

A Contrastive Analysis Of Interrogative Sentences In English and Indonesian

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan gambaran tentang struktur survei dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris untuk mengeksplorasi persamaan dan perbedaan antara mereka dan membuat beberapa prediksi berdasarkan persamaan dan perbedaan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif jenis penelitian deskriptif. Dalam penelitian ini analisis data yang digunakan menurut Miles dan Huberman menggunakan tiga metode untuk analisis data yaitu reduksi data, visualisasi data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui "Analisis Kontras Kalimat Tanya dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia". Perbandingan dua bahasa dalam hal mengajukan pertanyaan mengarah pada kesimpulan berikut mengenai persamaan dan perbedaan yang disebutkan di atas: mengingat bahwa pertanyaan dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris memiliki banyak karakteristik, memungkinkan pembelajar bahasa Inggris Indonesia untuk hanya merumuskan inkuiri dalam bahasa target.

Kata kunci : Analisis Kontrastif, Kalimat Tanya, Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the structure of the survey in Indonesian and English in order to explore the similarities and differences between them and make some predictions based on these similarities and differences. This research uses qualitative research type descriptive research. In this study, data analysis was used according to Miles and Huberman using three methods for data analysis, namely data reduction, data visualization, and drawing conclusions. The purpose of this research is to know "Contrast Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in English and Indonesian". Comparison of the two languages in terms of asking questions leads to the following conclusions regarding the similarities and differences mentioned above: given that questions in Indonesian and English share many characteristics, it allows Indonesian English learners to only formulate inquiries in the target language.

Keywords: Contrastive Analysis, Interrogative Sentences, English And Indonesian.

Introduction

Language is a highly organized system in which each unit plays an important part which is related to other parts (Bin-Tahir, Bugis, & Tasiana, 2017). All human languages have their own certain characteristics. This is to say, for instance, that a certain language, say Bahasa Indonesia or English, has its own system. As a consequence, it has a dual structure, that is: two levels of structure of systematic relationships. In other words, each language is a system consisting of two subsystems. One is the subsystem of meaningful units. The other is the subsystem of sounds, which

have no meaning in themselves but which form the meaningful units (Rahandi, Rahman, & Abadi, 2020).

Contrastive analysis in general term is an inductive investigative approach based on the distinctive elements in a language (Mortazavi, Nasution, Abdolazadeh, Behroozi, & Davarpanah, 2021). In common definition, the term can be defined as the method of analyzing the structure of any two languages with a view to estimate the differential aspects of their system, irrespective of their genetic affinity or level of development (Widya, Fatimah, & Santiana, 2020). Contrastive analysis provides an objective and scientific base for second language teaching. While learning a second language, if the mother tongue of the learner and the target language both have significantly similar linguistic features on all the levels of their structures, there will not be much difficulty in learning the new language in a limited time (Sari & Aminatun, 2021). For knowing the significantly similar structures in both languages the first step to be adopted is that both languages should be analysed independently (Rajagukguk, 2019). After the independent analysis, to sort out the different features of the two languages, comparison of the two languages is necessary (Apriliani, 2023). From this analysis it is easy to make out that at different levels of structures of these two languages there are some features quite similar and some quite dissimilar (Salem, 2019).

Interrogative sentences are sentences that ask a question, typically to request information. An interrogative sentence is one which is generally used to ask a question in order to gather information about something (Rahmawati, Haryanti, & Laila, 2022). It can be questions about anything at all – casual or specific. Take a look at the definitions given below to have a better understanding of what interrogative sentences are. The purpose of Interrogative sentences and questions in general is to request information. The speaker would like to know something, so they ask a question to learn the answer (Tarigan & Stevani, 2022).

In this part, the researcher presents theories related to the topic. The definitions of contrastive analysis which are presented by some experts. Brown says that “Contrastive analysis hypothesis states that the main obstruction of second language acquisition is the interference system of first and second language” (Yuni, 2022). This theory can conduct the use of contrastive analysis in Indonesia for English language learning as a foreign language (Hiklová, 2020). Since this study is about contrastive analyzing interrogative sentence, the researcher will present what is meant by definition of interrogative sentence, types of interrogative sentence and examples in English and Indonesian languages (Lin, Chen, & Lai, 2022). Interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that asks a question. (Compare with sentences that make a statement, deliver a command, or express an exclamation). Keraf says “Interrogative sentence is a sentence for asking an information about something”. In English or Indonesia, *i n t e r r o g a t i v e* sentences have many types (Indahsari, 2020). In English, The characteristics of Interrogative sentences in English language are as follows:

1. with a rise in pitch,
2. use question mark (?),
3. for asking something or some information.

Frank states that “Interrogative sentences or questions in English are divided to 3 kinds: (1) Yes / No. Questions, Frank states that, “These (Yes/ No questions) are simple questions eliciting the answer yes or no only”. This sentence is started by auxiliary verb, (2) Interrogative Words

Questions. Azar says “An information question is a question that asks for information by using question words”. Commonly, it is named information question. The question usually is formed by question word such as: what, where, why, who, which, When, whom, whose, how, and (3) Tag Questions (Sakamoto, 2021). Tag Questions are attached or tagged onto the ending of a declarative statement. Elan says that tag questions are questions that are added by to-be and auxiliary verbs in the end of the sentences. They transform declarative sentences into interrogative sentences. The function of tag question is for give an asserting to listeners (Liu, 2021).

According to Keraf (in Pitarch, 2020) says that interrogative sentences are divided to 3 kinds, as follows: (1) Total Questions. Keraf states “Total Questions are interrogative sentences or questions that ask complete information. This sentences are answered by “Ya” (Yes) or “Tidak”(No) and usually use question word “apakah”(what) or “partikel -kah”(suffix- kah), (2) Partial Questions. Murdiwiyono (Umara & Lestari, 2020) says “Partial Questions are interrogative sentences or questions that are answered based on the question words”. This sentences usually use question words, such as siapa (who), berapa (how much/many), kapan (when), dimana (where), bagaimana (how), apa (what), mengapa (why), and (3) Rhetorical questions. Keraf (in Cowie, 2018) says that, “Rhetorical Questions are questions or interrogative sentences are not required answers”. This sentences usually use in language style and speech or conversations that listeners have known the answers of the questions (Subyantoro & Apriyanto, 2020).

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. In this study, data analysis was used according to Miles and Huberman using three methods for data analysis, namely data reduction, data visualization, and drawing conclusions (Angelina, 2020). The purpose of this study is to find out "A Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in English and Indonesia" (Simaremare, Silalahi, Sihombing, & Sinaga, 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

Interrogative Sentences in English

Table 1.Yes or No Questions with auxiliary verb

Auxiliary Verbs	Sentences	Answer	
		Positive	Negative
Do	Do you have a Pencil?	Yes, I do	No, I do not
Does	Does He has a long hair?	Yes, He does	No, He does not
Did	Did you speak english?	Yes, She did	No, She did not
Has	Has She ever seen it before?	Yes, she was	No, She was not
Have	Have i asked his name to you?	Has, they have	No, they have not

Had	Had see finished it when see came her house?	Yes, He had	No, He had not
To be			
Is	Is your mother at home?	Yes, She is	No, She is not
Am	Am i late to School?	Yes, I am	No, I am not
Are	Are your parents at home?	Yes, I am	No, I am not
Was	Was She beautiful	Yes, She was	No, She was not
Were	Were they at School Yesterday?	Yes, you were	No, you were not
Modal			
Will	Will you marry me?	Yes, I will	No, I will not
Can	Can I smoke in this room?	Yes, I can	No, I can not
Shall	Shall I bring you a glass?	Yes, I shall	No, I shall not
May	May I borrow your headphone?	Yes, I may	No, I may not
Must	Must She turn on the light?	Yes, She must	No, She must not

Table 2. Using Expletives “There” and “It” in yes-no questions

Expletives	Sentences	Answer	
		Positive	Negative
There	Are there two pens in the floor?	Yes, there are	No, there are not
	Is there bag on the chair?	Yes, there is	No, there is not
It	Is it your home?	Yes, it is	No, it is not

Table 3. Interrogative – Word Questions

Q-Word	Helping Verb	Subject	Verb	Answer	Function/asking
Where	Does	Lisa	Live?	Lisa live in South Korea	Position,place
When	Will	He	Come?	He will come at Monday	Time
Why	Did	You	Break the glass?	My hands are slippery when holding it.	Reason, cause
Who	Is	Your	Brother?	Jimin is my Brother	Person

What	Are	You	Doing?	I was reading a book, a gift from dad	Information
	Is	Your	Job?	I'am a Teacher	Profession
How	Do	You	Know her?	I know her from Birthday events	Way,manner
	Are	You?	-	I'am fine	Conditions
Whom	Is	The Manager	Of this Store?	I'am the Manager at this Store	People
Whose	Is	-	That Handbag?	That Handbag is Natalie's	Possessing

How far	How far is his house to hospital?	It is very far	distance
How long	How long will he wait?	He will wait for 1 hour.	length of time
How many	How many Pens do you have?	I have 5 pens	The quantity (countable nouns)
How Much	How much bread do you have?	I have 3 slice bread	The quantity (uncountable nouns)
How old	How old are you?	I eleven years old	for age
How often	How often do you take a shower?	I take a shower every day	frequency
How many times	How many times does he go library?	Once in a week	frequency
How do you do	How do you do?	Fine, thank you	It is used in introducing each other

Table 4. Tag Questions in Affirmative- Negative's form.

Affirmative	Negative
Jack's happy	Isn't he?
They're Busy,	Aren't they?
Susan's tired,	Isn't she?

Table 5. Tag Questions in Negative-Affirmative's form

Negative	Affirmative
Kevin doesn't work,	Does he?
She isn't late,	Is he?
You won't be ok,	Will you?

Table 6. Tag Questions in equal tenses

Sentences	Main Sentences	Tag questions
Past tense	She is American,	Isn't she?
Simple present tense	You live downstairs,	don't you?
Present continuous tense	He was reading a book,	wasn't he?
Future tense	I will go to the market,	Won't I?
Present Perfect Tense	He has written an email,	hasn't he?

Table 7. Tag Questions with to be "am" in affirmative form

Affirmative	Negative
I am supposed to be here,	Aren't I?
I am invited,	Aren't I?

Table 8. Tag Questions with to be "am" in negative form

Negative	Affirmative
I am not study	Am I?
I am not a Teacher	Am I?
I am not married	Am I?

Table 9. The Use of "Let's" in tag Questions

Main Sentences	Tag Questions
Let's watch new movie,	Shall we?
Let's go to the beach,	Shall we?

Table 10. The use of imperative in Tag Questions

Main Sentences	Tag Questions
Open the door,	Will you?
Please come here,	Will you?

Table 11. The use of “has” or “have” in tag questions

Main Sentences	Tag Questions
Yo have been looking for an apartement, Rina has a book,	Haven't you? Hasn't he?

Interrogative Sentences in Indonesian**Table 12.** The Pattern of Total and Taq Questions

By adding the question word apakah (what).	By adding partikel -kah (suffix - kah	By changing the intonation of sentence	By adding words bukan, ya, belum, tidak.
Apakah anda sakit? (Are you sick?)	Sakitkah anda? (Are you sick?)	From: Anda Sakit.(You are tired) becomes: Anda Sakit? (Are you sick?)	Anda sakit,ya? (Are you sick, aren't you?)
Apakah anda seorang perawat? (Are you a Nurse ?)	Percayakah anda kepada saya? (Do you believe in me?)		Kamu seorang perawat bukan?(You are a nurse, aren't you?)
Apakah anda tahu tentang kebenaran masalah itu? (Do you know the truth of the problem?)	Bisakah anda pergi keluar? (Can you go out?)		

Table 13. “Question Words” and Functions

Question Words	Sentences	Answer	Function/asking
who are you?, whose?, to whom?, [Who]	Who is your boyfriend?	My boyfriend is a Photographer	People
What?, What?, What do you want?, What are you looking for?	What is your name?	My name is Mutiara	Object

[What]				
How much? [How]	How	was	your	My exams are really
	exam?			very satisfying
Where,	Where	do	they	live?
Where to,				They live in a
from where				place
(Where)				housing complex on
When?,	since	When	do	you
when?, when?		finish	college?	Next year I will
Bagaimana				time
(How)		How	much	money
Mengapa		do	you	have?
(Why)				money
		Why	are	you
		crying?		I
				cried because my
				reason
				pet cat died

Discussion

The comparison of two languages in terms of asking questions leads to the following conclusions regarding the above-mentioned similarities and differences: given that there are questions in Indonesian and English have many characteristics, allowing Indonesian English learners to simply formulate the inquiry in the target language (Nabila, 2022). Students can use variable question forms, for instance, when creating questions to request information.

Briefly, the purpose of this article was to provide an overview of the survey Structures in Indonesian and English to explore similarities and Differences between them and make some predictions based on them These similarities and differences (Khoiriyah, 2020). Although this is only one of the aspects Contrastive analysis, it can help teachers and their students to overcome some of the difficulties they face and improve them Teaching and learning English in formats Questions in English and Indonesian from a CA perspective (Khair, 2022).

Conclusion

The comparison of two languages in terms of asking questions leads to the following conclusions regarding the above-mentioned similarities and differences: given that there are questions in Indonesian and English have many characteristics, allowing Indonesian English learners to simply formulate the inquiry in the target language.

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