

**A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE
SENTENCES IN ALADDIN MOVIE SCRIPT**

THESIS



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A**

BY:

RISKI GANESA PUTRI

Reg. Number: A73216085

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

2020

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Riski Ganesa Putri
Reg. Number : A73216085
Department : English Department
Faculty : Arts and Humanities
University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work, and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, 19 July 2020



Riski Ganesa Putri

APPROVAL SHEET

**A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN
ALADDIN MOVIE SCRIPT**

by

Riski Ganesa Putri

Reg. Number: A73216085

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of
Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

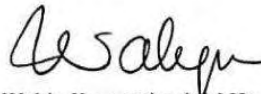
Surabaya, July 2 2020

Thesis Advisor



Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd.
NIP.196005152000031002

Acknowledged by:
The Head of English Department



Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum
NIP.197002051999032002

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on July 24, 2020.

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1



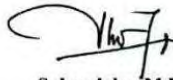
Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd.
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 2



Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd
NIP.197303032000032001

Examiner 3



Suhandoko, M.Pd
NIP. 198905282018011002

Examiner 4

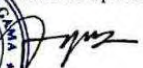


RaudlotulJannah, M.App.Ling
NIP. 197810062005012004

Acknowledged by:

The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya




H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.
NIP. 19621002199203100111



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Riski Ganesa Putri
NIM : A73216085
Fakultas/Jurusan : Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : riskiganesaputri@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Sekripsi Tesis Desertasi Lain-lain (.....)
yang berjudul :

A Syntactical Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Aladdin Movie Script

.....
.....
.....

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara **fulltext** untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 07 September 2020

Penulis

()
Riski Ganesa Putri

According to Hornby (2015), a sentence is a set of words expressing a statement, a question, or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb. The researcher deals with that statement. There are nine tenses with different structure and time, but there must be a subject and a verb. There are four types of sentences: declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

Manser (1995) stated that syntax is a rule for making sentences out of words and phrases. Glesson (2001) also indicated that syntax defined as the principles of the arrangement of the constructions (words) into more extensive construction of various kinds. The syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlines sentence information in human language.

According to Bergmann, Hall and Ross(2007) defined syntactic analysis as the analysis of the syntactic structure of a sentence that is heard or read: reconstructing a hierarchical structure from a flat sequence of words. By doing the syntactic analysis, readers will be able to understand how words can turn into phrases, clauses, and sentences. In this study, the researcher analyzes the syntax of the interrogative sentence in the Aladdin 2019 movie script.

Aladdin 2019 is a movie produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios (WDAS). It is an American animation studio. There is two founders; they are Walt Disney and Roy O. Disney. They founded Walt Disney Animation Studios (WDAS) on October 16, 1923. Walt Disney Animation Studios (WDAS) released Aladdin movie on May 24, 2019, in the United States. Aladdin 2019 film directed by Guy Ritchie, is a live-

action adaptation of Disney's 1992 animated film of the same name, which itself is based on the eponymous tale from *One Thousand and One Nights*.

Many studies had analyzed syntactically in a particular syntax structure and chosen the movie script as the object. The first study was conducted by Sakinatunisa (2015) entitled *A Syntactical Analysis of Simple Sentence of Various Type Used in Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit Movie Script*. She was identifying the types of simple sentences and describing the process of transformation used in kinds of simple sentences by Diane D. Bornstein in *Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit* movie script. One related issue that came up as a result of the study showed that types of simple sentences in *Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit* movie script were a positive emphatic sentence, negative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence. The uniqueness of this study is the researcher found that the types of simple sentences in *Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit* movie script have two processes of transformation in the negative sentence, two processes of transformation in the interrogative sentence, and two processes of transformation in the imperative sentence.

The second study is from Purwata, who conducted the previous study (2008) entitled *A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in Westlife's Song Lyrics*. He analyzed the sentence patterns of Westlife's song lyrics. His research used a descriptive qualitative method. One related issue came up as a result of the analysis that Purwata (2008) used the theory of tree diagram proposed by Diana D. Bornstein. The results of this study were the researcher found seventeen kinds of sentence patterns. The most sentence patterns of the lyrics used as the samples were kernel

sentences and transformed sentences. The uniqueness of this study is the assumption that the sentence patterns are the area studied by a linguist in+ the song lyrics.

The third previous study conducted by Faricha D (2008) entitled Syntactical Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an. Her research described the translation of surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an that is translated by Muh. Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilali and Muh. Muhsin Khan in the 'Interpretation of the Meanings of the Noble Qur'an Published by Al-Haromain, the Islamic Foundation, in 2001. Four related issues came up as the result that the syntactic structures of the sentences formed the verses were structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. The results suggested that this approach holds the reader's knowledge about the sentence pattern. The uniqueness of that research is the researcher selects the segment of Surah 'Abasa as the object of the study that the surah consists of sixteen verses. It contains a story about the revealing of this surah. Its verses consist of broken short sentences on each verse but still correlate with the following verses. That correlation makes its verses meaningful. Furthermore, there are some varieties of sentences, such as statements, exclamations, or even questions. Such syntactical structures of Surah Abasa are significant to be analyzed to find its sentence pattern.

This research has some similarities and differences with those previous studies. The similarities between the previous studies and this study are analyzing the sentence based on the syntax structure while the different that make the researcher conduct this study is about the interrogative sentence. The previous studies do not

interrogative sentence which contains the word “not” in the question. Therefore, the researcher explains in detail to illustrate. The purpose of the researcher conducts this research is to analyze the type and pattern of the interrogative sentence because of that the researcher can bridge the gap of the previous studies that have not analyzed the interrogative sentence yet using the syntax theory.

This research has attempted to examine the interrogative sentences used by the characters in the *Aladdin* movie. This study found that WH interrogative sentences is the most frequent used by the character. This research seems to echo of the findings in the previous related studies (Faricha, 2008; Purwata, 2009; Sakinatunisa, 2015) that sentence which is always used in everyday life especially interrogative sentence that has the function to raises a detailed answer that can answer the questions according to the circumstances needed. However, the interrogative sentence that didn't emerge from previous related researches which found in this research that is explained by the researcher in the finding's section.

The finding above shows that the characters of Aladdin use three kinds of interrogative sentences with complete and incomplete sentence form, which is yes or no interrogative sentence, WH interrogative sentence, and negative interrogative sentence. Yes or no interrogative sentence is a question which only needs an affirmative or negative answer. When the speaker asks using yes or no interrogative sentence, the listener immediately answers the question using a positive statement or negative statement. Besides, WH interrogative sentence is a question that starts with

adverbial when, why, who, where, what, and how. WH interrogative sentence needs a particular answer from the listener when the speaker asks using adverbial 'where,' then the listener has to answer it using a statement that contains a word that refers to a place. While the negative interrogative sentence is a question that needs 'not' or 'no' to form the sentence. So when the speaker asks using the negative interrogative sentence, the listener may answer it using a positive statement or negative statement. In the Aladdin movie script, the characters mostly use yes or no interrogative sentences and WH interrogative sentences than negative interrogative sentences. It shows that the author of this movie script mainly uses an interrogative sentence that raises a detailed answer that can answer the questions according to the circumstances needed. Also, the activity of raising questions can add new knowledge to be lessons.

An incomplete interrogative sentence is a sentence that misses the rule of the structure in any tense. In this movie, the finding of the incomplete interrogative sentence shows that the characters use an interrogative sentence that contains the main verb and a question by intonation. In this movie, the action verb, linking verb, and helping verb are the kinds of the main verb that can be shown by the researcher. But the characters mostly use the incomplete interrogative sentence by the intonation than the main verb. It is because the tone can change the meaning of the sentence that is sounded by the speaker. The listener does not only understand the sentence meaning by the structure but also by listening to the intonation that produces the interrogative sentence.

The second findings is the pattern of the interrogative sentence used by the characters of the Aladdin movie script. In the previous explanation, an interrogative sentence pattern is an arrangement of words that contain a subject and a predicate. It is put together in a complete interrogative sentence only. The finding presents five regular sentence patterns. The first is the running pattern that consists of a subject and predicate, followed by an adverbial. It means that the speaker asks using an adverbial to support the listener to understand the speaker's situation, such as adverbial 'too,' 'exactly,' 'actually,' and 'so long.' The second is the being pattern that consists of a subject and a predicate, followed by a subject attribute. It means that the speaker uses a subject attribute that supports the information about the situation of the subject that is intended by the speaker only, such as **"Am I your master?"**. The third is the doing/seeing pattern that consists of a subject and a predicate, followed by a direct object. It means that the speaker uses a verb to support the interrogative sentence sounded by the speaker to get the response related to their action or perception, such as learn, ask, repeat, trap, break, and explain. The fourth is the giving/buying pattern that consists of a subject, predicate, indirect and direct object. When the speaker uses this pattern to confess their interrogative sentence, they have to involve at least three participants because it includes the speaker and someone who gives something to a person, such as to offer. While the fifth is the making/considering pattern that can occur with only a minimal number of verbs, and it consists of a subject and predicate, followed by a direct object. It means that the speaker uses this pattern to confess the interrogative sentence that

REFERENCES

- Anderson, R., & Braud, W. (2011). *Transforming Self and Others through Research: Transpersonal Research Methods and Skills for the Human Sciences and Humanities*. State University of New York Press.
- Al-nabtiti, I. M. (2013). *The Syntax and Pragmatics of English Tag Questions : a Study of Adult Arabic Learners of English*. Retrieved February 20, 2020, from <https://curve.carleton.ca>
- Sakinatunisa, D. N. U. R. (2015). A Syntactic Analysis of Simple Sentence of Various Type Used in Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit Movie Script.
- Agnes, P. (2016). A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in Coldplay 's Song Lyrics.
- Bornstein, D. D. (1977). *An Introduction to Transformational Grammar*. New York: Winthrop Publisher.
- Curme, G. O. (1931). *A Grammar of the English Language*. Retrieved February 12, 2020, from <https://books.google.co.id/>
- Christianto, D. (2018). *Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Pattern in Jhon's Denver's Song Lyrics*, 1–85.
- Chomsky, N. (1957) *Syntactic Structure*. Mouton, The Hague
- Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. The United States of America: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Chomsky, Noam. (1976). *Syntactic Structures*. Paris, The Hague: Moutan.
- Chomsky, N. (2002). *Syntactic structures* (2nd ed) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Fillmore, Charles J. & Collin Baker. (2009). *Semantic Analysis*. In Bernd Heine & Heiko Narrog (eds). *The oxford handbook of linguistic analysis*, 791-816. Oxford: Oxford University Pers.
- Faricha, D. (2008). *Syntactical Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an*. Faculty of Humanities and Culture.
- Hornby, A. S. (2015). *Oxford advanced Learner's Dictionary* (9th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Leech, G. (2007). *The Style in Fiction* (Second edition). UK: Pearson.
- Matthews, P. H. (1981). *Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Miles, M. B. & Hunerman, A. M. (1994) *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook* (2nd ed). Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications.
- Onions, C. T. (1971). *Modern English Syntax*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Purwata, I. (2008). *A Syntactical Analysis of Sentence Patterns Used in Westlife's Song Lyrics*. (Unpublished undergraduate thesis). Islamic State University of Malang, Malang.
- Panggabean, M. H. (1981). *Language, Influence and Role*. Gramedia, for the Indonesian Torch Foundation. Retrieved from <https://books.google.com/books?id=3PBSeWAAAJ>

- Quirk, R., & Greenbaum, S. (1973). *A University Grammar of English*. London: Longman.
- Tallerman, M. (2011). *Understanding Syntax*. Hodder Education. Retrieved from <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=BNaiaCQAACAAJ>
- Verspoor, M., & Sauter, K. (2000). *English Sentence Analysis*. Retrieved January 21, 2020, from <https://doi.org/10.1075/z.100>
- Vander Stoep, S. W. & Johnson, D. D. (2008). *Research Methods for Everyday Life: Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Wiley.
- Wekker, H., & Haegeman, L. M. V. (1985). *A Modern Course in English Syntax*. Croom Helm.
- Wray, A., & Bloomer, A. (2013). *Projects in Linguistics and Language Studies*. Taylor & Francis.
- <http://indoxxi.bz>
<http://subscene.com>
Yourdictionary.com
Cambridgedictionary.com

