A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN ALADDIN MOVIE SCRIPT

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Putri, R.G. 2020. A Syntactical Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Aladdin Movie Script. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd.

Keywords: syntax, interrogative sentence, Aladdin movie and script.

This thesis aims at analyzing the interrogative sentences in 'Aladdin Movie Script' which shows the type and the pattern based on the syntactical analysis of Marjolijn and Kim's theory. The researcher focuses on interrogative sentences that are used by the characters in Aladdin Movie script. There are two problems to be solved in this study. They are: (1) what are the types of interrogative sentence in the Aladdin movie script; (2) what are the patterns of interrogative sentence types in the Aladdin movie script.

The researcher use a qualitative method. The results of this research were as follows. First, from all types of interrogative sentences, the researcher found that the characters most used a complete interrogative sentence that is yes or no interrogative sentences and WH interrogative sentences than complete negative interrogative sentences. Thus, the incomplete interrogative sentences are the fewer interrogative sentences used in Aladdin's movie script. Second, the characters used all kinds of patterns (the running pattern, the being pattern, the giving pattern, the doing pattern, and the making/considering pattern), but the researcher found them in the complete interrogative sentence only. It means the characters mostly use the complete interrogative sentence to ask about the knowledge that wants to be justified.

ABSTRAK

Putri, R.G. 2020. Analisis Sintaksis Kalimat Interogatif dalam Naskah Film Aladdin. Program Studi Sastra. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (1) Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd.

Kata kunci: sintaksis, kalimatinterogatif, film Aladindanskrip.

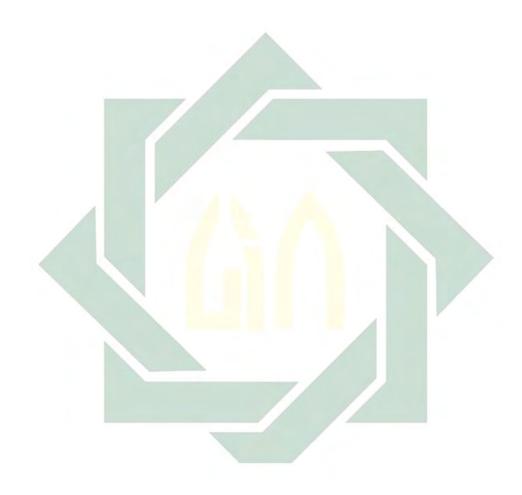
Tesis ini bertujuan menganalisis kalimat interogatif dalam Film Aladin yang menunjukkan jenis dan pola berdasarkan analisis sintaksis dari teori Marjolijn dan Kim. Peneliti berfokus pada kalimat interogatif yang digunakan oleh karakter yang ada di naskah film Aladdin. Ada dua masalah yang harus dipecahkan dalam tesis ini. Yaitu: (1) apa saja jenis kalimat interogatif dalam naskah film Aladin; (2) apa saja pola yang ada di kalimat interogatif dalam naskah film Aladdin.

Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini sebagai berikut. Pertama, dari semua jenis kalimat interogatif, peneliti menemukan bahwa karakter dalam film Aladin banyak menggunakan kalimat interogatif yaitu ya atau tidak kalimat interogatif dan kalimat interogatif adverbial daripada kalimat interogatif yang negatif. Kedua, karakter menggunakan semua jenis pola tetapi penelit imenemukannya hanya dalam kalimat interogatif yang lengkap. Ini berarti sebagian besar karakter menggunakan kalimat interogatif lengkap untuk bertanya tentang pengetahuan yang ingin dibenarkan.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

As a social human being in the world, language is the instrument of communication that is needed by a human being. A language is used to express the feeling; with language, human beings can share their ideas and opinions. Language can not separate out from human beings. Due to these facts, people realize that language plays a vital role in their life.

Leech (1994) stated that language was divided into two channels: Speech and writing. Speech and writing have a different way to deliver information. Speech is delivered by sound and waves, produced in speaking and received in hearing. While writing is performed by letters, provided in writing, and received in reading.

In other explanations about language, Pengabean (1981) stated that language is a system that states and reports what happens to the nerve system. The impulse from the nerve system produces the sentence that is sounded by a human's mouth. It can be simply said that people use language to speak and write to create the sentence.

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 Studious (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 identyfying 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

focus on the interrogative sentences and even have the typical analysis based on the syntax structure. Thus, this study analyzes the type and pattern of interrogative sentence used in the Aladdin movie script. Then, the researcher categorizes the interrogative sentence into two parts: complete interrogative sentences and incomplete interrogative sentences.

The researcher analyzes the syntactic structure of interrogative sentences used by the character of Aladdin 2019 movie script. The researcher explains the interrogative sentence because the researcher wants to bridge the gap of the previous studies that have not analyzed the type and pattern of interrogative sentence using the syntax analysis, by classifying the interrogative sentence into two parts: complete interrogative sentences and incomplete interrogative sentences.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher creates new research formulated by the following research question:

- A. What are the types of interrogative sentences of Aladdin movie script?
- B. What are the patterns of interrogative sentence types in the Aladdin movie script?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to provide benefits for English language teachers, especially for Linguistics in the field of syntax. the researcher examines the syntactical theory of interrogative sentences to add references to English language teachers.

Moreover, the researcher also hope that with this study, the researcher can contribute to developing knowledge related to the field of linguistics.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The focus of this study is to analyze the interrogative sentence types and patterns in the Aladdin 2019 movie script. To make the study manageable, the researcher has to limit the scope of the study. The limitation of this study is the researcher only analyzes the interrogative sentences data. The researcher chooses Aladdin 2019 movie script as the subject of this study among many movies of Walt Disney Animation Studios.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Syntax is the rule of words to combine into phrases, clauses and sentences. The rule based on the grammatical rules that deals with the rules of sentence formation.

Interrogative sentence is a kind of sentence that end with question mark. The sentence starts with the adverbial question and auxiliary.

Aladdin Movie is a movie about Aladdin who get Genie from the lamp. This movie is a 2019 American musical fantasy movie that directed by Guy Ritchie.

Aladdin movie in 2019 is a movie that adapted of Disney with the tittle Aladdin's folklore.

Script is a written word of a play, movie or show. Script contains of many dialogu for the characters in the movie. The description also can be added in the script to help the characters to improve their acting.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides some required theories related to the topic of this study. This chapter aims to support the framework of this study and the background in the previous section.

2.1 The Understanding of Syntax

Syntax has various definitions from some linguists. Curme (1931) stated that the description of the syntax is a treat of the relation of words in sentences. The explanation of syntax by Chomsky (1965) is the rules of sentence formation, whereas Onion (1971) noted that the meaning of syntax is the way words are arranged together into sentence form. Matthews (1981) stated that the definition of syntax is setting out words together into phrases or clauses and then phrases or clauses into a sentence.

Herman (2004) stated that the definition of syntax is a study about the largest unit of syntactic description into the smallest unit, while Charles (2009) noted that a syntax is a tool of grammatical. It deals with the way a sentence put together, and each word has a relationship. At the same time, Maggie (2011) explained that the definition of syntax is the study of the organization in words into phrases or sentences. The researcher concludes the description of the syntax above is the study about the rule of words to forming the sentence based on grammatical rules.

2.3 Sentences

Bornstein (1997) stated the Chomsky's statement that a sentence has a deep structure and surface structure. A deep structure explains the meaning, while a surface structure explains the sound. In a simple explanation, deep structure explains its semantic interpretation, and surface structure explains its phonetic interpretation. Frank (1972:220-222) stated the classification of the type of sentence. There are four types of sentencessaid by Frank: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory.

Marjolijn and Kim (2000) stated that the definition of a sentence is a range of words. The basic sentence has a subject, verb, and object. House and Herman (1931) stated that a sentence contains a group of words; subject and predicate.

According to Borstein (1997) sentence has a noun phrase and verb phrase (S + NP + VP)

2.2.1 Noun Phrase (NP)

According to Borstein (1997), Noun Phrase (NP) consists of head and modifier. Noun phrases (NP) apply only to nouns, places, and people. The functions of the noun phrase as a noun or pronoun. For examples:

"Handsome boys who are bringing the book."

Noun Phrase in that sentence is "handsome boys." In that sentence above, there is the word "handsome" as the modifier, and the word "boys" is the head that is a noun. The word "boys" refers to people. Because of that, it becomes a noun phrase.

"Handsome boys."

Modifier Head (refers to people)

"The younger teacher is very smart."

Noun phrase in that sentence is "the younger teacher." In that sentence above. There is the word "the" as a determiner, "younger" as a modifier, and "teacher" as the head. The word "teacher" in that sentence refers to people. Because of that, it becomes a noun phrase.

"The younger teacher"

Determiner modifier head (refers to people)

2.2.2 Verb Phrase (VP)

Marjolijn and Kim (2000) stated that a verb phrase consists of a head and auxiliary. The VP (Verb Phrase) functions as a verb. The function of an auxiliary is to indicate a process as ongoing or finished. The example of VP (Verb Phrase) are:

"I have been talking."

Verb phrase in that sentence is "have been talking."

"have been talking."

Auxiliary Verb -ing

2.4 The Type of Interrogative sentence

An Interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that usually asks a question or requests information and ends with a question mark (?). Sakinatunisa (2015)said that an interrogative sentence is a kind of sentence that contains a question mark.

There are three kinds of interrogative sentences: WH interrogative sentence, yes or no interrogative sentence, and negative interrogative sentence. An interrogative sentence

is part of the kind of sentence that used to people to ask some answers or explanations from other people.

According to Frank (1972), an interrogative sentence is a sentence that started with auxiliary, question words, and modal. The interrogative sentence used to ask about something and will ends with a question mark. Frank (1972) also gives some explanations about the interrogative sentence that contains subject and predicate, then starts with auxiliary, question word or modal, and ends with a question mark in writing. While in speaking, it ends with the higher intonation. There are three types of interrogative sentences; they are:

2.4.1 WH interrogative sentence

Sakinatunisa (2015) stated that the WH interrogative sentence is a question begin with interrogative adverbs: why, who, when, where, how. 'Why' substitutes for a reason of something, 'who' substitutes for a noun phrase which refers to a thing, 'when' substitutes for an adverbial which relates to time, 'where' substitutes for an adverbial which refers to a place, and 'how' substitutes for an explanation of something. Interrogative adverb called "WH Question."

- 1. With to be (is, am, are), for example: "Who is he?"
- 2. With do/did (do, did, does), for example: "What did you speak?"

Frank (1972) stated that the WH interrogative sentence is a type of question that starts with interrogative adverbs (why, where, when. how) or Interrogative pronouns (who, what, which). Here the example below:

Where is your thesis?

Who takes your bag?

2.4.2 Yes or no interrogative sentence

Sakinatunisa (2015) stated that it is a question that needs just 'yes' or 'no' answer. Berizzi (2001) explained that yes or no questions, also known as polar or open questions, are syntactically derived by the verb raising to a sentence-initial position. It means that it restricts to do-support, auxiliaries, and modals, including the verbs "need" and "dare," that besides a behavior of the lexical type, also have a modal operator option. Here the example of yes or no interrogative sentence.

- 1. With to be (is, am, are), for example: "Is it Sunday?"
- 2. With do/did (do, did, does), for example: "Do you know Justin Bieber?"
- 3. With have/has (have, has), for example: "Have you studied?"

While Frank (1972) stated that the answer of yes or no interrogative sentence only needs 'yes' or 'no.' Also, there are positive questions and negative questions. In the positive question, it does not contain the word "not" in the question. It means that it has a positive form of a question. For example:

Are you ready?

Do you speak English?

2.4.1 Negative interrogative sentence

According to Sakinatunisa (2015), a negative interrogative sentence is a question that contains 'not.' The negative interrogative sentence can be WH interrogative

sentence or yes or no interrogative sentence, but these both include 'not.' And also, it is different from a tag question. Al-Nabtiti (2012) stated that the tag question in the English language is a grammatical structure that can be added to the clause in conversation or written representations of speech. For example:

1. WH negative interrogative sentence:

"I'm not who I say I am?"

2. Yes or no negative interrogative sentence:

"Aren't you supposed to be in the bath?"

2.5. Typical sentence patterns

The explanation of typical sentence patterns is the word that makeup one constituent: a subject, a predicate. They are put together in a particular order. There are five regular sentence patterns, according to Marjolijn and Kim (2000). The researcher will explain the typical sentence patterns below:

2.5.1. The running pattern (Intransitive verbs)

A sentence with the running pattern consists of a subject and predicate, followed by an adverbial. The running pattern contains the intransitive verbs that are the verbs do not have the direct object or subject attribute. (Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:24). For example:

2.5.2. The being pattern (Copula verbs)

A sentence with the being pattern consists of a subject and predicate, followed by a copula verb that is a subject attribute. The subject attribute gives information about the subject only, not about the predicate (Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:25). For example:

2.5.3. The doing pattern (Monotransitive verbs)

A sentence with the doing/seeing pattern consists of a subject and predicate, followed by a monotransitive verb that is a direct object. In this pattern, the verb expresses an action or a (mental) experience such as perception involving two participants, one who does the acting or experiencing and one who is acted upon or perceived(Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:25). For example:

	S	P	DO	1/
	Pron	V	Det	N
Doing:	John	kicked	the	ball
Seeing:	John	saw	the	ball
		Monotransi	tive verbs	S

2.5.4. The giving pattern (Ditransitive verbs)

A sentence with the giving/buying pattern consists of a subject, predicator, indirect or benefactive object, and direct object. The giving pattern must contain ditransitive verbs that are the verbs that take two objects. That can be a direct object and an indirect object. There must be an event involving at least three participants, a

person who gives something to someone or does something for someone (the subject), then the thing that is provided or done (the direct object), and the receiver (the indirect or benefactive object) (Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:26). For example:

2.5.5 The making/considering pattern (complex-transitive verbs)

Sentences with making/considering pattern which can occur with only a minimal number of verbs consist of a subject and predicate followed by complex- transitive verbs that are the verb which has a direct object or an object attribute. Marjolijn and Kim (2000:27)

2.5 Complete and incomplete interrogative sentence

According to Ido (2001), a complete interrogative sentence is a sentence that has an entire structure rule of an English sentence, which can be analyzed. The sentence contains auxiliary (Aux), noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (Adj P), and prepositional phrase (PP).

For example, a complete interrogative sentence that contains auxiliary, subject, verb, and noun phrase:

"Do you have my bracelet?"

While Ido (2001) stated that an incomplete sentence has fewer components than is necessary according to the classical sentence grammar. An incomplete sentence also lacks particular grammatical—syntactic or lexical elements. An incomplete interrogative sentence is an interrogative sentence that misses the subject or verb. Here is an example of an incomplete interrogative sentence that does not have the subject.

Would watching me rule your kingdom be enough?

According to Noam Chomsky (1960), to identifying verb, both complete and incomplete sentences have the main verb that is an action verb, linking verb, and helping verb. A verb is a word that shows action or state of being. The main verb tells what the subject does or links the subject to another word that describes it.

According to Hana (2011), the main verb divided into three kinds; they are an action verb, helping verb, and linking verb. An action verb tells what the subject is doing. An action verb can easily see or hear. Helping verb joins the action verb to form the complete verb. Then, a linking verb can link the subject to a noun that names the subject. The example of the three main verbs below:

 $\frac{\underline{I}}{S} \quad \frac{\underline{kicked}}{V2_{\text{(action verb)}}} \quad \underline{the \ ball}$

<u>I have been studying</u> thesis all-day S Aux + Ving (helping verb)

SubjectVerbNounThe studentwasearly settlers

2.6 Analyzing sentence's theory by Marjolijn and Kim

Sentence or clause has one of several basic patterns, consisting of a number of constituents in a typical order. The complement is be able to be a subject attribute or a direct object. If there is a direct object, there can also be one of the following: an indirect object, a benefactive object or an object attribute. Except for in a few particular cases, adverbials are optional. Marjolijn and Kim (2000:171). The technical terms and the abbreviations are shown in Table 2.1.

2.1 Table Roles and Functions.

Roles	Function	Abbreviation
First participant	Subject	S
Process	Predicate	P
Something about the first participant	Subject attribute	SA
A second participant	Direct object	DO
Something about the second participant	Object attribute	OA
A third participant	Indirect object	IO
	Benefactive object	ВО
The setting	Adverbial	A

Source: Marjolijn and Kim (2000:171).

Here is the example of how to analyze complete yes or no interrogative sentence.

Are you hungry?

Auxiliary verb N Adjective

P S SA

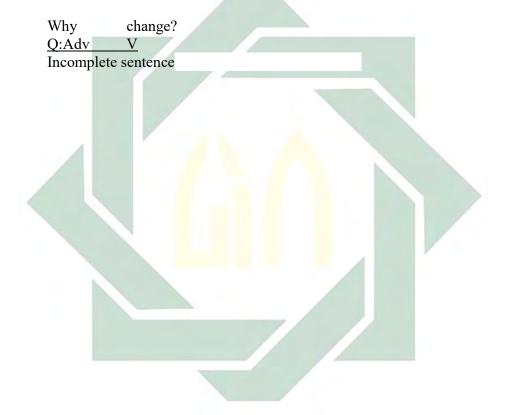
Here is the example of how to analyze complete WH interrogative sentence.

Why is that?
Q: Adv Aux Demonstrative
Q P S

Here is the example of how to analyze complete negative interrogative sentence.

How	did		I	not		see	that?
Q:Adv	Aux	N		adv	V	det	
Q	P	S			SA	DO	

Here is the example of how to analyze incomplete interrogative sentence.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this section, the researcher explains the discussion about how the object is processed and analyzed. This chapter aims to explain and describe the progress of research through a systematic, academic, and scientific way of research. This chapter consists of research design, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a qualitative approach as the method of this research. A qualitative approach was used to analyze the data related to the interrogative sentence in the script of Aladdin 2019. Williams (2011) stated that qualitative research marked with observation to investigate the relationship between one or more events.

According to Wray and Bloomer (2013), a qualitative approach is a description and analysis rather than counting a feature. Moreover, Williams (2011) said that qualitative research explored an event based on human perception. Hence the researcher used a qualitative approach to analyze the data because the data were presented based on identification through the interrogative sentence used in the Aladdin movie script.

As the need for research activities, this research did not take any concern on data counting, but it concerned the interpretation and analysis of the object with some help of library research. Thus, the researcher would like to apply a qualitative research method based on library research.

3.2 Data and Data Source

Data were used to measure reality objectively Williams (2011). The source of the data was taken from the Aladdin 2019 movie script. The data of this study were the interrogative sentences in the Aladdin movie script. The researcher got the data source with some several steps:

1. The researcher searched the data on Google.

It was purposed to get the PDF book format about the script of the Aladdin 2019 movie. The researcher decided to use Aladdin 2019 (musical fantasy movie). The film produced by Walt Disney Pictures, which Guy Ritchie was the director. Aladdin 2019 movie released theatrically in the United States on May 24, 2019.

2. Downloading the object

The researcher then downloaded the script of Aladdin 2019 movie, exactly from https://indoxxi.com.

3.3 Instruments

There was only one kind of instrument of this research; this instrument was the writer herself since the study was a qualitative research Vanderstoep and Johnston, (2009). In line with them, the primary device of this type of research was the writer because she took her views, values, beliefs, feelings, and assumptions during the study.

3.4 Data Collection

The data collection techniques used to understand subjective realities included non-intrusive, often prolonged, and observation (Jones &Barlett, 2011:40). The researcher used the Aladdin 2019 movie script as the primary source to collect the data, and it had been done through several steps:

- 1. The researcher collect the data by underlying some interrogative sentences based on the script of the Aladdin movie sentences because the researcher conducted this thesis with a focused study only in interrogative sentences used by the characters in the Aladdin movie script.
- 2. The writer put the data to the table that consisted of the type and the pattern of interrogative sentences because the researcher must answer the problem of the study.

3.5 Data Analysis

After identifying data by underlining the interrogative sentences, the type and pattern of the interrogative sentences were analyzed by the researcher with these following steps:

a. Identifying and classifying the type of interrogative sentence

The researcher identified the script of the Aladdin 2019 movie by underlying interrogative sentences. Then, the researcher categorized the complete and incomplete interrogative sentence based on the type of interrogative sentences. The types of interrogative sentences were yes or no interrogative sentence (YN), WH interrogative sentence (WH), and negative interrogative sentence (N). This step used table 3.1

Table 3.1 Classifying the Type of Complete Interrogative Sentence

No.	The type of Interrogative Sentence	F
1.		
2.		
3.		
Total		

Table 3.1 displayed the data of complete interrogative sentences based on the types of interrogative sentences. The researcher analyzed the type of complete interrogative sentence with Marjolijn and Kim's theory.

Thus, in the incomplete interrogative sentence, a sentence that misses the subject or predicate, the researcher divided into the main verb usages that were action verb (A) which explains what the subject is doing, linking verb (L) which connects the subject to a noun that names the subject, and helping verb (H) which joins the action verb to form the complete verb. This step used table 3.2

3.2 Classifying the Type of Incomplete Interrogative Sentence

Incomplete Interrogative Sentence	The Main Verb		
	A	L	Н
		•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••

Table 3.2 showed the incomplete interrogative sentences data. The researcher analyzed the interrogative sentence by Marjolijn and Kim's theory about the interpretation of the sentence by identifying the main verb. The researcher displayed the data found with the table. The researcher did this step by writing down all of the incomplete interrogative sentences that were already analyzed by the researcher based on Marjolijn and Kim's theory.

b. Identifying and classifying the pattern of the interrogative sentence

After looking at the type of the interrogative sentence, the researcher identified the pattern by underlining the interrogative sentence that has a subject and a predicate. Then, the researcher classified the type of interrogative sentence based on the patterns, which are the running pattern (R), the being pattern (B), the doing pattern (D), the giving pattern (G), and the making pattern (M). This step showed in table 3.3

Table 3.3 Classifying the Pattern of the Interrogative Sentence Type.

Interrogative Sentence	Type	Type of Sentence Pattern				
		R	В	D	G	M
	YN					
	WH					
	N					

In Table 3.3, the researcher classified the pattern of the complete interrogative sentences by writing down all of the interrogative sentence types based on the type of sentence patterns. The researcher divided them by the type of the complete interrogative sentence found in the previous research problem. The interrogative sentences were based on analysis results. It can be changed because of the findings.

The theory used by the researcher was Marjolijn and Kim's theory.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is the main section of the present study. It reports the result of the research analysis, which contains two subsections: Finding and discussion. The finding and discussion are presented to answer the problems of the study to reach the objectives.

4.1 Findings

The researcher finds the data, that is interrogative sentences used by the character of Aladdin 2019 movie script, based on the syntactic analysis. In this part, the researcher presents some results of data analysis. This part focuses on the data analysis based on the complete and incomplete interrogative sentences of the Aladdin 2019 movie script. Then the data analysis is shown in this present study.

The first finding is the types of interrogative sentences used in Aladdin 2019 movie script; they are yes or no question, WH question, and negative question. The types of interrogative sentences are the first problem in this thesis. The researcher will show the results for each kind. The first type is yes or no interrogative sentence. The second is WH interrogative sentence; the researcher displays the data within adverbial and exclamation "what" usage used by each character in the Aladdin movie. Third, the researcher shows negative interrogative sentences.

The second finding is the patterns of interrogative sentences used that is the running pattern, the being pattern, the doing pattern, the giving pattern, and the

making/considering pattern. In this section, the researcher shows the results of the data organized syntactically based on Marjolijn and Kim's theory.

4.1.1 The Types of Interrogative Sentences.

The answer to the first research problem is shown in this section. In this research, the researcher finds three types of interrogative sentences used by the characters in the Aladdin 2019 movie script. They are yes or no interrogative sentences, a question that needs just 'yes' or 'no' answer; WH interrogative sentences, a question begins with interrogative adverbs or WH question such as why, who, when, where, how, and what; the last is negative interrogative sentences, an interrogative sentence that contains auxiliary 'not.' This section divides into two parts that are complete and incomplete interrogative sentences.

4.1.1.1 Complete Interrogative Sentences

In this part, the researcher explains the complete interrogative sentences used in Aladdin 2019 movie script, which is an interrogative sentence that has an entire English structure rule, which can be analyzed. The complete interrogative sentences in the Aladdin 2019 movie

The researcher finds the types of complete interrogative sentences: yes or no interrogative sentences, WH interrogative sentences, and negative interrogative sentences in many varieties. The researcher displays the results with only put few of interrogative sentence found by the researcher. The researcher presents the result below:

Table 4.1 The complete of the type interrogative sentences

No.	The type of Interrogative Sentence	F
1.	Yes or no interrogative sentence	55
2.	WH interrogative sentence	101
3.	Negative interrogative sentence	8
Total		164

We can see in Table 4.1; There are 164 the complete interrogative sentences found on those data, such as yes or no interrogative sentences, WH interrogative sentences, and negative interrogative sentences. The researcher has analyzed the interrogative sentences found in the table above in each type.

4.1.1.1. The Complete Yes or No Interrogative Sentences (YN)

In this part, the researcher analyzes the yes or no interrogative sentence that is a sentence that only needs an affirmative or negative reply. Berizzi (2001) states that yes or no questions, also known as polar or open questions, are syntactically derived by the verb raising to a sentence-initial position. It means that it restricts to dosupport, auxiliaries, and modals, including the verbs 'need' and 'dare,' that besides a behavior of the lexical type, also have a modal operator option. Here the example found by the researcher in Aladdin 2019 movie script. It is the yes or no interrogative sentence category:

DATA 1

Jamal: "Sugar dates and pistachios!"

Princes Jasmine: "Hello."

Princes Jasmine: "Oh."

Princes Jasmine: "Are you hungry? Here, take some bread." (Children

chattering)

Jamal: "Hey! Hey!"

Jamal: "You steal from my brother."

Are you hungry?

<u>Auxiliary verb</u> N <u>Adjective</u>

P S SA

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative sentence because it consists of 'are' as the auxiliary verb that is the predicate (P), 'you' as the noun that is the subject (S), and 'hungry' as the adjective (Adj) that is a subject attribute (SA). It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate.

The yes or no interrogative sentence that found by the researcher is, "Are you hungry?" by Princes Jasmine to the children. It is the yes or no interrogative sentence because it has to answer a negative statement or positive statement. Then, another data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 2

Jamal: "Aladdin! Thief with Aladdin!" Princes Jasmine: "Are we in trouble?" Aladdin: "Only if you get caught." Jamal: "Aladdin! Down that alley."

Are we in trouble? Auxiliary N P N

P S A

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative sentence because it consists of 'are' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'we' as the noun that is the subject, 'in' as the preposition, 'trouble' as the noun. The word 'in' and 'trouble' are

prepositional phrase which 'in' as the head of the phrase. The prepositional phrase in that sentence is an adverbial because it refers to the role setting. It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate.

The interrogative sentence above, "Are we in trouble?" by Princes Jasmine, shows that her fear is expressed through a question to ensure that she is not in trouble. That interrogative sentence becomes yes or no interrogative sentence because it has to be answered by a negative statement or positive statement. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 3

Mariner: "This boat has seen us through many a storm. It may not look like much, but it has something theirs never will.

Omar: "What? Wood, rot, and rats?"

Woman: "Are the children learning something, dear?"

Mariner: "Yes. All right, (CLAPS HANDS) sit, children. I think it's time that

I told you the story...of Aladdin, the Princes, and the lamp."

Are	the children	learning	something?
Auxiliary	Det N	V	Pronoun
P	S	Verb -ing	OA

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative consists of 'are' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'the children' as the noun phrase that is the subject, 'learning' as the verb that is verb—ing, and 'something' as the pronoun that is the object attribute. It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate. This dialog shows that three persons talk at the top of the ship.

That interrogative sentence, "Are the children learning something?" by the woman, shows that this is a yes or no interrogative sentence because the sentence has to be answered by a negative statement or positive statement. A positive statement answers that interrogative sentence above. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 4

Aladdin: "Ta-da!"

Princes Jasmine: "Uh... It's a wheel?" Aladdin: "It's, uh, very expensive."

Princes Jasmine: "And what do you hope to buy with this expensive?"

Aladdin: "You!" Genie: "Wow!"

Aladdin: "No! No, no, A moment with you, a moment. That's not..."

Princes Jasmine: "Are you suggesting I am for sale?"

Aladdin: "Of course..not! No, of course not!"

Are you suggesting I am for sale?

Aux N Verb-Ing N Aux P N
S P DO OA

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative consists of 'are' as an auxiliary that is the predicate, 'you' as the noun that is the subject, 'suggesting' as the verb that is verb -ing, 'I' as the noun that is the direct object, 'am' as the auxiliary to be. The words 'for' and 'sale' as the preposition phrase. 'Am,' 'for,' and 'sale' in that interrogative sentence above is the object attribute. It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate. The researcher finds this interrogative sentence is a compound sentence that has two independent clauses,

The yes or no interrogative above "are you suggesting I am for sale?" by Princes Jasmine to Aladdin has to be answered by a negative statement or positive statement. In that dialog, the yes or no interrogative sentence is responded by Aladdin with the negative statement. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 5

Aladdin: "Is that a real place?"

Genie: "Yeah, Everybody knows about it, it has brochure. Little hot in the summer, temperate in the fall.But, no. I will let you read in en route."

Is that a real place?

Aux Demonstrative Det Adj N

P S SA

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative consists of 'is' as an auxiliary that is predicate, 'that' as the demonstrative that is the subject, 'a' as the determiner, 'real' as the adjective and 'place' is the noun. 'a real place' in that interrogative sentence above is a subject attribute. Subject attribute here has the function that explain about 'the' as the demonstrative which is as the subject in the interrogative sentence above. It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate.

The yes or no interrogative above "is that a real place?" by Aladdin to Genie has to be answered by a negative statement or positive statement. In that dialog, the yes or no interrogative sentence is responded by Genie with the positive statement. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 6

Aladdin: "I mean. There is a whole world outside of books and maps. **Do you want to go?**"

Princes Jasmine: "Every door is guarded" Aladdin: "I do not say anything about door"

Do you want to go?
Aux N V to:inf V
S P SA

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative consists of 'do' as an auxiliary, 'you' as the noun that is the subject, 'want' as the verb with 'to' as the verb infinitive, 'go' as the verb that is subject attribute. The subject attribute here has the function that explain about 'you' which is as the subject in the interrogative sentence above. It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate.

The yes or no interrogative above "Do you want to go?" by Aladdin to Princes

Jasmine has to be answered by a negative statement or positive statement. In that

dialog, the yes or no interrogative sentence is responded by Princes Jasmine with the

positive statement. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 7

Aladdin: "So, do I have to make all my wishes here?

Genie: "No, you don't have to make all your wishes.

Aladdin: "I mean, if I take you back to Agrabah, won't people...?"

Genie: "No, no, no! I can look totally normal."

Aladdin: "Right, totally normal."

Dο wishes here? have to make all my Aux N <u>Predeterminer</u> Det N Adv Aux P P:mdl changing P DO:Np A

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative that consists of 'do' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'I' as the subject, 'have to' as auxiliary which is the substitute for the modal must, 'make' as the verb that is the predicate, 'all my wishes' as noun phrase that is the direct object, and the adverbial 'here.' It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate. The dialog above shows that there are Aladdin and Genie, who talk about the wish.

The interrogative sentence in that dialog, which is found by the researcher, is a yes or no interrogative sentence. That interrogative sentence must be answered with a negative statement or positive statement. The yes or no interrogative sentence said by Aladdin gets the answer 'no' by Genie. It means that it receives a negative statement. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 8

Genie: "Don't touch me"

Aladdin: "Well, yes. You are very wise, tell him we have gifts, please"

Genie: "Oh, right! We have a things"

Aladdin: "gifts! Did you organize this?"

Genie: "Yeah."

Did you organize this?

Auxiliary N V Demonstrative

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative consists of 'did' as an auxiliary, 'you' as the noun that is the subject, 'organize' as the verb that is predicate,

'this' as the demonstrative that refers to the Genie's plan that already organized the gift. The interrogative sentence above is yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate.

The yes or no interrogative above "did you organize this?" by Aladdin to Genie has to be answered by a negative statement or positive statement. In that dialog, the yes or no interrogative sentence is responded by Genie with the positive statement. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 9

Aladdin: "Abu, did you take it?"

Princes Jasmine: "That was my mother's bracelet."

Aladdin: "Yes. It's beautiful."

Princes Jasmine: "You are a thief."

Aladdin: "No, no. Yes, but..."

Princes Jasmine: "I'm so naive."

Aladin: "Abu."

Did you take it?
Auxiliary N V Pron
P S P DO

The dialog above shows the yes or no interrogative sentence consists of 'did' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'you' as the noun that is the subject, 'take' as the verb that is the predicate, and 'it' as the pronoun that is the direct object. 'it' refers to the Princes Jasmine's bracelet which is given by her mother. It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate. The dialog above shows that there are two persons and one monkey; Abu,

The interrogative sentence above is a yes or no interrogative type because to answer that sentence, the character in Aladdin 2019 movie needs a positive or negative statement. Thus, in that dialog above is yes or no interrogative sentence because Abu does not keep Princes Jasmine's bracelet. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 10

Jafar: "May I have a word? Privately. This doesn't concern your servant."

Genie: "Well, be over there, minding my business."

Jafar: "I know who you are."

Aladdin: "You do?"

Jafar: "Yes. You're a man of great ambition like myself. I, uh, don't believe we've been properly introduced. Jafar, vizier to the Sultan. I could be a valuable ally to help you get what you want."

Aladdin: "I, uh... I will think about that. I don't wanna keep the Princes waiting."

The dialog above shows the kind of yes or no interrogative that consists of 'may' as the auxiliary modal that is the predicate, 'I' as the noun that is the subject, 'have' as the verb that is the predicate, and 'a word' as the noun phrase which is the direct object. It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate. The dialog above shows that three people talk. They are Jafar, Genie, and Aladdin.

That interrogative sentence in the dialog above contains yes or no interrogative sentence. That yes or no interrogative sentence said by Jafar, "May I

have a word?." Genie answers the yes or no interrogative sentence that he allows

Jafar to talk with Aladdin. Other data about yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 11

Princes Jasmine: "Can I help you?"

Aladdin: "Tea?"

Princes Jasmine: "You? You! Get in here now!" Aladdin: "I came back to return your bracelet."

Can	I	help	you?	ĺ
Aux	N	V	N	
	S	P	DO	

The dialog above shows the kind of yes or no interrogative that consists of 'can' as the auxiliary modal, 'I' as the noun that is the subject, 'help' as the verb that is the predicate, and 'you' as the noun which is the direct object. It is a complete yes or no interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate. The dialog above shows that two people talk. They are Princes Jasmine and Aladdin.

That interrogative sentence in the dialog above contains yes or no interrogative sentence. That yes or no interrogative sentence said by Princes Jasmine, "Can I help you?." Aladdin answers the yes or no interrogative sentence that he allows to talk with Princes Jasmine.

4.1.1.1.2 The Complete of WH Interrogative Sentences (WH)

In this part, the researcher analyzes the WH interrogative sentence uses in the Aladdin 2019 movie, a kind of interrogative sentence begins with interrogative

adverbs: why, who, when, where, how, and also the exclamation: what. Berizzi (2012) states that the characteristic of the WH-question is the presence of an interrogative pronoun or a question phrase specifying a specific syntactic category. The result of the adverbial usage that starts the interrogative sentence is below:

DATA 12

Lian: "Their ship is so big."

Omar: "Wish ours was that fancy."

Lian: "I'd be so happy if ours were that fancy, cause then.."

Mariner: "Why is that?"

Why is that?

Q: Adv Aux Demonstrative

Q P S

The dialog above shows the WH interrogative sentence because it consists of the adverb 'why' that is an adverbial question, 'is' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, and 'that' as the demonstrative that is the subject. It is a complete WH interrogative simple sentence because the range of words in the sentence above is comprehensive. There are the subject and predicate. The dialog above shows that three people talk, they are Lian, Omar, and Mariner. Other data about the WH interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 13

Sultan: "Princes Jasmine"

Princes Jasmine: "You heard him say this and you saw him leave, Jafar?"

Jafar: "Yes, with my own ears and my own eyes"

Princes Jasmine: "If what you saw is true, Why Prince Ali still here?"

Jafar: "Your Majesty" Sultan: "Prince Ali" Jafar: "This is surprise"

Aladdin: "Your highness, your advisor's not who he says he is"

Why	<u>Prince</u>	here?	
Q: Wh	Pronoun	Adv	
O	S	P:SA	

The dialog above shows the WH interrogative sentence because it consists of the adverb 'why' that is an adverbial question, 'Prince Ali" as the pronoun that is the subject and 'still here' as the adverb that is the subject attribute which is predicate. It is a complete WH interrogative simple sentence because the range of words in the sentence above is comprehensive. There are the subject and predicate. The dialog above shows that four people talk, they are Sultan, Princes Jasmine, Prince Ali and Jafar. Other data about the WH interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 14

Mariner: "I think it's time that I told you the story of Aladdin, the Princes, and the lamp."

Lian: "What's so special about a lamp?"

Mariner: "Oh, this is a magic lamp."

What is so special about a lamp? Q:Wh Aux <u>adv adj</u> prep Det N Q P SA S

The dialog above shows the WH interrogative entity because it consists of 'what,' as the WH question, 'is' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'so special' as the adjective phrase that is the subject attribute (SA). Subject attribute explains the subject that is 'lamp', 'about' as the preposition, 'a lamp' as the noun phrase. The subject in that interrogative sentence above is 'lamp.'

DATA 15

Genie: "You can't wish for more wishes. Three is enough. Now I can not make anybody love anybody or bring anybody back from dead. Feel free to interrupt me. So, what is your first wish?"

Aladdin: "Mmm, well, I have to think about it. I mean, if there are only three..."

The dialog above shows the WH interrogative entity because it consists of 'what,' as the WH question, 'is' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'your first' as the adjective phrase that is the subject attribute refers to Aladdin who is gotten the three wishes from Genie. 'wish' in the WH interrogative sentence above become noun because refers to Aladdin's wish.

DATA 16

Aladdin: "Hmm, that's a lovely necklace."

Ladies: "So, where does Abu come from?"

Aladdin: "He... Uh oh! I think this belongs to me. Good day, ladies."

Where does Abu come from?
Q:Adv Aux N V P
O P S SA

The dialog above shows the WH interrogative sentence because it consists of adverbial 'where,' a question that refers to a place, 'does' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'Abu' as the noun that is the subject, 'come' as the verb, and 'from' as the preposition. The word 'come' and 'from' are the subject attribute that refers to Abu. It is a complete WH interrogative simple sentence because the range of words in the sentence above is comprehensive. There are the subject and predicate. In that dialog, the researcher finds the interrogative sentence used by Ladies, who is one of the

helping characters in the Aladdin 2019 movie. Other data about the WH interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 17

Aladdin: "This way"

Princes Jasmine: "Oh, where are we, exactly?"

Aladdin: "You will see"

Princes Jasmine: "oh my..is this..."

Where are we, exactly?

Q:wh Auxiliary N Adv

P S Adverb

The dialog above shows the WH interrogative sentence because it consists of adverbial 'where,' a question that refers to a place, 'are' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'we' as the noun that is the subject, 'exactly' as the adverb, It is a complete WH interrogative simple sentence because the range of words in the sentence above is comprehensive. There are the subject and predicate. In that dialog, the researcher finds the interrogative sentence used by Princes Jasmine, who is one of the main characters in the Aladdin 2019 movie. Other data about the WH interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 18

Aladdin: "How'd we do, Abu?"

Zulla: "Stop right there, Aladdin, whatever it is you stole today, I don't want

1t.''

Aladdin: "Whoa, whoa. I didn't steal anything."

How would we do? Q:Adv Aux N V Q P S SA

The dialog above shows the WH interrogative sentence since it consists of 'how' as the adverbial, 'would' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'we' as the noun that refers to Aladdin and Abu, it is the subject in that sentence, 'do' as the verb that is the subject attribute. It is a complete WH interrogative simple sentence because the range of words in the sentence above is comprehensive. There are the subject and predicate. The dialog above shows that there are two people, Aladdin and Zulla, who talk in the crowded place that is Zulla's store. Then, also there is Abu, who always accompanies Aladdin. The researcher finds the WH interrogative sentence in the dialog above that is said by Aladdin. Other data about the WH interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 19

Henchman: "But we've searched for months! I do not understand what could possibly be in that cave that could help a man as great as you. You are already second only to the Sultan!"

Iago: "Who's in trouble now?"

Vizier: "And you think second is enough?"

Henchman: "Of course."

Who is in trouble now?
Q:Adv Aux Prep N Adv
O P SA A

The dialog above shows the Wh interrogative sentence because it consists of 'who' as the adverbial that refers to person, 'is' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'in' as the preposition, 'trouble' as the noun, the word 'in' and 'trouble' are the subject attribute that refers to a person which is the subject, and 'now' as the adverb applies as a time reference. It is a complete WH interrogative simple sentence

because the range of words in the sentence above is complete. There are subject attributes and predicate. The dialog above shows that there are two characters and one animal, Iago, who is an owl owned by Jafar. The owl is also one of the characters in the Aladdin 2019 movie. The researcher finds the interrogative sentence said by the owl. Other data about the WH interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 20

Princes Jasmine: "But, Dalia, there has to be something I can do."
Dalia: "A handsome prince wants to marry you. Oh, when will life get easier?"

Princes Jasmine: "It's not that I don't want to marry. It's just..."

When will life get easier?

Q:Adv Aux N V Adj

Q P S SA

The dialog above shows the kind of WH interrogative simple sentence because the sentence above consists of 'when' as the question adverbial that refers to time reference, 'will' as the auxiliary that is the predicate, 'life' as the noun that is the subject, 'get easier' as the subject attribute. It is a complete WH interrogative simple sentence because the range of words in the sentence above is complete. There are the subject and predicate. The dialog above shows that there are two characters, Princes Jasmine and Dalia. The researcher finds the interrogative sentence said by Dalia.

4.1.1.1.3 The Complete of Negative Interrogative Sentences (N)

In this part, the researcher analyzes the negative interrogative sentences, a question that contains 'not.' The negative interrogative sentence can be WH interrogative sentence or yes or no interrogative sentence, but these two include 'not,'

and also, it is different with a tag question. Al-Nabtiti (2012) states that the tag question in the English language is a grammatical structure that can be added to the clause in conversation or written representations of speech.

DATA 21

Princes Jasmine: "I don't think so. I've been..."

Aladdin: "There it is."

Princes Jasmine: "How did I not see that?"

Aladdin: "Who needs maps, anyway? They're old and useless, and add no

practical value.

How did I not see that?
Q:Adv Aux N adv V det
Q P S SA DO

The dialog above shows the negative interrogative sentence since it consists of 'how' as the adverbial question that refers to the answer with explanation, 'did not' as the auxiliary + not that is the predicate, 'I' as the subject noun, 'see' as the verb that is the subject attribute, and 'that' as the direct object. It is a complete negative interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete with subject and predicate. The researcher finds the interrogative sentence that is said by Princes Jasmine. Other data about the negative interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 22

Dalia: "Now, it is time for my cat to be cleaned." Princes Jasmine: "She doesn't get out much."

Aladdin: "Mmm-hmm, Mmm-hmm clearly."

Princes Jasmine: "Oh, aren't you supposed to be in the bath?"

DATA 23

Dalia: "Oh, servant girl, is this cat not going to clean itself?"

Princes Jasmine: "You have to go now!"

Are not you supposed to be in the bath?

The dialog above shows the negative interrogative sentence because it consists of 'are not' as the auxiliary + not that is the predicate, 'you' as the subject noun, 'supposed' as the preposition, 'to be' as the to-infinitive, 'be' as the verb. The word 'supposed' and 'to be' are the subject attribute, and 'in the bath' as the adverbial. It is a complete negative interrogative because the range of the word in the sentence above is complete. The researcher finds the interrogative sentence that is said by Princes Jasmine.

Thus, another data about the negative interrogative sentence found by the researcher in that dialog above is, "Is this cat not going to clean itself?" Dalia says that interrogative sentence. The interrogative sentence above consists of 'this' as the demonstrative, 'cat' as the noun that is the subject, 'is not' as the auxiliary + not that is the predicate, 'going to' as the substitute for the auxiliary modal, 'clean' as the verb, and 'itself' as the object that refers to the cat. The words 'going to,' 'clean,' and 'itself' are the subject attribute.

4.1.1.2 The Incomplete of Interrogative Sentences.

In this section, the researcher analyzes the incomplete interrogative sentences used in Aladdin 2019 movie script that has not an entire structure rule, which can be

analyzed. An incomplete interrogative sentence is an interrogative sentence that misses the subject or verb. An example of an incomplete interrogative sentence that does not have the subject. The finding of the incomplete interrogative sentences used in Aladdin 2019 movie scripts are in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 The type of incomplete interrogative sentence used

	Main Verb			
Incomplete Interrogative Sentences	Action	Linking	Helping	
	Verbs	Verbs	Verbs	
Still waiting?			1	
Why change?	√			
Just the two of us?				
Would watching me rule your kingdom?			1	

Table 4.2 shows that the researcher finds incomplete interrogative sentences used by the characters in Aladdin 2019 movie. The results show that incomplete interrogative sentence that contains the main verb, there is an action verb, linking verb and helping verb. But the researcher also finds the interrogative sentence that has not an action verb. The researcher analyzes the finding of the incomplete interrogative sentences below.

DATA 24

Genie: "Would you like to take an evening stroll?"

Dalia: "Just the two of us?"
Genie: "Yes, as people."

Just the two of us?

Adv Det Numb Prep pron Incomplete sentence

The dialog above contains an interrogative sentence that consists of 'just' as the adverb, 'the two of us' as the subject. The researcher finds the interrogative sentences as an incomplete interrogative sentence because it does not have a predicate verb to explain what they do. The researcher finds that this is an incomplete interrogative sentence that has not the main verb.

DATA 25

Genie: "Which I don't really understand because if she already

likes you, why change?"

Aladdin: "I told you, she has to marry a prince."

Why change?

Q:Adv V

Incomplete sentence

The dialog above contains an incomplete interrogative sentence that consists of 'why' as the WH question, 'change' as the verb. The researcher states that it is incomplete from the first sentence of what Genie says. The interrogative sentence, "Why change?" by Genie, does not have a subject. So it is one of the incomplete interrogative sentences.

DATA 26

Dalia: "Still waiting?"

Princes Jasmine: "No, no, I came out to..he promised."

Dalia: "I'll be upstairs if you need me."

Still waiting?

Adv V-ing

Incomplete sentence

The dialog above contains an incomplete interrogative sentence. The interrogative sentence consists "still" as the adverb, "waiting" as the verb -ing. It is a simple continuous tense because it contains verb –ing. It is the action verb because this interrogative sentence does not have a subject, but the verb explains the action.

DATA 27

Sultan: "Remember your place, Jafar. You forget yourself, Jafar." Jafar: "No, what you need, Baba, is to suffer Baba? **Would watching me rule your kingdom?**"

Princes Jasmine: "Stop!"

Would watching me rule your kingdom?

<u>Aux V -ing Pron V Pron N</u>

Incomplete sentence

The dialog above contains an incomplete interrogative sentence that consists of 'would' as the auxiliary modal, 'watching' as the verb -ing, 'me' as the object. The researcher finds two sentences in the sentence above. The next sentence is 'rule' as the verb, 'your kingdom' as the object, and the adverbial 'be enough.'

It can be seen from the interrogative sentence above, "Would watching me rule your kingdom?" by Jafar, has not a subject. While 'would watching' in the interrogative sentence above is a kind of helping verb because the word 'would'as an auxiliary modal helps to join the action verb 'watching.' Because of that, the researcher analyzes it as an incomplete interrogative sentence using a helping verb.

4.1.2 The Pattern of Interrogative Sentences

This section presents the answer to the second research question. This section provides the explanation of typical sentence patterns, which is the word that makeup one constituent: a subject, a predicate. They put together in a particular order. There are five regular sentence patterns, according to Marjolijn and Kim (2000). This present study shows that the Aladdin 2019 movie script uses five kinds of sentence patterns. They are the running pattern (intransitive verbs), the being pattern (copula verbs), the doing pattern (monotransitive verbs), the giving pattern (ditransitive verbs), and the making/considering pattern (complex-transitive verbs). The findings are in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 The pattern of the interrogative sentence.

Interrogative Sentence		Sentence Pattern			tern	
		R	В	D	G	M
Am I your master?	YN					
Are you hungry?	YN					
Are the children learning something?	YN			$\sqrt{}$		
Are you <u>asking</u> me?	YN					
Could you give me a hand?	YN				$\sqrt{}$	
What do they call you?	WH				$\sqrt{}$	
How long have you been trapped in here?	WH	$\sqrt{}$				
Why you repeating everything I say?	WH			$\sqrt{}$		
How long have you been trapped in here?	WH					

Interrogative Sentence	Type	Sentence Pattern					
			R	В	D	G	M
How did you break that?		WH			V		
Can you explain this to me?		WH			$\sqrt{}$		
Can you make me a prince?		WH					$\sqrt{}$

The results show that in the Aladdin 2019 movie script, the researcher finds the pattern of the interrogative sentence type in the running pattern (P), the being pattern (B), the doing pattern (D), the giving pattern (G), and the making/considering pattern (M). The type of WH interrogative sentences with the doing pattern is the most commonly used. In contrast, the types of interrogative sentences above, which are the giving pattern and the making pattern, are rarely used in the Aladdin 2019 movie script.

In this part, the researcher analyzes findings of the type of yes or no interrogative sentence and the type of WH question, which use each pattern of sentence. The researcher shows the results that the patterns of the interrogative sentences used in Aladdin 2019 movie script are the running pattern, the being pattern the doing pattern. The giving pattern and the making/considering pattern. The findings are below

4.1.2.1 The running pattern

The running pattern found by the researcher in the Aladdin 2019 movie script, which is a yes or no interrogative sentence and WH interrogative sentence consist of a subject and predicate, followed by an adverbial. There are many verbs like 'run'

that expresses a pure action. The adverbials used by the author are 'go.' Here the explanation of the finding below.

DATA 28

Princes Jasmine: "Rajah, let's not eat the prince today, he needs his legs for dancing"

Aladdin: "Did I gotoo far with the backflip?"

Princes Jasmine: "Yes, a little."

Did	I	go	too far	with	the	backflip?
Aux	N	V	Adv	P	det	N
	S	P	A	DO	1	

This dialog above contains 'did' as the auxiliary, 'I' as the noun that is the subject, 'go' as the verb that is the predicate, 'too far' as the adverb, 'with' as the preposition, and 'the backflip' as the direct object. The pattern of this sentence is the running pattern because there is the word 'go' as the verb. The word 'go' expresses pure action that followed by an adverbial 'too far.'

That yes or no interrogative sentence, "Did I go too far with the backflip?" by Aladdin, who uses 'too far' to complete the description of the action verb 'go' in which 'too far' becomes the adjective phrase to explain the word 'go' which means Aladdin do the movement of the backward flip too far.

DATA 29

Aladdin: "How long have you been trapped in here?"

Genie: "Bout thousand years." Aladdin: "A thousand years?" Genie: "A thousand years."

How long have you <u>been trapped</u> in here? Q:Wh Adj Aux N V Prep Adv S

The sentence above contains 'how long' as the WH question, 'have' as the auxiliary, 'you' as the noun that is the subject, 'been trapped' as the verb that refers to the subject, and 'in here' as the adverb. The pattern of the sentence is the running pattern because the researcher finds 'in here' as the adverbial after the pure action that is 'trapped' that refers to Genie, who has been trapped in the magic lamp for ten thousand years. The adverbial in that sentence above is 'in here' or only 'in,' which refers to the magic lamp.

4.1.2.2 The being pattern

The being pattern found by the researcher in the yes or no interrogative sentence of Aladdin 2019 movie script is a sentence consists of a subject and predicate, followed by a subject attribute. The subject attribute gives information about the subject only, not the predicate. A subject attribute found by the researcher in the yes or no interrogative sentence of Aladdin 2019 movie script is the definition of 'your master.' Here the explanation below.

DATA 30

Aladdin: "AmI your master?"

Genie: "Downward dog, (grunts)"

Aladdin: "No, no. You look like you should be my master."

Am I master? your

N Aux Det

This sentence contains 'I' as the subject, 'am' as the auxiliary to be, and 'your

master' as the noun that is a subject attribute. The pattern of the yes or no

interrogative sentence above is the being pattern because the auxiliary to be 'am' in that sentence above gives information about 'I' as Aladdin, who rubbed the lamp. Genie's statement responded to Aladdin's question, "Am I your master?" The yes or no interrogative sentence contains 'your master' as the subject attribute, which refers to the subject 'I' that refers to Aladdin to be Genie's master. Then, another data about the being pattern yes or no interrogative sentence is below.

DATA 31

Jamal: "Sugar dates and pistachios!"

Princes Jasmine: "Hello." Princes Jasmine: "Oh."

Princes Jasmine: "Are you hungry? Here, take some bread." (Children

chattering)

Jamal: "Hey! Hey!"

Jamal: "You steal from my brother."
Princes Jasmine: "Stealing? No, I..."
Jamal: "You pay, or I take the bracelet."

Are you hungry?

Auxiliary verb N Adjective

S P

The dialog above shows the being pattern yes or no interrogative sentence

because the sentence above consists of 'are' as the auxiliary verb that refers to the subject, 'you' as the noun that is the subject, and 'hungry' as the adjective that is the predicate. The adjective in that yes or no interrogative sentence has the function to explain that the subject is being hungry.

4.1.2.3 The doing pattern

The doing pattern found by the researcher in the yes or no interrogative sentence of Aladdin 2019 movie script is a sentence with the doing/seeing pattern that consists of a subject and predicate, followed by a direct object. In this pattern, the verb expresses an action or a mental experience.

DATA 32

Mariner: "This boat has seen us through many storms, it may not look like much, but it has something theirs never will."

Omar: "What? Wood, rot, and rats?"

Woman: "Are the children learning something, dear?"

Mariner: "It's unclear. All right. (CLAPS HANDS) sit children. I think it's time that I told you the story of Aladdin, the Princes, and the lamp."

Are the children learning something?
Aux det N V -ing Pron
P DO

The sentence above contains 'are' as the auxiliary, 'the children' as the subject, 'learning' as the verb -ing, 'something' as the pronoun that is a direct object. The pattern of the sentence above is a doing pattern because 'learning' as a verb expresses an action, the children who do the learning. This scene occurs at the beginning of the movie, where there is a woman, a mariner, and two children. They are a family on an adventure using a boat. In the middle of the journey, the woman asked the Mariner, "Are the children learning something, dear?" The woman uses the word 'learning,' which refers to the activities carried out by children.

DATA 33

Aladdin: "Uhh..are you asking me?"

Genie: "Yes, you are my master." (Exhale)

Aladdin: "am I your master?" Genie: "Downward dog, (grunts)"

Aladdin: "No, no. You look like you should be my master."

Genie: "Right, but that's not quite how it works, though."

This sentence above contains 'are' as the auxiliary, 'you' as the subject, 'asking' as verb -ing that is the predicate, and 'me' as the direct object. The pattern of this sentence above is the doing pattern because 'asking' as the verb -ing in this sentence expresses Aladdin's perception, so Aladdin asks Genie to make sure his perception. Apart from action, the doing pattern can also be associated with a perception involving two participants. This scene describes the understanding of Genie after being asked by Aladdin by using the word 'asking,' which means that Aladdin's perception after hearing the question from Aladdin about who has become Genie's master.

DATA 34

Aladdin: "Together on there." Dalia: "Together on there?" Aladdin: "We jump?"

Princes Jasmine: "We jump?"

Aladdin: "Why you **repeating** everything I say?"

The sentence above contains 'why' as the WH question, 'you' as the subject, 'repeating' as the verb-ing that is the predicate, and 'everything' as the preposition, 'I say' as the direct object. The object in this sentence refers to everything that Aladdin says. The pattern of this sentence is the doing pattern because Aladdin asks Princes

Jasmine, who repeats everything Aladdin says. The doing pattern in the sentence above is 'repeating,' which is the action by Princes Jasmine.

DATA 35

Aladdin: "I'm presenting it." Genie: "Put your arms down."

Sultan: "It's a pleasure to welcome you to Agrabah, Prince Ali."

Genie: "Oh..how did you <u>break</u> that?" Aladdin: "I don't know. It fell off."

How did you break that?
Q:Wh Aux N V det
S P DO

The sentence contains 'how' as the WH question, 'did' as the auxiliary, 'you' as the noun that is the subject, 'break' as the verb that is the predicate, and 'that' as the determiner that is the direct object. The sentence pattern is a doing pattern because 'break' as the verb means that Aladdin breaks something that he does not know.

Even though the interrogative sentence above is a WH question, it contains 'break' as the action that refers to the subject 'you' or Aladdin. Aladdin breaks 'that' as the object broken by Aladdin. The word 'break' in that sentence refers to Genie's action.

DATA 36

Aladdin: "Your highness, your advisor's not who he says he is."

Princes Jasmine: "Baba, he tried to kill Prince Ali."

Sultan: "Jafar! Can you explain this to me?"

Jafar: "My Sultan... (distorted) you know my loyalty belongs to you.. your loyalty "

loyalty... your loyalty..."

Can you explain this to me? Aux N V det prep pron

S P DO OA

This sentence contains 'can' as the modal, 'you' as the noun that is the subject, 'explain' as the verb that is the predicate, 'this' as the determiner that is the direct object, 'to' as the preposition, and 'me' as the pronoun. The word 'to' and 'me' are the object attribute. The pattern of this sentence is the doing pattern because 'explain' as the verb means that Sultan wants Jafar to explain something that he has already done. The doing pattern has two participants, the one who does the action, in the sentence above 'explain' is the action done by Jafar, the verb 'this' is something explained by Jafar. It is the answer said by Jafar to become the explanation that the Sultan wants to hear.

4.1.2.4 The giving pattern

DATA 37

Aladdin: "Could you give me a hand?"

Jafar: "First, the lamp."

Aladdin: "No, first, your hand. We don't have much time."

Jafar: "Give the lamp!" (SQUAWKING)

Could you give me a hand?

Aux Pron V Pron det N

S P IO DO

The yes or no interrogative sentence above contains 'could' as the modal, 'you' as the subject, 'give' as the verb, 'me' as the indirect object, and 'a hand' as the noun that is a direct object. The pattern of the interrogative sentence is the giving

pattern because there are three participants, they are 'you' that refers to Jafar, 'me' that refers to Aladdin, and Jafar's hand as a noun phrase that is a direct object.

4.1.2.5 The making/considering pattern

DATA 38

Jafar: "What do they call you?"

Aladdin: "Aladdin"

Jafar: "Aladdin, people like us must be realistic if.."

What do they call you? Q:wh Aux Pron V Pron S P IO

The sentence contains 'what' as the WH question, 'do' as the auxiliary, 'they' as the subject, 'call' as the verb that is the predicate, and 'you' as the indirect object. This sentence pattern is a considering pattern because the meaning of 'they' in this sentence is about people in Agrabah. This scene happened on the way to the cave when Jafar asked, "What do they call you?" by using 'call,' which refers to someone else's call to someone. In this interrogative sentence, the word 'they' refers to people in Agrabah who call 'you' as the object that refers to Aladdin. It means that people in Agrabah call the object as Aladdin, who has lived in Agrabah with a monkey.

DATA 39

Aladdin: "Hey! Can you make me a prince?"

Genie: "There's a lot of a gray area in "make me a prince, I could just make

you a prince." Aladdin: "Oh. No"

Genie: "Right. You'd be snuggled up with that dude for the rest of your life."

Can you make me a prince?

Aux Pron V pron <u>det N</u>

S P DO OA

This sentence above contains 'can' as the modal one, 'you' as the subject, 'make' as the verb that is the predicate, 'me' as the direct object, 'a prince' as the noun phrase that is object attribute. The pattern of the sentence above is the making pattern because 'a prince' as the noun is a direct object. It means that 'you,' who is Genie, he does something to make Aladdin becomes a prince.

4.2 Discussions

In this section, the researcher provides an explanation of the findings overall. The sentences that refer to interrogative sentence used by the main character in the *Aladdin* movie from the movie script that were taken as research data. Frank (1972) state that an interrogative sentence is a sentence that started with auxiliary, question words, and modal. The interrogative sentence used to ask about something and will ends with a question mark. Frank (1972) also gives some explanations about the interrogative sentence that contains subject and predicate, then starts with auxiliary, question word or modal, and ends with a question mark in writing. While in speaking, it ends with the higher intonation. There are three types of interrogative sentences.

The first is yes or no interrogative sentence which the answer of yes or no interrogative sentence only needs 'yes' or 'no.'. The second is WH interrogative sentence which is a type of question that starts with interrogative adverbs (why, where, when. how) or Interrogative pronouns (who, what, which).the third is negative

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

involves a direct object that describes the subject to become something like 'make the queen' and 'call the king.' From the data found, the pattern of the interrogative sentence, which is the doing pattern, is the most commonly used while the giving pattern and the making pattern are rarely used in the Aladdin 2019 movie script. It is because the author wants to show an interrogative sentence that arises from actions, can also from the perception of the individual mind.

Two findings above that already explained above are related to each other. When someone asks something, their head must be stored a thought that needs to be confirmed or given a negative answer. Before the perception appears, they must have seen the activity carried out, whether it is good or bad behavior. Therefore, an interrogative sentence seems to justify a wrong perception with the justification of the interrogative sentence that has been asked. But, something dark can be explained again with the right answer. The lessons that can be drawn from the Aladdin movie script also relate to the problems found by the researchers, which at the beginning of the scene was a Henchman who confirmed the question from Jafar, which contains a positive statement. It becomes real at the ends of the Aladdin movie script.

The command to question something that is not yet known the truth also has already explained in Al Quran. When we do not see the truth, we have to ask the fact to those concerned. Then we may not conclude an understanding only from what we have seen. Al Quran has already explained in surah An-Nahl verse 43:

فَاسْأَلُوا أَهْلَالذِّكْرِ إِنْكُنْتُمْلاَتَعْلَمُونَ ۚ وَمَاأَرْسَلْنَامِنْقَبْلِكَإِلَّارِجَالَانُوحِيالَيْهِمْ

"And we did not send before you (Muhammad), but men who we gave revelations to them; then ask people who have knowledge if you don't know."

That verse considered *balighan*, which is the command to ask other people if the truth is not yet known and must require the first message that we do not allow to conclude the perception only from how it seems. Second, the context of the 'knowledge' above is the knowledge that wants to be justified, so ask it to the person who is concerned.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the final section and conclusion of this research. It concludes a brief explanation of the results of this research. This chapter also contains suggestions for the next researcher and further research to develop knowledge related to the study.

5.1 Conclusion

This present study analyzes the interrogative sentence used by the characters in the Aladdin movie. It concerns with the types and the patterns of the interrogative sentence. The researcher uses MarjolijnVespoor's theory about the type and the pattern of the sentence.

Based on the finding, firstly, the researcher finds three types of complete interrogative sentences and two types of incomplete interrogative sentences. The complete interrogative sentence is the most interrogative sentence that the characters use. The characters in the movie Aladdin mostly imply their interrogative sentence by using the WH interrogative sentence, which uses 'what' to get the meaning of something or to get the description of the stuff like a magic lamp, magic carpet, and the Jams.

Secondly, the researcher identifies the pattern of the interrogative sentence used by the characters of the movie Aladdin. The characters use all kinds of the

patterns that are the running pattern, the doing pattern, the being pattern, the giving pattern, and the making pattern. But, the researcher finds them in the complete interrogative sentence only. The researcher finds the doing pattern in WH interrogative sentence as the most used by the characters. The being pattern in WH interrogative sentence is the least kind of the pattern that they use.

5.2 Suggestion

The suggestion presented in this chapter can be used as a consideration to the next researcher who is interested in this topic. The researcher suggests that future researchers can use other syntactic approaches in more various data. The next researcher also can be more focuses on a different kind of sentence to identify the type or the pattern. Finally, the researcher hopes this research might give a beneficial contribution and can be a reference to the next researcher who will conduct the same topic as this present study.

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