CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter two consists of three main parts. The three sections are a review of theoretical reviews, the framework of this research and review of previous research. In the theoretical review explained the theories related to this research, namely the understanding of syntax, sentences, and the types of interrogative sentence. While in a research framework that focuses on research objects. The last is previous research reviews contained some of the study literature that had been written before.

A. Theoretical Review

1. The Definition of Syntax

Herman and Charles both agree that a syntax is a tool of grammatical description that can be broken down into the smallest unit possible. According to Herman (2005), syntax is a study about the largest unit of syntactic description into the smallest unit. In same definition, Charles (2009) stated that a syntax is a tool of grammatical. Maggie (2011) deals with how to put together sentences, and each word is relevant. At the same time, he explained that the definition of syntax is a study of organizing words into phrases or sentences.

In addition, Chomsky (1965) stated that syntax is the rules of sentence formation, whereas 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. The researcher has concluded that the syntax described above is the study of grammar rules that dictate how words can be put together to form a sentence.

2. **The Definition of Sentence**

Sentence simply has a sense of word order that has a complete meaning. It can also mean a word order consisting of a minimum of subject and predicate. There are several definitions of sentence according to experts. According to House and Herman (1931), sentence contains a group of words; subject and predicate. Other description about sentence as like Marjolijn and Kim (2000) stated that the definition of a sentence is a range of words.

Frank (1972) stated the classification of the type of sentence. According Frank that sentence classified: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory. Bornstein (1997) affirms Chomsky's assertion that a sentence has a deep structure and a surface structure. The inner structure explains the meaning, while the surface structure explains the sound. Simply put, the inner structure explains the semantic interpretation and the surface structure explains the phonetic interpretation.

3. **The Type of Interrogative sentence**

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

question mark (?). Interrogative sentence has four kinds of interrogative sentences: WH interrogative sentence, yes or no interrogative sentence, negative interrogative sentence, and incomplete interrogative sentences.

Frank (1972) gave more explanation that an interrogative sentence is a sentence that started with auxiliary, question words, and modal. The interrogative sentence is functioned to ask something and will ends with a question mark. In the definition of Frank (1972) also contained some explanations of question sentences containing the subject and predicate, then beginning with a broken letter, question word, or capital letter, and ending with a typed question mark. As he spoke, he ended up with a higher intonation.. There are four types of interrogative sentences; they are:

a. **WH interrogative sentence**

The type of WH interrogative sentence can be seen in its phrasing which begins with a question sentence. This sentence also serves the answer not just yes or no. According to Sakinatunisa (2015), WH interrogative is sentence is a question begin with interrogative adverbs: why, who, when, where, how. 'Why' ask for a reason of something, 'who' is used to ask for a noun phrase which refers to a thing, 'when' contains question for an adverbial which relates to time, 'where' ask for an adverbial which refers to a place, and 'how' substitutes for an explanation of something. This type can be called Interrogative adverb or "WH Question."

1) With to be (is, am, are), for example: "What is that?"

2) With do/did (do, did, does), for example: "Where do you live?"

In the same explanation Frank (1972) gave definition 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: Where is your father? Why do you cry?

b. Yes or no interrogative sentence

The yes or no question type is an interrogative sentence that demands a yes or no answer. This type serves to affirmation. 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. Frank (1972) gave definition that the answer of yes or no interrogative sentence only needs 'yes' or 'no'.

In other opinions this type of sentence is more indicated by its arrangement. Looks auxillary to be the beginning of every question you want to make. According to Sakinatunisa (2015), she gave explanation that it is a question that needs just 'yes' or 'no'answer. This suggests that there is no limit to do/does help, auxiliary verbs, and modal verbs, including the verbs "need", "dare", and "can", which also have modal operator options in addition to lexical type behavior. Here is an example of a sentence asking yes or no.

1) Using To be (is, am, are), for example: "are you happy?"

2) Using Do/did (do, did, does), for example: "Does she have book?"

3) Using have/has (have, has), for example: "Have we met?"

4) Using need, for example: "Need you talk to me?"

5) Using can, for example: "Can he write a letter?"

The researcher sees that not only examples based on question words are usedthere are positive questions and negative questions. In the positive question, it does not contain the word "not" in the question sentence. It has a positive form of a question. For example: Is my father handsome? Do they bring two books?

c. Negative interrogative sentence

In this type of interrogative sentence, it can include "WH Question" or "Yes or No Question". The thing that needs to be added is the word "not" on each auxiliary or words of each question sentence. Questions cannot be part of an interrogative sentence.. it is emphasized according to Sakinatunisa (2015), a negative interrogative sentence is a question that contains 'not.'. For example:

1) WH negative interrogative sentence:

"You are not who I know?"

2) Yes or no negative interrogative sentence:

"Haven't you paid you debt ?"

In the more definition Al-Nabtiti (2012) gave definition 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. The researcher sees how important an interrogative sentence is in a conversation to ask the interlocutor for information.

d. Incomplete Interrogative Sentences

Incomplete interrogative sentence is categorized as incomplete sentence because the arrangement of the sentence is not completed. In addition, Ido (2001) stated that an incomplete interrogative sentence is an interrogative sentence that skips the subject or verb. Incomplete interrogative sentences have fewer components than are required according to classical sentence grammar. This sentence also does not have certain grammatical-syntactic or lexical elements. The following are examples of incomplete interrogative sentences that do not have a subject and auxiliary:

1) What ride on?

2) Where go now?

There are some examples of incomplete interrogative sentences that do not have a verb and auxiliary:

1) Why you here?

2) How we happy?

And the next is incomplete interrogative sentences that do not have a interrogative adverb:

1) You are killer?

2) Come there alone?

4. Typical sentence patterns

The researcher uses classification of interrogative sentences pattern according to Marjolijn and Kim (2000) and one additional pattern. So, there are six regular type patterns. What is meant by sentence formation

here is the arrangement of sentences based on the subject and its predicates. The researcher will explain the typical sentence patterns below:

a. **The running pattern (Intransitive verbs)**

       The running pattern in the sentence consists of a subject and predicate without object but followedby an adverbial. This pattern is also known as the intransitive verbs that are the verbs do not have the direct object or subject attribute. It's based on (Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:24). For example:

S	P		(A)
Proper N	**Aux**	**V**	**Adv**
Alex	**is**	**sleeping**	**well**
	Intransitive verb		

b. **The being pattern (Copula verbs)**

       The being pattern sentence consists of a subject and predicate without any object followed by a copula verb that is a subject attribute. It means only identification and define the subject. It gives information about the subject only, not about the predicate based on (Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:25). For example:

S	P	SA	(A)
Proper N	**Aux**	**Adj**	**Adv**
Alex	**is**	**Good**	**In playing football**
	Copula verb		

c. **The doing pattern (Monotransitive verbs)**

       Marjolijn and Kim (2000:25) stated that a sentence with the doing/seeing pattern consists of asubject and predicate. A

monotransitive verb becomes the predicate that is a direct object. In this pattern. The verb means person action or (mental) experience such as perceptionone who does the acting or experiencing and one who is acted upon or experienced. For example:

	S	P	DO	
	Proper N	V	Det	N
Doing	Alex	bring	the	Book
Buying	Alex	buying	The	Carrot
	Monotransitive verbs			

d. The giving pattern (Ditransitive verbs)

The giving pattern sentence also known as buying pattern consists of a subject, predicator, indirect or benefactive object, and direct object. This type must contain ditransitive verbs that has two objects that separated by direct object and an indirect object. Example form (Marjolijn and Kim, 2000:26) stated that there must be an event involving at least three participants, the subject as a person who gives something to someone or does something for someone, the direct object as the thing that is provided or done, and (the indirect or benefactive object) for the receiver. For example:

S	P	IO	DO	
Proper N	V	Proper N	Det	N
Alex	asked	Andre	The	Rose
	Monotransitive verbs			

e. **The making/considering pattern (complex-transitive verbs)**

The making/considering pattern sentence which can occur with only a few verbs and consists of a subject and a predicate followed by complex-transitive verbs. Verbs will be with a direct object or an object attribute. Based on Marjolijn and Kim (2000:27). For example:

S	P	DO	OA		A
Proper N	V	Proper N	Det	N	Adv
Alex	Made	Andrew	the	Coach	Last match
	Complex-transitive verb				

f. **The incomplete pattern (without completeness of interrogative sentence)**

The incomplete pattern is the type of pattern that is still guided by the classification based on the subject and predicate or verb. The incomplete interrogative sentence pattern has definite characteristics, namely that this sentence has a question mark and a verb but does not have the completeness of a complete interrogative sentence. The completeness is having auxiliary, interrogative adverb and subject.

P	DO	OA		A
V	Proper N	Det	N	Adv
give	Andrew	the	chocolate	Yesterday
Incomplete sentence				

5. **Analyzing sentence theory by Marjolijn and Kim**

Sentences or clauses have one of several basic patterns, consisting of a number of compliments in a characteristic order. The complement in

the sentence can 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, an advantageous object, or an object attribute. However, exceptions to certain cases, adverbials are optional Marjolijn and Kim (2000: 171). Table 2.1 below will show the technical terms and their abbreviations:

Table 2.1

Table roles and functions

Roles	Function	Abbreviation
First participants	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 Benefactive object	IO BO
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	thirsty?
Auxiliary verb	N	Adjective
P	S	SA

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

How	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	hear	that?
Q: Adv	Aux	N	adv	V	det
Q	P	S		SA	DO

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

Why	change?
Q: Adv	V

Incomplete sentence

B. Previous Study

There are several researchers who have conducted studies focusing on syntactical analysis in sentence. In addition to the results of the translation, the previous researcher also analyzed the sentence pattern. The authors used this study as a reference for the final task. Here are the studies:

The first previous study the researcher used the data of this study from journal thesis of Ni Wayan Yuni (2021) entitled "Sentence Structure of Interrogative Sentences in "After You" Novel" comes from the text of the novel After You written by a popular romance novelist Jojo Moyes. However, the study used 15 chapters, among them consists of many question sentences, from 30 chapters of the novel. The documentation methods used to collect data in this study are various. Reading the novel "After You" by Jojo Moyes, tagging every question sentence, annotating each question sentence so that sentences are classified based on the theory put forward by Quirk et al (1985). Sentence structure of question sentences drawn in a tree diagram based on theory Brown

and Miller (1991). The results of this study will be presented formally and informally. Formal forms for charts or tables and informal forms for their description.

The next research that becomes previous study is Sakinatunisa (2015) entitled "A Syntactical Analysis of Simple Sentence of Various Type Used in Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit Movie Script". The researcher identified the types of simple sentences and explained the transformation process that Diane D. Bornstein applied to the types of simple sentences in the screenplay of the film Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit. One of the related problems that arose as a result of research showed that the type of simple sentences in the script of the film The Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit are positive sentences, negative sentences, question sentences and command sentences. The peculiarity of this study is that researchers found that the simple sentence type in the script of the film Unexpected Journey of the Hobbit has two processes of transformation into negative sentences, two processes of transformation into interrogative sentences and two processes of transformation into imperative sentences.

The last previous study that from Rahman (2020) entitled "A Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in English and Indonesian". This study aims to analyze the structure of formation yes-no question and wh-question in English and Indonesian, analyze similarities and differences interrogation structure English sentences and Indonesian, and predict the influence the difference between question sentences in English and Indonesian. This study uses qualitative descriptive method. Data collected using observation and recording techniques in English and questioning sentence in Indonesian. The

research tool is the parameter to determine which sentence is a question sentence as shown on the datasheet. The question sentence data is taken from English and Indonesian grammar books. This method is carried out by looking at language used in grammar books. This is followed by the entry or entry of the technician in the datasheet or datasheet of the device. Question data for English sentences and Indonesian taken from English and Indonesian grammar books, then the author continues the data collection process by recording the language data obtained in full.

Based on the of previous studies above, the researcher chooses the object movie to find out various type of noun phrases in "Sherlock Holmes: His Last Vow" movie subtitle. The following case, the researcher analyzes the and the shapes of interrogative sentence types patterns in the "Sherlock Holmes: His Last Vow" movie subtitle. The researcher decides to take title **"A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN SHERLOCK HOLMES "HIS LAST VOW" MOVIE SUBTITLE".**