



Types and Syntactical Analysis of Interrogative Sentences Found in *Encanto* Movie

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Abstract

The study focuses on interrogative sentence types and their syntactical analysis in the *Encanto* movie. The aims of this study are to find the types of interrogative sentences and to analyse sentence structure of interrogative sentences in the *Encanto* movie. The methods used to analyse the data are observation and qualitative methods. The main theory proposed by Cowan (2008) about interrogative sentences, and the supporting theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) about sentence structures. The results obtained are 123 data found consisting of three types of interrogative sentences, those are yes/no questions with a total data of 47 or 38,2% with each positive category yes/no questions containing 22 data, elliptical yes/no questions 4 data and declarative yes/no questions having 21 data which both types were included in the reduced yes/no questions. Then, there are 4 data or 3,3% from tag questions in the category opposite polarity questions. The last, there are wh-questions with total data of 72 or 58,5%. This study expects to contribute insight into interrogative sentences and their sentence structures, and helps students to learn syntax.

Keywords: *interrogative sentences, syntactical analysis, Encanto*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada kalimat tanya dan menganalisis struktur kalimatnya di film *Encanto*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis kalimat tanya dan untuk menganalisis struktur kalimat tanya di film *Encanto*. Metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah metode pengamatan dan kualitatif. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori yang diusulkan oleh Cowan (2008) tentang kalimat tanya, dan teori yang diusulkan oleh Brown dan Miller (1991) tentang struktur kalimat. Hasil yang diperoleh adalah terdapat 123 data yang ditemukan, yang terdiri dari tiga jenis kalimat tanya, yaitu pertanyaan dengan jawaban iya atau tidak dengan jumlah data sebanyak 47 atau 38,2% dengan masing-masing kategori pertanyaan positif iya atau tidak sebanyak 22 data, pertanyaan negatif iya atau tidak, tidak ditemukan atau 0, dan pertanyaan elips iya atau tidak sebanyak 4 data dan pertanyaan pernyataan dengan jawaban iya atau tidak memiliki 21 data, dimana kedua jenis tersebut termasuk dalam pertanyaan pengurangan dengan jawaban iya atau tidak. Kemudian, terdapat 4 data dari pertanyaan tag pada kategori pertanyaan berpolaritas berlawanan dan untuk pertanyaan dengan polaritas yang sama, tidak ditemukan atau 0, dan total data yang ditemukan adalah 4 data atau 3,3%. Terakhir, ada pertanyaan 5W+1H dengan total data 72 atau 58,5%. Penelitian ini berharap memberikan wawasan mengenai kalimat tanya dan strukturnya, dan membantu para pelajar mempelajari sintaksis.

Kata kunci: *kalimat tanya, struktur kalimat, Encanto*

Introduction

Humans are never separated from language because they use language to interact every day, therefore it is important for us to learn the language. According to Ningsih et al. (2021), humans get information and knowledge from each other through language. Language is communication that uses written symbols with established meanings (known as words), noises, or gestures to convey ideas or emotions (Robbins, 2007: 267). The study of language is called linguistics. According to Manshur and Nisa (2022), linguistics is the science of language or the science that makes language the object of its study. In linguistics, there is a study of the formation of a sentence, called syntax. Chomsky (2002: 1) states the study of syntax focuses on the rules and methods used to build sentences in specific languages. In addition, Miller (2002) illustrates that in syntax, words are combined to form phrases, which are then combined to form clauses, which are then combined to form sentences. Based on the definition of syntax from the experts above, it can be concluded that syntax is a way of forming a sentence in which words are combined into phrases, then phrases are combined into clauses and clauses are combined into sentences.

A sentence is an arrangement of words starting with a capital letter and ending with a full stop (Aarts, 2001: 3). Sentences can stand alone and have meaning and can also be formed or consist of one clause or several clauses. It can be used to state something, give orders, express feelings and ideas, ask questions and so on. According to Tribawa (2018), a sentence can be divided into two categories based on its structure and function. The sentence is divided into four pieces based on its function. They are declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, imperative sentences, and exclamation sentences (Parwata et al., 2021). Based on the meanings of the sentence above, it can be concluded that a sentence is a series of words that begins with a capital letter, ends with a full stop, has meaning, and sentence is divided into two categories, based on its structure and function.

A sentence that poses a query and invariably concludes with a question mark is known as an interrogative sentence (Herring, 2016: 990). In addition, one aspect of speaking ability is the use of interrogative sentences, which is crucial in discourse (Huda, 2018). According to Cowan (2008: 61), there are four primary categories of questions in English: yes/no questions, tag questions, wh-questions, and other question kinds that share characteristics with the first three. Yes/no questions are a question whose answers are yes or no. It has three types: positive yes/no questions, negative yes/no questions, and reduced yes/no questions. There are two types of reduced yes/no questions, they are elliptical yes/no questions and declarative yes/no questions. Tag questions are statement sentences followed by a short question form. It has two types, namely opposite polarity question and same polarity question. Wh-questions are questions formed by question words, such as what, when, where, why, who, whom, whose, which, and how. Interrogative sentences are not only found when we talk to other people but can also be discovered in writing and in the form of a video like a movie. A movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at the cinema/movie theatre (Hornby, 2015: 983). The movie aims to entertain or convey a message to the audience.

The purposes of the study were to find types of interrogative sentences and to analyse their syntactical analysis found in the *Encanto* movie. The study used the

theory proposed by Cowan (2008) about interrogative sentences and used the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) about sentence structures. According to Brown and Miller (1991: 11), there are four ways to represent the constituent structures namely, using bracketing, labelled and bracketed, tree diagram, and vine diagram. This study used a tree diagram to analyse the sentence structure of interrogative sentences. They also stated that the declarative sentence is related to the interrogative sentence, and to change the declarative sentence into an interrogative sentence is by moving the auxiliary verb or wh-word to the front of the sentence. The study chose this topic because it was interesting to analyse the structure which was a little different or has a uniqueness from other sentences in general. The uniqueness lies in the structure of the sentence which the interrogative sentence begins with an auxiliary or a wh-word.

There were some previous studies reviewed which are related to this study. The first was an article written by Damayanti (2021), her study analysed the types of interrogative sentences and drew their structure sentence into a tree diagram. The theory used was the theory proposed by Quirk et al (1985) and the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). Damayanti used the qualitative method in her research. She used "After You" novel as a data source. The results obtained were 227 data for wh-questions and 338 data for the yes-no questions category. The similarities between her study and this study are using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991), analysing the types of interrogative sentences and their sentence structure. The difference between her study and this study is that he used the theory proposed by Quirk et al (1985) about interrogative sentences, while this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008).

The second article was written by Manshur and Nisa (2022), they focused on the types of declarative sentences and interrogative sentences. The theory used was the theory proposed by Chaer (2015). In their research, they used the qualitative method. The data in their study were taken from "Incredible Love" movie. The results obtained were 57 data for declarative sentences and 43 data for interrogative sentences. The similarity between their study and this study is analysing of the types of interrogative sentences. The difference between their study and this study is that they used the theory proposed by Chaer (2015) while this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008).

The third was an article written by Tribawa (2018). The purposes of his study were to find types of declarative and interrogative sentences and to identify the function of declarative and interrogative sentences. He used the theories proposed by Quirk (1985) and Eastwood (1994). In his study, qualitative and documentation methods were used. His study used "American Sniper" movie as a data source. The result was 15 data for declarative sentences and 25 data for interrogative sentences. The similarity between his study and this study is analysing of the types of interrogative sentences. The difference between his study and this study is that he used the theory proposed by Quirk (1985) and Eastwood (1994) while this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008).

The fourth article was written by Ningsih, Zahar, and Sujoko (2021). Their study focused on types of interrogative sentences and used the theory proposed by Irman (2008). The method used was the descriptive qualitative method. They used "Rose Withered" novel as a data source. The results of their research found 130 data from the types of interrogative sentences. The similarity between their study and this study is

analysing of the types of interrogative sentences. The difference between their study and this study is that they used the theory proposed by Irman (2008) while this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008).

The last article was an article written by Huda (2018). The purpose of his study was to find the differences in interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian. He used the theories proposed by Frank (1972) and Keraf (1991). In his study, the method used was a qualitative method. His study used English books and Indonesian books as a data source. The results of his study found interrogative sentences in English with 16 data and 12 data for interrogative sentences in Indonesian. The similarity between his study and this study is analysing of interrogative sentences. The difference between his study and this study is that he used the theory proposed by Frank (1972) and Keraf (1991) while this study used the theory proposed by Cowan (2008).

From the results of reviewing five articles above this study hopes can facilitate the readers to add the references about interrogative sentences and is easier to understand interrogative sentences and their structures.

Method

The data were collected from a movie entitled *Encanto*. *Encanto* is a film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios. It was released on November 24, 2021, and has a duration of 1 hour 42 minutes 25 seconds. The *Encanto* movie was chosen as a data source because this movie provided various types of interrogative sentences and there was a lot of data that needed to be analysed, and the language used was easy to understand and analyse.

This study used the observation to collect the data. There were several steps applied. The first was watching the *Encanto* movie repeatedly. The second was reading the script of the *Encanto* movie while watching the movie. The third was note-taking sentences that include interrogative sentences. The last was classifying the interrogative sentences based on their types. In analysing the data, the study used the qualitative method.

The qualitative method was used to describe data including interrogative sentences by this study. There were several steps that were taken in this study, namely, analysing the types of interrogative sentences using the theory proposed by Cowan (2008) and the sentence structure of interrogative sentences using a tree diagram based on the theory proposed by Brown & Miller (1991).

Result and Discussion

The study found 79 data in the data source. It consists of three types of interrogative sentences, namely yes/no questions having a total of 30 data, tag questions having 4 data, and a total of 45 data for wh-questions.

Table Types of Interrogative Sentences

No.	Types of Interrogative Sentences	Occurrence	Percentage
1	Yes/no questions		38.2%
	Positive Yes/no questions	22	
	Negative Yes/no questions	0	
	Reduced yes/no questions		
	- Elliptical yes/no questions	4	
	- Declarative yes/no questions	21	
Total		47	
2	Tag questions		3.3%
	Opposite polarity questions	4	
	Same polarity questions	0	
Total		4	
3	Wh-questions	72	58.5%
Total		72	
Total Data		123	100%

Based on the table above, indicates that there is a total of 123 data found in *Encanto* Movie. It consists of yes/no questions with a total data of 47 or 38,2% with positive yes/no questions category containing 22 data, negative yes/no question not found or 0, and elliptical yes/no questions 4 data and declarative yes/no questions having 21 data which both types are included in the reduced yes/no questions. Then, there are 4 data from tag questions in the category opposite polarity questions and for the same polarity questions not found or 0, the total data found is 4 data or 3,3%. The last, there are wh-question with a total data of 72 or 58,5%. It is clearly seen that the dominant data is wh-question with 72 data and a percentage of 58,5%.

Discussion

1. Yes/No Question

a. Positive Yes/No Question

Data 1: Do we have a date?

The sentence in data 1 includes a yes/no question because the answer to this question can be yes or no without the need for further explanation, and there is an auxiliary *do* in front of the statement sentence, which is a characteristic of yes/no question, and the declarative sentence is positive, therefore the interrogative sentence above is classified as positive yes/no questions. The interrogative sentence in data 1 can be illustrated by the tree diagram below:

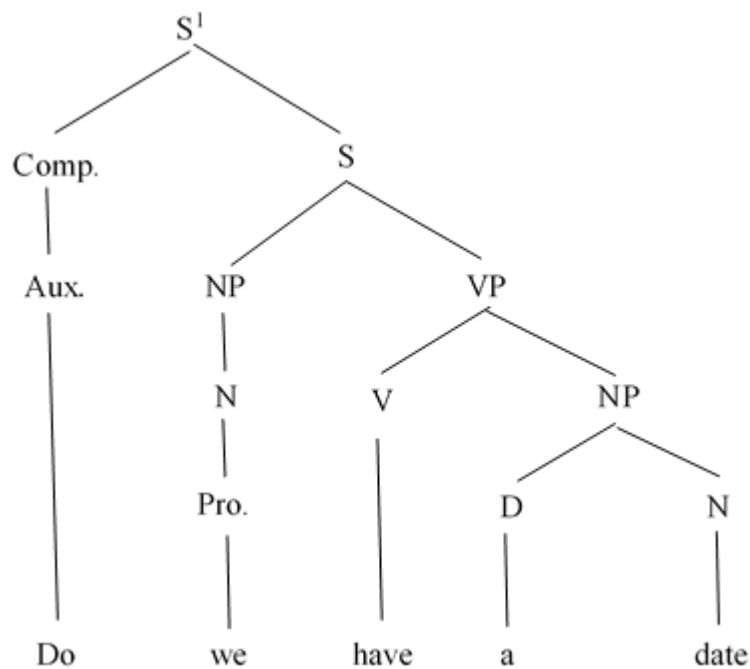


Figure 1. Positive yes/no question

The illustration of the tree diagram above describes that the interrogative sentence is formed from S^1 as the mother node, and it has two branches, they are complementizer (comp) *do* and *S we have a date*. The complementizer only has one branch which is aux *do*. The immediate constituents of *S* are NP derived into N which belongs to Pro *we* and VP *have a date*. The immediate constituents of VP are V *have* and NP *a date*. The constituent NP has two branches, namely D *a* and N *date*. The interrogative sentence in data 1 is categorized into positive yes/no questions because there is no negative word in it.

b. Reduced Yes/No Questions

b.1 Elliptical Yes/No Question

Date 2: You ready?

The question sentence above includes a reduced yes/no question, especially an elliptical yes/no question because the answer to this question can be yes or no without needing an explanation, and the interrogative sentence *you ready?* comes from the form of the interrogative sentence *are you ready?* which means that there is an omission of *be are* in the interrogative sentence, therefore the interrogative sentence in data 2 is categorized in the elliptical yes/no question. The question sentence can be illustrated by the tree diagram below:

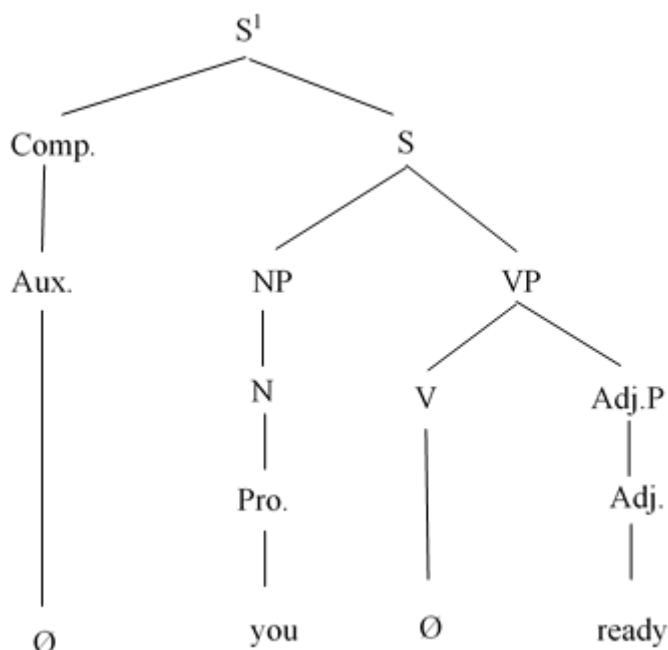


Figure 2. Elliptical yes/no question

The illustration of the tree diagram above describes that the interrogative sentence in data 2 is formed from S^1 as the mother node, and it has two branches complementizer (comp) which is \emptyset or auxiliary *are* which has been omitted and S *you ready*. The immediate constituents of S are NP derived into N which belongs to Pro *you* and VP *are ready*. The constituent VP has two branches, namely V \emptyset or *are* which has been omitted, and Adj.P *ready*. The constituent of Adj.P is Adj *ready*. It is clear that the question sentence above is classified as an elliptical yes/no question because there is an omission of *be are* in the interrogative sentence.

b.2 Declarative Yes/No Question

Data 3: Anybody seen my tiple?

The sentence in data 3 is a declarative yes/no question because the answer to this question can be yes or no without the need for further explanation, and the form of the interrogative sentence is in the form of a declarative sentence with a question mark and the same intonation as the interrogative sentence, therefore the interrogative sentence above is classified into the declarative yes/no question. The interrogative sentence can be illustrated by the tree diagram below:

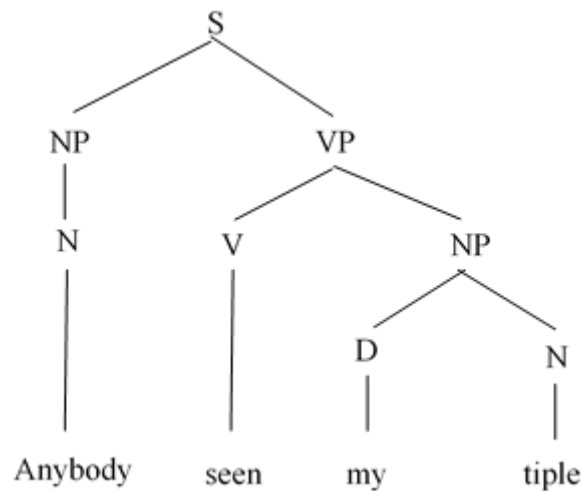


Figure 3. Declarative yes/no question

The illustration of the tree diagram above describes that the interrogative sentence is formed from S as the mother node. The immediate constituents of S are NP derived into N *anybody* and VP *seen my tiple*. The immediate constituents of VP are V *seen* and NP *my tiple*. The constituent NP has two branches, those are D *my* and N *tiple*. It can be seen that the sentence in data 3 is included in the declarative yes/no questions category because there is no auxiliary verb or modal verb or be in front of the sentence.

2. Tag Question

a. Opposite Polarity Question

Data 4: I will never be good enough for you, will I?

The question sentence above includes a question tag, especially the opposite polarity question because the form of the question consists of the stem *I will never be good enough for you* in the form of a negative statement sentence because there is the word *never* which means not at all, and there is also a tag *will I* in the form positive which it aims to emphasize the question, therefore the sentence in data 4 is classified into the opposite polarity question because the stem and tag in the sentence are opposite, and there is coma (,) to separate the stem and tag. The interrogative sentence can be illustrated by the tree diagram below:

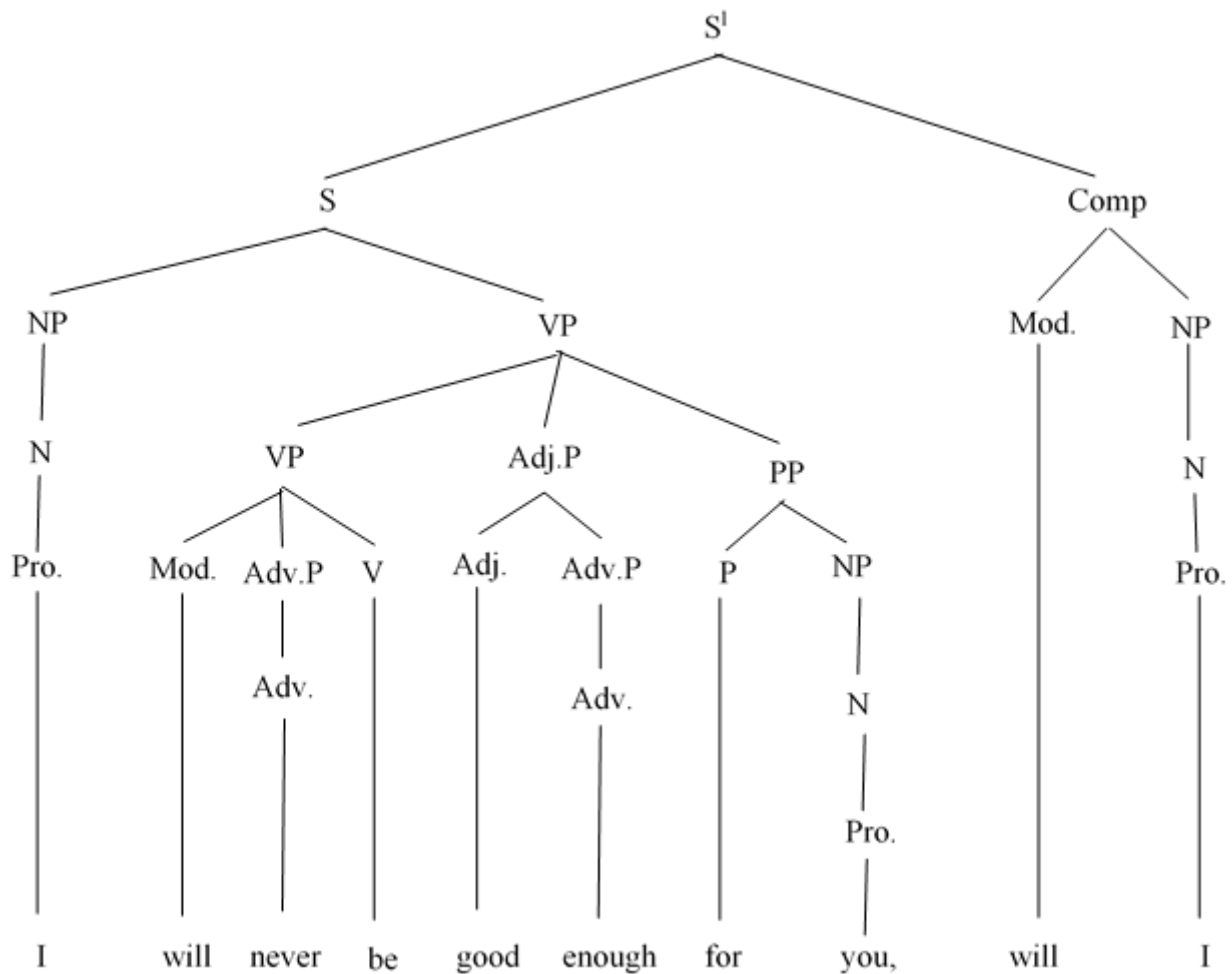


Figure 4. Opposite polarity question

The illustration of the tree diagram above describes that the interrogative sentence in data 4 is formed from S^1 as the mother node. It has two branches, namely S *I will never be good enough for you* and complementizer (comp) *will I*. The immediate constituents of S are NP derived into N which belongs to Pro *I* and VP *will never be good enough for you*. The complementizer (comp) has two branches, namely Mod *will* and NP derived into N which belongs to Pro *I*. The immediate constituents of VP, which is a branch of S , are VP *will never be*, Adj.P *good enough*, and PP *for you*. The constituent VP has three branches, those are Mod *will*, Adv.P derived into Adv *never*, and V *be*. The constituent Adj.P has two branches, namely Adj. *good* and Adv.P derived into Adv. *enough*. The constituent PP has two branches, which P *for* and NP derived into N which belongs to Pro *you*. It can be seen that the question sentence above is included in the category of opposite polarity question in the tag question.

3. Wh-Question

Data 5: What did you say to her?

Data 5 is an interrogative sentence that includes a wh-question because there is a question word *what* which requires wh-movement to put it in front of the sentence and requires auxiliary inversion to move the auxiliary *did* in front of the subject. It also needs an explanation as the answer to the question, therefore the interrogative sentence in data 5 is classified as a wh-question. The interrogative sentence can be illustrated by the tree diagram below:

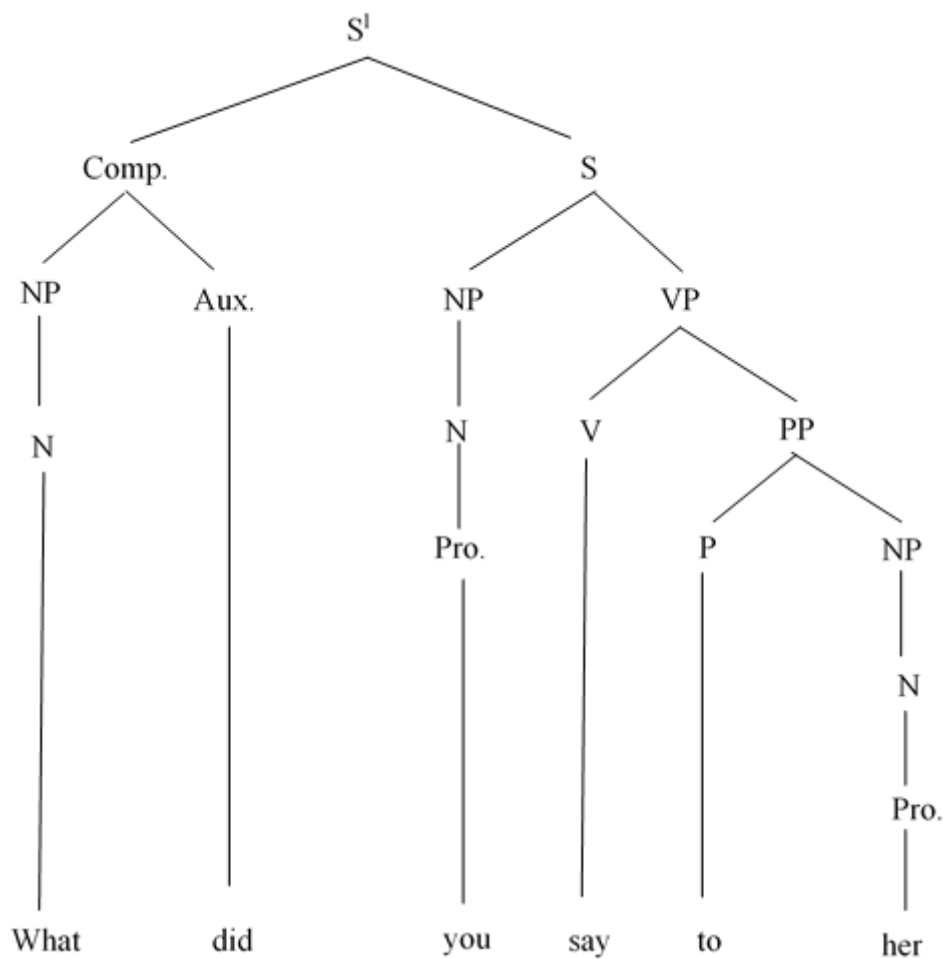


Figure 5. Wh-question

The illustration of the tree diagram above describes that the interrogative sentence is formed from S¹ as the mother node and has two branches, those are complementizer (comp) *what did* and S *you say to her*. The complementizer (comp) has two branches namely NP derived into N *what* and auxiliary *did*. The immediate constituents of S are NP derived into N which belongs to Pro *you* and VP *say to her*. The constituent VP, which is one of the branches of S, has two branches namely V *say*

and PP *to her*. The constituent PP has two branches, which are P *to* and NP-N-Pro *her*. It can be seen that the question sentence above is categorized as a wh-question.

Data 6: How do I save a miracle?

The question sentence above is a wh-question because there is a question word *how*. To make the wh-question, it requires a wh-movement to put the question word *how* in front of the sentence and needs auxiliary inversion to move the auxiliary *do* in front of the subject. The answer to this question also needs an explanation, therefore the interrogative sentence in data 6 is categorized as a wh question. The interrogative sentence can be illustrated by the tree diagram below:

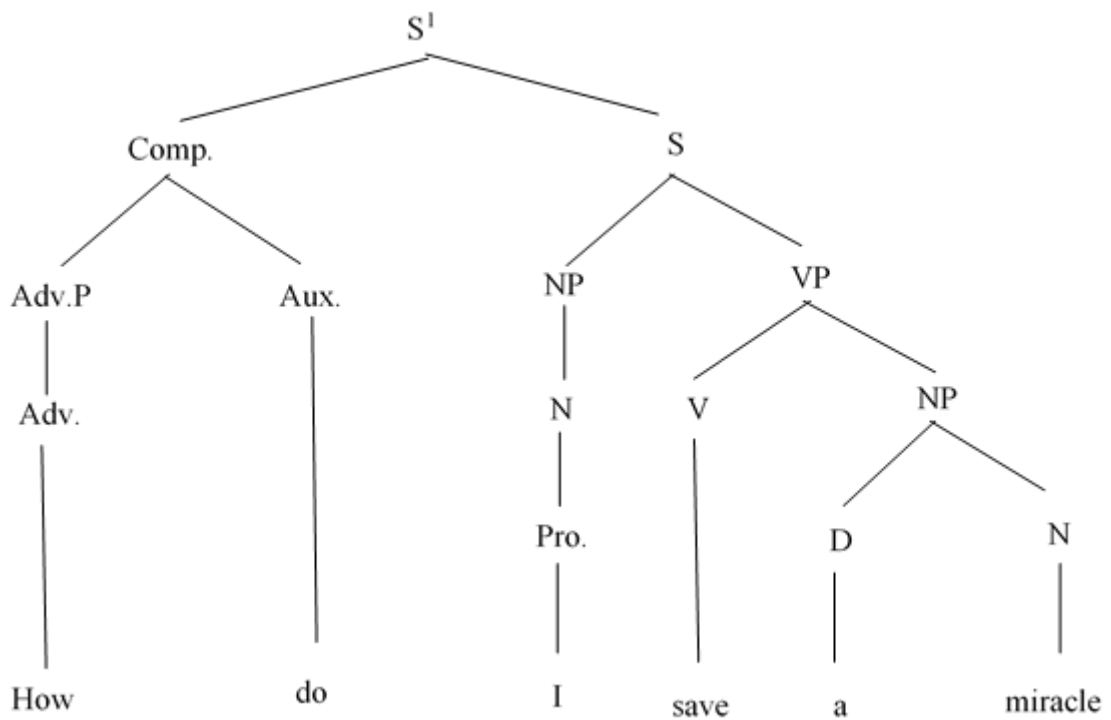


Figure 6. Wh-question

The illustration of the tree diagram above describes that the interrogative sentence is formed from S¹ as the mother node. It has two branches, those are complementizer (comp) *how do* and S *I save a miracle*. The complementizer (comp) has two branches, namely Adv.P derived into Adv. *how* and auxiliary *do*. The immediate constituents of S are NP derived into N which belongs to Pro *I* and VP *save a miracle*. The constituents of VP are V *save* and NP *a miracle*. The constituent NP has two branches, namely D *a* and N *miracle*. It can be seen that the question sentence above is classified as a wh-question.

Conclusion

The study analysed the interrogative sentences found in the *Encanto* movie. The results obtained are 123 data found consisting of three types of interrogative sentences, namely yes/no questions with a total data of 47 or 38,2% with positive yes/no questions category containing 22 data, negative yes/no question not found or 0, and elliptical yes/no questions 4 data and declarative yes/no questions having 21 data which both types are included in the reduced yes/no questions. The second type is tag question, which has 4 data from in the category opposite polarity questions and for the same polarity questions not found or 0, and the total data found is 4 data or 3,3%. The last type is wh-questions with total data of 72 or 58,5%. It is clearly seen that the dominant data is wh-questions with 72 data and a percentage of 58,5%. The structure of the interrogative sentence is related to the statement sentence, to change it, that is by moving the auxiliary verb or wh-word to the front of the sentence and attaching it to Comp (Complementizer).

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