CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The exchange of ideas or emotions via the use of signs with established meanings, sounds, or gestures in writing is called language (Robbins, 2007: 267). Language never escapes from human life because humans are social creatures and need to interact with each other, and the main means of interacting is through language. Humans use their language for various functions, such as conveying information, asking questions, ordering, giving appreciation, expressing disappointment, and so on. The science that studies language is called linguistics. There are several sections of linguistics, namely phonology (the study of sound), semantics (the study of the meaning of a sentence), pragmatics (the study of the meaning of an utterance), morphology (the study of the formation of a word), and syntax (the study of the formation of a sentence).

The portion of grammar known as syntax deals with how words are put together to form sentences (Leech, 2006: 110). It is a way that allows people to know how to start making a sentence or even make a question with a question word. According to Chomsky (2002: 1) the process and rules by which sentences are formed in a particular language, it is called syntax. In addition, Miller (2002) illustrates that Syntax is words are combined to build phrases, then phrases are combined to build clauses, and then clauses are combined to build sentences. Based on the syntactic definitions above, it can be concluded that syntax relates to the ways and rules in which sentences are formed from clauses, phrases, or words.

Aarts (2001: 3) stated a sentence is a series of words in which each word in front of a sentence begins with a capital letter and a full stop at the end of the sentence. In addition, a sentence, no matter how lengthy or how short, must contain at least one clause, a subject, and a predicate, which together express a complete idea (Herring, 2016: 964). Based on the definitions of the sentences above, it can be concluded that a sentence is basically an arrangement of a group of words that become one. It can be produced from a clause or a group of clauses, or it can stand on its own and has meaning. Sentences can be expressed orally or in writing. The function of a sentence is basically to convey certain intentions to others, such as stating an event, asking a question, giving orders, giving prohibitions expressing feelings, expressing ideas or ideas and so on.

Generally, sentences can be categorized into two groups based on their structure and function (Frank, 1972: 220). The sentences are divided into four segments according to their functions. These include exclamatory, imperative, interrogative, and declarative sentences (Parwata, et al., 2021). A declarative sentence is a statement sentence. An interrogative sentence is called a question sentence. An imperative sentence is known as a command sentence. An exclamation sentence is a sentence to express feelings spontaneously.

A sentence that is used to ask a question and there is a question mark at the end of the sentence is called an interrogative sentence (Herring, 2016: 990). In addition, the ability to use interrogative sentences, which are important in speech, is one part of speaking skills (Huda, 2018). People often ask questions when they want to know something like places, time, reasons, causes, etc. Interrogative

sentences are not only found when we talk to other people but can also be discovered in writing, such as in a novel, a newspaper, a magazine, a movie script, etc.

Aryanti, et al. (2022) illustrated a movie is an audio-visual piece of literature that tells a story. Because they both tell a tale, movies are essentially identical to novels and short stories. However, a movie uses audio-visual or moving visuals to tell a tale in a different way. Meanwhile, the script is written by the screenwriter for movies, video games, or television shows. The characters' gestures, behaviours, facial expressions, and language are all described in the script (Saputri, 2016). In the movie, it aims to entertain or convey a message to the audience. There are several genres of movies, such as comedy, romance, drama, horror, mystery, action, adventure, fantasy, musical, animation, thriller, etc. However, a movie can include several genres such as *Encanto* movie, which has adventure, fantasy, musical, animation, and comedy genres. Based on Wikipedia, *Encanto* is an American computer-animated comedy fantasy musical film. It is the 60th film from Walt Disney Animation Studios. The film was written by Bush and Castro Smith. The songs in this movie were composed by Lin-Manuel Miranda. The movie is set in a fantasy version of Colombia. *Encanto* tells about the madrigals family and the power possessed by that family.

This study analyses constituent structures of interrogative sentences found in the *Encanto* movie script. The study chose this topic because it was interesting to analyse the structure which was a little different or has a uniqueness from other sentences in general. The uniqueness lies in the structure of the sentence which the

interrogative sentence begins with an auxiliary or a wh-word, then is followed by the subject and predicate and always ends with a question mark. Therefore, this topic was chosen to add a reference and to facilitate the readers or students about the interrogative sentence.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In this study, there are two problems which are according to the background of the study above. Those can be described as follow:

1. What types of interrogative sentences are found in the movie script entitled *Encanto*?

2. How are the constituent structures of interrogative sentences found in the movie script entitled *Encanto*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the study problems, there were two objectives in this study as follow:

1. To find out the types of interrogative sentences in the movie script entitled *Encanto*.

2. To analyse the constituent structures of interrogative sentences in the movie script entitled *Encanto*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The study limited this study to be more specific which was according to the problems of the study above. This study described the three types of interrogative sentences according to the theory proposed by Cowan (2008) concerning

interrogative sentences. The theory proposed by Brown & Miller (1991) was used to analyse constituent structures. The data was taken from the movie script entitled *Encanto*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There are two types of significance of this study. Those are theoretical significance and practical significance which are elaborated as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The progress of this study is expected to contribute insight into interrogative sentences and their sentence structure. In addition, this study is expected to provide new information about interrogative sentences and can enhance the reader's deeper understanding of syntax, especially interrogative sentences.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The progress of the study is expected to help students learn syntax, especially interrogative sentences. This study also hoped that students or readers can practice and know how to analyse the types and sentence structures of interrogative sentences.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

The study discussed three topics, namely, review of related literature, concepts, and theories of this section. The first was the review of related literature, a collection of several studies related to interrogative sentences which were discussed in the study. In the concept, there were several terms related to this study. Theories were theories that were used to answer the problems of this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The study requires reviewing some research to find out the differences and similarities between this study and other studies. There are 5 pieces of research reviewed by this study and relevant to interrogative sentence types and constituent structures. It consists of 2 theses and 3 articles which have related to this study.

The first, study was written by Apriliani (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Interrogative Sentences Found in 'The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe' Novel by C. S. Lewis". This thesis aimed to analyse the types of interrogative sentences and their functions in the novel entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe*. The thesis used two main theories and one supporting theory, namely, the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) concerning interrogative sentences and proposed by Thomson & Martinet (1986) regarding the functions of interrogative sentences, and the theory proposed by Halliday (1989) concerning the context of the situation of the function of

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interrogative sentences as a supporting theory. The result of this thesis was 197 data found in the data source. Seven types of interrogative sentences were found, those were positive yes-no question, negative yes-no question, tag question, declarative yes-no question, yes-no question with modal auxiliary, positive wh-question, and negative, wh-question. This thesis also found six functions of interrogative sentences were also found, namely, interrogative sentence as request, as confirmation, as suggestion, as asking information, as invitation, and as offering.

The similarity between this previous study with this study is focusing on the types of interrogative sentences. There are differences between this previous study with this study, the first is the previous study used the theory proposed by Quirk et al (1985), meanwhile this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008). The second is that study focused on the functions of interrogative sentences and used the theory proposed by Thomson & Martinet (1986) and the theory proposed by Halliday (1989) as a supporting theory. The previous study used a novel as a data source, while this study concerned the sentence structures of the interrogative sentences and used the theory proposed by Brown & Miller (1991), and used a movie script as a data source.

The second study was a thesis written by Weda Widiyana (2017) entitled "Analysis of Interrogative Sentences Found in the Novel King of Sword by Nick Stone". The thesis concerned the analysis of interrogative sentence types and their function found in the novel entitled *King of Sword* by Nick stone. To answer the problems, this thesis used the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) and (1972) regarding interrogative sentences, and the theory proposed by Thomson & Martinet

concerning the functions of interrogative sentences. The study found ten types of interrogative sentences, those are positive yes-no question, negative yes-no question, yes-no question with modal auxiliary, tag question, tag question with imperative question, declarative question, positive wh-question, negative wh-question, more than one w-h question, and alternative question. There were 589 found in this thesis, and the dominant data found was positive wh-question with 312 data.

This previous study and this study have a similarity, namely, focusing on the interrogative sentence types. The differences between this previous study with this study are the previous study used the theory proposed by Quirk et al (1985) and (1972) to analyse the types of interrogative sentences meanwhile this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008) to analyse interrogative sentence types. That study focused on the functions of the interrogative sentences and used a novel as a data source, while this study concerned the sentence structures of the interrogative sentences and used a movie script as a data source.

The third study was an article written by Damayanti, Putra, & Maharani (2021) entitled "Sentence Structure of Interrogative Sentences Found in 'After You' Novel". This study focused on interrogative sentences that were used in *After You* novel by Jojo Moyes. In this article, there were two problems. The first is the types of interrogative sentences are found in *After You* Novel by Jojo Moyes, and the second is the syntactical structures of interrogative sentences found in *After You* by Jojo Moyes. The theory proposed by Quirk *et al*. (1985) regarding interrogative sentences and Brown & Miller (1991) concerning sentence structures were used to

answer the problems. The study found seven types of interrogative sentences, those are positive wh-question, negative wh-question, positive yes-no question, negative yes-no question, tag question, yes-no question with modal auxiliary, and declarative yes-no question. The total data found was 565 data, and the dominant data found was yes-no questions with 338 data.

There are similarities with this study, namely, analysing the types of interrogative sentences and their structures, and using the theory proposed by Brown & Miller (1991) to analyse the sentence structures of interrogative sentences. The differences are the theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) was used by a previous study to analyse the types of interrogative sentences while this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008). For the data source, a novel was used as a data source, whereas a movie script was used as the data source in this study.

The fourth study was an article written by Tampubolon, Sitompul, & Purba (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in the Film Little Monsters 2019 By Abe Forsythe". The study focused on identifying and analysing the types of interrogative sentences. The theory proposed by Aarts & Aarts (1982) regarding interrogative sentences was used to answer the problems. The result is three types of interrogative sentences found, namely tag question, yes-no question, and wh-question. The total data found was 108 data and the dominant data was wh-question with 66 data.

There are similarities between the previous study with this study, namely, analysing the types of interrogative sentences and using a movie as a data source. The difference is that study used the theory proposed by Aarts & Aarts (1982) to

analyse the types of interrogative sentences, whereas this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008).

The last study was an article written by Agung Tribawa (2018) entitled "Declarative and Interrogative Sentences in The Film 'American Sniper'". The purposes of the study were to find out the types of declarative and interrogative sentences and to identify the function of declarative and interrogative sentences. The study used the theories proposed by Quirk (1985) concerning declarative and interrogative sentences and Eastwood (1994) regarding the function of declarative and interrogative sentences. The result of the study was 15 data for declarative sentences with declarative sentences, positive declarative sentences, negative declarative sentences, yes-no questions, and 25 data for interrogative sentences with wh-questions, interrogative sentences as suggestions, interrogative sentence as a command, interrogative sentences as requests, interrogative sentences as greetings, interrogative sentences as confirmations, and interrogative sentence as an offering. The dominant data was interrogative sentences.

The similarities between the previous study with this study are analysing the types of interrogative sentences and using a movie as a data source. The difference is that study used the theory proposed by Quirk (1985) to analyse the types of declarative and interrogative sentences and Eastwood (1994) while this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008) to analyse interrogative sentence types.

From the results of reviewing several of the theses and articles above, it can be concluded that the similarity between this research and previous research is in analysing the types of interrogative sentences, while the difference between this

research and previous research is in the theory used to analyse the types of interrogative sentences.

2.2 Concepts

In this section, the study provided definitions of several concepts related to this study, which were explained as follows:

2.2.1 Constituent Structures

Sentences contain parts called constituents. Those constituents often have constituents themselves, and those are made up of still shorter constituents, and so on. This hierarchical composition of wholes from parts is called constituent structure (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 20)

2.2.2 Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative sentences differ from other sentences in form, content, and textual neighbours in such a way that several specialist descriptions can be used to explain them (Harris, 1978: 1). Meanwhile, Quirk et al. (1985: 803) mentioned interrogatives are sentences in which are formally marked in one of two ways. They are yes-no interrogatives which the operator is placed in front of the subject and wh-interrogatives which the interrogative wh-clement is positioned initially.

2.2.3 Movie Script

Hornby (2015: 983) stated a movie is a collection of sound-recorded moving images that tell a story and are displayed in a theatre. Meanwhile, a script is the written version of a play, film or television program, talk, etc (Hornby, 2015: 1347).

Based on the Cambridge dictionary, the movie script or usually called screenplay is the text for a movie that contains the dialogue that will be spoken by the performers and directions for the cameras.

2.3 Theories

The study used several theories to answer the problems namely, the types of interrogative sentence and their constituent structure.

2.3.1   Types of Interrogative Sentences

This study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008) regarding interrogative sentences to answer the first problem. Cowan (2008: 61) stated there are four primary categories of questions in English: yes/no questions, tag questions, wh-questions, and other question kinds that share characteristics with the first three. The first three types were used in this study, they are yes/no questions, tag questions and wh-questions.

2.3.1.1 Yes/No Questions

The answer to yes-or-no questions is yes or no. The subject-auxiliary inversion rule is used to create yes/no questions from declarative sentences that contain auxiliary verbs like *have* or *be*, auxiliary modals like *may* or *could*, or the copular form of be. The subject and the verbal component that comes after it is switched around in a subject-auxiliary inversion. If a declarative sentence is without them, then the auxiliary verb do is used in front of the sentence. The act of inserting or supporting the word do into this sentence is known as do insertion. These are the examples:

1. Is he a policeman?   (Cowan, 2008: 61)

2. Could she do it?   (Cowan, 2008: 61)

3. Has the boss read the report?   (Cowan, 2008: 61)

4. Does he run every day?   (Cowan, 2008: 65)

There are three types of yes/no questions, namely: positive yes/no question, negative yes/no question, and reduced yes/no question.

Positive Yes/No Questions

Positive yes/no questions are questions that often do not show any expectation of the outcome of the response, as for examples below:

1. Are you coming?   (Cowan, 2008: 62)

2. Have you been here before?   (Cowan, 2008: 62)

3. Will you agree to those terms?   (Cowan, 2008: 62)

4. Were they feeling better?   (Cowan, 2008: 62)

Negative Yes/No Questions

Negative yes/no questions are questions that are usually used to confirm assumptions or expectations. They are constructed by bonding the verbal component at the beginning of the question (auxiliary verb, modal verb, or copular be) with not., as the examples below:

1. Aren't you coming?   (Cowan, 2008: 62)

2. Haven't you been here before?   (Cowan, 2008: 62)

3. Won't you agree to those terms?   (Cowan, 2008: 62)

4. Weren't they feeling better?   (Cowan, 2008: 62)

Reduced Yes/No Questions

In casual discourse, yes/no questions are frequently condensed (shortened). Elliptical yes/no questions and declarative yes/no questions are two approaches to accomplish this, as in the examples below:

Elliptical Yes/No Questions

Elliptical yes/no questions are removing the auxiliary verb and copular be in the sentence. These are the examples:

1. He been talking to you?   (Cowan, 2008: 63)

2. You coming?   (Cowan, 2008: 63)

3. She taking her pills regularity?   (Cowan, 2008: 63)

Declarative Yes/No Questions

In addition to having the structure of a statement, declarative yes/no questions also have a questioning tone.

1. You play hockey?   (Cowan, 2008: 64)

2. You've already talked to him?   (Cowan, 2008: 64)

2.3.1.2 Tag Questions

Tag questions have a stem, which is a statement, attached to a tag, which is a brief question form. There are two basic categories: opposite polarity questions and same polarity tag questions.

Opposite Polarity Questions

In opposite polarity tag questions, the subject in the tag matches the subject in the stem. If the stem is positive, the tag is negative; if the stem is negative, the tag is positive. The tag has the opposite value to the stem, as some examples below:

1. You are going, aren't you?   (Cowan, 2008: 66)

2. They have done it, haven't they?   (Cowan, 2008: 66)

3. Betty can come, can't she?   (Cowan, 2008: 66)

4. He isn't a vegetarian, is she?   (Cowan, 2008: 66)

Same Polarity Tag Questions

In the same polarity tag questions, both the stem and the tag are positive, as some examples below:

1. Hurry up, will you?   (Cowan, 2008: 68)

2. Get me a glass of water, would you?   (Cowan, 2008: 68)

3. Let's talk about that later, shall we?   (Cowan, 2008: 68)

2.3.1.3 WH-Questions

WH-questions are built and usually start with a question word (who, what, which, when, where, why, how) at the beginning of the sentence, as some examples below:

1. What was she doing?   (Cowan, 2008: 72)

2. Where is she going?   (Cowan, 2008: 72)

3. How can they do that?   (Cowan, 2008: 74)

4. When did roger leave?   (Cowan, 2008: 74)

2.3.2 Constituent Structures

The study used the theory from Brown & Miller (1991) entitled *Syntax: A Linguistic Introduction to Sentence Structure* to answer the second problem concerning the constituent structure of interrogative sentences. In linguistic work, each of the component parts of a sentence is a constituent and the whole procedure is constituent structure analysis (Brown & Miller, 1991: 11). They also stated that there are four ways to represent the constituent structures. Those are using bracketing, labelled and bracketed, tree diagram, and vine diagram. This study used a tree diagram to analyse the constituent structure of interrogative sentences because using a tree diagram to analyse sentence structure is easier to understand and more clearly visible parts of the sentence. It can be illustrated below:
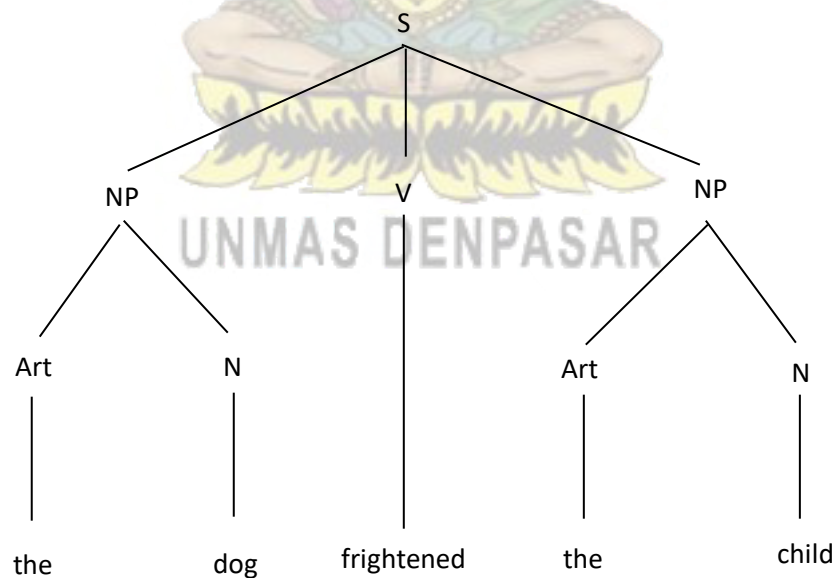

Figure 2.1 Constituent Structure (Source: Brown & Miller, 1991: 17)

The declarative sentence is related to the interrogative sentence because the formation of an interrogative sentence is based on the form of the declarative

sentence. To convert a declarative sentence to an interrogative sentence, take the following step. Brown & Miller (1991: 129) illustrated that the procedure for changing the form of a declarative sentence to an interrogative sentence is very simple, namely by moving the auxiliary verb or wh-word to the front of the sentence, and attaching it to Complementizer (Comp), for examples as follow:
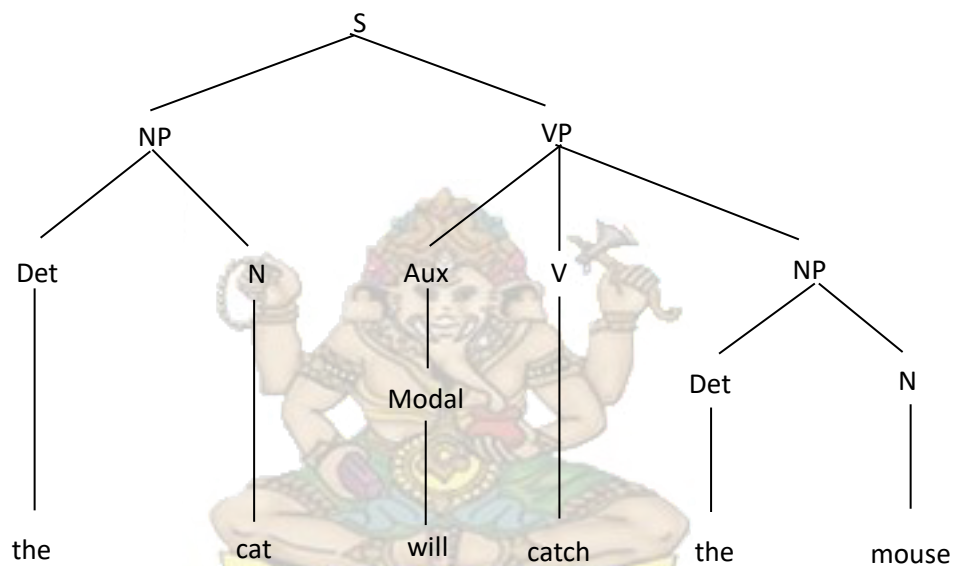

Figure 2.2 The Constituent Structure of Declarative Sentence (Source: Brown & Miller, 1991: 134)
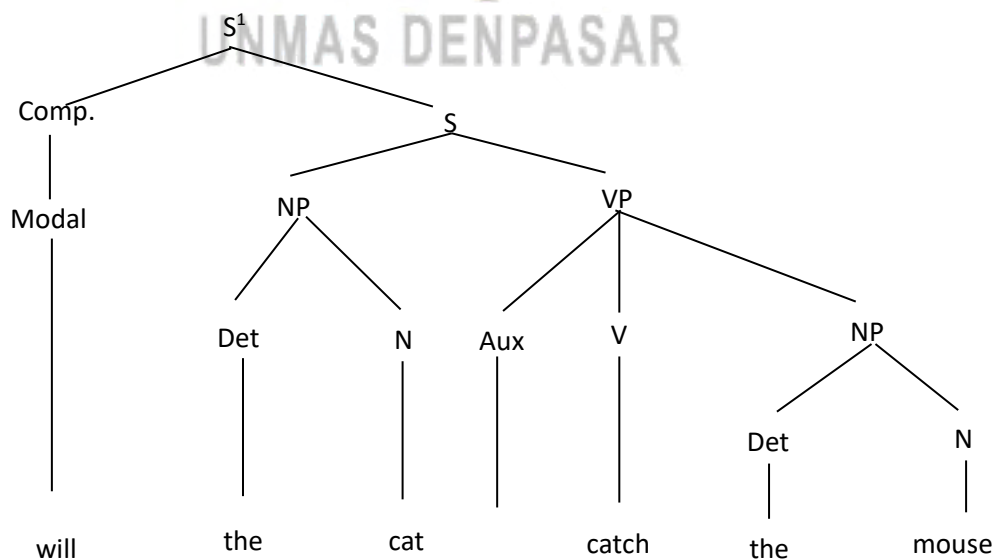

Figure 2.3 The Constituent Structure of Interrogative Sentence (Source: Brown & Miller, 1991: 136)

Based on the examples above, figure 2.2 is a declarative sentence and figure 2.3 is an interrogative sentence. The two figures show changing the form of a declarative sentence to an interrogative sentence just by moving the auxiliary verb to the front of the sentence and attaching it to Complementizer (Comp), and therefore, the auxiliary *will* in figure 2.3 which should describe the verb *catch* disappears because it has been moved to the front of the sentence.