

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language is the ability to produce and understand words verbally or in writing (in the case of sign language or marked words). Language is a cultural function, which is not a biological heritage. Language becomes the identity of a nation. Through Language people can identify communities of speakers. Therefore, language issues are inseparable from the lives of the speakers. Understanding how language works means reaching many branches of psychology ranging from basic neurological functions to high-level cognitive processing. Our form of social interaction disciplines our lives. Complex language is one of the factors that determine a person's good or bad. Two concepts that make Language unique are grammar and lexicon.

According to Kridalaksana and Kentjono in (Chaeer 2014:32), Each language has a symbol and voice that is arbier used by members of social groups to cooperate, communicate and identify themselves. The main function of language as a means of communication between people. Experts reveal the nature of language. The nature of Anderson's language (in Tarigan, 2015:2-3) shows there are eight basic principles: language is a system, a vocal language. Language consists of arbitrary symbols, each language is communication. Language is closely related to the culture in which it lives and is fickle (Anderson, 1972:35-6). Language is a means of communication among human beings in everyday life. A language is also a tool to integrate and to adapt well to people's lives. According to Keraf (1991:3) states that the function of language is to convey information, express feelings and behaviors, and as a means to integrate and adapt in people's lives.

A sentence is a collection of words consisting of subjects and predicates. Sentences can be formed from one clause or multiple clauses. According to Kridalaksana (2001), sentences are a relatively stand-alone unit of language, have a final intonation pattern, and actually and potentially consist of clauses. A free clause becomes a cognitive part of a conversation, a proposition unit that is a compound clause, or is a single clause that forms a free unit. Minimal answers, exclamations, greetings, etc. A sentence in English is a series of meanings that mean a lot to convey an idea or idea. Sentences in English must follow grammar rules and structures. In other words, it's about the structure of English sentences. The structure is the center of syntactic studies, but the structure is a grouping of language elements that can be a patterned language.

A question sentence is a word that shapes an idea such as asking for a response or an answer from the person being questioned. Question sentences are distinguished in several types which include question words, open interrogative sentences, closed interrogative sentences and rhetorical interrogative sentences All Languages have a special way of conveying information can be done through questions. In Linguistics the question sentence relates to the subject of interrogative construction. Interrogative construction in the form of indicators in the form of question words. As a former of a question sentence, the differentiation of interrogative types can be known, especially in Indonesian.

In this research proposal, with the title Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Novel "The Old Man and The Sea" into Indonesian language, written by Ernest Miller Hemingway. Discusses the question sentences in the novel which was translated by Deera Army Pramana with the title "Lelaki Tua dan Laut".

The structure, type, and meaning of question sentences have a very important role in conveying the meaning contained in the source language to the reader. Question is a term used to clarify the function of a sentence and sometimes grammatically or syndication all defined. Grammatically, in English the question is

a sentence using 'to be', additional verbs and the subject's front capital coupled with verbs or appendages. Semantically, interrogative sentences are classified in several classes of meanings such as the meaning of the question, the meaning of the command, the rhetorical meaning, the meaning of the invitation, and the meaning of affirmation. In Indonesian the question sentence generally always starts with the question word '5W+1H. Questions in Bahasa Indonesia often use suffixes-kah, bagaimanakah, kapanakah, bolehkah, bisakah, berapakah, ect. mostly only confirmation and intonation response at the end of a sentence that increase and expect a clear response and a long intonation in the sentence to be reduced.

Based on research conducted by Tampone (2000), a reliable translator must master a culture of speakers of a language in order to be able to convey the messages contained in the language so that readers can understand its purpose and purpose. If the meaning of the source language to the target language changes, then the translator will produce an understanding in the translation that is contradictory and even misleading.

Based on research conducted by Kalatjo (2015), which analyzes English question sentences into Tabaru Language The result of this study is that these two languages have differences as well as similarities. The similarities are that both languages have interrogative-word questions and yes-no questions, and the difference is that English has tag-questions while Tabaru does not. The difference is also interrogative-word questions in Tabaru have more specific word questions while English does not. English has only the Wh-Question who to ask about people but Tabaru has nago'ona (to ask people generally and third-person plural), nagu'una (for man) and nagu'muna (for a woman). Also, English has the Wh-Question when to ask about period of time while Tabaru has kauruosi (past) and muruoka (future). In English, word question is at the beginning of the sentence while in Tabaru at the beginning, middle, and the end of the sentence.

According to some research above, the writers conclude that the patterns, types and meanings of interrogative sentences in English have similarities and difference in Indonesian. Because the interrogative sentences in English and

Indonesian have several types of interrogative sentences that vary and have different structures of patterns.

1.2. Problems of Study

1. What are the differences and the similarities between the form and function of the interrogative sentences in English and the form and function of the interrogative sentences in Indonesian?
2. How is the result of the analysis of the interrogative sentences according to the QUASM pattern in the novel?
3. What are the types of interrogative sentences are in the novel mentioned above?

1.3. Objectives of the study

1. To know the differences and the similarities between the form and function of the interrogative sentences in English and the form and function of the interrogative sentences in Indonesian.
2. To know the result of the analysis of the interrogative sentences according to the QUASM pattern from the novel.
3. To know the types of interrogative sentences are there.

1.4. Scope of The Study

This research is limited to interrogative sentences in Ernest Hemingway's novel "The Old Man and The Sea".

1.5. The Significance of The Study

The result of this research can be useful for:

1. Students

Students can improve their writing skills and distinguish the types and similarities of interrogative sentence structures in English and Indonesia.

2. Teacher

Teachers can know the level of difficulty, differences, and similarities in interrogative sentences in English and Indonesia.

3. Other Researchers

Provide information about differences, similarities, structures, setting the meaning of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian novels, and seek new information or knowledge to perform the same research methods.