

**EXPLORING IMPERATIVE MOOD
IN THE MOVIE DORA AND THE LOST CITY OF GOLD****Siti Waliyatus Saadah, Lusi Susilawati**

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the use of imperative mood in the film "Dora and the Lost City of Gold". The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the data deeply and explain it descriptively. Data collection techniques used a combination of basic methods, namely observation, and advanced techniques, namely note-taking techniques. The syntactic approach is used to examine the structure of sentences, clauses, phrases, and word patterns in language. Data analysis techniques use qualitative analysis methods, including data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification. The findings of this study show that there are several forms of the imperative mood, including Simple Imperative, Prohibitive Imperative, Let's Imperative, Polite Imperative, and Future Imperative. Data analysis shows that the most common form of imperative mood used in movies is Simple Imperative. The implication of these findings in theoretical and practical contexts is that the use of imperative mood in movies can provide insight into the relationship between language and culture. The contribution of this study to the field of research is to provide a better understanding of the use of imperative mood in movies, especially in the context of the movie "Dora and the Lost City of Gold".

Keywords: Imperative Mood; Command Sentence; Movie; Descriptive Qualitative Research Method.

INTRODUCTION

Language as a communication tool is very important for human survival. Without language, humans will not be able to interact properly with other people in an environment (Kravchenko, 2016). Language is not only used for oral communication but can also be used to convey messages in written form. In the view of Sampson, (2015) Language has an important role in the development of human culture because through language humans can gain knowledge, store information, and convey thoughts from one generation to the next. Language is also considered an important aspect of human social and cultural identity because through language humans can express various values, beliefs, and cultural norms. Similarly, according to Sapir, (2004) argues that the language a person uses influences their way of thinking and perspective. In other words, the language a person uses affects the way they understand. This means that language is not just a tool for communication, but also can shape human thought and perception. Reinforced by Everett, language comes from the symbolic relationship between sound and meaning and develops socially and culturally. Language is not only

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a means of communication, but also a means of thinking and decision-making as well as a means of social interaction. The common view that language comes from a "language instinct" or "language module" in the human brain is challenged, and Everett states that language develops through a complex and non-linear process of cultural evolution.

Syntax is one of the disciplines in linguistics that studies grammar in the use of phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse as a whole. Syntax discusses the rules and patterns in building sentences in detail so that it helps to understand the construction of sentences that are appropriate and follow grammatical rules. As stated by [Hornstein, \(2016\)](#) syntax is the study of grammatical structures and how language elements are organized to form sentences and meanings. Syntax includes rules and regularities in the arrangement of words and phrases in language as well as the grammatical role played by words in sentences.

Syntax also includes the study of how the semantic and pragmatic aspects of language are reflected in syntactic structures. [Supriyadi, \(2014\)](#) also explains that syntax discusses the rules in the preparation of phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse as a whole. Syntax helps us understand how grammatical rules are used to produce grammatical and understandable sentences, and how the use of grammatical rules can increase effectiveness in communication. [Putrayasa, \(2017\)](#) also emphasizes that syntax focuses on the study of the relationship or relation between one word and another, and how that relationship forms the structure of a sentence. In understanding syntax, we can understand how a sentence is built, and facilitate the use of language properly and correctly.

By understanding syntax, we can understand how a sentence is constructed and how the relationship between words in a sentence forms the overall sentence structure. This is very important in the use of good and correct language. As expressed by [Moeliono, \(2017\)](#); [Rumilah, \(2021\)](#); [Supriyadi, \(2014\)](#) Sentence analysis, helps in understanding sentences as the smallest unit of speech or text that can convey a complete thought following grammatical rules. In addition, [Djadjev, \(2017\)](#) also said that sentences can be formed from words, phrases, or clauses, so there are clausal and unclausal sentence types. Several aspects can be reviewed in studying sentences, such as a review of the composition of the elements that make up the sentence or a review of the meaning relationship between the elements that make up the sentence.

In spoken usage, sentences are accompanied by tone, paused, and end with a final intonation. Meanwhile, in written form, sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark as the final intonation. Thus, understanding sentences will support each other in understanding language properly and correctly. Imperative sentences are one type of sentence that has an important role in daily communication. In language, imperative sentences are used to give orders, instructions, or prohibitions to a person or group of people.

Therefore, an understanding of imperative sentences is essential to be able to communicate effectively and efficiently. As expressed by [Pauzan, \(2021\)](#) Imperative Sentence is a type of sentence used to give an order or instruction to someone. One part

of the Imperative Sentence is Command, which consists of two types, namely commands, and prohibitions. A command is an order to perform an action or activity, while a prohibition is an order not to perform a certain action or activity. In addition, based on [Hamzah \(2017\)](#), imperative sentences are usually in the present tense and do not have a subject, but the subject is often implied to be the listener or the addressee.

Imperatives can be formed from an infinitive without to and followed by another verb or object, as expressed by [Murphy, 2019](#)). In addition, as stated by [Azar, \(2019\)](#) imperatives can be used to give orders or instructions, express suggestions or requests, and even as a form of call or invitation. Some state that imperative is a grammatical mood used in situations where the speaker has the authority or expertise to give orders, requests, or suggestions, and can be used in the second person, first person, and third person. Modal verbs such as should, must, and can also be used in the imperative. It is important to note that imperatives do not indicate tense or aspect, so the context provides information about time and duration.

With a good understanding of imperative sentences, we can communicate effectively and efficiently in various situations such as giving instructions, giving orders, giving advice, or even as a form of invitation.

Therefore, understanding imperative sentences and imperative moods is essential for effective communication in English. The imperative mood is used to give an order, instruction, or prohibition to a person or group of people. As stated, by [Aarts, \(1982\)](#) imperative sentences contain verbs in the imperative mood. Usually, if there is a subject, it is the pronoun "you", but the subject is often omitted. Therefore, understanding imperative mood and imperative sentences is essential for effective and efficient communication in English. Likewise, [Pauzan, \(2021\)](#) mentions that the imperative mode as a command sentence makes it possible to convey several things such as orders, advice or warnings, and requests, prayers, or pleas. Things to note when using imperative mode include its use only in the present tense, the omission of the subject "you", as well as the use of the auxiliary verb "let", first person and third person can be used in imperative mode. [Allan, \(2020\)](#) Imperative mood can be explained as a form of language used to give orders or instructions. In imperatives, there is usually no explicit subject and the verbs used are often different from the verbs in declarative or interrogative sentences.

This research has the important goal of understanding how imperative mood is used in language learning and everyday communication. The importance of this understanding lies in the learners' ability to understand how to organize and use sentences appropriately and effectively. In addition, an understanding of imperative mood can also help learners in enriching vocabulary and sentence structure used in daily communication.

In this research, the object of research chosen is the movie Dora and The Lost City of Gold. Observation and analysis are conducted on the use of each type of imperative mood in the movie. In this way, the researcher hopes to contribute to the development

of filmmaking theory and practice, especially in the use of effective and efficient language in building stories.

In the context of language learning, understanding the use of imperative mood is very important because it can help learners hone their skills in using English appropriately and effectively in different situations. In addition, understanding how imperative mood is used in the context of movies can also provide new insights into the development of the art of cinema, especially in the use of good and correct language in building an interesting story.

Thus, this research has very important benefits in the development of English language skills and also in the development of the art of cinema. Through this research, it is hoped that a better understanding of the use of imperative mood in various communication situations will be created so that it can help language learners and filmmakers to use language appropriately and effectively.

There are several studies conducted by Cahyani, (2021) that aim to analyze the use of imperative mood in Hannah Baker's monologue in the television series "13 Reasons Why" and its stylistic effects. This study uses qualitative methods and Aikhenvald's theory to identify the form and function of the imperative mood. The results show that there are 54 imperatives found in the monologue, with 77.78% in canonical form and 22.22% in non-canonical form. The imperative functions found are command, request, advice, instruction, invitation, invitation, permission, acceptance, incredulous refusal, and self-consideration. The most dominant function is a command, which reaches 16.67%. This study concludes that Hannah Baker uses imperative mood to show every event that caused her to commit suicide in detail through her monologue.

Research conducted by Andryani Pinem & Fahmi Yuniarti, (2019) This study aims to analyze how Imperative Mood (IM) in English transfers into Javanese and how the process affects the variants of tone contours produced by Javanese speakers. The research also explores the differences and similarities between Javanese and English tone contours with the same semantic meaning, using a pragmatic stylistic framework.

The research found that Imperative to Command (IC) cannot occur in BottomUp situations in Javanese due to social reasons, and instead, Imperative to Request (IR) and Imperative to Invite (II) are used as substitutes. The researchers used PRAAT to analyze the intonation patterns of the voice productions of Javanese speakers from Jogja and Solo in English and Javanese imperatives and described them in pitch ranges. The findings of this study provide insight into the Javanese cultural background in IM, which may be useful for English pronunciation classes.

This study aims to determine the use of imperative sentence mode in the Makassar language by the people of Bontomanai Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency. The research method used is descriptive qualitative by using a work analysis table as an instrument. The results show that the people of Bontomanai Village use various types of imperative sentence modes in their daily activities. There are 11 clauses/sentences categorized into intransitive sentence modes, 12 clauses/sentences categorized into transitive sentence modes, 21 clauses/sentences categorized into imperative request

sentence modes, 28 clauses/sentences categorized into imperative prohibition mode, 12 clauses/sentences categorized into command mode, 4 clauses/sentences categorized into imperative encouragement mode, and 14 clauses/sentences categorized into imperative invitation mode. This research makes an important contribution to enriching the literature on the use of imperative sentence modes in the Makassar language by the people of Bontomanai Village.

RESEARCH METHODS

A descriptive qualitative research method is used in this research to analyze qualitative data in depth and describe it descriptively. According to [Zaim \(2014\)](#), the descriptive method in language research is used to provide a detailed and objective description of linguistic phenomena without manipulating or changing existing conditions. Meanwhile, according to [Palinkas \(2015\)](#), Qualitative research aims to identify various characteristics and phenomena that fall into certain categories. After that, the researcher will look for the relationship between these phenomena by comparing the differences and similarities in the characteristics of the various symptoms that have been found. Therefore, researchers choose descriptive qualitative research methods to facilitate in-depth and descriptive data analysis related to the use of imperative mood in movies.

Thus, the syntactic approach is used as a way to study the structure and patterns of sentences, clauses, phrases, and words in a language. According to [Rumila, \(2021\)](#), the syntactic approach discusses the arrangement of words in a sentence and the pattern of relationships between these words. In language learning, using a syntactic approach can help us understand proper grammar rules and improve our ability to build effective and accurate sentences.

The data collection method used in this research is a combination of the basic method, namely the listening method, and the advanced technique in the form of a note-taking technique. According to [Zaim, \(2014\)](#) the listening method can be done with various data collection techniques such as listening, recording, or recording which are adjusted to the tools used as listening aids. While data collection techniques with the note method can be used to record data in orthographic, phonemic, and phonotactic forms, depending on the object of research observed. The steps in applying the data collection technique consist of two stages, namely (1) listening, in which the researcher watches the whole movie to get an overview of the language used in the movie, and (2) taking notes, in which the researcher records the sentences spoken by the characters in the movie orthographically or phonetically, depending on the purpose of imperative mood analysis to be achieved. These data collection techniques can help researchers in analyzing deeply and accurately the use of imperative mood in films.

[Miles, \(2014\)](#) suggests that qualitative analysis techniques can be carried out through several steps, namely data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification. For the research on sentence types in syntax, as a case study in the movie "Dora and the Lost City of Gold", (1) the first step is data condensation, which is by selecting relevant sentences from the movie. Then, (2) the next step is data presentation, where the selected sentences can be organized and presented in the form of tables or diagrams to identify patterns of sentence usage. Finally, (3) the step of inference and verification involves analyzing the patterns of sentence usage in the film

and summarizing the findings to gain a deeper understanding of the imperative mood in the film.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted on the study of the imperative mood in the movie *Dora and the Lost City of Gold*, it was found that according to [Kramer, \(2023\)](#), there are several forms of the imperative mood, namely: Simple Imperative, Prohibitive Imperative, Let's Imperative, Polite Imperative, Future Imperative. The amount of data found in each imperative mood is as follows:

Table 1
Imperative mood

No.	Name	Total
1	Simple Imperative	4
2	Prohibitive Imperative	3
3	Let's Imperative	4
4	Polite Imperative	2
5	Future Imperative	3
	Total	16

Based on Table 1, it is found that five forms of imperative mood appear in the movie *Dora and the Lost City of Gold*, namely Simple Imperative, Prohibitive Imperative, Let's Imperative, Polite Imperative, and Future Imperative. The percentage of each form of the imperative mood is as follows: Simple Imperative is 4, Prohibitive Imperative is 3, Let's Imperative is 4, Polite Imperative is 2, and Future Imperative is 3. The total of all imperative mood forms is 16.

There are several examples of imperative mood sentences found in the movie "*Dora and the Lost City of Gold*" based on their categories:

1. Simple Imperative: The most common and simple form of the imperative mood, used to give orders or instructions to someone. Example: (Follow me!)

In the sentence above, which is an example of a Simple Imperative, there are two important elements in the syntactic approach, namely the subject, and the predicate. However, it should be noted that in the imperative mood, the subject is often not said explicitly. Therefore, in the sentence, the subject is considered implied and implicit, which is "you".

The predicate in the sentence is "Follow", which is in the base or infinitive form with no other verbs added. This shows that the sentence is imperative because, in English, the imperative mood always uses the base form of the verb. There is no object in the sentence because the command is addressed to the listener in general and not specifically. However, if there is a specific object in the context, it can be added after the verb in the form of a noun or pronoun.

In the syntactic analysis, it can be concluded that the sentence "Follow me!" is a Simple Imperative, which is characterized by the use of verbs in the base or infinitive form, and the absence of an explicit subject.

2. Prohibitive Imperative: A form of imperative mood used to prohibit or warn someone against doing something. Example: "Don't touch anything!"

In the sentence, the imperative verb "touch" is used in the negative form, "don't touch", to prohibit someone from touching anything. The object of the sentence is "anything", which indicates that the prohibition applies to any object. There is no use of modal verbs in the sentence. Overall, the sentence "Don't touch anything!" in the prohibitive imperative form has a simple syntactic structure, with the imperative verb and the object of the sentence indicating the prohibition given.

3. Let's Imperative: A form of imperative mood used to invite someone or a group of people to do something together. Example: "Let's go find your parents."

In the sentence above, there is the use of the Let's Imperative Mood form which invites others to do something together. Syntactically, this sentence contains the form "Let's" (contraction of Let us) which functions as a modal to invite others to do something together, "go" (verb) which shows the action of traveling to a place "find" (verb) which shows the action of looking for or finding something, your parents (noun phrase) which shows the object of the action of looking.

In imperative sentence structures, the subject is usually omitted because it is already implied to be the person being invited or commanded. Thus, in the sentence above, the implied subject is "we" which refers to the person who is invited to go find someone's parents. In the context of the movie Dora and the Lost City of Gold, this sentence is used when Dora invites her friends to look for Dora's missing parents.

4. Polite Imperative: A form of imperative mood used in formal or polite situations, used to ask for or courteously give advice. Example: "Excuse me, can you help me?"

In the sentence above, there is a polite imperative mood shown by the use of the phrase "Excuse me" as a polite expression before asking for help. The structure of this sentence consists of the subject "you" followed by the auxiliary verb "can" which shows the ability or capability to perform the requested action. This auxiliary verb is followed by the main verb "help" which is an infinitive form without "to", and the object "me" as the recipient of the action.

Syntactically, this polite imperative mode does not have verb tense changes as in the simple imperative. However, the use of polite phrases and verbs helps to show the level of politeness and gentleness in asking or giving advice.

5. Future Imperative: A form of imperative mood used to give commands or suggestions related to the future. Example: "We have to find the city before they do."

In the sentence "We must find the city before they do", the subject is "We", then there is the modal verb "have to" which shows that this sentence is a command or suggestion related to the future. After that, there is the base form verb "find" as the main command followed by the object "the city". Finally, there is the adverbial phrase "before they do" which indicates when the command should be carried out.

The Future Imperative mood is often used to give orders or suggestions related to actions to be taken in the future. As in the sentence above, "We have to find the city before they do" shows an order or suggestion to immediately find the city before someone else does. Thus, this imperative mood form gives orders or suggestions that are important to do so that the desired results can be achieved in the future.

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that *Dora and the Lost City of Gold* use several forms of the imperative mood in their dialog. Although the amount of data from each form of the imperative mood is not significant, this result can provide an overview of the use of imperative mood in the movie. The practical implication of the results of this study can help screenwriters or directors in the use of language in film dialog. The theoretical implication of the results of this study can add to the understanding of the use of imperative mood in movies.

However, this study has some limitations, such as the number of samples is limited to only one film, so the results of this study cannot be generalized to other films. In addition, this study did not conduct a qualitative analysis of the context and function of the use of imperative mood in the movie.

When compared to previous studies, no study specifically examines the use of imperative mood in movies. Therefore, this study contributes to the understanding of the use of imperative mood in movies. Suggestions for future research are to conduct a qualitative analysis of the use of imperative mood in different film contexts, as well as to expand the number of samples to generalize the research results to a wider range of films.

The results show that five forms of imperative mood appear in the movie *Dora and the Lost City of Gold*, namely Simple Imperative, Prohibitive Imperative, Let's Imperative, Polite Imperative, and Future Imperative. Based on the table, the number of all imperative mood forms is 16, with Simple Imperative being the most common imperative mood form found in the movie.

Comparing the results of previous research with the current research is a different object of research and different research objectives. Previous research has examined the use of imperative mood in various types of media such as monologues in the television series "13 Reasons Why" and the influence of stylistics, how Imperative Mood (IM) in English moves into Javanese and how the process affects the variants of tone contours produced by Javanese speakers, as well as the use of imperative sentence modes in Makassar language by the people of Bontomanai Village. While the current research examines the use of imperative mode in the film *Dora and The Lost City of Gold* to observe and analyze the use of each type of imperative mode in the film and contribute to the development of the theory and practice of filmmaking, especially in the use of effective and efficient language in building stories.

Discuss the implications of the findings This study can provide an overview of the use of imperative mood in audiovisual media, especially movies. This can contribute to the development of linguistic studies in audiovisual contexts. In addition, the findings

can also provide an overview of the way language is used in certain situations, such as in movies, which can help the teaching of English as a foreign language.

Explaining the limitations of the research This research was only conducted on one movie, namely Dora and the Lost City of Gold, so the findings found may not necessarily be applied to other movies. In addition, this study only analyzed the use of imperative mood in English, so the findings found may not apply to other languages.

Suggestions for future research can be conducted on other films so that the findings can be more representative and can be applied to a wider range of situations. In addition, future research can also involve languages other than English, to provide a more comprehensive picture of the use of imperative mood in audiovisual media.

This research aims to analyze the use of imperative mood in the film Dora and the Lost City of Gold. The results show that five forms of imperative mood appear in the movie, namely Simple Imperative, Prohibitive Imperative, Let's Imperative, Polite Imperative, and Future Imperative. The findings can provide an overview of language use in audiovisual contexts and can help in teaching English as a foreign language. However, this study has limitations because it was only conducted on one movie and only involved English, so further research can be conducted to complement the findings found in this study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it is found that five forms of imperative mood appear in the movie Dora and the Lost City of Gold, namely Simple Imperative, Prohibitive Imperative, Let's Imperative, Polite Imperative, and Future Imperative. The amount of data found on each imperative mood is as follows: Simple Imperative (4), Prohibitive Imperative (3), Let's Imperative (4), Polite Imperative (2), and Future Imperative (3). The total of all imperative moods is 16.

In this journal, there is no comparison of results with previous research. The findings of this study can provide an overview of how the use of imperative mood in English is used in movies, especially the movie Dora and the Lost City of Gold. The implication of this finding is the importance of understanding the context and meaning of each type of imperative mood to be able to use English effectively and appropriately.

The limitation of this research is that it is only conducted on one movie, Dora and the Lost City of Gold. Therefore, the results of this study cannot be generalized to other films or other contexts that use English. For future research, it is recommended to conduct broader research, namely on various films or contexts that use English. Future research can also involve more data and respondents to increase the validity and reliability of the findings.

This journal discusses the study of the imperative mood in the movie Dora and the Lost City of Gold. From the research, five forms of imperative mood appear in the movie, namely Simple Imperative, Prohibitive Imperative, Let's Imperative, Polite Imperative, and Future Imperative. The findings of this study can provide an overview of the use of English in movies, especially in the use of imperative mood. However, the

limitation of this research is only conducted on one film, so the results of the research cannot be generalized to other contexts that use English.

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