

Interrogative Sentences Between East Manggarai Language And English

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the structure of interrogative sentences between East Manggarai Language And English also to find the contrast of interrogative sentences between East Manggarai Language And English. This research is a descriptive qualitative research with the sample of native speakers of East Manggarai language in Satar Punda Village, East Manggarai language, NTT. The method used is contrastive method purposed by Tarigan and using sentence function theory from Hariyono & Rahman for analyzed the Interrogative sentence in the form of Yes/No question. Then used the theory purposed by Azar to find the sentence function and the sentence pattern in the form of Wh-Question and also Question Tag. The results of this research indicated that there was a dominant difference in language use between East Manggarai and English, namely in terms of sentence structure where the placement of the interrogative words used has a very significant difference. One of the data found in the interrogative sentence in East Manggarai language is a Yes/No Question sentence, which generally has a predicate and also subject at the beginning of the sentence and ends with the Question word (koh, teh, teh gah, neh, etc). Meanwhile, in English the interrogative sentences structure is generally preceded by a Question word (Am, Is, Are, and Do, Does, Did, etc). In addition, the verb in the East Manggarai language also can not undergo changes and get modification because they were not influenced by adverbs. While, the verb in English can undergo changes depending on the word convention and also the context in the sentence.

Keywords: Interrogative Sentence, English, East Manggarai language, Contrastive Analysis.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that plays an important role in human daily lives, such as to interact with others. Therefore people need the right word order in speaking. Brinton (2010) stated that Syntax is the study of the order and arrangement of words into larger units, as well as the relationships holding between elements in these hierarchical units. It studies the structure and types of sentences (such as questions or commands), of clauses (such as relative or adverbial clauses), and of phrases (such as prepositional or verbal phrases).

The interrogative sentence is one part of the type of sentence that is often used by human in communication. Chaer (2009) Stated that Interrogative sentence is a sentence whose contents expect an answer from the interlocutor. It means that, interrogative sentence are often expressed by the speaker when looking for information. This sentence in its writing ends with a punctuation mark.

There are various forms in East Manggarai Language, including the question form of the question words. There are several forms of questions that can be used to ask about one thing. By considering the extra-linguistic aspects, competent users of the East Manggarai Language has been able to choose one suitable alternative form available. According to Pandean (2018) who stated that the type of question word can also be divided into two parts, namely based on the intonation of the question and the question particle. Question particles that usually appear

in interrogative sentences include kah, kan, and ya, in his analysis in Indonesian. The article "teh" has a function which describes the sentence as a question sentence.

Manggarai language (hereinafter abbreviated as ML) is one of the regional languages in the western part of Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT) whose use werea includes the administrative werea of three districts which was also the werea of speech and the cultural werea (culture) of Manggarai, namely Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency, and East Manggarai Regency, (Kosmas. 2015).

Lon. et al (2018) stated that Manggarai language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia and still owned by the Manggarai people on the Flores Island, NTT. The Manggarai language is the wealth and pride of the Manggarai people. It was also part of the richness if the national language and culture of the Indonesian. Until now, The Manggarai language wa still actively spoken by most Manggarai people, both those in center Manggarai and by the Manggarai who live in outside Manggarai, domestically and overseas.

In East Manggarai regency, Flores, the analyze of interrogative sentences has not received much attention from researchers. Then, the researcher chooses to analyze the East Manggarai language especially about the interrogative sentences, because it has not received much attention from other researchers. It is expected that the result of this research can help the reader in generally and the Manggaraines learns of Manggarai Language and English about the interrogative sentences. Then, to explain about the structure of interrogative sentence, also to describe the contrast of interrogative sentences from both of the languages.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Before the researchers stepped in to discuss more deeply, there was previous research that had also been carried out on the interrogative sentence, as described by several researchers below:

Pangi (2014) entitled "Kalimat Tanya Dalam Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Loloda: Suatu Analisis Kontrastif". This research aims to identify, classify, and describe the form and function of interrogative sentences in English and Loloda, then find the similarities and differences in interrogative sentences in the two languages. The results showed that English and Loloda have similarities and differences. The similarity of two languages is found in the form of interrogative sentences such as who, why, what, where, when, how (in English); nango, okia, moruoka, kiaka, idoa, sokonoke (in Loloda) and the interrogative function of the two languages. Differences between the two languages were found, such as the placement of the question word, the use of "who", taq questions and sentence structure.

Umami (2015) entitled "Analisis Kontrastif Kalimat Interogatif Antara Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Indonesia". The purposed of this research is to determine the forms of question words in English and Indonesian, in order to identify the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian. Then the method used in this research is a qualitative method to determine the classification of the interrogative sentence between English and Indonesian. The results of this research found differences and similarities between Indonesian and English. Being awwere of this will contribute to the accuracy of the English questions students create.

Rawung (2016) entitled "Kata Tanya Dalam Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Sanger Dialek Siau: Sebuah Analisis Kontrastif". This research is an attempt to identify, classify, analyze and differentiate English and Sanger in the Siau dialect which focuses on the interrogative sentence in relation to the forms and functions of the two languages. Then, the results show that the form

of the interrogative sentence in English is yes-no, wh-question and alternative question. English and Sanger in the Siau dialect have similarities, namely a yes-no question that comes out at the beginning of a sentence. The difference between the two languages lies in the form and function. English has three interrogative sentences such as yes-no questions, wh-questions, and alternative questions.

From the three researchers above, the researcher focused on similarities and differences and discussed the form, function and meaning of language. In this new research, the researcher focused to describe the structure of interrogative sentences between East Manggarai Language And English and the contrast of interrogative sentences in East Manggarai and English as the object of research. In this research, the East Manggarai language has been confirmed by researchers that no other researcher has discussed the same object. Therefore, the object of this research was used by researchers as the focus of research and what distinguishes it from other research.

3. METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative because the data is in the form of words not numbers. Qualitative data tend to be words rather than number. This research does not present data and results in the form of digits or static but produce data and results in the form of descriptive.

The research conducted by the researcher was took the location in Flores Island, East Manggarai regency, Lamba Leda district, Satar Punda Village. Based on the data, the total population in Satar Punda Village is approximately 1.000 people. From all of the total population in the area, the researcher has been selected 15 native speakers as the sample in this research.

Data collected and obtained from native speakers of East Manggarai district, Satar Punda Village, Flores Island. While in English, data is collected and obtained from several journals, both national or international journals, English books, dictionaries and also from linguistic literature. In this part of collecting data, the researcher used method such as; Observation, Interview, and Recording.

In the method of analyzing data, the first thing to do is the classification of data that has been collected through several methods of collecting data such as data collecting, data reducing, data presentation, and data conclusion (verification). The researcher also describes the data of interrogative sentences form, namely Yes/No question, Wh-question, and Tag question which used according to each meaning of an expression. The next step is to analyze the data using the theory proposed Hariyon. et al (2014) to find the function and the sentence structure of Yes/No question, while to find the function and the sentences structure in Wh-question and Question Tag, the researcher used the theory purposed by Azar (2002). Then, to describe both the languages the researcher used contrastive analysis by Tarigan (1992)

4. RESULTS

Based on the data, the researcher found the data from the recordings which would be explained into each of the interrogative sentence forms, namely Yes/No question which the question only requires Yes/No answer and its can be more than that, then Wh-question which asked for an informative answer, and also the Tag Question which the question only requires Yes/No answer. Besides, Yes/No question, which there were 7 main datas which were divided

into 2 groups of the meaning of an expression and the existence of the Question word itself, namely: Confirmative question, and small talk. For Wh-question, there were also 9 main data taken based on recorded data. Then, for the Tag question, there were 3 main datas which were grouped into two forms, namely: Negative and positive tag and positive with the negative tag, based on the recorded data which collected by the researcher. From those explanation the researcher calculated 19 datas as main data in this research.

The first from Yes/No question, the research data collected by the researcher has been explained based on the intention (meaning of an expression), namely, question words with Confirmative meanings, such as; “Koh and teh”, “gah teh”, and also question words in the small talk.

In Confirmative Question, there were 3 data as the main data such as in data 1 to data 4. From Data 1, the researcher found the data structure of the two languages. In the East Manggarai language the structure, is; P - O - S - A - Qw, with a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence. Meanwhile in English, the sentence structure, is; Qw - S - P - O - A, with a question mark (?) At the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language has a question word (teh) at the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word (Do) in front of the sentence.

From Data 2, the researcher found the data structure of the two languages. In the East Manggarai language the sentence structure is; S – Non-verb (Adjective + Adverb of time) – Qw. While, in English the sentence structure is; To be – S - Non verb (Adjective + Adverb of time), with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was a subject (Hia) in front of the sentence and also has a question word (teh) at the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word (Was) in front of the sentence and end with the non-verb.

From Data 3, the researcher found the data structure of the two languages. In the East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; P – S – A – Qw – with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Meanwhile in English, the sentence structure is; Qw – S – P – A, with a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence. Besides that, East Manggarai language there was a predicate (lusi) in front of the sentence and also has a question word (koh) at the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word (Did) in front of the sentence and end with an adverb (yesterday night).

From the Data 4, the researcher found the data structure from both the languages. In the East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; P – A – S – Qw – Particle (gah) with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English the sentence structure is; Qw – S – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was a predicate (Cai) in front of the sentence. Also has a question word (teh) which followed by the particle “gah” in the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word (Did) in front of the sentence and end with an adverb (this afternoon).

In Small Talk Question, there were 3 data as the main data such as in data 5 to data 7. From the Data 5, the researcher found the data structure from both the languages. In the East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; Non-verb – O – A – Qw, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English, the sentence structure, such as; To be – A – O – Non-verb with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was a non-verb (manga ko co’o) in front of the sentence. Also has a

particle (gah) as a question word, in the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word (Is) in front of the sentence and end with the non-verb (in my village).

From the Data 6, the researcher found the data structure from both the languages. In the East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; Adj – P–O – S – A – Qw, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English, the sentence structure is; Qw – S – P – Adj – O – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was a non-verb (do) in front of the sentence and there was a question words (neh) in the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word (did) in front of the sentence and followed by the subject, predicate, object, and also, adverb in the end of the sentence.

From Data 7, the researcher found the data structure of the two languages. In the East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; A – S – P, with a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence. This sentence does not have a question word (Qw) in the sentence, but it has a rising intonation which describes the sentence as a question sentence. Meanwhile in English, the sentence structure, is; Qw - S - P - A, with a question mark (?) At the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was an adverb in front of the sentence. Then, there was no the question word in the sentence, because this sentence relies on the rising intonation. In English there was a question word (Did) in front of the sentence and followed by the subject, predicate, and also an adverb in the end of the sentence.

The Second from WH-Question, there were data obtained by the researcher in the research contained 9 main data which were adjusted based on the wh-word list taken from the recorded data.

From the Data 1 Apa (what), the researcher found the structure between East Manggarai Language and English. In East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; P – Wh-w – S – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English, the sentence structure is; Wh-w – Aux – S – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was predicate (pande) in front of the sentence and followed by the Wh-word (apan), then followed by the subject, and also adverb in the end of the sentence. In English there was a wh-word (what) in front of the sentence and followed by the Auxiliary verb subject, predicate, and also, adverb in the end of the sentence.

From the Data 2 Nia (where), the researcher found that, two sentences have differences in the sentence structure. In East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; P – Wh-w – S, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English the sentence structure is; Wh-w – To be – S – P, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was predicate “ngo” after the particle “ata” in front of the sentence and followed by the Wh-word (nia), then followed by the subject, in the end of the sentence. In English there was a wh-word (where) in front of the sentence and followed by the to be (Were), subject, and also, predicate in the end of the sentence.

From the data 3 One pisa (when), the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; S – Wh-w – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English the sentence structure is; Wh-w – Aux – S – P, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was subject “ite” before the question word “one pisa” in front of the sentence and followed by the predicate, and also the subject, in the end of the sentence. In English there was a wh-word (when) in front

of the sentence and followed by an auxiliary verb, the Subject and also the predicate in the end of the sentence.

Based on the data 4Diong (whose), the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; O – Wh-w – P – S – A ,with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in English the sentence structure is; Wh-w – O – Aux – S – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was an object (hp) in front of the sentence and followed by the wh-word “diong” in the second place. Then with an adverb “Tiap wie” in the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word “whose” in front of the sentence, and with an adverb in the end of the sentence.

Based on the data 5Be nia (Which), the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; O – Wh-w- P) - S – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English the sentence structure is; Wh-w – O – Aux – S – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in East Manggarai language there was an object (buku) in front of the sentence and followed by the wh-word “be nia” in the second place. Then with an adverb “minggu olo” in the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word “which” in front of the sentence, and followed by an object (book), then with an adverb in the end of the sentence.

From the data 6Ali co’o (Why), the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; Wh-w – P – S – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English the sentence structure is; Wh-w – Aux – S – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, in In East Manggarai language there was a wh-word “Ali co’o” in front of the sentence and followed by the predicate, subject, and also an adverb in the end of the sentence. In English there was a question word “why” in front of the sentence, and followed by an Auxiliary verb, a subject, the predicate, and also an adverb in the end of the sentence.

From the data 7Co’o (How), the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; Wh-w – S – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in English,the sentence structure is; Wh-w – Modal – S – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides, In East Manggarai language there was a wh-word “Co’o caran” in front of the sentence, but there was no modal auxiliary in the sentence. In English there was a wh-word “How” in front of the sentence, and followed by the modal auxiliary verb (will).

From the data 8Nenggia dor (How Many), the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; Wh-w – O – P – S – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in English, the sentence structure is; Wh-w – O – Modal – S – P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides, In East Manggarai language there was a wh-word “Nenggia dor” in front of the sentence, and followed by an object “manuk” but there was no modal auxiliary after that. In English there was a wh-word “How many” in front of the sentence, and followed by an object , then there was a modal auxiliary verb “will” after that.

From the data 9Nenggia don (How Much), the researcher found that in the East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; Wh-w – O – Modal – P – S – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in English, the sentence structure is; Wh-w – O – Modal – S P – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. However, from

both the languages have contrasting differences in the word structure after the wh-word. The wh-question in English, there was a wh-word which always followed by the subject (S). Whereas, in East Manggarai, the wh-word is more dominant followed by predicate (P) as a main verb.

The Third from Tag Question, there were 3 main datas that were obtained by researchers in East Manggarai and English. The Tag Question is a short question added to the end of positive (+) or negative (-) statement, Tag Question were used to seek agreement or to get information. In the section below has been described the sentence questions which were divided based on the meaning of an expression.

From the data 1 of Positive statement with Negative Tag, the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; A – S – Neg-T, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in the English, the sentence structure is; S – To be – A – Neg-T, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides, In the East Manggarai language there was a positive statement with an adverb (One dapuri) in front of the sentence and followed by the subject, then end with the negative tag “koh toe”. In English there was a positive statement with the subject in front of the sentence, then added the particle “be” and followed by an adverb, then ends with the negative tag “Isn’t she”.

From the data 2 of Positive statement with Negative Tag, the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; S - P – A – Neg-T, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in English, the sentence structure is; S – P – A – Neg-T, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides, In the East Manggarai language there was a positive statement with the predicate “tenengi” in front of the sentence and followed by the subject, an adverb, then end with the negative tag “koh toe”. In English there was a positive statement with the negative tag “doesn’t she” in the end of the sentence.

From the data 3 of Negative statement with Positive tag, the researcher found that in East Manggarai language, the sentence structure is; Neg-w – P – S – A – Pos-T, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in English, the sentence structure is; S – Neg-Aux – P – A – Pos-T, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides, In the East Manggarai language there was a negative statement with the predicate “ngo” in front of the sentence and followed by the subject, an adverb, then end with the positive tag “tu’ung toh?”. In English there was a negative statement with the subject (you) in front of the sentence and followed by the Negative auxiliary “don’t”, the predicate, an adverb, and also end with the positive tag “do you?”.

5. DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that the interrogative sentence (Yes/No Question, Wh-question, and Tag Question) has a different structure of East Manggarai language and English.

The first from Yes/No question: In East Manggarai language, the sentence structure mostly begins with the predicate such as; (P-O-S-A-Qw), (P-S-A-Qw), (P-A-S-Qw), in the Data 1, 3, and 4. There was a sentence which begins with Subject such as (S-non-verb-Qw) in the data 2. Begins with a non-verb such as (Non-verb- O-S-A-Qw) in the data 5 and (Non-verb- P-O-S-A-Qw) in the data 6. The last data which begin with an adverb (A – S – P) in the data 7 □ sentence 7. Therefore, in finding the data the researcher found seven (7) forms on interrogative sentence structure. Meanwhile the sentence function of interrogative in the form of

Yes/No question in English generally begins with the question word such as; (Qw-S-P-O-A), (Qw-S-Non-Verb), (Qw-S-P-A), (Qw-S-P-A),(Qw-A-O-Non-verb), (Qw-S-P-O-A).

The second form Wh-question: In East Manggarai language, sentence structure mostly begins with predicate such as (P-Wh-word-S-A) in the Data 1, (P- Wh-word- S) in the Data 2. There was a sentence which begins with Subject such as (S-Wh-word-P-A) in the data 3. Begins with an object such as (O-Wh-v-P-S-A) in the data 4 and Data 5. Then, begins with a Wh-word such as (Wh-word-P-S-A) in the data 6, 7, 8, and also data 9. Meanwhile, all of the sentence structure of interrogative in the form of Wh-question in English generally begins with the Wh-word such as (WH-word-Aux-S-P-A) in the data 1, (Wh-word-To be-S-P) in the data 2 etc.

The third form Tag Question: In The tag question in East Manggarai language, there is a question sentence which started by the Adverb, for example in the sentence 2 which started by the the predicate, for example in the sentence 2 (P-S-A-Neg-T-?), and in the sentence 3 which started by the negative word, then followed by the predicate (Neg-word-P-S-A-Pos-T-?). Meanwhile, the tag question in English, in the sentences structure are mostly started by subject and followed by "To be Negative or To be Positive" then followed by an "Adverb", then end with the "Negative Tag or Positive Tag" it depends of the statement, for example in the sentence 2 (S - P- A-Neg T- ?), then in the sentence 3 (S-Neg Aux-P-A-Pos T). Three sentences above are used by the native speaker who collected by the researcher.

In order to make this research perfect, the writer give some suggestion that the study of contrastive analysis of interrogative sentences of English and East Manggarai language is still rarely studied. Therefore, this research needs to be developed so this research can develop the ability of language as well as reestablish the existence of regional language. The research that can be studied by the next researcher is doing contrastive analysis of English language with other dialect of East Manggarai Language like Pocranaka dialect, Pota dialect, etc. The researcher also suggests to the reader especially of East Manggarai language as an English learners for considering that English is easier than East Manggarai language because English structure is more simple than East Manggarai language. The researcher also realizes that this research still has many mistakes. Therefore, the researcher needs suggestion and criticism to make this research better. The researcher hopes for the next researcher can do further research related to this research.

6. CONCLUSIONS

In addition, the verb in the East Manggarai language also can not undergo changes and get modification because they were not influenced by adverbs. While, the verb in English can undergo changes depending on the word convention and also the context in the sentence. In order to make this research perfect, the writer give some suggestion that the study of contrastive analysis of interrogative sentences of English and East Manggarai language is still rarely studied.

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