 parts, i.e. beginning part (part 1), middle part (part 2), and ending part (part 3). From each part was taken 8 imperative sentences that going to be analyzed.

### **1.5.2 Data Analysis**

The data are analyzed by using distributional method along with the techniques. Distributional method is method of analyzing data where the key factors of the data is defined by the language itself (Sudaryanto, 1993: p. 31-40). It is used to figure out the Deep structure of imperative sentence.



Then, The Imperative sentence analyzed by using Transformational Generative Grammar by Chomsky (1965) and support by Rodney Huddleston (1976) and Peter W. Culicover (1976) to figure out the issues of imperative sentence. The analysis begin with Phrase Structure Rules which are broken down the sentence into its constituent parts (also known as syntactic categories) namely phrasal categories and lexical categories (parts of speech) in order to find out the deep structures of the sentence. However, there are some constituents which are broken down only until phrasal level because it is not a focus of analysis. Then, it is continued by Transformational processes which involve the application of Transformational rules to reach the surface structures. From the process, it can be seen the processes of generating the imperative sentence and the issues concerning to imperative sentence, especially the issues of subject in imperative sentence.

### **1.5.3 The Presentation of Result of Analysis**

The finding of the research is presented both with formal and informal methods. Formal method is in form of sentences while informal method is in form of sign and symbol (Sudaryanto, 1993: p. 144-157). In informal way, the data are presented in verbal language, especially for data analysis. In formal way, the imperative sentences are presented in tree diagram along with the category labeling the node to describe the deep structure. The nodes are the symbols for category/string such as S (sentence), NP (Noun Phrase), VP (Verbal Phrase), etc. There are another symbols that use in formal way,

such as the symbol  $\rightarrow$ ,  $+$ ,  $\emptyset$ , etc. The meaning of the symbols which used in this research can be seen in Abbreviations and Symbol page.





## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Review of Previous Studies

The analysis of sentence using imperative sentence has been discussed by linguists even until today. It seems to become an interesting language phenomenon and deserves great attention from the linguist. Many of the researchers have done the research about imperative both in syntax and semantic point of view. Yet, there are so many puzzles that should be solved by linguist in order to give the comprehensive explanation about imperative sentence.

Postdam (1995), for instance, in his article *Phrase Structure of English Imperative* which focuses on structural aspect of syntax of imperative sentence. He focuses the analysis of imperative in form of negative imperative by using X<sup>2</sup>-theory. The analysis begins with some position of subject in imperative sentence. He assumed that subjects occupy only specifier positions and that DO is analyzable as a head. He proposed two correct phrase structures of imperative sentence. First, VP-internal subject analysis which claims that subjects originate in a position inside VP and move up to specifier. Taking the VP-internal site to be the specifier of VP permits an analysis of the English imperative data which requires only IP above VP (Postdam, 1995: p.4). The second analysis is Functional Project Analysis which placed the subject and DO outside the verb phrase. The FP analysis had been proved into imperative with auxiliary, floating quantifier and imperative with adverb. By using X<sup>2</sup>-Theory, Postdam concludes that the structure of an imperative in English is as in the separated construction of



VP. The subject of an imperative is base generated VP-internally but moves into the inflectional projections.

The other research was conducted by of Laura Rupp (2003), *The Syntax of Imperatives in English and Germanic*. The work contains a clear exposition and a sound analysis of various syntactic properties of the English imperative within the framework of the Minimalist Program. Rupp discuss about the possible subject of imperative sentence. Rupp looks into the clause structure of the English imperative, and proposes that the English imperative is an IP structure, not a CP structure, with a functional projection, most likely an Aspect Phrase (AspP), between IP and VP. She postulates that INFL in the English imperative clause structure may be specified with agreement features.

Her analysis toward the subject of imperative begins with a clarification that except for 1st person pronouns (e.g., *\*We/\*I gohome!*), practically all sorts of DPs, quantifiers, indefinites, partitives, definite phrases, bare noun plurals, proper nouns, and even 3rd person pronouns, are possible as the subject of the English imperative, given the right context. She argues that these DPs are not vocatives and presents various supporting arguments that they have the syntactic status of regular subjects: for example, no intonational break is necessary between these DPs and the rest of the sentence, DPs that clearly cannot be a vocative occur in imperatives (Rupp, 2003:47).

Furthermore, Rupp examines the subject properties of other Germanic languages, in comparison to English (Rupp, 2003: p. 147). Rupp concludes that in Dutch imperatives, INFL is specified with [2nd]. In Dutch, *pro* is restricted to

[2nd] person, using [3rd] person DPs as subjects results in a feature mismatch, causing the derivation to crash, and the subject must be placed in [Spec,IP] to check subject-verb agreement. In English, with INFL lacking phi-features, subject properties are determined by the semantics/pragmatics of the imperative feature, but in English, INFL lacks phi-features altogether *pro* is always the addressee, 3rd person DPs are possible as subjects as long as they denote the addressee(s), and subjects need not occur in [Spec,IP] because there are no phi-features to check in INFL, and the variation in the subject position correlates with variation in discourse functions.

In different perspective, Zaunuttini (2007) wrote an article entitle *Encoding the addressee in the syntax: Evidence from English imperative subjects*. The article discusses imperative in relation to syntactic structure and semantic function. He focuses his study on the analysis of imperative subject in term of addressee by using Functional Project Theory. His paper provides a discussion of subject properties that makes sense of the sometimes contradictory observations found in the literature. He argued that the syntactic representation of imperatives contains a functional projection not present in other clause types. This projection plays a role both in preventing the instantiation of a predication relation between the subject and the predicate, and, when sufficiently local, in licensing the special syntactic properties of the subject.

Moreover, he proposed that all clauses conventionally associated with directive force contain a functional projection, the Jussive Phrase, that abstracts over the subject and prevents it from entering a predication relation. In core

imperatives in English, the Jussive Phrase also enters a syntactic relation with the subject, by virtue of which it endows it with 2nd person features. For this to happen, two conditions must be met: the Jussive Phrase must be the projection with person features closest to the subject; and the subject must be of a certain type, i.e. a pronominal element, a quantificational element, a referential noun phrase with a null determiner or a proper name (Zaunuttini, 2007: p. 24).

By those researches, the writer should have a great motivation in doing this research to complete and equip the previous research by focusing on the imperative sentence with the transformational process. In this research, the writer uses the standard theory of Transformational Generative Grammar. The writer focuses on the transformational processes which underlies in imperative sentence. By doing the transformational analysis, the writer is able to describe the basic structures of imperative sentences and some issues in imperative such as the subject of imperative sentence and several patterns of transformational process of imperative sentence. The previous studies above will equip this research especially in defining the subjects of imperative sentence.

## 2.2 Definition of Key Term

**Constituent** can be defined as one or more words that occur together as a syntactic unit. For instance, *the book* in *The book fell onto the floor*.

**PS-rule (Phrase Structure rule)** is a rule of grammar that states the composition of a phrase. It shows the basic form of a sentence.

**Deep structure** is the structure generated by the phrase structure rules in accordance with the sub categorization properties of the heads.

**Surface structure** is the structure that results from the application of whatever transformations are appropriate for the sentence in question.

**Transformation** is a type of syntactic rules that can move an element from one position to another. In transformation process there is a rule which called *transformational rules*. Yule (1996: p. 95) defines that transformational rule is a rule which will change or move constituents in the structures derived from the phrase structure rules.

## **2.3 Theoretical Frame work**

### **2.3.1 Imperative sentence**

Imperative sentence is a directive sentence which indicates to order someone to do something. Imperative sentence is understood as a sentence with second pronoun subject (*you*). Huddleston (2007: p.170) proposed that imperative can be defined as “a construction primary or characteristic use is to issues directive”. The definition of imperative found in textbooks and dictionaries is of very limited value in helping to understand what an imperative is in English. Therefore, it must specify the grammatical properties that enable us to determine whether or not some expression is imperative.

According to Huddleston (2007: p. 171), Directives include a wide range of more specific types of speech act, they are, order (*Keep off the*



*grass*), request (*Please pass the salt*), instruction (*Shake well before using*), advice (*Sell now while prices are high*), invitations (*Come and have lunch*), and permission (*Make yourself at home*). The kind of directive will be understood depend on such factors as context and tone of voice, though there are some linguistic devices that serve to distinguish requests from orders. Moreover, Huddleston proposed that beside directive, imperative has also used to express wishes (*have a great week-end*), and used as condition (*Help me this once and I'll never ask you again*).

As mentioned before that imperative sentence is understood to have *you* as a subject. However, imperative may comes with overt subject other than *you*. Rupp (2003: p. 48-65) stated there are some subject may consider as a subject of imperative sentence.

#### 1. QUANTIFIERS

- a. *Nobody* move!
- b. *Everybody* be there by five!

#### 2. INDEFINITES

- a. *Someone* call my wife!
- b. *Whoever* took the money return it immediately!

#### 3. PARTITIVE EXPRESSIONS

- a. *The tallest of you* sit at the back!
- b. *One of you* get the papers in my office!

#### 4. DEFINITE PHRASES

- a. *Those in the front row*, stop giggling!

b. *The boy in the corner, come here!*

#### 5. BARE NOUN PLURALS

a. *(You) truckdrivers keep to the right!*

b. *People interested in the project come and see me afterwards!*

#### 6. PROPER NOUNS / NAMES

a. *John, Close the door!*

b. *Chris stand by the door and Shirley watch the window!*

Moreover, Huddleston (2007: p. 170) stated that imperative may comes with first person plural. It is marked by a specialized use of the verb *let* (*Let's-Construction*), for example, *Let's get our ball back*. The use of *let's-*construction is different from the use of ordinary *let* ("allow"). He argued that the specialized *let* cannot have a subject (*\*you let's get our ball back*). The specialized *let* usually comes with pronoun *us* which almost contracted (*Let's*). Normally *us* can refer to either you and me or me and someone else.

Furthermore, imperative may also occur in negative form. The negative form of imperative requires the present of modal *do* to accompany the negation *not* (*Don't move!*, *Don't try again*). As Huddleston (2007: p. 170) stated that "Auxiliary *Do* is required in verbal negation even with *be*". Rupp (2003: p. 74) also claimed that *don't* is used to form negative imperative.

The imperative construction can be used for various kinds of directive, whether its order, request, or any kind of directive. However, it is important to understand that not all directives are imperative. Some directive may

present with interrogative form (*will you feed the cat*) or declarative form (*I order you to leave while there 's still time*). To distinguish the imperative and the other types of directive, it is important to know the grammatical properties of the imperative sentence. The analysis of grammatical properties will lead to the characteristics of imperative sentence.

### **2.3.2 Imperative sentence in the Perspective of Transformational Generative Grammar**

In 1957, Noam Chomsky proposed *Syntactic Structure* which described that grammar should be considered as an autonomous system which is independent of semantic or phonological systems. Then, Chomsky introduced the concept of Transformational-generative grammar (TGG) in his book *Aspect of Theory of Syntax* (1965).

Chomsky stated that every sentence consist of two levels of structure, deep structure and surface structure. Transformational grammar was a constituent-structure-based theory which is rules mapping one phrase-structure configuration into another. Phrase-Structure rules would specify the basic forms of sentence. The output of the PS-rules was referred to as the 'deep structure' of the sentence. The output of the application of transformations was called the 'surface structure' of the sentence.

Syntactically, imperative sentence understood to have underlying subject *you*. Cullicover (1976:149) proposed that there is a transformation of *You*-deletion in generating imperative sentence. Moreover, he stated that

*You*-deletion cannot apply when Tense and Auxiliary is present. His statement indicates that imperative sentence is lack of Auxiliary. Yet, the imperative sometimes comes with subject other than *you*, for instance, *everybody stand up*. In this case, Cullicover assumed that the modal *do* is present. Furthermore, in case of negative imperative, the modal *do* present to accompany the negation *not*. Cullicover concluded that in generating negative imperative some types of inversion transformations are applied which account for *do* insertion.

Since the Transformational Generative grammar provides the lower structure of the sentence (deep structure), the deep structure will give a description about the subject of the sentence. Thus, it can be concluded that the Transformational generative grammar is effective in analyzing the imperative sentence since it gives us the device to determine the subject of imperative sentence.

### **2.3.3 Deep Structure and Surface Structure**

Chomsky developed the idea that each sentence in a language has two levels of representation — a deep structure and a surface structure. The concept of the deep structure and surface structure are base on the notion of Competence and Performance. Competence is defined as the speaker-hearer knowledge of their language (Chomsky, 1965, p.4). Meanwhile, performance is defined as the actual use of language in concrete situation (Chomsky, 1965, p.4)



A generative grammar is not concerned with any actual set of sentences of the language but with the possible set of sentences. Generative grammar intends to describe the competence of speaker in producing language and the competence of hearer to understand the language (speaker-hearer competence). Deep structure is the abstract level in which all meaning is stated. It describes the order of words in a simple, active, positive, and declarative sentence. It also shows the lexical and phrasal categories to which the words belong and the hierarchical relationships in which the words enter. The surface structure is defined as realization of deep structure. Surface structure is processed material ready to be used in language activity. The deep structure becomes a surface structure via transformation.

### **2.3.4 Rules of Transformational Generative Grammar**

#### **2.3.4.1 Phrase Structure Rules**

In *Syntactic Structure*, Chomsky proposed some basic rules to generate a sentence which he called Phrase Structure Rules. Phrase Structure Rules are the basis of constructing the deep structure. They are used to break a natural language sentence down into its constituent namely phrasal categories and lexical categories (parts of speech). Phrasal categories include the noun phrase, verb phrase, and prepositional phrase; lexical categories include noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and many others.

Huddleston (1976) mentioned the Phrase Structure Rules of English sentence. In the following system of rules, S stands for

Sentence, NP for Noun Phrase, VP for Verb Phrase, Det for Determiner, Aux for Auxiliary, VGp for Verb group, N for Noun, and V for Verb stem.

1. S → NP + VP
2. NP → (Det) + N
3. VP →  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{VGp (NP) (PP)} \\ \text{be } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AdjP} \\ \text{NP} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$
4. VGp → Aux + V
5. PP → P + NP
6. Aux → T + (M) + (Pref) + (Prog)
7. T → {Past, Pres}
8. M → {will, may, shall,...}
9. Perf → have + en
10. Prog → be + ing
11. V → {kick, hit, put,...}
12. N → {he, boy, John,...}
13. Det → {the, an, your,...}

For Compound sentence the Phrase Structure Rules are:

- S → Conj + S<sub>n</sub>; where  $n \geq 2$   
 Conj → {and, or, but}

For More Than One Clause sentence, the Phrase Structure Rules are:

- S → Cl<sub>n</sub>; where  $n \geq 2$   
 Cl → NP + VP

Phrase Structure Rules for More Than One NP or VGp are:

- NP → NP<sub>n</sub>; where  $n \geq 2$   
 VGp → VGp<sub>n</sub>; where  $n \geq 2$

For the sentence with recursion (the use of the same rules in a single derivation), the phrase structure rule can be extended as follow:

$$S \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_n : \text{where } n \geq 2 \\ \text{NP VP} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$VP \rightarrow \text{VGp NP}$$

$$NP \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Det}) \text{ N} \\ \text{S} \end{array} \right\}$$

In these rules, the arrow ( $\rightarrow$ ) can be interpreted as an instruction to rewrite whatever symbol appears to the left of the arrow as the symbol or string of symbols that appears to the right of the arrow. The symbols that used in the grammar which divided into two separated parts: NON-TERMINAL SYMBOL occurs in the left of some rule or rules are represent morphemes and TERMINAL SYMBOL ones which represent syntactic category. (Huddleston, 1976:36)

#### 2.3.4.2 Transformational Rules

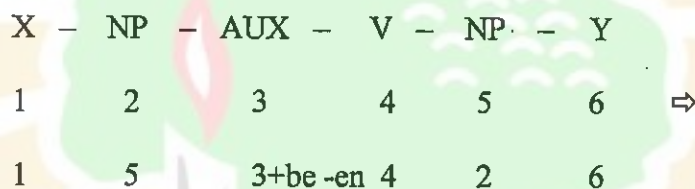
Malmkjær (1995) stated that “transformational rule is a rule which maps one syntactic-analysis tree into another. If PS rules can be informally thought of as instructions to build up structures then a transformational rule can be informally thought of as an instruction to change one structure into another.” The transformational rules depend upon the prior application of the phrase-structure rules and have the effect of converting, or transforming, one phrase marker into another.



The transformation rules can rearrange the string; it can be rearrangement, addition, deletion, and replacement. Huddleston (1976) in his book mentioned some common transformational rules of English sentence, they are:

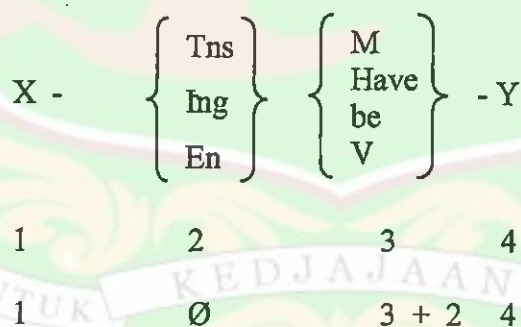
1. Passivization

The deep structure of the sentence is in form of active. To get passive form, passive transformation rule must be applied. Here the rule of pasivization:



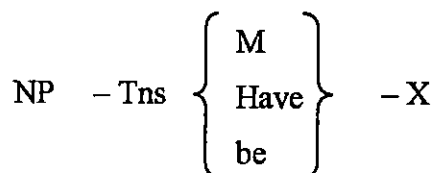
Interchange the position of NP in term 2 and 5

2. Affix Hopping



Affix Hopping is the movement of inflectional affix to their surface position.

3. Inversion



1	2	3	⇒
2+1	∅	3	

4. Not placement

NP	- not	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tns} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M} \\ \text{Have} \\ \text{be} \end{array} \right\} \\ -X \end{array} \right\}$	
1	2	3	4 ⇒
1	∅	3 + 2	4

For the sentence without Modal, the *Do*-Support rule must precede the Not Placement Rule. The *Do*-Support rule is:

$XP - NP - T - V - X \Rightarrow XP - NP - T - do - V - X$

5. Conjunction shift

$X - Conj - S1 - S2 - Y \Rightarrow X - S1 - Conj - S2 - Y$

$X - Conj - NP1 - NP2 - Y \Rightarrow X - NP1 - Conj - NP2 - Y$

$X - Conj - VGp1 - VGp2 - Y \Rightarrow X - VGp1 - Conj - VGp2 - Y$

In deep structure, conjunction placed before two elements that will be coordinated. The transformation process changes the position of conjunction to the position between two elements.

6. You-Deletion

<i>Imp</i>	- you	- VP	
1	2	3	⇒
1	∅	3	

The You-Deletion rule can be applied under the condition of main clause only. You-deletion is currently applied in imperative form.

### 7. Equi Deletion

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 X & - & NP & - & (VGp) & - & it & [sNP & Y]_s & - & Z \\
 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & 5 & 6 & & 7 & \Rightarrow \\
 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & \emptyset & 6 & & 7
 \end{array}$$

The Equi Deletion applied to avoid the repetition of same element in the sentence.

### 8. Relativization

$$W-[NP-[X-NP-Y]]-Z \Rightarrow W-[NP-[X-Rel pro-Y]]-Z$$

Condition: 2 = 4

The variable X and Y between relativized NP allows NP to be subject or object in the lower sentence (the sentence inside of the main sentence). If the relativized Np occur as the object of the lower sentence, the one more rule is needed. The rule is relative pronoun shift.

$$W-[NP-[X-Rel Pro]]-Z \Rightarrow W-[NP-[Rel pro-X]]-Z$$

Moreover, in some cases the relative pronoun tends to be deleted.

The rule is Relative Pronoun Deletion (Whiz Deletion):

$$X - NP - Real Pro - Y \quad \Rightarrow \quad X - NP - \emptyset - Y$$



## 9. Complementizer insertion

Complementizer is the marker of subordinate clause under NP node. The complementizer which commonly inserted in subordinate clause is *that*.

The Transformation rules above are some of rule which account for generating a sentence in Transformational Generative Grammar. More transformational rules are needed to generate some specific sentences.

Phrase Structure Rules describes the basic structure of a sentence called Deep Structure. The Deep Structure in which the meaning stated can reveal the form of the sentence, especially concerning to issues of imperative sentence. It will reveal the grammatical properties which accounts for determining the form of sentence. It also accounts for determining the underlying subject of imperative sentence which sometimes null. Meanwhile, the transformational rules use to describe transformation processes which the deep structures pass through to reach the surface structure.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

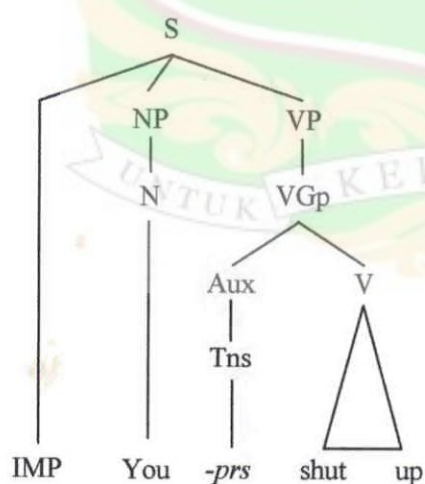
This chapter present the data analysis of the research entitled *Transformational Generative Grammar Analysis of English Imperative as Found In "Lie to Me" TV Series*. The analysis begins with the description of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence which assumes to be an imperative sentence. After that, the writer describes the transformational rules which account for generating the surface structure of the sentence.

#### 3.1 Data Analysis

##### Datum 1:

*Shut up!*

The sentence above is considered as imperative sentence since it indicates the directive. It is kind of command asks someone to be silent. The analysis of sentence above using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:



DS : IMP + You + Prs + shut + up

### **Transformational Process:**

T.1: *You-Deletion*

IMP – NP – VP      ⇒    IMP – Ø – VP

IMP + You + Prs + shut + up    ⇒    IMP + Prs + shut + up

T.2: *Affix Hopping*

IMP + prs + shut + up      ⇒    IMP + shut + up + prs

The two processes of transformation above result the surface structure as follow:

*Shut up*

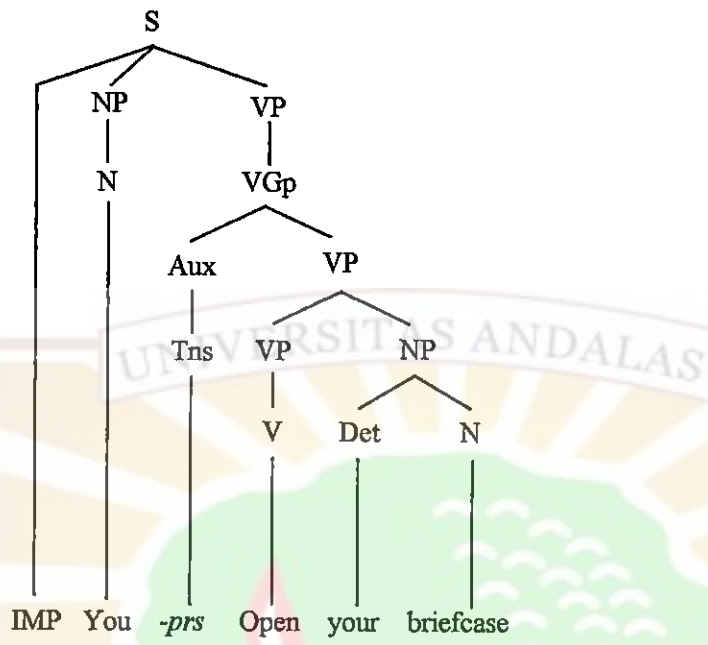
The surface structure of the sentence shows that the sentence above is consists of phrasal verb and has no subject. Meanwhile, in the deep structure the subject of the sentence is occupied by *you*. The analysis of the sentence by using Phrase Structure Rule results the deep structure as follow: *IMP+You+Prs+shut+up*. To reach the surface structure, some transformational rules are applied, they are, *You-Deletion* and *Affix Hopping*. The *You-Deletion* accounts to delete the subject while *Affix Hopping* account to move the Tense. Both the transformational rules result the surface structure as *Shut up*.

### **Datum 2:**

*Open your briefcase!*

The sentence above is kind of command which ask the addressee to open his/her briefcase. Therefore, the sentence above can be classified into imperative sentence. The analysis of the sentence above using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow:





DS: IMP+you+prs+open+your+briefcase

**Transformational Process:**

T.1: *You-Deletion*

IMP – NP – VP      ⇒    IMP – Ø – VP

IMP+You+prs+open+your+briefcase ⇒ IMP+prs+open+your+briefcase

T.2: *Affix Hopping*

IMP+prs+open+your+briefcase ⇒ IMP+open+prs+your+briefcase

The applications of transformation rules above result the surface structure as follow:

*Open your briefcase*

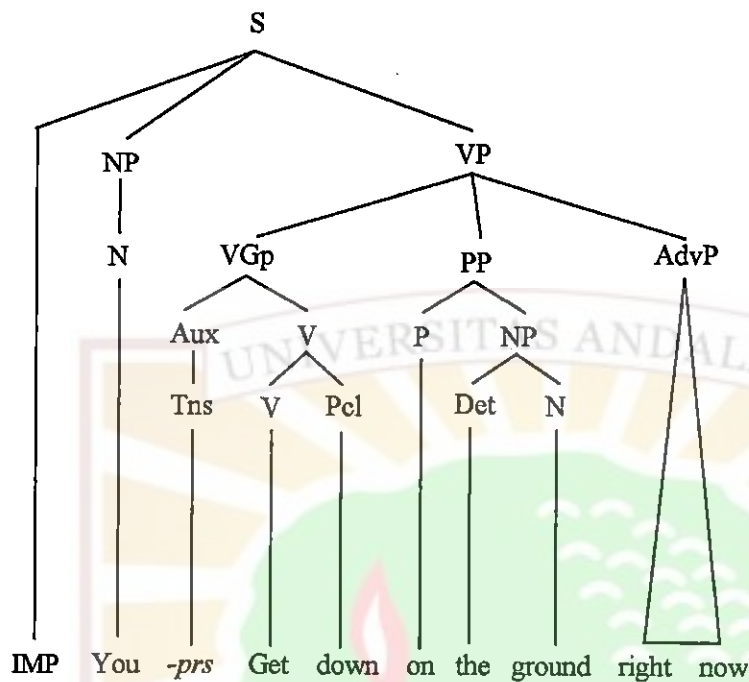
The sentence above occurs with no subject. Yet, the deep structure of the sentence shows that the sentence has *you* as subject. The analysis of the sentence

by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow: *IMP+you+prs+open+your+briefcase*. Some Transformational rules are applied in order to reach the surface structure, they are *You-Deletion* and *Affix Hopping*. *You-Deletion* rule is applied to remove the pronoun *you*. Since the *You-deletion* accounts to generate the imperative sentence with no overt subject, the Tense should be moved into the position after the verb. The movement of the tense involves the *Affix Hopping* rule. The transformation of the sentence results the surface structure as *Open your briefcase*.

### **Datum 3**

*Get down on the ground right now!*

The sentence above is considered as imperative sentence since it indicates the command which asking the addressee to get down in the ground. The analysis of sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules result the surface structure as follow:



DS: IMP+you+prs+get+down+on+the+ground+right+now

### Transformational Process:

T.1: *You*-Deletion

IMP – NP – VP      ⇒    IMP – Ø – VP

IMP+You+prs+get+down+in+the+ground+right+now    ⇒

IMP+prs+get+down+in+the+ground+right+now

T.2: Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+get+down+in+the+ground+right+now    ⇒

IMP+get+down+prs+in+the+ground+right+now

The application of transformational rules above toward the sentence results the surface structure as follow:

*Get down on the ground right now*

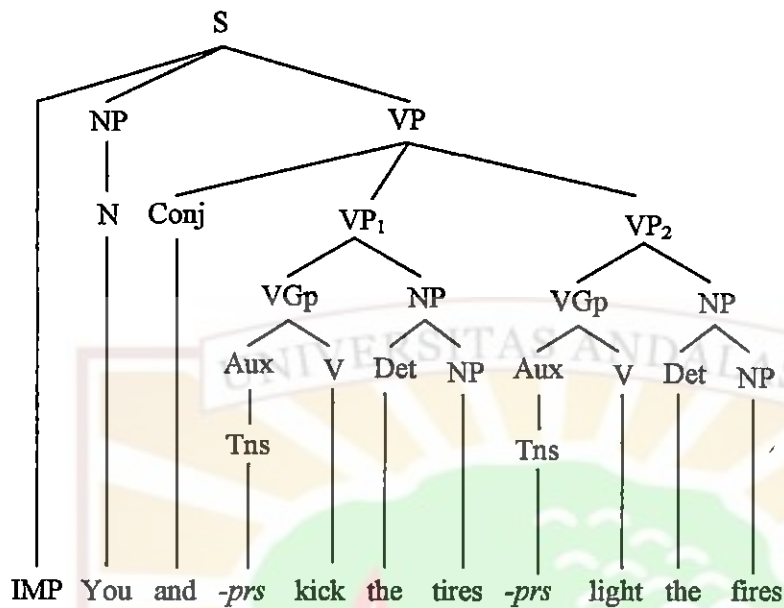
The deep structure shows that *you* is present as the subject of the sentence. The analysis of the sentence by using Phrase Structure Rules results in the deep structure as follows: *IMP+you+prs+get+down+on+the+ground+right+now*. To reach the surface structure, two transformational rules are applied, they are: *You*-deletion and Affix Hopping. The *You*-deletion accounts for the absence of the subject of the sentence. Since the subject is absent, the Tense should be moved into the position after the Verb. The affix Hopping accounts for moving the Tense. The transformational rules change the deep structure of the sentence into surface structure as *Get down on the ground right now*.

**Datum 4:**

*Kick the tires and light the fires!*

The sentence consists of two imperatives. It is indicated by the presence of two VPs which ask the addressee to do certain actions. The two imperatives are conjoined by the conjunction *and*. Instead of referring to two actions which are done at the same time, the conjunction *and* refers to the subsequent action. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results in the deep structure as follows:





DS: IMP+you+and+prs+kick+the+tires+prs+light+the+fires

### Transformational Process:

T.1: Conjunction Shift which places *and* before VP<sub>2</sub>

IMP+you+prs+kick+the+tires+and +prs+light+the+fires

T.2: *You*-Deletion

IMP – NP – VP      ⇒    IMP – Ø – VP

IMP+you +prs+kick+the+tires+and +prs+light+the+fires    ⇒

IMP+prs+kick+the+tires+and +prs+light+the+fires

T.3: Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+kick+the+tires+and+prs+light+the+fires    ⇒

IMP+kick+prs+the+tires+and+light+prs+the+fires

The transformation processes above result the surface structure as follow:

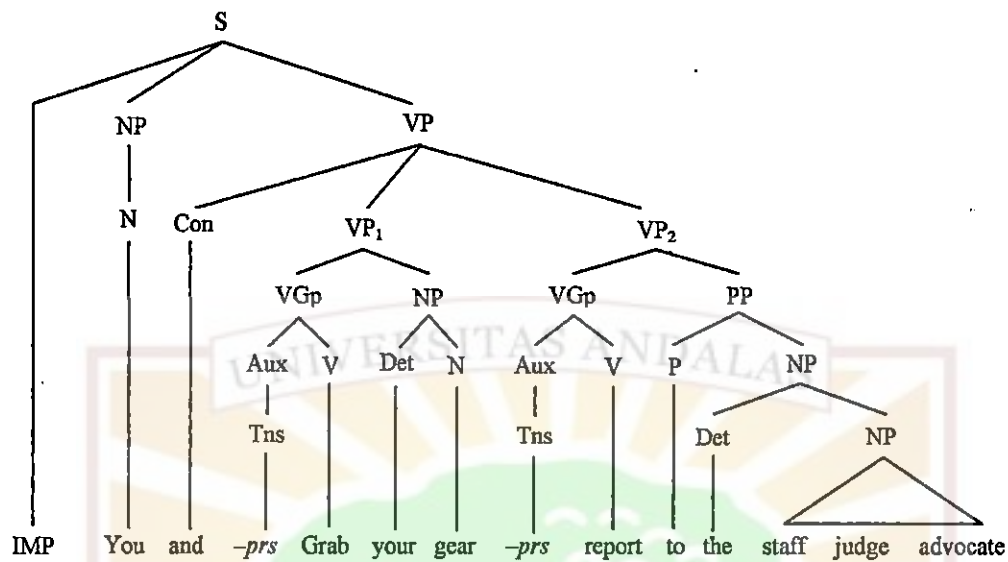
*Kick the tires and light the fires*

By using the Phrase Structure Rules, the analysis of the sentence above results the deep structure as follow: *IMP+you+and+prs+kick+the+tires+prs+light+the+fires*. To reach the surface structure the sentence is transformed by applying some transformational rules, they are; Conjunction Shift, *You*-Deletion, and Affix Hopping. The Conjunction Shift rule accounts to join VP<sub>1</sub> and VP<sub>2</sub> by moving the conjunction *and* into the position after VP<sub>1</sub>. The *You*-Deletion accounts to remove the subject *you* (NP) which results the sentence without overt subject. It remains the sentence with Tense in initial position. The movement of Tense into the position after V involves the Affix Hopping rule. Finally, all the transformational rules which applied toward the deep structure result the surface structure as *Kick the tires and light the fires*.

**Datum 5:**

*Grab your gear and report to the staff judge advocate!*

The sentence above is considered as imperative since it indicates commands. It consists of two imperative which conjoined by the conjunction *and*. The first imperative indicates the command which asks the addressee to grab his/her gear. The second imperative indicates the command which asks the addressee to report. As in datum 4, the conjunction has function to sequence the two actions. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+you+and+prs+grab+your+gear+prs+report+to+the+ staff+judge  
+advocate

**Transformational process:**

T.1: Conjunction Shift which places *and* before VP<sub>2</sub>

IMP+you+prs+grab+your+gear+and+prs+report+to+the+staff+judge+advocate

T.2: *You*-Deletion

IMP – NP – VP      ⇒    IMP – Ø – VP

IMP+you+prs+grab+your+gear+and+prs+report+to+the+staff+judge+advocate ⇒

IMP+prs+grab+your+gear+and+prs+report+to+the+staff+judge+advocate

T.3: Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+grab+your+gear+and+prs+report+to+the+staff+judge+advocate ⇒

IMP+grab+prs+your+gear+and+prs+report+to+the+staff+judge+advocate

The transformation processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Grab your gear and report to the staff judge advocate*

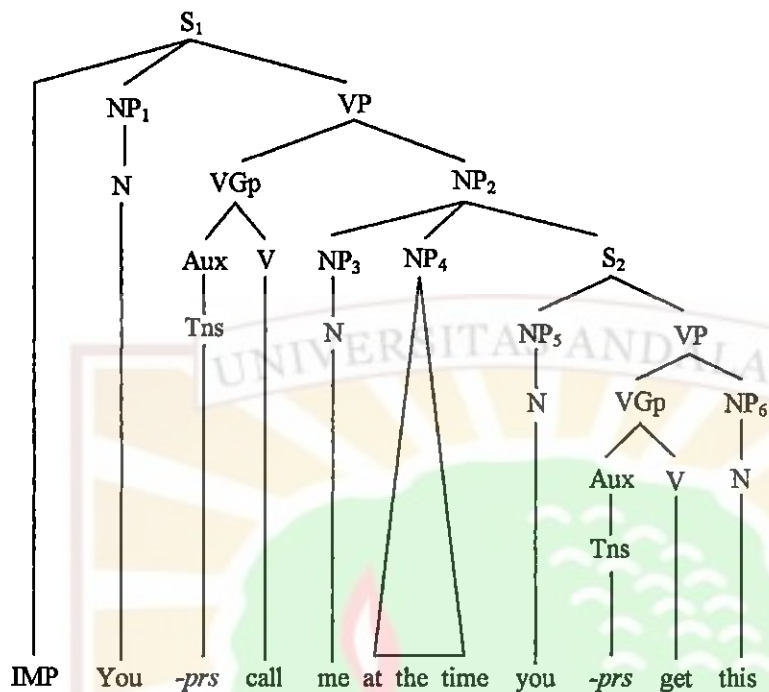
The application of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence above result the deep structure as follow: *IMP+you+and+prs+grab+your+gear+prs+report+to+the+staff+judge+advocate*. In the deep structure, the subject *you* exist as a subject for both imperative. The subject *you* only present in the first imperative in deep structure since it refers to the same addressee of the two imperatives. Some transformational rules are applied toward the deep structure to reach the surface structure, they are; Conjunction Shift, *You*-Deletion, and Affix Hopping. The Conjunction Shift rule is applied to move the conjunction into the position between  $VP_1$  and  $VP_2$ . The *You*-deletion rule accounts to remove the subject *you* (NP) which remains the Tense in the beginning position of imperative. Then, the Affix Hopping rule should be applied by moving the Tense into the position after Verb. The Transformational rules above result the surface structure as *Grab your gear and report to the staff judge advocate*.

**Datum 6:**

*Call me when you get this!*

The sentence above consists of imperative as main clause and declarative as subordinate clause. The sentence indicates that the speaker ask the hearer to call him/her in certain time. It can be a command or request depends on the context of speaking. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:





DS: IMP+you+prs+call+me+at+the+time+you+prs+get+this

**Transformational process:**

T.1: Complementizer Insertion

IMP+you+prs+call+me+at+the+time+you+prs+get+this ⇨

IMP+you+prs+call+me+when+you+prs+get+this

T.2: *You*-Deletion

IMP – NP – VP ⇨ IMP – Ø – VP

IMP+you+prs+call+me+when+you+prs+get+this ⇨

IMP+prs+call+me+when+you+prs+get+this

T.3: Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+call+me+when+you+prs+get+this ⇨

IMP+call+prs+me+when+you+prs+get+this

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

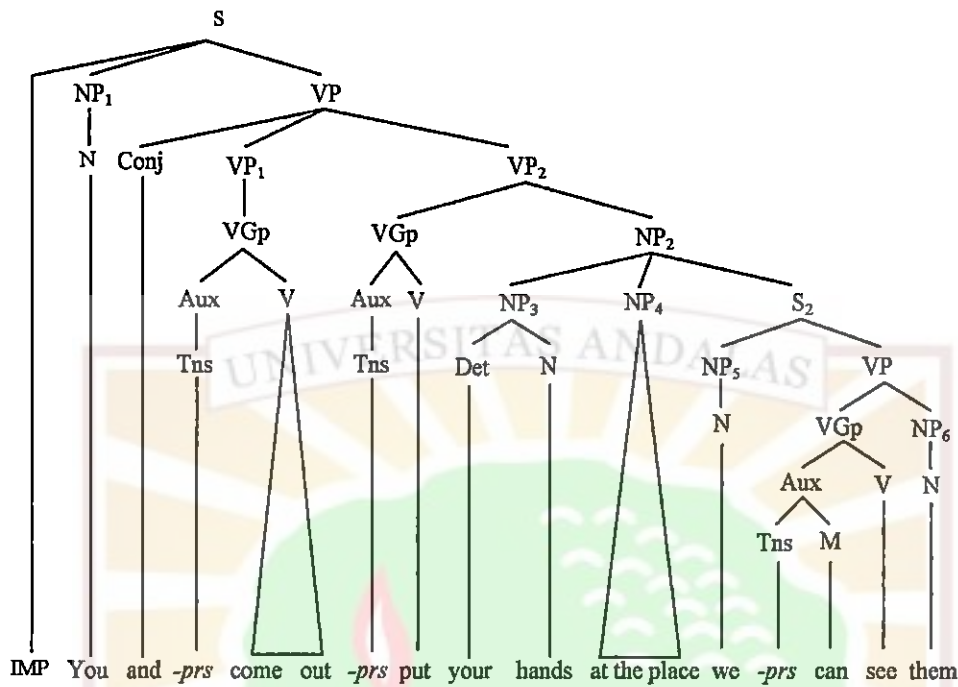
*Call me when you get this*

The analysis of the sentence by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow: *IMP+you+prs+call+me+at+the+time+you+prs+get+this*. To reach the surface structure, some transformational rules are applied, they are; Complementizer Insertion, *You*-Deletion, and Affix Hopping. The Complementizer Insertion accounts to relate the clauses by changing the NP *at the time* to be complementizer *when*. Meanwhile, the deep structure shows that the sentence has pronoun *you* which occupies the subject of the sentence. The *You*-Deletion rule accounts to omit the subject. The omission of *you* remains the sentence with Tense in the beginning position. The Affix Hopping rule now required to moving the Tense in to the position after Verb (V). The transformation rules above change the deep structure into the surface structure as *Call me when you get this*.

**Datum 7:**

*Come out and put your hands where we can see them!*

The sentence above consists of two imperatives in which the second imperative comes with subordinate clause. Both of them is kind of command which are joined by conjunction *and*. The application of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence above results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+you+and+prs+come+out+prs+put+your+hands+at+the+place+we+prs  
 +can+see+them

**Transformational Process:**

T.1: Conjunction Shift which places *and* before VP<sub>2</sub>.

IMP+and+you+prs+come+out+prs+put+your+hands+at+the+place+we+prs+can+  
 see+them      ⇨

IMP+you+prs+come+out+and+prs+put+your+hands+at+the+place+we+prs+can+  
 see+them

T.2: Complementizer Insertion

IMP+you+prs+come+out+and+prs+put+your+hands+at+the+place+we+prs+can+  
 see+them      ⇨

IMP+you+prs+come+out+and+prs+put+your+hands+where+we+prs+can+  
see+them

### T.3: *You*-Deletion

IMP+you+prs+come+out+and+prs+put+your+hands+where+we+prs+can+  
see+them     ⇒

IMP+prs+come+out+and+prs+put+your+hands+where+we+prs+can+see+them

### T.4: Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+come+out+and+prs+put+your+hands+where+we+prs+can+see+them

⇒ IMP +come+prs+out+and+prs+put+your+hands+where+we+prs+can+see+  
them

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Come out and put your hands where we can see them*

The Phrase Structure Rules analysis results the deep structure as follow:

*IMP+you+and+prs+come+out+prs+put+your+hands+comp+we+prs+can+see  
+them.* To reach the surface structure some transformational rules are applied,  
they are; Conjunction Shift, Complementizer Insertion, *You*-Deletion, and Affix  
Movement. The Conjunction Shift places the word *and* between VP<sub>1</sub> and VP<sub>2</sub>  
while the Complementizer Insertion rule accounts to relate the VP<sub>2</sub> and its  
subordinate clause by replacing the NP *at the place* to complementizer *when*. The  
deep structure shows that the subject of the sentence above is *you*. Since the  
conjunction *and* has a function to sequence the actions (VPs), the subject is  
needed to be put in the first imperative only. The *You*-Deletion rule applies to  
delete the subject *you* (NP) which remains the sentence with the Tense in the

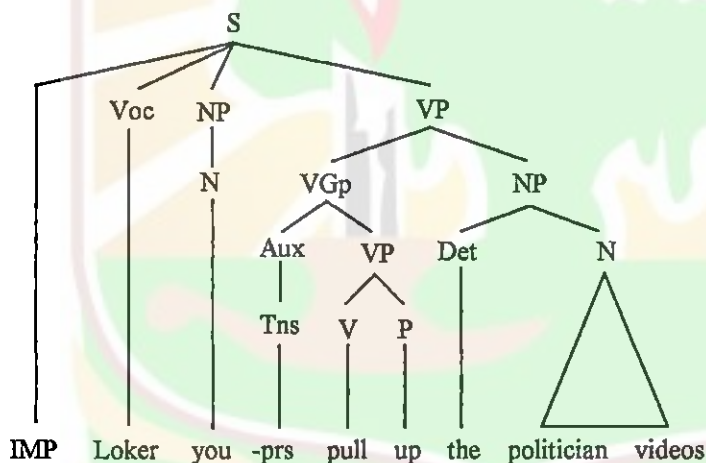


initial position. The Affix Hopping now applied to move the Tense into the position after Verb (V). The transformational processes above result the surface structure as *Come out and put your hands where we can see them.*

**Datum 8:**

*Loker, pull up the politician videos!*

The sentence above is imperative sentence which comes with vocative form. It projects a command to *loker* to pull up the video. The application of Phrase Structure Rule toward the sentence above results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+loker+you+prs+pull+up+the+politician+videos

**Transformational process:**

T.1: *You*-Deletion

IMP+loker+you+prs+pull+up+the+politician+videos ⇒

IMP+loker+prs+pull+up+the+politician+videos

T.2: Affix Hopping

IMP+locker+prs+pull+up+the+politician+videos ⇒

IMP+locker+pull+up+prs+the+politician+videos

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Loker, pull up the politician videos*

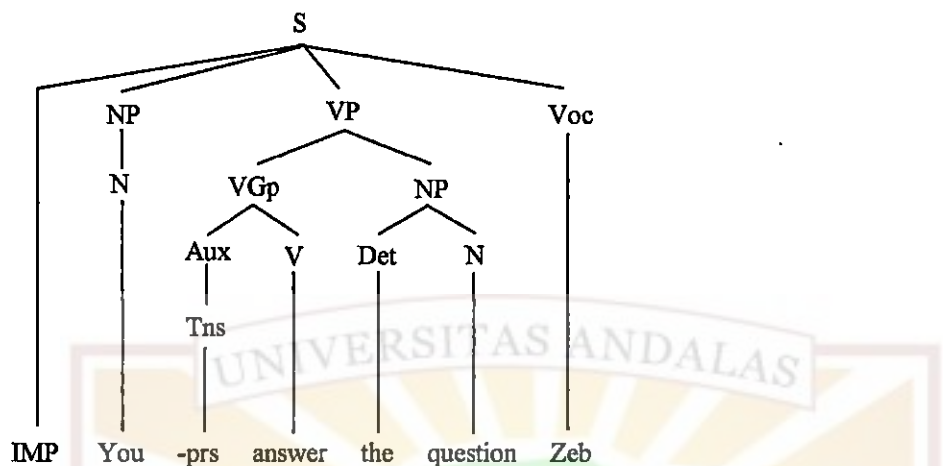
The Phrase Structure Rules analysis results the deep structure as follow:

*IMP+locker+you+prs+pull+up+the+politician+videos.* Two transformational rules are applied toward the deep structure in order to reach the surface structure, they are; *You-Deletion* and *Affix Hopping*. Since *Loker* is considered to be vocative, the subject of the sentence is null. Meanwhile, the deep structure shows that the sentence has a subject *you*. The subject *you* is deleted by applying *You-Deletion* rule. The absent of subject remains the sentence with Tense in initial position which should be moved into the position after verb. Therefore, the *Affix Hopping* rule accounts for the movement. The application of both transformational rules result the surface structure as *Loker, pull up the politician videos*.

**Datum 9:**

*Answer the question, Zeb!*

The sentence above is considered as imperative sentence because it contains a request or a command depend on the context which projected to *Zeb*. It indicates that the speaker want *Zeb* to answer the question. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+you+prs+answer+the+question+zeb

**Transformational Process:**

T.1: *You-Deletion*

IMP – NP – VP      ⇒    IMP – Ø – VP

IMP+you+prs+answer+the+question+zeb    ⇒

IMP+prs+answer+the+question+zeb

T.2: *Affix Hopping*

IMP+prs+answer+the+question+zeb    ⇒    IMP+answer+prs+the+question+zeb

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Answer the question, Zeb*

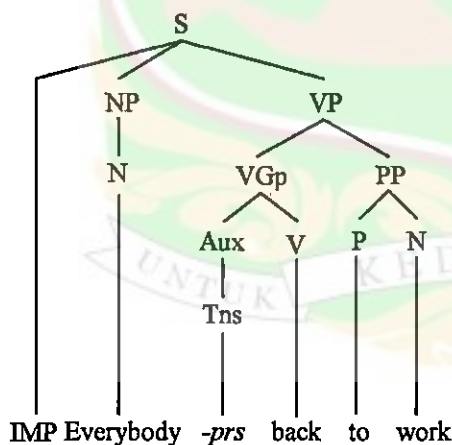
The sentence above, as in datum 9, has a vocative. In the case above, the vocative is positioned in later position. The proper name *Zeb* is considered as vocative or addressee not as a subject. The analysis of the sentence by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow: *IMP+you+prs+answer+the+question+zeb*. To reach the surface structure, two

transformational rules are applied, they are, *You-Deletion* and *Affix Hopping*. The deep structure of the sentence shows that the sentence has subject *you*. Meanwhile, *you* is absent in surface structure since the *You-Deletion* is applied. The absent of subject in the sentence above remains the sentence with Tense in the initial position. The *Affix Hopping* accounts to move the tense into the position after Verb (V). The transformational rules above change the deep structure into surface structure as *Answer the question, Zeb*.

**Datum 10:**

*Everyone back to work!*

The sentence above is considered to be imperative because it contains a command which addressed to all hearers. It comes with quantifier as a subject of the sentence. The structure of sentence above can be described as follow:



DS: IMP+everybody+prs+back+to+work



## Transformational Process:

### T.1: Affix Hopping

IMP+everybody+prs+back+to+work  $\Rightarrow$  IMP+everybody+back+prs+to+work

The application of transformational rule above results the surface structure as follow:

*Everybody back to work*

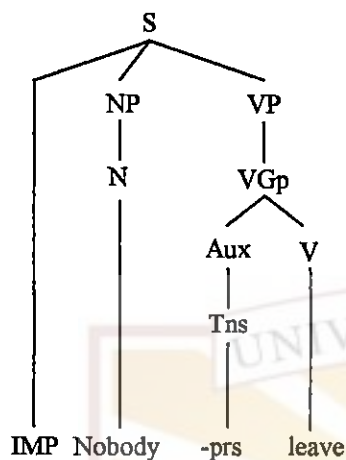
The structure above shows that the sentence consists of NP which dominates the Quantifier *everybody* and VP. The existence of Quantifier as NP indicates that the quantifier is role as subject of the sentence. By analyzing the sentence with Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:

*IMP+everybody+prs+back+to+work*. The deep structure of the sentence shows that *Everybody* occupies the NP position as a subject. To reach the surface structure the Affix Hopping rule is applied. The Affix Hopping accounts to move the tense into the position after verb. The application of *Do-Deletion* and Affix Hopping result the surface structure as *Everybody back to work*.

### **Datum 11:**

*Nobody leave!*

The sentence is considered as imperative sentence since it contains a command to everybody not to leave. As mention in chapter 2 that the imperative sentence may has a quantifier as a subject, in this case the quantifier is *nobody*. The analysis of Phrase Structure rules toward the sentence above results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+Nobody+prs+leave

**Transformational Process:**

T.1: Affix Hopping

IMP+Nobody+prs+leave    ⇒    IMP+Nobody+leave+prs

The application of transformational rule above result the surface structure as follow:

*Nobody leave*

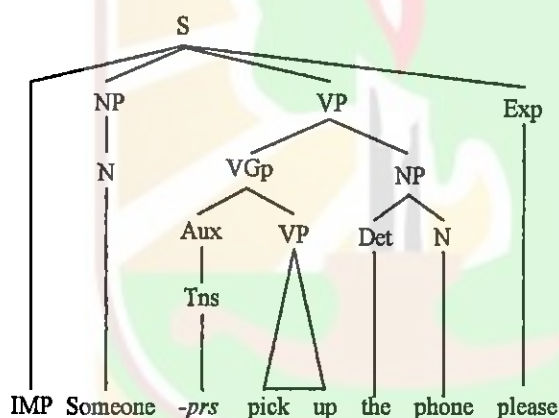
The sentence dominated NP which consists of Quantifier and VP which stand only with a verb. Quantified subjects are used to specify a group of addressees as the target of the directive, with everybody in (datum 11) and nobody (datum 12), for instance, serving to emphasize the speaker's concern that not just some of the addressees but all of them take the requested action. The analysis of the sentence by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow:  
*IMP+Nobody+prs+leave* The quantifier *nobody* is role as subject of the sentence.

Affix Hopping rule is applied to move the Tense. The transformational process above result the surface structure as *Nobody leave*.

**Datum 12:**

*Someone pick up the phone, please!*

The sentence above is considered as imperative sentence because it is kind of order to pick up the phone. The addressee of the order is indefinite which refers one of the hearers. The analysis of sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+someone+prs+pick+up+the+phone+please

**Transformational process:**

T.1: Affix Hopping

IMP+someone+prs+pick+up+the+phone+please      ⇒

IMP+someone+pick+up+prs+the+phone+please

The transformation process above results the surface structure as follow:

*Someone pick up the phone, please*

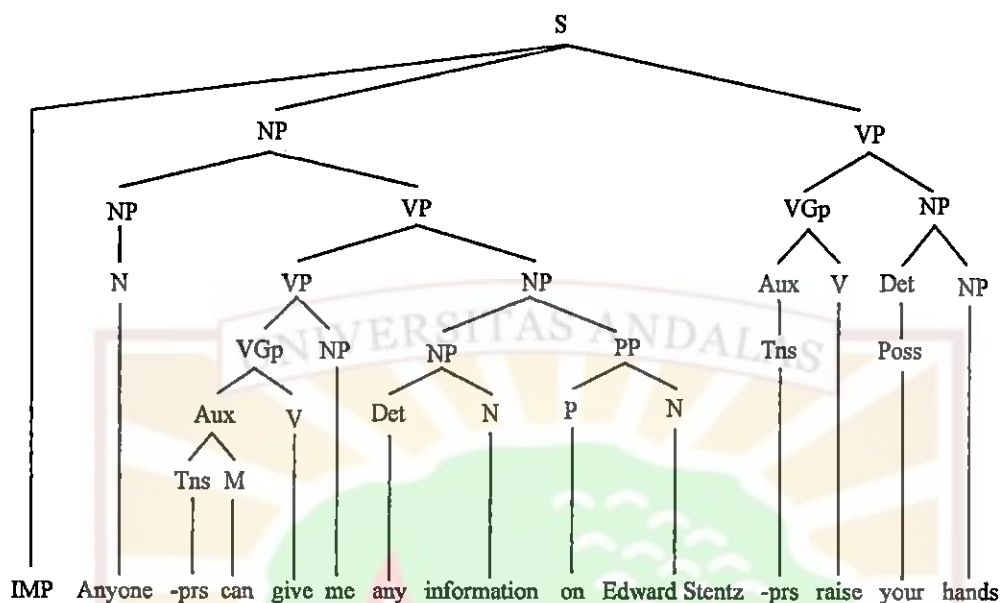
The sentence above comes with Indefinite pronoun as a subject of the sentence. The indefinite pronoun *someone* indicates that the speaker is uncertain about the addressee. The Phrase Structure Rules analysis result the deep structure of the sentence as follow: *IMP+someone+prs+pick+up+the+phone+please*. Only one transformational process is applied toward the deep structure above to reach surface structure, that is Affix Hopping. The Affix Hopping accounts to move the Tense into the position after verb. The application Affix Hopping result the surface structure as *Someone pick up the phone, please*.

**Datum 13:**

*Anyone who can give me any information on Edward Stentz raise your hands!*

The sentence above is imperative sentence since it contains a command which directs the addressee to raise their hand. The analyzing of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow:





DS: IMP+anyone+prs+can+give+me+any+information+on+Edward Setentz+prs  
 +raise+your+hand

**Transformational process:**

**T.1: Complementizer Insertion**

The process places the complementizer *who* among the NP and subordinate clause.

IMP+anyone+prs+can+give+me+any+information+on+Edward Setentz+prs  
 +raise+your+hand      ⇨

IMP+anyone+who+prs+can+give+me+any+information+on+Edward Setentz+prs  
 +raise+your+hand

**T.3: Affix Hopping**

IMP+anyone+prs+who+can+give+me+any+information+on+Edward Setentz+prs

+raise+your+hand    ⇒

IMP+anyone+prs+who+can+give+me+any+information+on+Edward Stentz

+raise+prs+your+hand

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

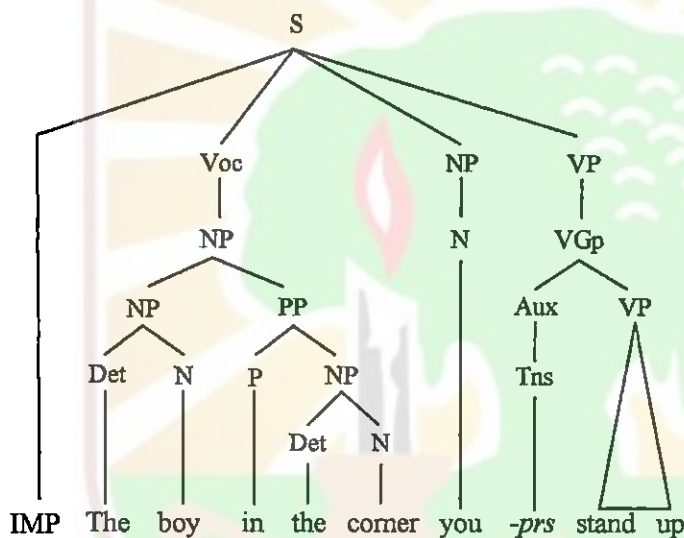
*Anyone who can give me any information on Edward Stentz raise your hands!*

The sentence consists of declarative and imperative form. The subject of the sentence above is indefinite pronoun. The presence of indefinites such as *someone* (datum 13) and *anyone* (datum 14) indicates that the speaker is indifferent to (or is uncertain about) which of the persons addressed is to act upon his order. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules of sentence above result the deep structure as follow: *IMP+anyone+prs+can+give+me+any+information+on+Edward Stentz+prs+raise+your+hand*. Two transformational rules are applied in order to reach the surface structure, they are: Complementiser Insertion and Affix Hopping. The Complementizer insertion rule accounts to insert the word *who* to specify the indefinite pronoun (*anybody*). The Affix Hopping moves the *prs* into the position after verb. Therefore, the transformational processes above change the deep structure into the surface structure as *Anyone who can give me any information on Edward Stentz raise your hands*.

**Datum 14:**

*The boy in the corner, stand up!*

The sentence above is imperative sentence which directs the boy to stand up. Here, the addressee of the command is definite since it point to the boy who sit in the corner. The analysis of sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+the+boy+in+the+corner+prs+stand+up

**Transformational process:**

T.1: *You-Deletion*

IMP+the+boy+in+the+corner+you+prs+stand+up ⇒

IMP+the+boy+in+the+corner+prs+stand+up

T.2: *Affix Hopping*

IMP+the+boy+in+the+corner+prs+stand+up ⇒

IMP+the+boy+in+the+corner+stand+up+prs

The transformational process above results the surface structure as follow:

*The boy in the corner, stand up*

The sentence contains the NP which occupies by Definite Phrase (DP). The definite phrase binds the addressee of imperative sentence, in this case, the boy who stands in the corner. Therefore, the NP *The boy in the corner* is considered a vocative form not as subject of the sentence. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence above results the deep structure as follow: *IMP+the+boy+in+the+corner+prs+do+stand+up*. To reach the surface structure, some transformational processes are applied, they are: *You*-Deletion and Affix Hopping. The deep Structure shows that the subject of the sentence is *you*. Since DP refer to specific person (*the boy who being in the corner*), it can be refer to the second person pronoun *you*. Therefore, it is proper to consider the DP as a kind of vocative rather than as a subject. The *You*-Deletion accounts to delete the subject *you* while the Affix Hopping account for -prs movement. The transformational processes above result the surface structure as *The boy in the corner, stand up*.

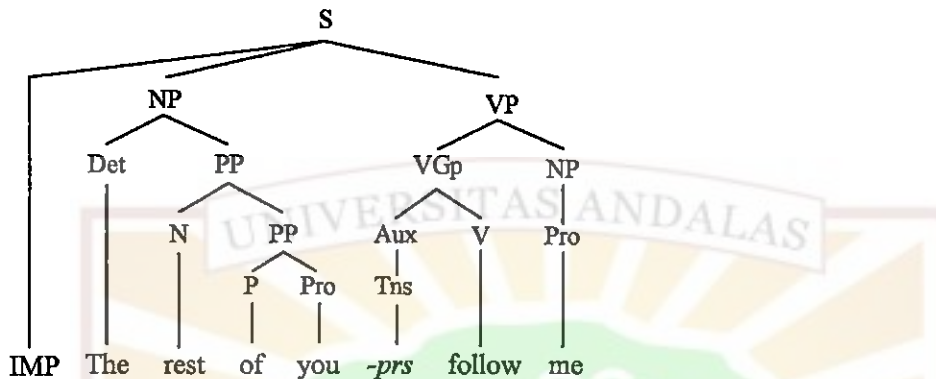
**Datum 15:**

*The rest of you follow me!*

The sentence above is imperative sentence because it contains a command which project to addressee to follow the speaker. Here, the subject of the sentence above



is a part of hearer. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence results as follow:



DS: IMP+the+rest+of+you+prs+follow+me

**Transformational process:**

T.1: Affix Hopping

IMP+the+rest+of+you+prs+follow+me ⇒

IMP+the+rest+of+you+follow+prs+me

The transformation process above changes the deep structure into the surface structure as follow:

*The rest of you follow me*

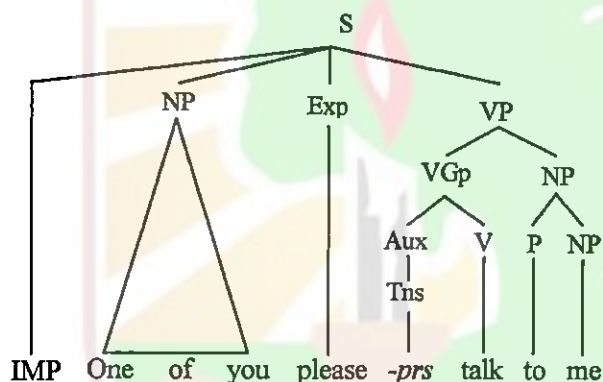
The sentence contains of NP with partitive expression. It indicates a part or quality of something as distinct from a whole. Partitives have definite reference and represent subsets from already selected sets. The analysis of sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow: *IMP+the+rest+of+you+prs+follow+me*. To reach the surface structure only one transformational rule is applied, that is Affix Hopping. The Affix Hopping

accounts to move the *prs* into the position after verb. The transformation process results the surface structure as *The rest of you follow me.*

**Datum 16:**

*One of you please talk to me!*

The sentence above is imperative sentence since it contains a request of a speaker who wants one of the hearers to talk to him/her. The Phrase Structure Rules analysis results the deep structure of the sentence above as follow:



DS: IMP+one+of+you+please+prs+talk+to+me

**Transformational Process:**

T.1: Affix Hopping

IMP+one+of+you+please+prs+talk+to+me      ⇒

IMP+one+of+you+please+talk+prs+to+me

The transformational process above results the surface structure as follow:

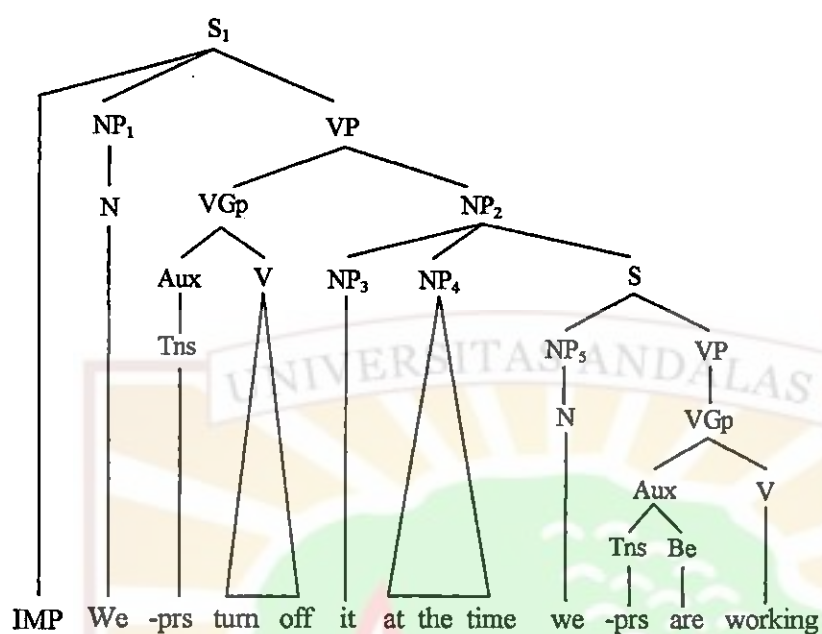
*One of you please talk to me*

The sentence consists of NP which partitive expression and the VP. As in datum 16, partitive expression represents a subset of addressee. The phrase *One of you* indicates that the speaker just address the order to one of the hearer but not mention which one. Meanwhile, the word *please* is considered to be an expression which structurally dominated neither under NP nor VP. It is kind of structural free which may occur in initial position (before NP), in the middle position (after NP), or in the later position (after VP). The analysis of the sentence by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow: *IMP+one+of+you+please+prs+talk+to+me*. The Affix Hopping rules accounts to move the Tense into the position after verb. The transformational process results the Surface structure as *One of you please talk to me*.

**Datum 17:**

*Let's turn it off while we're working!*

The sentence above is considered as imperative sentence since it contains permission. It indicates that the speaker needs an agreement from the hearer. The analysis of sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+we+prs+turn+it+off+at+the+time+we+prs+are+working

**Transformational process:**

**T.1: Complementizer Insertion**

IMP+we+prs+turn+off+it+at+the+time+we+prs+are+working ⇒

IMP+we+prs+turn+off+it+while+we+prs+are+working

**T.2 Let's-Construction**

NP – VP ⇒ ∅ – Let us – VP

Condition: NP = we

IMP+we+prs+ turn+off+it+while+we+prs+are+working ⇒

IMP+prs+let+us+turn+off+it+while+we+prs+are+working

**T.3 Contraction**

IMP+prs+let+us+turn+off+it+while+we+prs+are+working ⇒

IMP+prs+let's+turn+off+it+while+we+prs+are+working



#### T.4 Particle Separation

$X - V - Pcl - NP - Y \quad \Rightarrow \quad X - V - NP - Pcl - Y$

IMP+prs+let's+turn+off+it+while+we+prs+are+working  $\Rightarrow$

IMP+prs+let's+turn+it+off+while+we+prs+are+working

#### T.5. Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+let's+turn+it+off+while+we+prs+are+working  $\Rightarrow$

IMP+let's+prs+turn+it+off+while+we+prs+are+working

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Let's turn it off while we're working*

The sentence above consists of two clauses. The first clause is imperative with *let's* which indicates exhortation. It indicates that the speaker invite the hearer to do certain action. As mentioned before that the subject of *let's* construction is first person plural pronoun (*we*). The second clause is declarative which modifies the first clause. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence above results the deep structure as follow:

*IMP+we+prs+turn+it+off+at+the+time+we+prs+are+working.*      Some

transformational rules are applied to reach the surface structure of the sentence above, they are: Complementizer Insertion, *Let's*-Construction, Contraction, Particle Separation, and Affix Hopping. The Complementizer Insertion rule accounts for the insertion of conjunction *while* which conjuncts the two clauses.

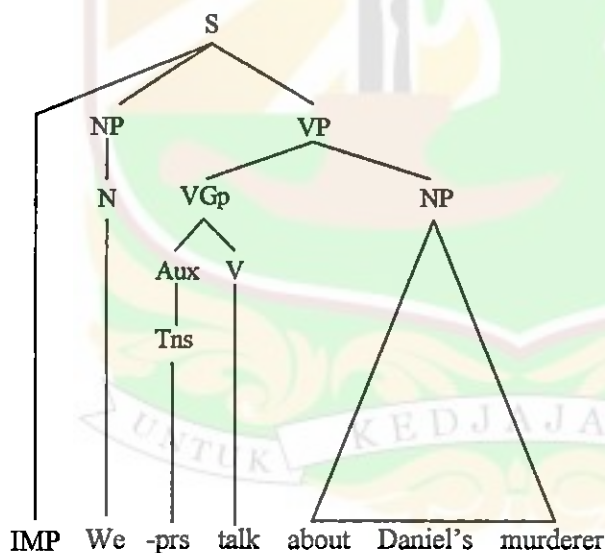
*Let's*-Contraction accounts for the insertion of particle *Let us* and deletes the subject *we* (NP). The deletion of *we* remains the sentence with the Tense in initial position. Then, the particle *Let us* is contracted by applying Contraction rule

which change it to *Let's*. Under the VP structure, the verb *turn* is separated from the particle *off* by the noun *it*. The Particle Separation rule is account for this process. The Affix Hopping rule accounts to move the Tense into the position after verb. The transformational rules above result the surface structure as *Let's turn it off while we're working*.

**Sentence 18:**

*Let's talk about danielle's murder!*

The sentence above is imperative since it indicates that the speaker invites the addressee to talk about a certain topic. The analysis of sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rule results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+we+prs+talk+about+daniel's+murderer

## Transformational Rules:

### T.1 Let's-Construction

NP – VP       $\Rightarrow$   $\emptyset$  – Let us – VP

Condition: NP = we

IMP+we+prs+talk+about+daniel's+murderer  $\Rightarrow$

IMP+prs+let+us+talk+about+daniel's+murderer

### T.2 Contraction

IMP+prs+let+us+talk+about+daniel's+murderer  $\Rightarrow$

IMP+prs+let's+talk+about+daniel's+murderer

### T.3 Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+let's+talk+about+daniel's+murderer  $\Rightarrow$

IMP+let's+prs+talk+about+daniel's+murderer

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Let's talk about danielle's murder*

The sentence begins with *let's*-construction which indicates that the subject of the sentence is the first person plural pronoun. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules of the sentence above result the deep structure as follow:

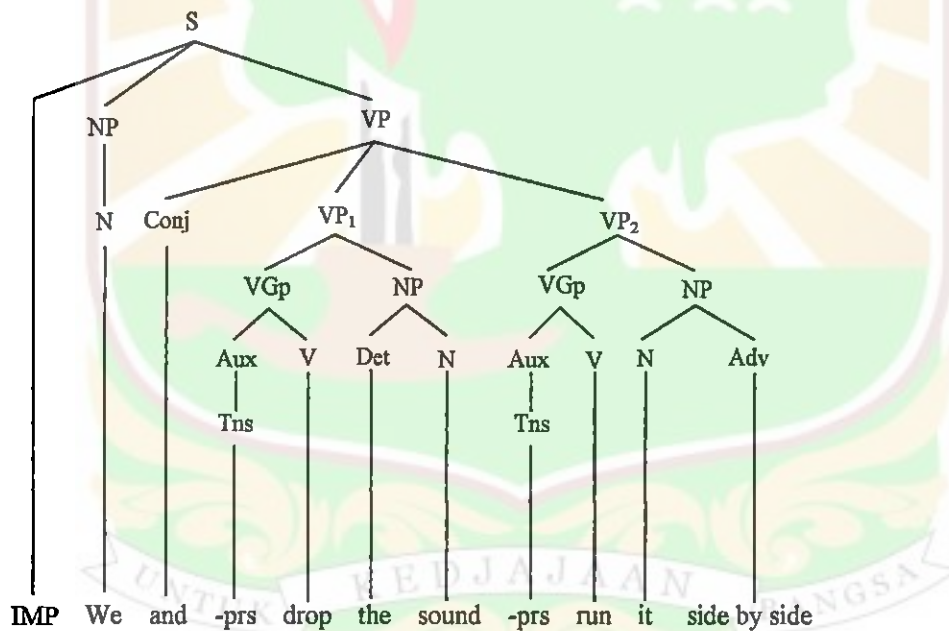
*IMP+we+prs+talk+about+daniel's+murderer*. To reach the surface structure, some transformational rules are applied, they are: *Let's*-Construction, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. The *Let's*-Construction accounts for the insertion of particle *Let us* and deletion of subject *we* (NP). The Contraction rule accounts to contract the particle *Let us* to be *Let's*. The deletion of NP remains the Tense in initial

position of the sentence. It is moved into the position after verb by applying Affix Hopping rule. All the transformational rules above result the surface structure as *Let's talk about danielle's murder.*

**Sentence 19:**

*Let's drop the sound and run it side by side!*

The sentence above is considered as imperative sentence because it contains requests to drop the sound and run it side by side. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+we+and+prs+drop+the+sound+prs+do+run+it+side+by+side

**Transformational process:**

T.1 Conjunction Shift

IMP+we+and+prs+drop+the+sound+prs+run+it+side+by+side ⇒



IMP+we+prs+drop+the+sound+and+prs+run+it+side+by+side

## T.2 Let's-Construction

NP – VP       $\Rightarrow$   $\emptyset$  – Let us – VP

IMP+we+prs+drop+the+sound+and+prs+run+it+side+by+side  $\Rightarrow$

IMP+prs+let+us+drop+the+sound+and+prs+run+it+side+by+side

## T.3 Contraction

IMP+prs+let+us+drop+the+sound+and+prs+run+it+side+by+side  $\Rightarrow$

IMP+prs+let's+drop+the+sound+and+prs+run+it+side+by+side

## T.4 Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+let's+drop+the+sound+and+prs+run+it+side+by+side  $\Rightarrow$

IMP+let's+prs+drop+the+sound+and+prs+run+it+side+by+side

The transformational processes above generate the surface structure as follow:

*Let's drop the sound and run it side by side*

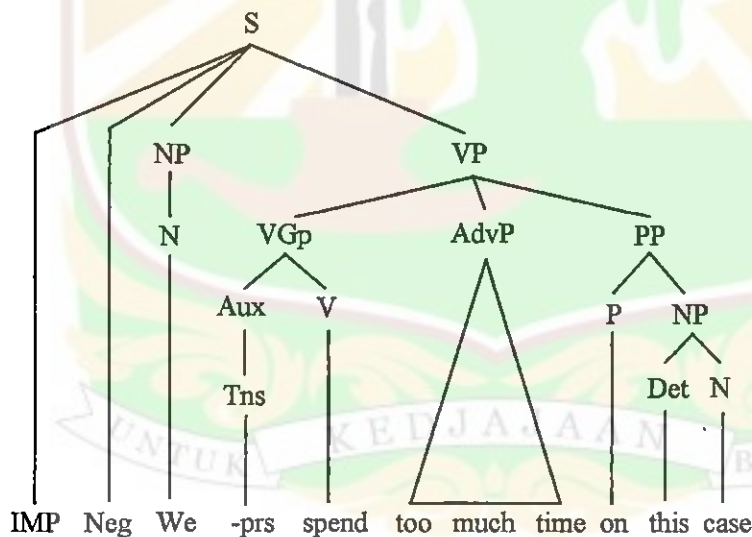
The sentence consists of two VP which begin with *Let's*-construction. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow: *IMP+we+and+prs+drop+the+sound+prs+do+run+it+side+by+side*. To reach the surface structure, some transformational rules are applied, they are: Conjunction Shift, *Let's*-Construction, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. The Conjunction Shift rule places the word *and* between VP<sub>1</sub> and VP<sub>2</sub>. The *Let's*-Construction rule accounts for the insertion of particle *Let us* and the subject *we* (NP) deletion. Then, the particle *Let us* is contracted to be *Let's* by Contraction rule. The deep structure of the sentence shows that both imperative

has the same subject, 1<sup>st</sup> plural pronoun. Since the two imperatives stated under the same structure, only one subject is needed. Therefore, when the *let's*-construction applies toward the sentence, both imperative shared the *let's* particle which is positioned in initial imperative. The transformational processes above result the surface structure as *Let's drop the sound and run it side by side*

**Sentence 20:**

*Let's not spend too much time on this case!*

The sentence above is considered as imperative sentence since it contains a request of the speaker. The analysis of sentence by using phrase structure rules results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+neg+we+prs+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case

**Transformational process:**

T.1 Not Placement

IMP+neg+we+prs+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case ⇒

IMP+we+prs+not+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case

#### T.2 Let's-Construction

IMP+we+prs+not+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case ⇒

IMP+prs+let+us+not+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case

#### T.3 Contraction

IMP+prs+let+us+not+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case ⇒

IMP+prs+let's+not+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case

#### T.4 Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+let's+not+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case ⇒

IMP+let's+prs+not+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case

The application of transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Let's not spend too much time on this case*

The sentence above indicates that the speaker exhorts the hearer not to do something. It is kind of negative exhortation. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:

*IMP+neg+we+prs+spend+too+much+time+on+this+case*. To reach the surface

structure some transformation rules are applied toward the deep structure, they

are: Not Placement, *Let's*-Construction, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. The Not

Placement rule accounts for the insertion of negation *not*. The application *Let's*-

Construction rule results the present of particle *Let us* and the absent of subject *we*

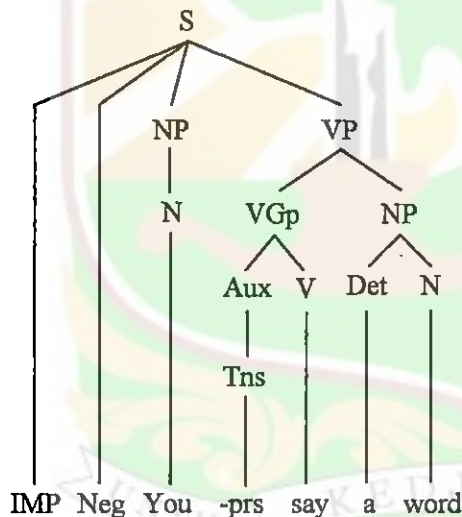
(NP). Then, the particle *Let us* is contracted by using Contraction rule which

change it into *Let's*. The absent of NP (*We*) remains the sentence with a Tense in initial position. Affix Hopping rule accounts to move the Tense into the position after *Let's*. All of transformation rules above result the surface structure as *Let's not spend too much time on this case*.

**Sentence 21:**

*Don't say a word!*

The sentence above is negative imperative which contains command not to say a word. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence above results the deep structures as follow:



DS: IMP+Neg+you+prs+say+a+word

**Transformational process:**

T.1 Not Placement

IMP+Neg+you+prs+say+a+word ⇒ IMP+you+prs+not+say+a+word



## T.2 *Do*-Support

XP – NP – T – V – X  $\Rightarrow$  XP – NP – T – do – V – X

IMP+you+prs+not+say+a+word  $\Rightarrow$  IMP+you+prs+do+not+say+a+word

## T.3 Auxiliary Inversion (A-Movement)

IMP+you+prs+do+not+say+a+word  $\Rightarrow$  IMP+prs+do+not+you+say+a+word

## T.4 You-Deletion

IMP+prs+do+not+you+say+a+word  $\Rightarrow$  IMP+prs+do+not+say+a+word

## T.5 Contraction

IMP+prs+do+not+say+a+word  $\Rightarrow$  IMP+prs+don't+say+a+word

## T.4 Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+don't+say+a+word  $\Rightarrow$  IMP+don't+prs+say+a+word

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Don't say a word*

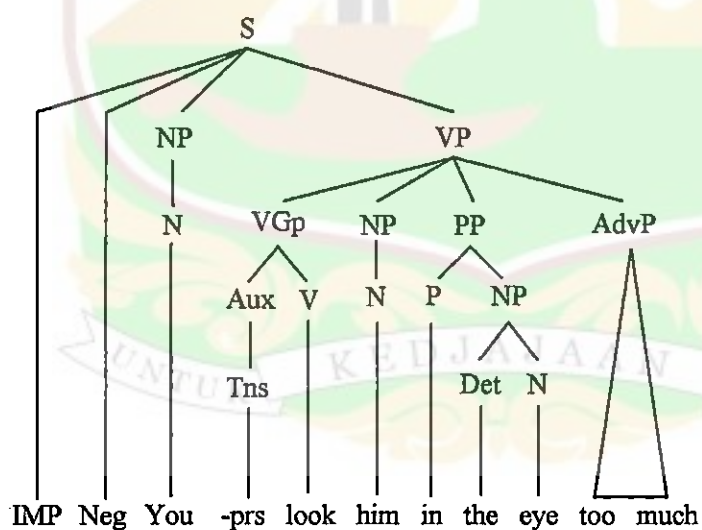
The sentence above is negative imperative. The negative imperative is used to prohibit the addressee to do the certain action. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow: *IMP+Neg+you+prs+say+a+word*. To reach the surface structure, some transformational rules are applied, they are: Not Placement, *Do*-Support, Auxiliary Inversion, *You*-Deletion, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. The Not Placement rule accounts to insert the negation *not* into the sentence. The *Do*-Support rule inserts the modal *Do* into the sentence in order to accompany the negation *not*. Then, the Auxiliary of the sentence is moved into the initial position by using Auxiliary Inversion rule. The deep structure shows that the sentence has

subject *you*. Then, it is deleted by using *You*-deletion rule. The Contraction rule is applied to contract *Do not* into *Don't*. The movement of Auxiliary results the structure of the sentence with Tense in the initial position. Affix Movement rule is needed to move it into the position after *Don't*. The transformational rules above change the deep structure of the sentence and result the surface structure as *Don't say a word*.

**Datum 22:**

*Don't look him in the eye too much!*

The sentence above is negative imperative which indicates an advice or prohibition depends on the context. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules results the deep structure as follow:



DS: IMP+neg+you+prs+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much

## Transformational Process:

### T.1 Not Placement

IMP+neg+you+prs+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much ⇨

IMP+you+prs+not+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much

### T.2 Do-Support

XP – NP – T – V – X ⇨ XP – NP – T – do – V – X

IMP+you+prs+not+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much ⇨

IMP+you+prs+do+not+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much

### T.3 Auxiliary Inversion (A-Movement)

IMP+you+prs+do+not+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much ⇨

IMP+prs+do+not+you+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much

### T.4 You-Deletion

IMP+prs+do+not+you+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much ⇨

IMP+prs+do+not+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much

### T.5 Contraction

IMP+prs+do+not+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much ⇨

IMP+prs+don't+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much

### T.6 Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+don't+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much ⇨

IMP+don't+prs+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Don't look him in the eye too much*

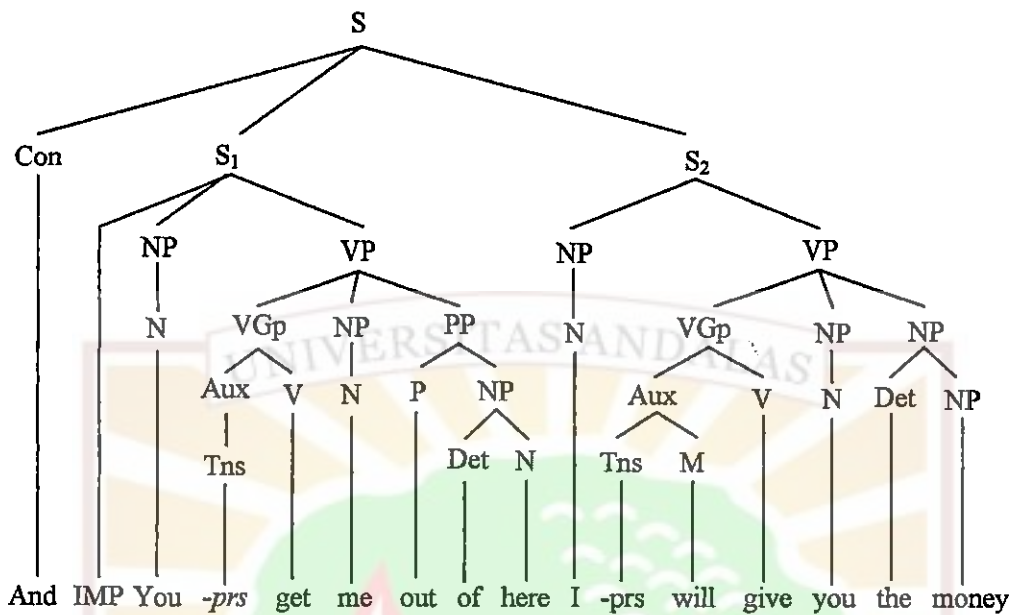
The sentence above is considered as negative imperative since the particle *Don't* present at the initial position. It indicates that the speaker prohibits or advises the hearer to do the certain action. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence above results the deep structure as follow: *IMP+neg+you+prs+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much*. To reach the surface structure, the deep structure is transformed by some transformational rules, they are: Not Placement, *Do*-Support, Auxiliary Inversion, *You*-Deletion, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. The Not Placement rule inserts the negation *not* into the structure of the sentence. To generate the correct negative form, modal *do* is needed. *Do*-Support rule is applied to provide modal *do*. The Auxiliary Inversion rule moves the auxiliary into initial position. It remains the sentence with Tense in the initial position. The deep structure shows that the sentence has *You* as a subject. Then, the *You*-Deletion rule is applied to delete it. The particle *Do not* is contracted by using Contraction rule and results *Don't*. Affix Hopping rule is applied to move the Tense into the position after *Don't*. The transformational rules above result the surface as *Don't look him in the eye too much*.

**Datum 23:**

*Get me out of here and I will give you the money!*

The sentence above is imperative sentence which used as condition. It indicates that the speaker will give the money if the addressee gets him out. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence above result the deep structure as follow:





DS: And+IMP+you+prs+get+me+out+of+here+I+prs+will+give+you+the+money

**Transformational process:**

T.1: Conjunction Shift

And+IMP+you+prs+get+me+out+of+here+I+prs+will+give+you+the+money ⇒

IMP+you+prs+get+me+out+of+here+and+I+prs+will+give+you+the+money

T.2: You-Deletion

IMP+you+prs+get+me+out+of+here+and+I+prs+will+give+you+the+money ⇒

IMP+prs+get+me+out+of+here+and+I+prs+will+give+you+the+money

T.3: Affix Hopping

IMP+prs+get+me+out+of+here+and+I+prs+will+give+you+the+money ⇒

IMP+get+prs+me+out+of+here+and+I+prs+will+give+you+the+money

The transformational process above result the surface structure as follow:

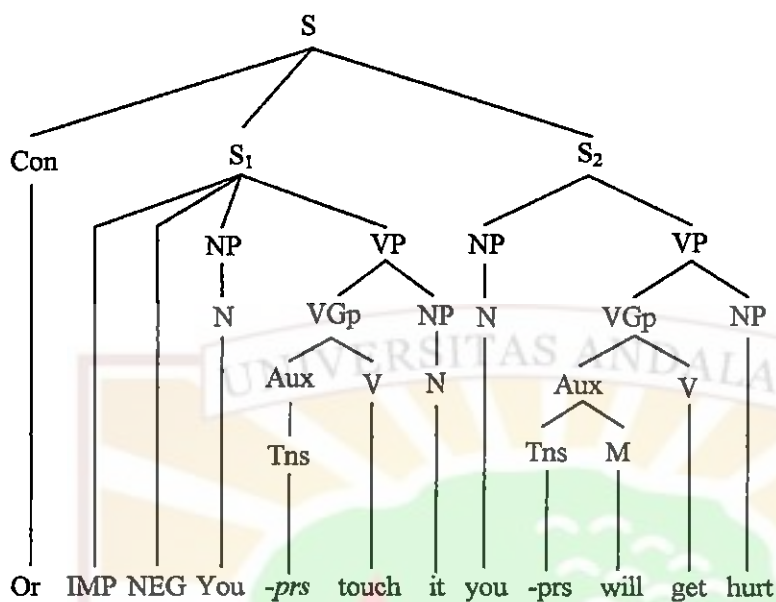
*Get me out of here and I will give you the money*

Here the imperative clause is the first element in a coordination construction that has a conditional interpretation: "If you get me out of this place, I will give you the money". The second element in the coordination indicates the consequence of fulfilling the condition that is indirectly expressed in the imperative. The analysis of the sentence by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow: *And+IMP+you+prs+get+me+out+of+here+I+prs+will+give+you+the+money*. To reach the surface structure some transformational rules are applied, they are: Conjunction Shift, *You*-Deletion, and Affix Hopping. Conjunction Shift places the conjunction *and* between S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub>. The *You*-Deletion rule deletes the subject of imperative clause (*You*). The deletion of subject in imperative clause remains the clause which remains Tense in initial position. The Affix Hopping rule accounts to move the Tense in to the position after verb. The transformational processes above result the surface structure as *Get me out of here and I will give you the money*.

**Datum 24:**

*Don't touch it or you will get hurt!*

The sentence above is imperative which indicates an advice. It contains prohibition and the consequence of a certain action. The analysis of Phrase Structure Rules toward the sentence above results the deep structure as follow:



DS : Or+IMP+Neg+you+prs+touch+it+you+prs+will+get+hurt

**Transformational Process:**

T.1 Conjunction Shift

Or+IMP+Neg+you+prs+touch+it+you+prs+will+get+hurt ⇒

IMP+Neg+you+prs+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt

T.2 Not Placement

IMP+Neg+you+prs+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt ⇒

IMP+you+prs+not+touch+or+it+you+prs+will+get+hurt

T.3 Do-Support

IMP+you+prs+not+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt ⇒

IMP+you+prs+do+not+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt

T.4 Auxiliary Inversion

IMP+you+prs+do+not+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt ⇒

IMP+prs+do+not+you+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt

#### T.5 *You-Deletion*

IMP+prs+do+not+you+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt ⇒

IMP+prs+do+not+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt

#### T.6 *Contraction*

IMP+prs+do+not+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt ⇒

IMP+prs+don't+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt

#### T.7 *Affix Hopping*

IMP+prs+don't+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt ⇒

IMP+don't+prs+touch+it+or+you+prs+will+get+hurt

The transformational processes above result the surface structure as follow:

*Don't touch it or you will get hurt*

In the sentence above, the imperative clause is the first element which comes with negative form. It can be interpreted as advice which contains prohibition or warning and consequence. Meanwhile, the declarative clause comes as a consequence of ignoring the warning. The analysis of the sentence above by using Phrase Structure Rules result the deep structure as follow:

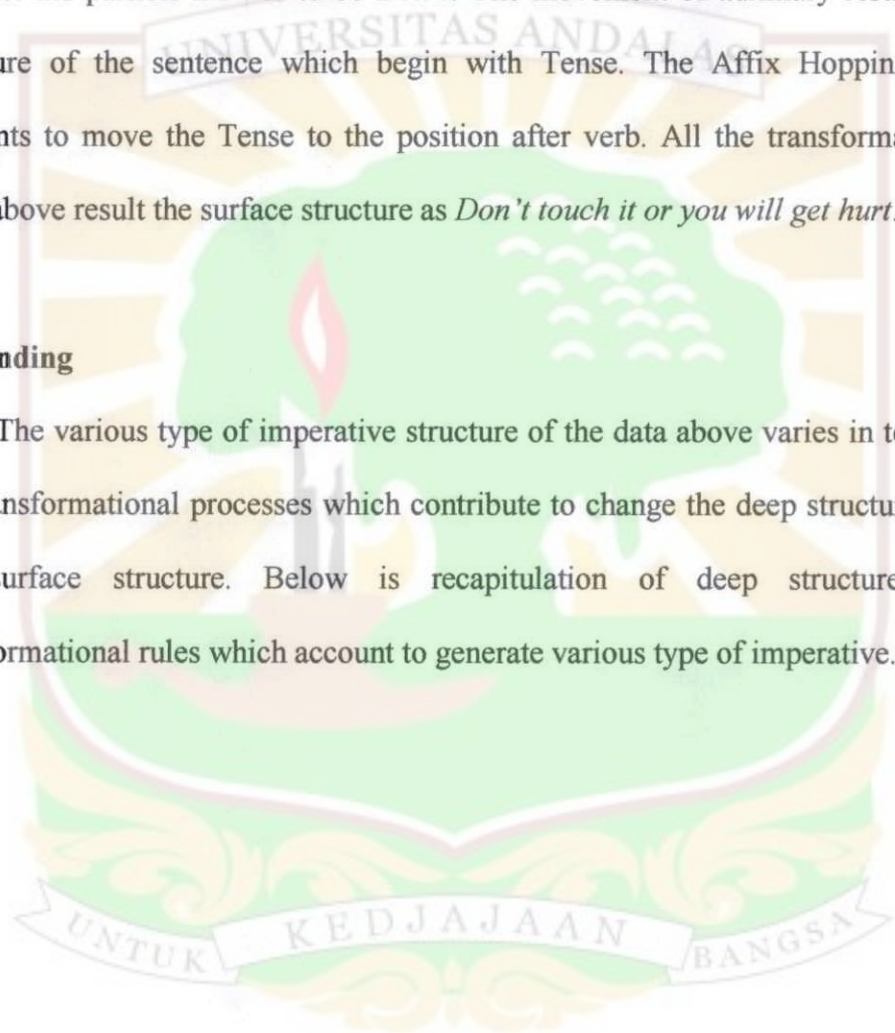
*Or+IMP+Neg+you+prs+touch+it+you+prs+will+get+hurt.* To reach the

surface structure some transformational rules are applied, they are: Conjunction Shift, Not Placement, *Do-Support*, Auxiliary Inversion, *You-Deletion*, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. The Conjunction Shift rule places the conjunction *or* between  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ . The Not Placement rule accounts for the insertion of negation *not*. To generate the negative form, the structure needs

modal *do* to accompany the negation *not*. The *Do-Support* accounts for the insertion of *do* in the structure of the sentence. The *Auxiliary Inversion* rule is applied to move the auxiliary to initial position. Then, *You-Deletion* is applied which deletes the subject of the sentence. The *Contraction* rule is applied to contract the particle *Do not* to be *Don't*. The movement of auxiliary results the structure of the sentence which begin with Tense. The *Affix Hopping* rule accounts to move the Tense to the position after verb. All the transformational rules above result the surface structure as *Don't touch it or you will get hurt*.

### 3.2 Finding

The various type of imperative structure of the data above varies in term of the transformational processes which contribute to change the deep structure into the surface structure. Below is recapitulation of deep structure and transformational rules which account to generate various type of imperative.





Recapitulation of transformational processes of the data

No	Data	Form of Deep Structure	Transformational Rules Application	Surface Structure
1	Shut up!	IMP+You+prs+ shut+up	T.1. <i>You</i> -Deletion T.2. Affix Hopping	Shut up
2	Open your briefcase!	IMP+You+prs+open+your+briefcase	T.1. <i>You</i> -Deletion T.2. Affix Hopping	Open your briefcase
3	Get down in the ground right now!	IMP+You+prs+get+down+in+the+ground right+now	T.1. <i>You</i> -Deletion T.2. Affix Hopping	Get down in the ground right now
4	Kick the tires and light the fires!	IMP+ You+and+prs+kick+the+tires+prs+light +the+fires	T.1. Conjunction Shift T.2. <i>You</i> -Deletion T.3. Affix Hopping.	Kick the tires and light the fires
5	Grab your gear and report to the staff judge advocate!	IMP+You+and+prs+grab+your+gear+prs+report +to+the+staff+judge+advocate.	T.1. Conjunction Shift T.2. <i>You</i> -Deletion	Grab your gear and report to the staff judge advocate.

			3. Affix Hopping.	
6	Call me when you get this!	IMP+you+prs+call+me+at+the+time+you+get+this	T.1. Complementizer insertion T.2. You-Deletion T.3. Affix Hopping.	Call me when you get this
7	Come out and put your hands where we can see them!	IMP+You+and+prs+come+out+prs+put+your+hands+at +the+place+we+prs+can+see+them	T.1. Conjunction Shift T.2. Complementizer insertion T.3. You-Deletion T.4. Affix Hopping.	Come out and put your hands where we can see them
8	Loker, pull up the politician videos!	IMP+Loker+You+prs+pull+up+the+politician+videos	T.1. <i>You</i> -Deletion T.2. Affix Hopping	Loker, pull up the politician videos
9	Answer the question, Zeb!	IMP+You+prs+answer+the+question+Zeb	T.1. <i>You</i> -Deletion T.2. Affix Hopping	Answer the question, Zeb

10	Everybody back to work!	IMP+Everybody+prs+back+to+work	T.1. Affix Hopping	Everybody back to work
11	Nobody leave!	IMP+Nobody+prs+leave	T.1. Affix Hopping	Nobody leave
12	Someone pick up the phone, please!	IMP+Someone+prs+pick+up+the+phone+please	T.1. Affix Hopping	Someone pick up the phone, please
13	Anyone who can give me any information on Edward Stentz raise your hands!	IMP+Anyone+prs+can+give+me+any+information+on+ Edward Stentz+prs+raise+your+hands	T. 1.Compelemtiser Insertion T.2. Affix Hopping	Anyone who can give me any information on Edward Stentz raise your hands
14	The boy in the corner, stand up!	IMP+The+boy+in+the+corner+prs+stand+ up	T.1. Affix Hopping	The boy in the corner, stand up
15	The rest of you follow me!	IMP+the+rest+of+you+prs+follow+me	T.1. Affix Hopping	The rest of you –follow me
16	One of you please talk to me!	IMP+One+of+you+please+prs+talk+to+me	T.1. Affix Hopping	One of you please talk to me

17	Let's turn it off while are working!	IMP+We+prs+turn+off+it+at+the+time+we+prs + are+working	T.1. Complementizer insertion T.2. <i>Let's</i> -Construction, T.3. Contraction T.4. Particle Separation T.5. Affix Hopping	Let's turn it off while are working
18	Let's talk about Daniel's Murderer!	IMP+we+prs+talk+about+Daniel's+murderer	T.1. <i>Let's</i> -Construction T.2. Contraction T.3. Affix Hopping	Let's talk about Daniel's Murderer
19	Let's drop the sound and run it side by side!	IMP+we+and+prs+drop+the+sound+prs+run+ it +side+by+side	T.1. Conjunction Shift T.2. <i>Let's</i> -Construction T.3. Contraction T.3. Affix Hopping	Let's drop the sound and run it side by side
20	Let's not spend too much time on this case!	IMP+NEG+we+prs+spend+too+much+time+on +this+case.	T.1. Not Placement	Let's not spend too much time on this case

			<p>T.2. <i>Let's</i>-Construction</p> <p>T.4. Contraction</p> <p>T.3. Affix Hopping</p>	
21	Don't say a word!	IMP+NEG+You+prs+say+a+word	<p>T.1. Not Placement</p> <p>T.2. <i>Do</i>-Support</p> <p>T.3. Auxiliary Inversion</p> <p>T.4. <i>You</i>-Deletion</p> <p>T.5. Contraction</p> <p>T.6. Affix Hopping</p>	Don't say a word
22	Don't look him in the eye too much!	IMP+NEG+You+prs+look+him+in+the+eye+too+much.	<p>T.1. Not Placement</p> <p>T.2. <i>Do</i>-Support</p> <p>T.3. Auxiliary Inversion</p> <p>T.4. <i>You</i>-Deletion</p> <p>T.5. Contraction</p>	Don't look him in the eye too much



			T.6. Affix Hopping	
23	Get me out of here and I will give you the money!	AND+IMP+You+prs+get+me+out+of+here+I +prs+give+you+the+money	T.1. Conjunction Shift T.2. <i>You</i> -Deletion T.3. Affix Hopping	Get me out of here and I will give you the money
24	Don't touch it or you will get hurt!	Or+IMP+NEG+You+prs+touch+it+you+prs+ will+get+hurt	T.1. Conjunction Shift T.2. Not Placement T.3. <i>Do</i> -Support T.4. Auxiliary Inversion T.5. <i>You</i> -Deletion T.6. Contraction T.7. Affix Hopping	Don't touch it or you will get hurt



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the analysis in the previous chapter. There are some points that can be concluded here based on the research question which stated in early part of this writing. The analysis in the previous chapter shows that imperative sentence has several types, they are: The imperative with second person pronoun *You* subject, the imperative with first person plural subject, imperative with quantifier subject, imperative with definite phrase subject, imperative with indefinite phrase subject, and imperative with partitive expression subject. It also shows that certain type of imperative is generated by applying some transformational rules which change the deep structure into surface structure, they are: *You*-Deletion, Affix Hopping, *Do*-Deletion, *Let's*-Construction, Not Placement, *Do*-Support, Auxiliary inversion, and Contraction.

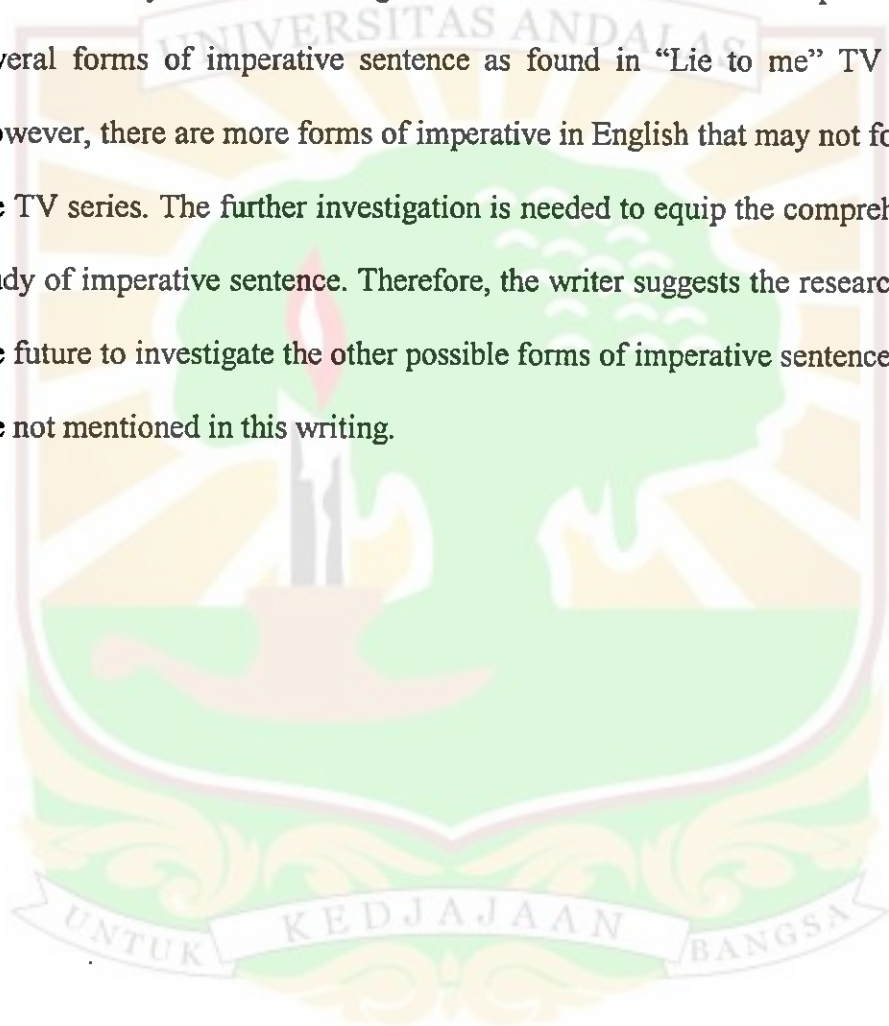
The imperative with subject *You* is generated by applying two transformational rules, they are: *You*-Deletion and Affix Hopping. It sometimes comes with two imperatives or with a subordinate clause. The imperative sentence with two imperatives passes 3 times of transformational processes, they are: Conjunction Shift, *You*-Deletion and Affix Hopping. The imperative with subordinate clause is reached by applying 3 transformational rules, they are: Complementizer Insertion, *You*-Deletion and Affix Hopping. In more complex structure, the imperative sentence may appears with two

imperatives and subordinate clause which involves 4 transformational rules, they are: Conjunction Shift, Complementizer Insertion, *You*-Deletion and Affix Hopping. The imperative with quantifier subject and the imperative with partitive expression subject pass only one transformational process, that is *Do*-Deletion. The imperative with definite phrase subject is reached by applying two transformational rules, they are: Complementizer insertion and *Do*-Deletion. The imperative with first person plural pronoun passes three times transformation processes, they are: *Let's*-Construction, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. Sometime it comes with complex structure with two imperatives or with a subordinate clause. The first person plural pronoun imperative with two imperatives passes four times of transformation, they are: Conjunction Shift, *Let's*-Construction, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. The first person plural pronoun imperative with subordinate clause also pass four times of transformation, they are: Complementizer Insertion, *Let's*-Construction, Contraction, and Affix Hopping.

In term of negative form, there are two types of imperative, they are imperative with *Don't* and imperative with *Not*-Placement. Negative imperative with *Don't* are commonly used for imperative with *You*, imperative with quantifier subject, imperative with definite phrase subject, imperative with indefinite phrase subject, and imperative with partitive expression subject. The imperatives with *don't* are generated by applying some transformational rule, they are; Not Placement, *Do*-Support, Auxiliary Inversion, *You*-Deletion, Contraction, and Affix Hopping. The negative form

of imperative with first person plural pronoun is generated by placing the negation *not* after particle *Let's*. This structure passes four times of transformation, they are: *Not-Placement*, *Let's-Construction*, *Contraction*, and *Affix Hopping*.

The analysis in this writing focuses on the transformational processes of several forms of imperative sentence as found in "Lie to me" TV series. However, there are more forms of imperative in English that may not found in the TV series. The further investigation is needed to equip the comprehensive study of imperative sentence. Therefore, the writer suggests the researchers in the future to investigate the other possible forms of imperative sentence which are not mentioned in this writing.



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