



**An Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in the Film Little Monsters 2019 by Abe Forsythe**

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**Abstract:**

The title of this study is "An Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in the Film Little Monsters 2019 by Abe Forsythe". The study identified and analyzed the types of interrogative sentences and what types of sentences were used the most in the film. Researchers use qualitative descriptive research methods by using analysis documents to obtain the desired results. Researchers collected 108 question sentence data. The results showed that, first, the types of question sentences contained in the film Little Monsters 2019 are the question tag, yes-no question, and w-h question. The type of question tag as much as 1 data, the yes-no question sentence as much as 41 data after summing up from the use that uses auxiliary verb with those that without an auxiliary verb, and question sentence w-h question as much as 66 data including from the word what, who, where, when, why, and how. Second, the data analyzed showed that the question sentence with the most frequency of use was the w-h question, while the least frequency of use was the question tag.

**Keywords:** interrogative sentence, little monsters, tag question, w-h question, yes-no question

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**INTRODUCTION**

There are many languages in the world. The meaning of language here is the interaction or communication between two or more people. Language is a tool to express human thoughts and feelings to

interact with the surrounding environment. Language has an important role in human life. Language as a means of communication allows us to create and perform human activities, plan and direct our future. Algeo (2005:2)

Language is a conventional vocal sign system that humans use to communicate. Aarts and Aarts (1982: 27) say linguistics is the learning of language; Linguistics attaches importance to human language as a universal part of human behavior and human ability. There are two common aspects in linguistics: internal and external aspects (Gleason 1962: 4). Internal aspects of linguistics are phonetics (the science that studies speech processes, including production, perception, and sound analysis), morphology (the science that studies the internal structure of words and how they are modified), syntax (a linguistic branch that includes the grammatical arrangement of words in sentences), semantics (the science that studies the meaning of words and how we combine words into writing). And the external aspects of linguistics are the study of the relationship between linguistics and other sciences, among others sociolinguistics (the science that studies the function of language in society, also studying the interaction between linguistics and social variables), psycholinguistics (the science that studies the relationship between language and consciousness or the characteristics of the behavior of its speakers), ethnolinguistics (the science that studies about language as an aspect or part of it). Culture, especially learning about the influence of language in culture and culture in languages (Collins, 2003).

The definition presented by Crystal (2008: 314) says syntax is part of the internal structure that embraces sentence patterns or can be said to be a study of the rules governing the words that are combined to form sentences in a language. According to Lehmann quoted by Srijono (2001: 65) "A

sentence is a syntactic sequence of selected items that are combined into a single entity according to a particular pattern of arrangement, modification, and intonation in a particular language". It starts with a capital letter and ends with a period mark (.), a question mark (?), or an exclamation point (!); Meanwhile, it also included various punctuation marks such as commas (,), colon marks (:), hyphen marks (-), and spaces. Period marks, question marks, and exclamation points are commensurate with the final intonation, while other punctuation marks are worth the pause. The spaces that follow the dots, question marks, and exclamation points symbolize silence (Alwi, 2000: 311).

In this study, researchers focused on analyzing question sentences contained in a film. According to Aarts and Aarts (1982:98) said the question sentence is a sentence consisting of subjects and preceded by a verb or WH-word, consisting of What, Who, Where, When, Why, and How. However, in English, there is the addition of the word for ask, namely Whom, Whose, and Which (5W + 1H + Whom, Whose, and Which). The purpose of asking WH questions is to get information and is usually used to write news or articles so that the information conveyed is complete. A question sentence that begins with a helping verb is called a yes or no question. This type of sentence is formed by swapping the position of the subject and auxiliary verbs (will, shall, can, must, do) or can use the linking verb "be" (is, am, are), and other types of sentences consist of a statement called the Tag question. The question tag is a short question that is the linking verb "be" or the auxiliary verb +/- not + Pronoun which at the

end of the main sentence is added "comma" to separate the main sentence and the question tag.

Researchers decided to analyze the film titled "LITTLE MONSTERS 2019 by Abe Forsythe. Little Monsters is a horror-comedy that tells the story of Dave / David, a lazy and unemployed young man who likes to play games and become a street musician. Dave, who used to live with his girlfriend, is forced to stay at his brother's house after learning his girlfriend is having an affair. One day, Dave accompanies his older brother Felix on a trip from school to visit the farm. Dave initially hated children, but for the sake of Felix's teacher Caroline, he took part in the trip. But the farm where they traveled turned out to be close to a military facility where there were creatures that escaped and infected everything they encountered to become zombies.

The researcher's reason for analyzing the question sentences in the film was to find what types of question sentences were most widely used in their conversational dialogue.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Research Design**

Research design is a way to complete the data to obtain research results. This research uses qualitative descriptive research methods. According to Saryono (2010: 1) is a study used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain the quality, or privilege of social influences that cannot be explained, measured, or described through quantitative approaches. Moleong (2011:4) defines qualitative methods as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behaviors. The resulting data is in the

form of words, images, and human behaviors. This qualitative descriptive research is used to find and analyze the types of question sentences contained in the film Little Monsters 2019 by Abe Forsythe.

### **Instrument**

In collecting data, researchers will perform a document analysis. The analysis of documents is done by watching and then writing down every form of question sentence in the research subject, namely the film Little Monster 2019. Little Monsters 2019 film can be accessed through the internet (youtube and online cinema). Here are the steps that researchers will do in conducting document analysis:

1. Find. Researchers searched for the 2019 little monster movie on the Internet (online cinema), then downloaded it.
2. Watch and take notes. Researchers closely watched the film to be analyzed. While watching, the researcher will record every question sentence that exists.
3. Identification and classification. After the first and second stages are carried out, then the researchers identify and classify the question sentences found based on their type.
4. Returning to the researcher's original goal, which is to analyze and classify the question sentences in the film, the researcher will reach a conclusion.

### **Data Analysis**

After collecting data, all the data that has been identified is then analyzed based on the type of question sentence and its function accordingly in the film. Then

researchers will be able to draw conclusions, what types of question sentences have the most frequency of use in the film *Little Monsters 2019* by Abe Forsythe.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researchers describe the answers to the research problem, identifying the types of interrogative sentences in the film *Little Monsters 2019*. The result of identification shows that there are 3 (three) types of interrogative sentences, namely *tag question*, *yes-no question*, and *w/h question*.

### Tag Question

A Tag question is a short question that turns a statement into a question by adding comma punctuation (,) at the end of the statement to ask for information or ask for consent. If the statement is positive, it must be followed by a negative tag and vice versa.

The form of tag question that includes in the film *Little Monsters 2019*, is:

1. Felix : Uncle Dave is too serious, isn't it mom?  
(06:08)  
'Paman Dave terlalu serius, bukan begitu bu?

### Yes-No Question

Yes-No question is a question that can be answered with a definite answer that is, yes or no without being followed by further information. Yes-No question sentences can serve as questions, pleading, or reigning in communication. This type of question usually starts with an auxiliary verb or modal verb. The Yes-No question has 2 formulas distinguished by an auxiliary verb.

### With Auxiliary Verb

- Be / Do / Have + Subject + Main Verb
- Modal Verb + Subject + Main Verb

When there is no *auxiliary verb* in form of "be", "have", or *modal verb* in the sentence, it can also be used "do", "does", "did".

The form of Yes-No questions that includes in the film *Little Monsters 2019* that used an auxiliary verb, is:

1	Felix : If you are staying, does it mean we can hang out, often? <i>'Jika kamu tinggal, itu artinya kita bisa nongkrong bareng kan?</i>	(03:24)
2	Felix : Do you want to play with my tractor toy? <i>'Apakah kamu mau bermain dengan mainan traktorku?</i>	(03:33)
3	(Book story) Have you ever heard my heart hurting away, grandma? <i>'Pernahkah kamu mendengar hatiku terluka, nenek?</i>	(06:35)
4	Felix's mother : What, are you crying now? <i>'Apa, apakah kamu sedang nangis?</i>	(11:33)
5	Soldier : Do you realize how many animals that have to kill you? <i>'Apakah kamu sadar berapa banyak hewan yang bisa membunuhmu?</i>	(21:10)
6	David : Beth, can you sing it for him? <i>'Beth, Bisa kamu nyanyikan itu untuknya?</i>	(47:06)
7	Teddy : Can you open the door?	(49:53)

	<i>'Bisa kamu bukakan pintu?'</i>	
8	Felix's Friend : Miss Carolin, Is there anything to eat? <i>'Miss Carolin, apakah ada makanan?'</i>	(55:29)
9	David : Could you please tell Felix that mommy loves him? <i>'Dapatkan kamu katakana kepada Felix bahwa ibunya sangat mencintainya?'</i>	
10	David : Do you want to hear it? <i>'Apakah kamu mau mendengarnya?'</i>	(57:10)
11	David : Beth, when I point at you, can you say, "Go away"? <i>'Beth, saat aku menunjukmu, bisakah kamu bilang, "pergi"?''</i>	(57:34)
12	David : You reckon, you can sleep now? <i>'Menurutmu, kamu bisa tidur sekarang?'</i>	(58:09)
13	David : Do you want to get some rest, mate? <i>'Apakah kamu mau istirahat teman?'</i>	(58:28)
14	Miss Carolin : Do you like Neil Diamond? <i>'Apa kamu menyukai Neil Diamond?'</i>	(01:01:30)
15	15. David : Are you and Ian going to have kids? <i>'Apakah kamu dan Ian akan mempunyai anak?'</i>	(01:05:47)
16	Miss Carolin : You want to know what that means? <i>'Apa kamu tahu apa yang aku maksud?'</i>	(01:05:47)
17	Teddy : Yo! Douchebag! Are we going to do this or what? <i>'Yo! Douchebag! Apakah kita akan melakukan ini atau apa?'</i>	(01:08:06)
18	David : Don't you want to	(01:11:3

	make up for all the bad things you have done? <i>'Bukankah kamu mau menebus semua hal buruk yang pernah'</i>	5)
19	David : Did all those mums you fucked? <i>'Apakah semua ibu mereka itu kamu lecehkan?'</i>	(01:11:37)
20	Miss Carolin : Okay, Did you guys remember this one? <i>'Okay, apakah kalian mengingat ini?'</i>	(01:20:29)
21	Soldier : Is that singing? <i>'Apakah itu benyanyi?'</i>	(01:23:05)
22	Soldier : Did he just say kids? <i>'Apakah dia mengatakan anak-anak?'</i>	(01:23:20)
23	Felix's mother : Can someone please tell us what's happened to them? <i>'Dapatkan seseorang menceritakan kepada kami apa yang telah terjadi, tolong?'</i>	(01:26:01)
24	Felix's mother : Are they okay? They must be terrified <i>'Apakah mereka baik-baik saja? Mereka pasti ketakutan'</i>	(01:26:41)
25	(song) Can you tell me who will still care?	(01:29:12)

## Without An Auxiliary Verb

- **Be + Subject**

*Auxiliary verbs* are no longer required when they already use yes-no questions with the main verb "be".

The form of Yes-No questions that includes in the film *Little Monsters 2019* without using an auxiliary verb, is:

1	Felix's friend : Can you sing another song, miss Caroline? <i>'Bisakah kamu menyanyikan'</i>	(18:17)
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	lagu lain, miss Caroline?	
2	Felix : Isn't the tractor amazing, uncle Dave? 'Bukankah ini traktor yang menakjubkan, paman Dave?	(29:29)
3	Teddy : Do I make myself clear? 'Apakah aku membuat diriku jelas?	(42:51)
4	David : Are you okay? 'Apa kamu baik-baik saja?	(43:27)
5	David : Did it works? 'Apakah itu berhasil?	(48:20)
6	David : Hey, Are you okay, mate? 'Hey, Apa kamu baik-baik saja, teman?	(56:52)
7	David : Do you want kids? 'Apakah kamu mau anak-anak?	(59:53)
8	Miss Caroline : Was that not the reason? 'Bukankah itu alasannya?	(01:00:19)
9	David : Wow. Is that Gandhi? 'Wow. Apakah itu Gandhi?	(01:01:25)
10	Miss Carolin : Is anything else you have lied about? 'Apakah ada hal lain yang kamu bohongi?	(01:04:14)
11	David : I'm not going anywhere. Do you want to know why? 'Saya tidak akan pergi kemanapun. Apakah kamu tahu kenapa?	(01:05:39)
12	David : Are you okay, Teddy? 'Apa kamu baik-baik saja, Teddy?	(01:07:44)
13	Teddy : Does it look like I'm okay, you shthead? 'Apakah sepertinya aku baik-baik saja, dasar	(01:07:45)

	brengeks?	
14	Felix's friend : Is this still all part of the game? 'Apakah ini masih bagian dari permainan?	(01:10:23)
15	David : Are you okay? 'Apa kamu baik-baik saja?	(01:15:27)
16	David : Is this the good news room or the bad news room? 'Apakah ini ruang berita baik atau ruang berita buruk?	(01:25:44)

### W-H Question

*W-H question* is a question word for asking a question that aims to get information in response and is usually used for writing news or articles. The information requested can be a person, place, thing, time, reason, thing, or way. *W-H question* consist of What (apa), Who (siapa), When (kapan), Where (dimana), Why (mengapa), Whose (kepemilikan), Whom (menggantikan object), Which (yang mana), and How (bagaimana).

In the film *Little monsters 2019*, Researchers found that the *W-H* questions exist, namely, What, Who, Where, When, Why, and How. The question sentence used is as follows:

#### What

1	David : What time is it? 'Pukul berapa sekarang?	(03:17)
2	Felix's mother : What's wrong with you? 'Ada apa denganmu?	(04:20)
3	David : What is this? 'Apa ini?	(04:34)
4	David : What do you fucking doing? 'Apa yang kau lakukan?	(08:15)
5	Sara : What are you talking about? 'Apa yang kamu bicarakan?	(11:33)
6	Felix's friend : Hi Felix, what's your lunch for today?	(12:14)

	'Hai Felix, Apa makan siangmu hari ini?	
7	Miss Caroline : What do you think, guys? 'Bagaimana menurut kalian teman-teman?	(18:57)
8	Miss Caroline : What did you eat, Felix? 'Apa yang kamu makan Felix?	(43:35)
9	David : What do we do? 'Apa yang kita lakukan?	(43:46)
10	David : Guys, what do we do when we are scared? 'Guys, apa yang kita lakukan saat kita ketakutan?	(46:57)
11	David : What song we can sing? 'Lagu apa yang bisa kita nyanyikan?	(46:59)
12	David : What's his favorite song? 'Apa lagu kesukaannya?	(47:02)
13	Felix's Friend : What is that noise? 'Suara apa itu?	(49:20)
14	David : Wait, what do you mean? 'Tunggu, apa yang kamu maksud?	(50:48)
15	Felix's friend : What is that awful smell? 'Bau mengerikan apa itu?	(52:25)
16	Felix's mother : What's the US military even doing here? 'Apa yang dilakukan tentara US disini?	(55:55)
17	David : What.. what happened? 'Apa.. apa yang terjadi?	(01:02:08)
18	Miss Caroline : What would you suggest? 'Apa yang kamu sarankan?	(01:06:32)
19	David : What? 'Apa?	(01:06:36)
20	Teddy : What are you fucking deaf? 'Apa kau tuli?	(01:06:37)
21	David : What's the McGiggle mobile? 'Apa itu McGiggle mobile?	(01:06:42)

22	Miss Caroline : What's a douchebag?(01:08:09) 'Apa itu douchebag?	(01:08:09)
23	David : If Pacino were here, what would he say? 'Jika pacino disini, apa yang akan dia katakan?	(01:11:40)
24	Miss Caroline : Oh, God. What have I done? 'Oh, Tuhan. Apa yang telah kulakukan?	(01:13:34)
25	Felix's friend : What's happening, Miss Caroline? ('Apa yang sedang terjadi, miss Caroline?	01:14:37)
26	Soldier : Sir, what is it? 'Pak, apa itu?	(01:22:13)
27	Soldier : What are you doing? 'Apa yang kamu lakukan?	(01:25:16)
28	Soldier : What the hell does that mean? 'Nah, itu maksudnya apa?	(01:26:06)

## Who

1	<b>Miss Caroline : Who knows what the word "Professional" mean? 'Siapa yang tahu arti kata profesional?</b>	<b>(18:25)</b>
2	Miss Caroline : Who wants to see the sheep? 'Siapa yang mau melihat domba?	(29:20)
3	Miss Caroline : Who knows how to play taken? 'Siapa yang tahu cara bermain taken?	(33:13)
4	David : Who the fuck puts milk in chips? 'Siapa yang menambahkan susu kedalam chips?	(43:42)
5	Miss caroline: Who's got the keys? 'Siapa yang dapat kuncinya?	(01:07:11)
6	(song) : Who'd have	(01:08:44)

	believed you'd come along? 'Siapa yang akan percaya kamu akan datang?	
7	Miss Caroline : Who wants to play putt-putt golf? 'Siapa yang mau bermain putt-putt golf?	(01:19:33)
8	Soldier : Who would be singing? 'Siapa yang bernyanyi itu?	(01:23:08)
9	Miss Caroline : Who wants to ride in the McGiggle mobile? 'Siapa yang mau menumpang di McGiggle mobile?	(01:10:58)

## Where

1	David : Where's your mom? 'Dimana ibumu?	(03:22)
2	Felix's friend : Where we are going, miss Caroline? 'Kemana kita pergi, miss Caroline?	(16:05)
3	Felix : Where are you going to drive the tractor, uncle Dave? 'Kemana kamu akan membawa traktornya, paman Dave?	(31:07)
4	David : Where is it? 'Dimana ini?	(44:14)
5	Felix : Where are you going? 'Kemana kamu pergi?	(01:10:19)
6	Miss Caroline : Dave, Oh, God. Where are you? 'Dave, oh, Tuhan. Dimana kamu?	(01:15:10)
7	Felix's mother : Where are our children? 'Dimana anak-anak kami?	(01:25:56)

## When

1	Felix's friend : When are we going to play putt-putt golf, miss Caroline? 'Kapan kita akan bermain putt-putt golf, miss Caroline?	(55:40)
2	Felix's friend : Miss Caroline, when are we going to play putt-putt golf? 'Miss Caroline, kapan kita akan bermain putt-putt golf?	(01:08:02)
3	Felix's friend : Miss Caroline, when will we play putt-putt golf? 'Miss Caroline, kapan kita bermain putt-putt golf?	(01:15:09)

## Why

1	Felix : Why did you call him Boo Boo? 'Kenapa kamu memanggilnya Boo Boo?	(04:55)
2	Felix : Why can't uncle Dave sleep on the couch? 'Kenapa paman Dave tidak boleh tidur di sofa?	(11:41)
3	Miss Caroline : David, Why are you stopping? 'David, kenapa kamu berhenti?	(32:56)
4	Felix's friend : Why is Teddy McGiggle crying? 'Kenapa Teddy McGiggle menangis?	(42:18)
5	Felix's mother : Why will not you let us through? 'Mengapa kamu	(55:59)

	tidak mengizinkan kami lewat?	
6	Teddy : Why are we here? 'Kenapa kita disini?	(56:12)
7	David : But, Why do you still wear the ring? 'Tapi, kenapa kamu masih memakai cincin itu?	(01:03:45)
8	Miss Caroline : Why don't I stay up on watch 'Kamu aku tidak berjaga-jaga?	(01:04:30)
9	David : Why can't you go? 'Kenapa kamu tidak bisa pergi?	(01:06:16)
10	Miss Caroline : Why is that better 'Kenapa itu lebih baik?	(01:06:57)
11	Felix's mother : Why are you telling this? 'Kenapa kamu menceritakan itu padaku?	(01:10:44)
12	Miss Caroline : Why aren't you with Felix? 'Kenapa kamu tidak bersama Felix?	(01:15:23)

### How

1	David : How long you have been here? 'Sudah berapa lama kamu disini?	(03:09)
2	David : How does it start? 'Bagaimana awalnya?	(47:04)
3	Felix : How did you know the rhyme,	(58:15)

	uncle Dave? 'Bagaimana kamu tahu liriknya, paman Dave?	
4	David : How do you do it? 'Bagaimana kamu melakukannya?	(59:42)
5	David : How come? 'Bagaimana bisa?	(01:00:14)
6	Miss Caroline : Hyah! How do you like it? 'Hyah! Kamu menyukainya?	(01:13:31)
7	Soldier : How many are there? 'Berapa banyak disana?	(01:22:32)

### CONCLUSION

After completing the result in the previous chapter, the writers concluded that, first, in the film *Little Monsters 2019* by Abe Forsythe, there are 3(three) types of interrogative sentences used, namely *tag question*, *yes-no question*, and *w-h question*. Based on the result, a number of uses of a tag question is single data, while using yes-no questions are 41 data after summing from the use of sentences by using an auxiliary verb and without an auxiliary verb. And in using the w-h question, researchers collected 66 data. The 66 data, taken from the use of the question word "what" as much as 28 data, question word "who" as much as 9 data, question word "where" as much as 7 data, question word "when" as much as 3 data, question word "why" as much as 12 data, and question word "how" as much as 7 data. Therefore, from the overall data obtained, researchers collected as many as 108 question sentences contained in the film *Little Monsters 2019*. Second, based on the result of research that has been done, it can be concluded that the type of question sentence with the most

frequency of use is w-h question as much as 66 data from 6 (six) question words used. While the least frequency of use is the question tag only single data.

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