

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Problem

Language as a means of communication has an important role in expressing ideas, intentions, or feelings and in interacting with one another in a society. In globalization era, people need to master foreign languages, especially English, as an international language. When one masters a foreign language, he can surely grasp and comprehend information expressed in that language.

English is an international language has become an essential subject in school. In Indonesia, English is taught as a foreign language. It is taught from primary to the university level. There are problems faced by students in studying English and Indonesian, for example in interrogative sentence area.

In communication, interrogative sentence has some purposes. A dialogue playing an interaction function can work in three ways: giving a question, a direction, and statements. Abdul (as cited in Ulayatunnida, 2013, p. 3) stated in social interaction, the goal of conversation is not only for transferring the information but also to show the human position in their environment. To open a dialogue, people usually use question or interrogative sentences.

Interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian many have differences in some way. In order to know the differences, the researcher conducted a contrastive analysis. Besides, the researcher was eager to know the similarities and differences

between English and Indonesian interrogative sentences. Contrastive analysis is a method used in finding a differences and similarities between L1 and L2, for instances English and Indonesian.

In supporting this analysis, the researcher has studied some articles or scientific study. Salim (2003) in his thesis entitled: “A Contrastive Analysis between English and Mandarin Language Interrogative Sentences” found the differences in the formation and use of interrogative sentences in English and Mandarin language. Denny (2013) in his thesis entitled: “*Kata Tanya Dalam Kalimat Tanya Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Wayoli: Suatu Analisis Kontrastif*” revealed: first, the different positions of verb in interrogative sentences between Wayoli language and English. The second, he found Wayoli language and English share in common in the words question form using auxiliary verb. The third, he found the similarities of question word between Wayoli language and English.

Another type of a contrastive analysis was conducted by Wildayanti (2010) in her thesis entitled: “A Contrastive Analysis of Question Words between English and Mandailing language.” She found the similarities and differences of question words, the formations and uses of interrogative sentences in English and Mandailing. Based on the afore-described, the researcher was inspired to analyze the interrogative sentences between English and Indonesian.

B. Focus and Sub-Focus of Research

Due to the researcher's constraints, the research focused the research only on the contrastive analysis of English and Indonesian interrogative sentences based on Matthew 1-28 of New International Version and *Matius 1-28 of Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia* Version. The sub focus of this research covered: 1) the types of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian; 2) the differences between English and Indonesian interrogative sentences; and 3) the similarities of English and Indonesian interrogative sentences.

C. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the problems above, the problem in this researcher is formulated as: "How are the English and Indonesian interrogative sentences realized?"

D. Research Questions

Based on Matthew 1-28 of New International Version and *Matius 1-28 of Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia*, the research questions were proposed as:

1. How are the types of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian?
2. What are the differences between English and Indonesian interrogative sentences realized?
3. What are the similarities between English and Indonesian interrogative sentences realized?

E. Research Objectives

The researcher was conducted to answer the research question, that is, those related to:

1. The types of interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian.
2. The differences between English and Indonesian interrogative sentences.
3. The similarities between English and Indonesian interrogative sentences.

F. Scope of Research

This research was limited only on the contrastive analysis of interrogative sentences in English Bible of Matthew 1-28 of New International Version and Indonesian Bible of *Matius* 1-28 of *lembaga Alkitab Indonesia*.

G. Significances of Research

The results of this study were expected to give contributions to the following parties:

1. Students, especially those learning in the English Teaching Study Program in this faculty, the result of this research can become beneficial information for them both in learning and teaching interrogative sentences someday.
2. Teachers, especially those learning in the English Teaching Study Program in this faculty, the research results can be used to as references and information in teaching English interrogative sentences effectively.