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AN ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN NOVEL "THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA" INTO THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

ANALISIS KALIMAT PERTANYAAN DALAM NOVEL "LELAKI TUA DAN LAUT" KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research is an attempt to describe and analyze English and Indonesian focused on interrogative sentences of the novel "The Old Man and The Sea" by considering the similarities and differences in the shape and function of sentences in both languages. This research, including research on the translation and accuracy of English question sentences to Indonesian. This research aims to (1) to find out the differences and similarities between the form and function of the question sentence in English and the form and function of the question sentence in Indonesian, (2) To find out the results of the analysis of question sentences according to the "QUASM" pattern and (3) to find out the types of question sentences from the novel above. The research method used is qualitatively descriptive. Data was collected from English novels and their Indonesian translations. The number of question sentence data is 99 sentences of which only 24 sentences correspond to the structure and components of "QUASM". In English the question word has 3 forms, namely: yes/no question, tag question, and wh-question while in Indonesian only have one form that is to use the question words what, who,



when, why, where, and how. The results of the data analysis showed that not all question sentences in English have the right translation when viewed from the Indonesian translation. Some translations of question sentences in English novels are seen in Indonesian novels will be turned into statement sentences and otherwise.

Keyword: *analysis, interrogative sentences, novel, Indonesian language.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan upaya untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia yang tertuju pada kalimat interrogative dalam novel “Lelaki Tua dan Laut” di lihat dari persamaan dan perbedaan bentuk maupun fungsi kalimat pada kedua bahasa. Penelitian ini, termasuk penelitian tentang penerjemahan dan keakuratan kalimat tanya bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) untuk mengetahui perbedaan dan persamaan antara bentuk dan fungsi dari kalimat tanya dalam bahasa Inggris dan bentuk dan fungsi dari kalimat tanya dalam bahasa Indonesia, (2) Untuk mengetahui hasil analisis kalimat tanya menurut terhadap pola QUASM dan (3) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kalimat tanya dalam novel diatas. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang dikumpulkan dari novel berbahasa Inggris dan terjemahan Bahasa Indonesianya. Jumlah data kalimat tanya adalah 99 kalimat dimana hanya 24 kalimat yang sesuai dengan struktur dan komponen QUASM. Dalam bahasa Inggris kata tanya memiliki 3 bentuk yaitu: *yes/no question, tag question, dan wh-question* sedangkan dalam bahasa Indonesia hanya memiliki satu bentuk yaitu menggunakan kata tanya *what, who, when, why, where, dan bagaimana*. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua kalimat tanya dalam bahasa Inggris memiliki terjemahan yang tepat jika dilihat dari terjemahan bahasa Indonesianya. Beberapa terjemahan kalimat tanya dalam novel bahasa Inggris dilihat pada novel bahasa Indonesia maka terjemahannya akan berubah jadi kalimat pernyataan begitu juga sebaliknya.

Kata kunci: *analisis, kalimat pertanyaan, novel, Bahasa Indonesia*

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 arbieter 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.

Research Methods

2.1. Research Design

In this research, qualitative descriptive research will be to analyze several things according to the title of the study according to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative research is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people who behave and can be observed. This approach is directed at the setting and the individual as a whole.

In qualitative research, the process is more important than the results. Qualitative research is not strict or rigid so that it is difficult to change but it is flexible and openly adapted to field conditions during the research process. The research also aims at providing information about the similarities and differences

of question sentences in English and Indonesian. The research also aims at analyzing and providing information about the meaning, structure, form, and type of question sentences of the novel that have been described above which are translated into Indonesian. The study will use several journal references which are then analyzed.

2.2. Location and Time of the Research

This research will be conducted at the Library and Archives Office of North Sumatra Province, Jalan Iskandar Muda no. 270, and at the house of Jalan Karya Bakti, Central Helvetia. This research was conducted for almost three months starting from September to early December.

2.3. Instrument of the Research

The focus group discussion method will be used as an instrument in this research. In directed group discussion instruments, the researchers discuss changes in the meaning of question sentences in English novels, when it was changed into Indonesia.

Data Source

The subject of this study is an English and Indonesian novel with the title "the old man and the sea". Exist two the novel in English and Indonesian will be used as a subject in this research.

Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the similarities and differences of the form and the function within interrogative sentences will be tested. In the novel, there are 89 interrogative sentences to be tested.

Discussion

3.1. The differences and the similarities between the form and function of the

interrogative sentences in English and Indonesian.

According to the form of the sentence, the question in English is divided into:

1. Yes or no questions (Yes/ No Question) which also includes a strengthening clause (Tag Question).
2. A question that starts with the word ask Wh (Wh-Questions) (Aarts and Aarts 1982:98).

The following author will outline two forms of question sentences in the english sentence structure.

3.1.1 The Form of Yes or No Questions

In the form of a question like this, the sentence of the question is preceded by an additional verb and followed by the subject. According to Aarts and Aarts, (1980:36) A verb in English can be; *can, may, must, will, shall, should, could, might, (model auxiliaries)* dan *do, have, be (primary auxiliaries)*. The author finds a question sentence that corresponds to the form of the Yes/No Question contained in the novel:

Can : Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we'll take the stuff home? (*Mau kau kutraktir bir di teras dan sesudah itu kita bawa pulang perlengkapan ini?*)

May : May I get the sardines? (*Boleh kucarikan sardennya?*)

Must : No question sentence that uses the word *must* from the novel.

Will : Will you sit in the sun in the doorway? (*Akankah kau duduk berjemur di pintu?*)

Shall : No question sentence that uses the word *shall* from the novel.

Should : Should we talk about Africa or about baseball? (*Apakah kita akan ngobrol tentang afrika atau bisbol saja?*)

Could : Could it have been hunger that made him desperate? (*Mungkinkah kelaparan yang membuatnya putus asa, atau apakah ia ketakutan?*)

Might : No question sentence that uses the word *might* from the novel

Do, have and be (am, is are):

Do: Do you want me to make the fire? (*Mau kubuatkan api?*)

Did : Did they search for me? (*Apakah mereka mencariku?*)

Does : No question sentence that uses the word *does* we received within the novel.

Have : Have you been long enough at table? (*Apakah kau sudah cukup makan?*)

Has : Has he done this for us more than once? (*Apa ia telah melakukan ini untuk kita lebih dari sekali?*)

Be (am, is. are):

Am : No question sentence that uses the word *am* from the novel.

Is : Is it to have one longer day? (*Apakah mereka melakukannya agar harinya lebih Panjang?*)

Are : Are his eyes that bad? (*Seburuk itukah matanya?*)

In English, there is also a question sentence that requires a yes or no answer called the Tag-Question (prime clause). The first function of question tags is to confirm whether something is true or not. The author also finds phrases that ask for the tag-question in the novel, namely:

But we have. Haven't we? (*Tapi kita punya keyakinan, kan?*)

3.1.2 The Form of The Question That Starts The Question Word *Wh* (Wh-Question)

The author finds a question sentence that corresponds to the form of the question word beginning with the wh-question contained in the novel:

1. *What* : What have you got? (*Apa yang kau dapat?*)
2. *When* : No question sentence that uses the word *when* from the novel.
3. *Where* : Where are you going? (*Kemana kau akan pergi?*)
4. *Which* : No question sentence that uses the word *which* from the novel.
5. *Why* : Why do old men wake so early? (*Mengapa orang-orang tuabangun begitu pagi?*)
6. *Who* : Who can we borrow that from? (*Pada siapa kita bisa meminjamuang?*)
7. *How* : How old was I when you first took me in a boat? (*Berapa umurku waktu kau pertama kali mengajakku ke berlayar dengan perahu?*)

3.1.3. The Usage of Function

The following researcher will explain the function of using English question sentences according to the words of the question in the novel described above.

3.1.3.1 Sentence Function Yes/No Question

1) Can/ could

Helps verbs in question sentences *can* be used to express abilities and permissions.

- *Can* : Can it be anger or the greater speed he makes that brings them out? (*Apakah mungkin itu muncul karena kemarahan atau kecepatan tinggi mereka?*)

- *Could* : Could it have been hunger that made him desperate? (*Mungkinkah kelaparan yang membuatnya putus asa, atau apakah ia ketakutan?*)

2) Will/ would

A question that uses the word *ask will* use to ask about the possibility of being done in the future, expressing hope or it could be a request.

- *Will* : Will you sit in the sun in the doorway? (*Akankah kau duduk berjemur di pintu?*)

- *Would* : No question sentence that *would* the word *must* from the novel.

3) Shall/ should

Question sentences that use help verbs *shall* stating the possibility to do so, and also to express consent.

- *Shall* : No question sentence that uses the word *shall* from the novel.

- *Should* : Should we talk about Africa or about baseball? (*Apakah kita akan ngobrol tentang afrika atau bisbol saja?*)

4) May/ might

A sentence requesting the use of help verbs *may* state a permission request.

- *May* : May I get the sardines? (*Boleh kucarikan sardennya?*)

Might is a past form of *may* used to indicate the possibility.

- *Might*: No question sentence that uses the word *might* from the novel.

5) Must

Must use in question sentences to ask for a must.

- *Must* : No question sentence that uses the word *must* from the novel.

6) Do/ does/ did

Do Question sentences that use help *do* verbs are usually to ask about a person's circumstances, preferences, and skills.

- *Do* : Do you remember when he used to come to the Terrace? (*Apa kau ingat saat dulu ia sering datang ke teras?*)

Does Auxiliary verbs used in question sentences to ask about a person's circumstances, preferences, and skills.

- *Does* : No question sentence that uses the word *does* from the novel.

Did Auxiliary verbs used in question sentences to ask about a person's circumstances, preferences and skills.

- *Did* : No question sentence that uses the word *did* from the novel.

7) Have/ has

A question sentence that uses the verb help *have / has* asked for an event that has taken place.

- *Have* : Have you been long enough at table? (*Apakah kau sudah cukup makan?*)

- *Has* : Has he done this for us more than once? (*Apa ia telah melakukan ini untuk kita lebih dari sekali?*)

Tag Question

Question tag it is a form of question sentence used to ask so that the listener gives his affirmation. The use of this question sentence is adjusted to the main verb in the statement, i.e., negative and positive forms, additional verbs used. In this novel there are a few questions tag question:

But we have. Haven't we? (Tapi kita punya keyakinan, kan?)

3.1.3.2. Sentence of Function Wh-Question

- *What* : Word usage function *What* it is to ask for something like asking for an object, item, name, or job. (What do you want done with the head? *Apa yang ingin kau lakukan dengan kepalanya?*)

- *When* : *When* this is the question word used in a question sentence to ask the state of time. (No question sentence that uses the word *when* from the novel.)

- *Where* : *Where* this is a question word used in a question sentence to ask for a place, direction and purpose. (Where did you wash? *Di mana kau mandi?*)

- *Which* : *Which* this is a question word in a question sentence whose use function is used to ask for choice. (No question sentence that uses the word *which* from the novel.)

- *Why* : *Why* this is a question word whose function is to ask the reason for the deed, or ask the reason. (Why was I not born with two good hands? *Mengapa aku tak terlahir dengan dua tangan yang baik?*)
- *Who* : *Who* this is a question word used in a question sentence in asking people as subject. (Who gave this to you? (*Siapa yang memberikan ini padamu?*)
- *How* : *How* it is a question word used in question sentences for the state of the country, age, transportation used, number, distance and know about how long. (How old are you? (*Berapa usiamu?*)

3.1.4. Indonesian Interrogative Sentences

In the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*, translated by Deera Army Pramana, the researcher will analyze the pharase question word indonesian.

3.1.4.1. Ask The Word Usage of Function and Forms in The Indonesian Question Sentence

The author will explain the function of the question words in the question sentence from the Indonesian translation of the novel.

Apa : Question word *apa* serves to ask something in the form of circumstances or actions related to the content or core of the discussion. > *Apa yang bisa kau lakukan? (What can you do?)*

Siapa : This is a question word that serves to ask the perpetrator who is related to or participates in an event or event. > *Siapa yang memberikan ini padamu? (Who gave this to you?)*

Mengapa : The question word that serves as the questioner of the reason or cause of an event occurs. > *Mengapa aku tak terlahir dengan dua tangan yang baik? (Why was I not born with two good hands?)*

Dimana/ Kemana : This question word that serves to ask where an event is

taking place, the location to be addressed, as well as the place that is being used or that is being visited. > Kemana kau akan pergi? (Where are you going?), >Dimana kau mandi? (Where did you wash?)

Kapan : This is a question word that serves to ask the interval of the event of a situation happening. > No question sentence that uses the word *kapan* from the novel.

Bagaimana : This question word serves as a word that asks how or processes an event occurs, as well as to ask the circumstances or clarity of one thing. The clarity or circumstance of a thing, as well as the way or process of an event that occurs is the answer to this question. >Bagaimana tidurmu, pak tua? (How did you sleep old man?)

3.1.5 Similarities and Differences in English and Indonesian

After analyzing the shape and function of question words in English question sentences and Indonesian, the researchers found similarities and differences, namely:

3.1.5.1 Equation

1. The question word in English and Indonesian has the same function that is used to ask for information.
2. The question word in English and Indonesian has similarities seen from the form of using; wh-question and yes/no question. Apa – What (Used to ask something), Siapa – Who (Used to ask people), Kapan – When (Used to ask for time), Dimana – Where (Used to ask for places), Mengapa – Why (Used to ask the reason) and Bagaimana – How (Used to ask the nature)

3.1.5.2. Difference

1. English question sentence that begins with the word asks 5W1H

(who, what, when, why, where, how) which is then followed by the verb and then the subject, while in Indonesian the sentence the question will begin with the subject. Examples according to the novel:
> What do you have to eat? *Kau punya makanan apa?*, > What are we eating? *Kita mau makan apa?*

2. In English the question word has 3 forms, namely: Yes/ No Question, Tag Question dan Wh-Question While in Indonesian only have one form that uses question word apa, siapa, kapan, mengapa, dimana dan bagaimana.

3.2. The Results of Analysis of English Question Sentences in Accordance With QUASM.

QUASM is a question word or a question sentence which includes an Auxiliary Verb or auxiliary verb, a subject, and a major verb or main verb. "QUASM" is an acronym that stands for "question word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb." In Ernest Hemingway's novel "The Old Man and the Sea." It has 99 questions in Indonesian and 99 questions in English, all of which have the same exact meaning and translation in two languages. The researcher describes the sections of the sentence components in the form of the table below to put them in the correct order:

Table 3.2.1: Object Question in the novel “The Old Man and The Sea” by Ernest Hemingway

NO	Question Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb	
1.	How old	was	I when you first	took	me in a boat?
	“Berapa umurku waktu kau pertama kali mengajakku ke berlayar dengan perahu?”				
2.	Where	are	you	going?	
	“Kemana kau akan pergi?”				
3.	What	do	you	have to eat?	
	“Kau punya makanan apa?”				
4.	How	would	you like to see me	bring one in that dressed out over	a thousand pounds?
	“Bagaimana pendapatmu kalau nanti aku pulang dengan ikan yang berat bersihnya saja lebih berat dari seribu pound?”				
5.	What	Have	you	got?	
	“Apa yang kau dapat?”				
6.	What	are	we	eating?	
	“Kita mau makan apa?”				
7.	Where	Did	you	wash?	
	“Di mana kau mandi?”				
8.	Why	do old	men	wake	so early?
	“Mengapa orang-orang tua bangun begitu pagi?”				
9.	How	did	you	sleep	old man?
	“Bagaimana tidurmu, pak tua?”				
10.	What	are	birds	coming	to?
	“Apa yang mungkin dijumpai oleh para burung?”				
11.	How	did	I the first cut me with	that one quick pull he made?	
	“Bagaimana bisa tadi ikan itu melukaiku hanya dengan satu tarikan cepat yang dibuatnya?”				
12.	How	do	you	feel,	hand?
	“Bagaimana sekarang, wahai tangan?”				
13.	How	does	it	go,	hand?
	“Bagaimana hasilnya, tangan?”				
14.	How	do	you	feel,	fish?
	“apa yang kau rasakan sekarang, wahai ikan?”				
15.	Why	was	I not	born	with two good hands?
	“Mengapa aku tak terlahir dengan dua tangan yang baik?”				
16.	What	can	I	think	of now?
	“Apa yang bisa kupikirkan sekarang?”				
17.	How many	did	You ever	kill,	old fish?
	“Berapa banyak ikan hiu yang pernah kau bunuh, wahai ikan?”				
18.	what	will	you do now if they	come	in the night?
	“Apa yang akan kau lakukan jika mereka datang di malam hari?”				
19.	what	can	you	do?	
	“Apa yang bisa kau lakukan?”				

20.	What	could	I	buy	it with?
	"Dengan apa kau membelinya?"				
21.	what	do	You want	done	with the head?
	"Apa yang ingin kau lakukan dengan kepalanya?"				
22.	What	did	you	catch?	
	"Apa yang berhasil kau tangkap?"				
23.	What	will	your family	say?	
	"Apa kata keluargamu nanti?"				
24.	How much	did	you	suffer?	
	"Seberapa banyak kau menderita?"				

The table above fills out the question sentence that has the structure and components of the sentence according to QUASM. In the novel "The Old Man and The Sea" by Ernest Hemingway in the English translation, the analyze found 99 sentences of English questions. But there are only 24 sentences that have the correct structure and components according to QUASM.

3.3. Types of Question Sentences in The Novel

The following is a table containing the types of question sentences found by the researcher from the novel. The author groups them into several types:

Table 3.3.1.

No	QUESTION SENTENCE	TYPE
1.	"But we have. Haven't we?"	Question tag
2.	"Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we'll take the stuff home."	Yes/ No question
3.	"Why not?"	Wh-question
4.	"Can I go out to get sardines for you for tomorrow?"	Yes/ No question
5.	"How old was I when you first took me in a boat?"	Wh-question
6.	Can you remember?"	Yes/ No question
7.	"Can you really remember that or did I just tell it to you?"	Yes/ No question
8.	"May I get the sardines?"	Yes/ No question
9.	"You didn't steal them?"	Question tag
10.	"Where are you going?"	Wh-question
11.	"Are his eyes that bad?"	Yes/ No question
12.	"But, are you strong enough now for a truly big fish?"	Yes/ No question
13.	"What do you have to eat?"	Wh-question
14.	Do you want some?"	Yes/ No question
15.	Do you want me to make the fire?"	Yes/ No question
16.	"May I take the cast net?"	Yes/ No question
17.	"How would you like to see me bring one in that dressed out over a thousand pounds?"	Wh-question
18.	Will you sit in the sun in the doorway?"	Yes/ No question
19.	Do you think we should buy a terminal of the lottery with an eighty-fifth?	Yes/ No question
20.	"But what about the eighty-seven of your great record?"	Wh-question
21.	Do you think you can find an eighty-five?"	Yes/ No question
22.	Who can we borrow that from?"	Wh-question
23.	"What have you got?"	Wh-question
24.	"What are we eating?"	Wh-question
25.	"Who gave this to you?"	Wh-question
26.	"Has he done this for us more than once?"	Yes/ No question
27.	"Should we eat?"	Yes/ No question
28.	Where did you wash?	Wh-question
29.	Why am I so thoughtless?	Wh-question
30.	"Do you remember when he used to come to the Terrace?"	Yes/ No question
31.	"Should we talk about Africa or about baseball?"	Yes/ No question
32.	"Who is the greatest manager, really, Luque or Mike Gonzalez?"	Wh-question
33.	"Why do old men wake so early?"	Wh-question
34.	Is it to have one longer day?"	Yes/ No question
35.	"Do you want coffee?"	Yes/ No question
36.	"How did you sleep old man?"	Wh-question
37.	Why did they make birds so delicate and fine as those sea swallows when the ocean can be so cruel?	Wh-question

38.	But who knows?	Wh-question
39.	Can that be the time of day?	Yes/ No question
40.	Or is it some sign of weather that I do not know?	Yes/ No question
41.	Aren't they lovely?	Yes/ No question
42.	Are you ready?	Yes/ No question
43.	Have you been long enough at table?	Yes/ No question
44.	But who replaces this fish if I hook some fish and it cuts him off?	Wh-question
45.	"How old are you?"	Wh-question
46.	"Is this your first trip?"	Yes/ No question
47.	What are birds coming to?	Wh-question
48.	You did not stay long	Yes/ No question
49.	How did I let the fish cut me with that one quick pull he made?	Wh-question
50.	"How do you feel, hand?"	Wh-question
51.	"How does it go, hand?"	Wh-question
52.	Or is it too early to know?"	Yes/ No question
53.	But what is his plan, he thought.	Wh-question
54.	And what is mine?	Wh-question
55.	Why are the lions the main thing that is left?	Wh-question
56.	What is a bone spur?	Wh-question
57.	Can it be as painful as the spur of a fighting cock in one's heel?	Yes/ No question
58.	Do you believe the great DiMaggio would stay with a fish as long as I will stay with this one?	Yes/ No question
59.	But would the bone spur hurt him too much?	Yes/ No question
60.	Why is it that all the fast-moving fish of the dark current have purple backs and usually purple stripes or spots?	Wh-question
61.	Can it be anger, or the greater speed he makes that brings them out?	Yes/ No question
62.	"How do you feel, fish?"	Wh-question
63.	But are they worthy to eat him?	Yes/ No question
64.	I wonder what started him so suddenly?	Wh-question
65.	Could it have been hunger that made him desperate?	Yes/ No question
66.	Why was I not born with two good hands?	Wh-question
67.	Do you have to kill me too?"	Yes/ No question
68.	I wonder how the great DiMaggio would have liked the way I hit him in the brain?	Wh-question
69.	But do you think my hands were as great a handicap as the bone spurs?	Yes/ No question
70.	Or is it more?	Yes/ No question
71.	What can I think of now?	Wh-question
72.	But who knows?	Wh-question
73.	How many did you ever kill, old fish?	Wh-question
74.	What will you do now if they come in the night?	Wh-question
75.	What can you do?	Wh-question

76.	What could I buy it with?	Wh-question
77.	Could I buy it with a lost harpoon and a broken knife and two bad hands?	Yes/ No question
78.	But what can a man do against them in the dark without a weapon?	Wh-question
79.	"How is he?"	Wh-question
80.	"Do you want a drink of any kind?"	Yes/ No question
81.	What do you want done with the head?"	Wh-question
82.	"Did they search for me?"	Yes/ No question
83.	What did you catch?"	Wh-question
84.	"What will your family say?"	Wh-question
85.	How many days of heavy brisa have we?"	Wh-question
86.	How much did you suffer?"	Wh-question
87.	"What's that?"	Wh-question

From the table above researchers found there are as many as 2 question sentences that use the type of question sentence, 46 question sentences using wh question sentence type and 39 question sentences using the type of yes/noquestion sentence.

1.	"I wonder if he has any plans or if he is just as desperate as I sin? "
2.	"Maybe he suddenly felt fear"
3.	"Tomorrow is the eighty-fifth day"
4.	"I wonder what the sea looks like from that height?"
5.	"If he dresses out two-thirds of that at thirty cents a pound?"
6.	"Then his head started to become a little unclear and he thought, is he bringing me in or am I bringing him in?"
7.	"No?"
8.	"Luck is a thing that comes in many forms and who can recognize her?"
9.	"Anything more?"
10.	"But imagine if a man each day should have to try to kill the sun?"
11.	"or was he frightened by something in the night?"
12.	"And the spear?"

The table above contains question sentences that do not have elements or types such as, Question Tag, WH-Question and Yes/No question. From 99 the

question sentence from the novel, there are about 12 sentences of questions that do not have the type or form of questions mentioned earlier.

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