

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general information about the research on this paper. It consists of background of research, statement of problem, research significance, and definition of key terms, the previous study, and organization of paper.

1.1. Background of Study

Humans are social beings who need each other between each other. All activities carried out by humans need help from other people, so that humans are very dependent on the surrounding environment. One tool that can connect humans with one another is language. Language is a tool that humans use to communicate with other humans to make it easier for them when they want to socialize or ask for help from others. Atkinson, Kilby, & Roca, (1982) say language is the best and natural way to control the perspective of human communication. The opinion emphasizes that language is the main way that humans use to communicate with each other and language is also general so that a language is not only understood by one individual but is understood by a group of individuals who use the language.

Language can also bring people to know the various cultures that exist in this world. Also through language, humans will know that each culture has its own characteristics and language. In fact, in a country or a region has different languages. The difference between one language and another language will be generated in an analysis or study of the differences in languages that exist throughout the world. Many linguists make comparisons between one language and another. Research on the comparison of several languages is known as “Contrastive Analysis.”

Contrastive analysis is the systematic analysis between two languages to know the differences and similarities between them. Through contrastive analysis the writer will find out about how the differences and similarities in the two languages that are

being compared, then conclude that in each language they have characteristics that can be found also in other languages.

Research on the comparison of language elements found in English and regional languages found in Indonesia is quite interesting to be studied because each of these languages has distinctive characteristics but also has similarities in certain situations. Research on the comparison of several languages is known as "Contrastive Analysis". Through contrastive analysis the writer will find out about the differences and similarities in the languages that are being compared, then conclude that in each language they have characteristics that can be found also in other languages.

One of the regional languages in Indonesia that has many unique and unique language users is the Minangkabau language. Minangkabau language is a language used by the people of West Sumatra and parts of Riau. English and Minangkabau languages come from very different language groups so they have their own characteristics and are interesting to compare. There are many elements in English that can be used as a comparison between English and Minangkabau languages.

In this study, the writing want to examine the types of sentences was studied by the branch of syntax. Sentences are the smallest unit of language, in oral and written form that express the mind as a whole. In oral form the sentence is expressed in a voice that goes up and down, weak and gentle, interrupted with pauses, and ends with intonation. Whereas in written form the sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, a question mark and an exclamation point.

Frank (1972) divides the types of sentence in English into four: declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The type of sentence that would be analysed in this paper is interrogative sentence. The reason for this paper is choosing interrogative sentence as the object of the research study because interrogative sentences in English and Minangkabau Language have differences, especially in terms of syntactical structures and forms of verbs that are influenced by time. This research will facilitate or help students or people who use English as a second language and Minangkabau language as a first language or a second

language in finding out how they feel when using interrogative sentences in English and Minangkabau languages. In addition, interrogative sentence is also a sentence that is very often used in everyday life, such as asking prices when shopping, asking for directions to others, and so on.

The forms of interrogative sentence have differences in each language. In English interrogative sentence is divided into three types, namely Yes / No question, Wh question, and tag question. Each type of interrogative sentence has different functions and types of answers. Besides in English, interrogative sentence forms are also found in regional languages or local languages in Indonesia, one of which is Minangkabau Language. The form Interrogative sentence in Minangkabau language is also divided into three types (Moussay, 1981), namely choice questions (*pertanyaan terpilih*), directed questions (*pertanyaan terarah*), and informative questions (*pertanyaan informatif*).

A significant difference between interrogative sentences in English and Minangkabau Language is in the sentence structure and grammar. In English there are special patterns for interrogative sentences, whereas in Minangkabau there are no special rules both structurally and grammatically. One example of the grammatical rules contained in English is the change in the form of verbs that depends on the form of time in the sentence, namely past, present, and future. Whereas in the Minangkabau language, the changes in time are only marked by adding time information in the sentence without changing the verbs contained in the sentence.

After looking at and reviewing the explanation and the fact on interrogative sentences found in several languages that exist throughout the world, the study want to examine similar things with research objects and different languages. The purpose of this study is to explore the reader more about the types of interrogative sentences found in several languages in the world, especially in English and Minangkabau Language which is one of the local languages in Indonesia. Therefore, the researcher would make the research entitled “*A Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in English and Minangkabau Language*”.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Based on the explanation about contrastive analysis of interrogative sentences in English and Minangkabau which will analyze the differences and similarities found in interrogative sentence types in the two languages, the study finds several research questions that will be solved in this paper. These research questions are as follows:

1. What are the forms and grammatical structure of interrogative sentence in English and Minangkabau Language?
2. What are the differences and similarities of the forms and grammatical structure of interrogative sentence in English and Minangkabau Language?

1.3. Purpose of Study

Based on the statements of problems above, the purpose of study of this paper is:

1. To find out the forms and grammatical structure of interrogative sentences in English and Minangkabau languages.
2. To find out the differences and similarities of the forms and grammatical structure between interrogative sentence forms contained in English and Minangkabau languages.

1.4. Research Significant

The result of the study is expected to be used theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

This research can contribute to the development in the field of linguistics, especially in interrogative sentence. With the existence of theories relating to interrogative sentence in this study, for example Frank's theory (1972) concerning the types of question sentences in English and Moussay's (1981) theory of the types of question sentences in the Minangkabau language, it is hoped that it can help linguists, students, or researchers who want to understand the translation of languages from English to Minangkabau language and vice versa in a simple way.

2. Practically

The results of this study will be very useful especially for researchers who have an interest in examining how interrogative sentence forms are contained in several languages and only in one language. Besides being useful for researchers, this research is also expected to be useful for all readers from various circles. The purpose of this study is readers can develop their insights and knowledge about the differences found in every language in the world to make it easier for readers to communicate with people with different languages.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid is a misunderstanding in reading this paper, especially for readers, in this section the definition of key terms of this study will be written. This definition of key terms is written briefly and clearly so that the reader has a description of the many terms contained therein. The following are keywords from this research:

1. **Contrastive Analysis**, is a method used in finding a difference between the first language (B1) and the target language (B2) which often makes second language learners have difficulty in understanding a second language material they learn.
2. **Sentence**, sentence is the widest unit of a grammatical organization consisting of several words and expressing a complete thought.
3. **Interrogative Sentence**, contains sentence questions intended to ask for an answer or clarification from someone and the sentence is marked by the presence of 'question mark (?)'. Interrogative sentence also aims to request information and reject a statement in the form of a question sentence.

1.6. The Previous Study

Research by linguists on interrogative sentences has been done before. Therefore, researchers will include several similar studies regarding interrogative sentences to assist researchers in finding references that are consistent with the research being conducted.

1. The first is “*Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in English and Indonesian Language in A Film Did You Hear about The Morgan? (2009)*” by Al-Farobi, (2018). This graduating paper describes how interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian. Based on the movie script and its translation, the most found interrogative sentence in English is Yes / No Question, while the most found interrogative sentence in Indonesian language is the Total Question.
2. The next research is “*Kalimat Tanya Dalam Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Tabaru suatu Analisis Kontrastif (2015)*” by Kalatjo, (2015). The similarities are that both languages have interrogative-word question and yes-no questions, and the differences are that English has tag-questions while Tabaru does not and interrogative-word questions in Tabaru has more specific word questions while English does not.
3. Next, the previous study from Kaluku (Skripsi, 1998). “*Kata Tanya dalam Kalimat Tanya Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Gorontalo Suatu Analisis Kontrastif*”. He analyzed the question sentence and focused his research on the function and distribution of question sentences then compared the two languages to find similarities and differences based on the concepts of Aarts and Aarts.
4. Then, I also found previous research on interrogative sentences written by Fahmi (Skripsi, 1992). “*Kata Tanya dalam Kalimat Tanya Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Jawa Suatu Analisis Kontrastif*”. He used Frank's theory (1972). In his research, he classified and identified the types and functions of question sentences and found similarities and differences in question sentences in English and Javanese.
5. And the last previous study is “*A Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in English and Indonesian (2015)*” by Umami, (2015). This study focuses on interrogative sentences which are in the form of questions which play an important role in learning English among Indonesian junior high school

students. Recognizing this will contribute to the accuracy of English questions made by the students.

1.7. Organization of Paper

This research is divided into 5 chapters, namely Chapter I, Chapter II, Chapter III, Chapter IV and Chapter V. Masing-masing chapter memiliki fungsi dan isi yang berbeda-beda di dalam penelitian ini. First, Chapter I presents the general information about the research on this paper. It consists of background of research, statement of problem, research significance, and definition of key terms, the previous study, and organization of paper. Second, Chapter II contains the literary review and describes the theories related to this research, namely the theory of Contrastive Analysis, Sentence, Form of Sentence in English and Minangkabau Language, and Interrogative Sentence in English and Minangkabau Language. Next, Chapter III Contains the research method that includes The Approach and Method of Research; Kind, Source, and Sample of Data; Technique of Collecting Data; and Technique of Analyzing Data. And then Chapter IV Shows the results of an analysis of research conducted on A Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in English based on *Fundamentals of English Grammar* book by Betty S. Azar and Minangkabau Language based on *Tata Bahasa Minangkabau* book by Gerrard Moussay. And The last is Chapter V which contains conclusions from the study and suggestions for this research to become a useful study.

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI
BANDUNG