

# **A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract :** Human beings are social creatures. They need a language for communication. A human being who came from different country has different language for communication. Although the languages are different, those have some similarities. The similarities of languages make the students easy to learn the languages as second or foreign languages. However, the differences of languages cause students face some difficulties to learn other languages. This research has analyzed some differences of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian language in order to contribute positively in language learning and teaching. This research uses a method to know the differences between two languages. The method is contrastive analysis. Contrastive Analysis is a method of language analysis that popular in linguistic study in middle of 20<sup>th</sup> century. This method is used to contrast between two languages that have differences. Through this method, linguists or language learners find the differences which make them find the difficulties of languages which make them find the conveniences in learning. Interrogative sentences that have been analyzed in this research are sentences have essential roles in communications and learning language process too. Through this sentence, questioners obtain some information from respondent and teachers also invite the students' idea. Before analyze the differences between two languages, this research presents the data presentation that explains the kinds of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian language clearly. Then, researcher contrast two languages to find out differences of them. The differences between two languages are found, such as in placing of question words, the use of "who", the form of interrogative sentences, tag questions. Based on this analysis can be known that interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian language have brief differences. The research findings have been found based on the structure and the uses of sentences.

**Keywords:** Contrastive Analysis, Interrogative sentences, English Language, and Indonesian Language.

## Introduction

From these common functions, it can be identified as special functions such as, a tool to run the administration, a unifier of ethnic group in Indonesia that has different languages and an acceptor of cultures. Lado<sup>1</sup> states “Language is intimately tied to man’s feeling and activity. It is bound up with nationality, religion, and feeling of self”. Through language, human can express happiness, love and sadness to others.

English is an international language. In Indonesia, English as a foreign language has significant revolve in learning process. Indonesian students have been expected to master English in order to apply it for communication to native speaker.<sup>2</sup> states “Learning a second language is defined as acquiring the ability to use its structure within a general vocabulary under essentially the conditions of normal communication among native speakers at conversational speed”.

Indonesian Language is national language and first language for Indonesian that is used to communication. It has fundamental role as the means of communication among people throughout Indonesia. Therefore, the Indonesian grammar teaching is the essential for Indonesian students to understand comprehensively their own national language.

Result Tabbert says that grammar teaching could enrich the content of English students learning. He states that grammatical teaching could make the children construct an English basic sentence. Language can be said means of communication which is not only in form of written language but also in spoken language. The success of communication process is affected by the meaning of words. Some words have a unique characteristic in meaning. Language usage in communication, dialogue has main purpose. To open the dialogue, it usually uses interrogative sentences or questions. Humans can

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<sup>1</sup> Robert Lado. *Language Teaching*. United States of America: McGraw Hill. Lopez, Louis. 2009. *Oxford*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964), hal.11

<sup>2</sup> Robert Lado. *Language Teaching*...,38.

obtain some information through apply interrogative sentences in conversation. Interrogative sentences can be used to ask information, permission, confirmation, explanation and expanded the dialogue.

Interrogative sentence or question is one part of speaking skill and has essential function in dialogues. In language learning, interrogative sentence is one part of grammatical learning for English and learning and have been taught as the basic grammatical learning.<sup>3</sup> says “Each language has a restricted number of patterns of sentences. These patterns of expression are associated with sentence meanings such as question, report, and call”. Each kind of sentence has different pattern based on the purpose of sentence.

In English and Indonesian are somehow different in some ways. To know the differences, the researcher will use the contrastive analysis. Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAH) state that the obstruction of second language acquisition is interference of the first language system and the second language system”. In this research, the researcher will contrast interrogative sentences between Indonesian as first language and English as foreign language. Moreover, the language learner could understand the differences of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian language clearly. They will know how to construct good interrogative sentence in both of languages that have main advantage in communication.

## **Review of Related Literature**

In this part, the researcher presents theories related to the topic. The definitions of contrastive analysis which are presented by some experts. Brown<sup>4</sup> says that “Contrastive analysis hypothesis state that the main obstruction of second language acquisition is the interferences system of first and second language”. This theory can conduct the using of contrastive analysis in Indonesia

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<sup>3</sup> Robert Lado. *Language Teaching*....12

<sup>4</sup> Dauglas Brown. *Prinsip Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Bahasa*. (Jakarta: Kedubes Amerika Serikat, 2007), hal.272.

for English language learning as a foreign language.

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. 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<sup>5</sup> 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. 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<sup>6</sup> 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<sup>7</sup> 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. 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.

Meanwhile, interrogative sentences in Indonesian are also varied too. The characteristics of Interrogative sentences in Indonesian language are as

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<sup>5</sup> Gorys Keraf. *Tata Bahasa Rujukan Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Grasindo. Kezhavarz, 1991), 204

<sup>6</sup> Gorys Frank, *Modern English a Practical Reference Guide*. (New Jersey. Prentice Hall, 2972), 88.

<sup>7</sup> Bety Schramper Azar, *Fundamentals of English Grammar*. (New Jersey: Prentice Hall International, 1941), 128.

follows: (1) with a rise in pitch, (2) use question mark (?), (3) use *partikel-kah*(suffix-*kah*) or *apakah*(what), (4) Asking an information.

Keraf<sup>8</sup> (1991:204) says that interrogative sentences are divided to 3 kinds, as follows: (1) Total Questions. Keraf<sup>9</sup> 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 (2009:90) 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<sup>10</sup> (1991:205) 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.

## **Research Methodology**

The researcher discusses the research methodology. Research design is divided into two kinds, qualitative and quantitative research. These differ in many ways, but they complement each other in this way, as well. In this research the researcher uses qualitative, since the researcher does the instrument. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research.<sup>12</sup>

Data serve as the foundation for a research study. In qualitative research, the relevant data derive from four field-based activities: interviewing,

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<sup>8</sup> Gorys Keraf. *Tata Bahasa...*, 204

<sup>9</sup> Gorys Keraf. *Tata Bahasa...*, 204

<sup>10</sup> Gorys Keraf. *Tata Bahasa*205

observing, collecting and examining (materials), and feeling. An initial observation is that the word “data” appears as both a plural and singular noun. According to Yin (2011: 130), “Data refers to a collection of organized information, usually the result of experience, observation, experiment. . . . This may consist of numbers, words, or images, particularly as measurements or observations of a set of variables”. The data of the study was English and Indonesia interrogative sentences. The objects those were analyzed consisted of the description of interrogative sentences English and Indonesia that will be-main of this study. In the researcher, the researcher takes several books in the library as data sources, such as books, paper, internet, etc. they are especially English books and Indonesia book.

To get the objective, the researcher takes some procedures or steps as follows:

1. The first, the researcher reads first the books both English and Indonesia books containing of sentence, interrogative sentence. Whereas from spoken language, the researcher records the colloquial expressions that Indonesian and English people use to communicate.
2. The Second, the researcher looks for Indonesian and English interrogative sentence used.
3. The third, the researcher describes the types of interrogative sentence in the English and Indonesia language.
4. The four, the researcher compares and contrasts interrogative sentence between Indonesia and English language.
5. The five, the researcher makes conclusions through the results of the contrastive analysis of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesia language.

## Findings and Discussions

### 1. Findings

This Research, the researcher finds the differences between Indonesian and English languages of interrogative sentences. In interrogative sentences, both of languages have some differences are found in research. The followings are the differences:

#### 1.1. The place of question words

	Languages	Sentenc
Interrogative Sentences	English	1. <b><u>When</u></b> do you study? 2. <b><u>What</u></b> is your mother' name? 3. <b><u>Where</u></b> are my shoes? 4. <b><u>How</u></b> are you?
	Indonesia	1. Kamu mau belajar <b><u>kapan</u></b> ? (When do you study?) 2. Nama ibumu <b><u>siapa</u></b> ? (What is your mother' name?) 3. Sepatu saya <b><u>dimana</u></b> ? (Where are my shoes?) 4. Kabar kamu bagaimana? (How are you?) 5. Kamu melakukan itu <b><u>kenapa</u></b> ? (Why did you do that)

#### 1.2. The Use of "Who"

Languages	Functions	Sentences
English	For asking subject (who)	1. <b><u>Who</u></b> are you? 2. <b><u>Who</u></b> is your father's name? 3. <b><u>Who</u></b> is the writer of

	For asking object (whom)	4. <b>Whom</b> you ask to come here? 5. <b>Whom</b> do you waiting?
<b>Indonesia</b>	For asking subject and object “ <i>Siapa</i> ”	1. <b>Siapa</b> kamu? (Who are you?) 2. <b>Siapa</b> nama ayahmu? (who is your father’s name?) 3. <b>Siapa</b> penulis dari novel ini? (Who is the writer of this novel?) 4. <b>Siapa</b> yang Kamu suruh datang kesini? (Whom you ask to come here?) 5. <b>Siapa</b> yang kam tunggu? (Whom are you waiting for?)

### 1.3. The Form of Interrogative Sentence

	Languages	Senten
<b>Interrogative sentences</b>	<b>English</b>	1. Will you go to Jakarta today? 2. Do they cooperative with citizen?  → Interrogative
	<b>Indonesia</b>	1. Anda akan pergi ke Jakarta hari ini? (Will you go to Jakarta today?) 2. Mereka bekerjasama dengan penduduk? (Do they cooperative with citizen?)  →



#### 1.4. Tag Questions

Tag Questions	Languages	Sentences
Tag Questions	English	1. Ali is good, <b>isn't he?</b> 2. My teacher went to Japan, <b>didn't he?</b> 3. I am a student, <b>aren't I?</b> 4. She will invite us, <b>won't she?</b> 5. Salsa looks pale, <b>doesn't</b>

## 2. Discussions

After the researcher present the differences of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian language, the discussion of research findings apparent that both of two languages have brief differences.

### 2.1 The placing of question words

The placing of question words in English and Indonesian language has brief difference. In English, question words are placed in the beginning of sentences<sup>11</sup> For examples: (1) What time is it?, (2) Whose car is that?, and (3) Does his car run well?. In Indonesian language, the question words can be placed in the beginning and the end of sentences. Most of the moving of the question words are not influence to sentences' constructions, except "siapa"(who) and "apa"(what). For examples: The moving of question words are not influence to sentences' construction (with the question words except "siapa"(who) and "apa"(what)). (1) *Kemana Keluarga Daryanto akan pindah?*, (2) *Keluarga Daryanto akan pindah kemana?*. The moving of question words influence to sentences' construction (with the question words of "siapa"(who) and "apa"(what)).

<sup>11</sup> Bety Schramper Azar, *Fundamentals of...*,128

## 2.2 The use of “who” or “whom” and “siapa”

In English, “who” is used as subjects or objects in sentences and “whom” is used as objects only. When “who” is used as subjects, it is followed by an affirmative verb (Martinet, 1986:71). For this function, Azar (1941:132) states that “question word order is not using, no form of **do** is used”. “who” and “whom” can be used as objects of a verb (martinet, 1986:71). For examples: (1)**Who** did you see? (Who as subject), and (2)**Whom** you ask to come here? (Whom as object). In Indonesian, “Siapa” (who) is used as subjects and objects<sup>14</sup>. When as subjects, it is placed in the beginning of sentences and placed in the end of sentences when it is an object. For examples: (1) “Siapa”(who) is an object *Dia mencari siapa?* and (2) *Siapa*”(who) is used as subjects. *Siapa pemenang perlombaan ini ?*

## 2.3 The form of interrogative sentences

In English, interrogative sentences are constructed by interrogative pattern.

### 1. Verb with no auxiliaries

Declarative sentences	Interrogative sentences
Marry worked in the bank	Did Marry work in the bank? (Auxiliary added) Is Jony

### 2. Verb with auxiliaries

Declarative sentences	Interrogative sentences
Marry is working in the bank	Is Marry working in the bank?

In Indonesian language, according Chaer (2009: 189) stated that “Interrogative sentence is the sentence expected an answer verbally. This answer can be confession, remark, reason or opinion from listener or speaker.

Declarative sentences	Interrogative sentences
<i>Andakenal Pak Andi.</i> (You know Mr.Andi).	<i>Andakenal Pak Andi?</i> (Do you know Mr. Andi?)

## 2.4 Tag questions

Elan (2005:139) states that tag questions are questions added by **auxiliary verbs** in the end of the sentences. The functions of tag questions are to assert the statement in sentences. In English has various pattern based on the tenses of affirmative sentences' form. These are equal tenses between main sentences and tag questions.<sup>15</sup> For examples:

<b>Tenses</b>	<b>Main Sentences</b>	<b>Tag questions</b>
Past tense	George didn't study hard,	Did he?
Present Tense	John studies everyday	Doesn't he?
Present continuous tense	Jane is cooking a rice,	Isn't she?
Future tense	John will tell me a story,	Won't he?

In Indonesian language, its examples:

<b>Main Sentences</b>	<b>Tag questions</b>
<i>Kamudatangkesinikemarin,</i> (You came here	<i>Bukan?</i> (Didn't you?)
<i>Ibusedangmemasak di dapur,</i> (Mother is cooking in kitchen,)	<i>Bukan?</i> (Isn't she?)

The explanations above can be known the differences of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian language have shown briefly through contrastive analysis method.

## Conclusion

Concerning the differences mentioned above, the following predictions are derived from the contrast of two languages in terms of making questions: due to the facts that questions in Indonesian and English language have many common features. In English, Frank states "There are three kinds of questions in English: (1) Yes - No Questions, Yes-No Questions are questions or interrogative sentences are answered by "Yes" or "No". (2) Interrogative word questions are questions that ask information by question words in sentences. And (3) Tag questions are added by auxiliary verbs in the

end of the sentences to assert the statements of sentences.

Keraf 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 (2009:90) says “*Partial Questions are interrogative sentences or questions that are answered based on the question words*”.

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