Interrogative Sentences In Torajanese And English
(A Contrastive Study)

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the forms of interrogative sentences in Torajanese and English structurally. This research is a descriptive qualitative research with the sample of native speakers of Torajanese in Pangala' Village, North Toraja Regency. The method used in this research is contrastive method proposed by Tarigan. Then, for analyzed the types and forms of interrogative sentence the writer used the theory proposed by Quirk. The results of this research indicated that there were dominant differences in terms of sentence structure between Torajanese and English. The first types is Yes/No question, there are 8 forms of Interrogative sentences in Torajanese. Then, for the second types there are 7 forms of Wh-question. In the third types namely Alternative question there are 3 forms. Moreover, the differences from both languages were in placing the question word, in English it always begins with an Auxiliary verb or To Be and Wh-word. While, in Torajanese it was "Raka" which was equal to auxiliary verb, In Torajanese, it did not always begin in front of the sentence, but begins in the middle, and at the end of the sentence.

Key words: Interrogative Sentence, English Language, Torajanese, and Contrastive Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who need each other. All activities carried out by humans require the help of others, therefore humans are very dependent on their environment. One of the tools that can connect humans to each other is language. Language is a tool that humans use to communicate with other human beings to facilitate them when they want to socialize or ask for help from others (Syarifa, 2019, p.1).

Meyer (2009, p.112) defined that syntax is the study of the main parts and processes by which sentences are constructed in a particular language. The syntactic investigation of a particular language has the aim of constructing a grammar which can be seen as a tool of several kinds for generating sentences from language analysis. The descriptions of syntactic units are not grouped arbitrarily and arranged but form identifiable units.

According to Seaton & Mew (2007, p.139-140) a sentence is a group of words that express a complete thought. A sentence must have a subject and a verb, but may or may not have an object. There are four kinds of sentences, namely declarative sentences to make statements, interrogative sentences to ask questions, exclamations to express strong emotions, and imperative sentences to give orders.

In this study the interrogative sentence is the main material. Thus, the interrogative sentence is one part of the type of sentence that is often used by humans in communicating. The Toraja language has various forms, including the question word form. There are several forms of questioning that can be used to ask questions. Moreover, in this study, the dialect studied by the writer is Pangala'-Riu and its surroundings. Toraja language is the language used by the Pangala' village community with the Pangala'-Riu and its surroundings dialect

in daily life both at home, school, in Toraja traditional ceremonies and in social service activities. Meanwhile, English is only used in the application of lessons in schools.

2.   LITERATURE REVIEW

In conducting this research, the writer used some previous studies as references and to support the research. The writer also utilized some other sources such as articles and books that related to this study.

2.1.   Previous Studies

The writer has obtained some information about the interrogative sentences from several previous studies related to contrastive analysis of interrogative sentences between two languages. The following are some of the previous studies that are relevant to this research topic:

Ardiansyah, et al (2021) entitled "Makassarese and English Affirmative Sentences Pattern (A Linguistic Contrastive Study)". This research aims to determine the differences between Makassarese and English structurally. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The method that the researcher used is contrastive method and using sentence function theory from Verhaar and the theory of tree diagram from Bornstain. The results of this study indicate that there are structural differences between Makassarese and English in terms of sentence function. Active sentences in Makassarese generally begins with a predicate and active sentences in English begins with a subject. Meanwhile, in terms of sentence categories, active sentences in Makassarese generally begin with a verb phrase and active sentences in English begin with a noun phrase. Verbs in Makassar language also cannot be changed or modified because they are not affected by adverbs and sentence context. While verbs in English can change depending on the adverb and the context of the sentence.

Ditty (2013) entitled "Kata Tanya Dalam Kalimat Tanya Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Wayoli: Suatu Analisis Kontrastif". This research focuses on contrastive studies Wayoli language and English. It aims to describe and analyze English and Wayoli language in the forms and functions of interrogative sentences. The researcher used descriptive method. The result shows that English and Wayoli language have the similarities and differences in terms of Wh-question. In English namely: Who, when, how, why, what, where, and which. While in Wayoli language are giyana, thumduo, sha'alou, I'arhou, ale'a, andngale'a. The differences also can be seen in the forms of interrogative sentences. In English there are three forms while in Wayoli language there is only one form. The English interrogative sentences always use auxiliary verbs, whereas in Wayoli language does not.

Lengkoan (2015) entitled "Kalimat Tanya Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Sangir (Analisis Kontrastif)". This research is an attempt to describe, analyze and to find the differences and similarities of English and Sangir languages which focus on interrogative sentences related to their forms and functions. Then the data were analyzed and described using a contrastive analysis approach. The results showed that the form of the interrogative sentence in English is yes-no question, tag question, and wh-question. English and Sangir have similarities such as yes-no question at the beginning of the sentence. The difference between the two languages lies in their form and function. In English, it has three interrogative sentence forms, namely yes-no question, wh-question and tag question. While in Sangir language has only one form of question, namely Wh-question (Karapa, Koapa, Nikapura, Kangere, Suapa, Kosai).

Oratmangun (2014) entitled "Kalimat Tanya Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Tanimbar: Suatu Analisis Kontrastif". This study is an attempt to describe and analyze the English and Tanimbar language which focuses on the interrogative sentences in relation to their form and function in both languages. The result shows that forms of interrogative sentences in English are yes-no question, tag question and interrogative-word question while in Tanimbar language has two forms such as in yes-no question and interrogative word question. English and Tanimbar language have similarities, in the form of yes-no question and interrogative word question. The difference in English question word is at the beginning of sentence and Tanimbar language at the beginning and the end of sentence.

Palino (2020) entitled "Passive Construction in Torajanese and English (A Contrastive Analysis)". This study aims to describe and analyze the difference of passive sentences between Torajanese and English. The researcher used descriptive and contrastive method. The results showed that the differences between Torajanese and English lies in the passive sentence structure. In English there are only ten tenses which can be converted into a form of passive sentences, namely (S + to be + V3 + by + Agent). While in Torajanese the passive voice structure is formed from (S + Verb + Prefix or Sufix + O) or (V + Prefix or Suffix + S + O).

Pangi (2014) entitled "Kalimat Tanya Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Loloda: Suatu Analisis Kontrastif". This study aims to identify the similarities and differences of the form and functions of interrogative sentences in English and Loloda. The method used in this research is descriptive. The results showed that English and Loloda have similarities and differences. The similarity of two languages is found in the form of interrogative sentences such as who, why, what, where, when, how (in English); nango, okia, moruoka, kiaka, idoa, sokonoke (in Loloda), and the interrogative function of the two languages. Differences between the two languages were found, such as the placement of the question word, the use of "who", tag questions, and sentence structure.

Rana (2021) entitled "Interrogative Sentences Between East Manggarai Language and English (A Contrastive Analysis)". This study aims to determine the structural differences between East Manggarai and English. The method that the writer used is a contrasting method proposed by Tarigan and uses the sentence pattern theory proposed by Hariyanto& Rahman to analyze the interrogative sentence in the form of Yes / No question. Then use the Azar theory to see the functions and patterns of the interrogative sentences in the Wh-Question and Question Tag forms. This study indicates that there is a dominant difference in language use between East Manggarai and English, namely in terms of sentence structure where the placement of the interrogative words used has a very significant difference. One of the data found in the interrogative sentence in the East Manggarai language is the Yes / No Question sentence, in general, it is mostly preceded by a predicate and also the subject is at the beginning of the sentence and ends with a Question word (teh, koh, gah teh, neh, etc.). Meanwhile, in English the interrogative sentence structure is generally preceded by a question word (Am, Is, Are, Do, Does, Did, etc.).

In this research the writer also examined the interrogative sentence, but with a different objects. Ardiansyah focused his research in Makassar language, Pangi in Loloda language, Oratmangun in Tanimbar language, Rana in East Manggarai language, Ditty in Wayoli language, and Lengkoan in Sangir language. While in this study the writer focuses on the Toraja language. On the other hand, the object from Palino also Torajanese but the researcher focused in passive construction.

From the seven researchers above, the difference from this study was the object of the research. Then, the similarities from this study was, there was a researcher above who also used contrastive analysis theory proposed by Tarigan to compared the two languages.

2.2. Research Theory

In this part, the writer presents theories related to the topic. Therefore, the writer thinks that it is necessary to define what contrastive analysis is. According to Tarigan (1992, p.4) contrastive analysis is the activity of comparing the structure or rules of a first language with the rules of a second language by identifying the differences between the two languages.

Since this study is about contrastive analysis of interrogative sentence, the writer presents what is meant by definition of interrogative sentence, and types of interrogative sentence. An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a direct question and always ends with a question mark. Interrogative sentences function to obtain information, confirmation or rejection of a question. This sentence usually starts with a question word like what, who, and how. Interrogative sentences in English are usually in the form of yes / no questions (questions with yes / no answers), wh- questions to ask for information, and tag question to ask for approval or to confirm the question itself. According to Quirk, et al (1985, p.806) questions can be divided into three major classes according to the type of answer they expect. Those who expect affirmation or rejection are Yes/no questions. Those who usually expect multiple replies are wh-questions. Questions that expect answers to one of the two or more options presented in the question are alternative questions.

3.   METHODS

The type of research that the writer used was qualitative etnographic research. Qualitative ethnographic research is a method which researchers observe or interact with a study′s participants in their real-life environments to get the accurate data.

The data were collected and obtained from native speakers of North Toraja Regency in Pangala' Village. While in English, data were collected and obtained from several journals, both national or international journals, article and English books.

The research data were classified and described by using Quirk′s theory for analyzing the interrogative sentence in their types and form. Then used the theory proposed by Azar to find the sentence function in the types of Wh-question. The data of the two languages would be compared with contrastive analysis to find the similarities and differences by the Tarigan concept that is comparing the structure or rules of a first language with the rules of a second language by identifying the differences between the two languages. Moreover, the data were analyzed through qualitative descriptive data.

4.   RESULTS

These were the results of Interrogative sentences in Torajanese and English, namely Yes/No question, Wh-question and Alternative question based on the data collected by the writer. Based on the data, the writer found 3 types of interrogative sentences from the recordings which would be explained into each of the interrogative sentences types namely Yes/No question which only requires yes or no answer. Then, Wh-question which asked for an informative answer and Alternative question which requires chosen answer.

Besides that, the first type is Yes/No question there were 8 main data which were divided into three groups, namely: Yes/No question with To be or Auxilaries, Yes/No question with Modal Auxiliaries and Tag question. For the second type is Wh-question,

which has 7 main data. Then, the third type is Alternative question which were 3 main data based on the recorded data which collected by the writer.

Yes/no question is a question that is answered with yes or no. Then, the sentences has been analyzed structurally using the theory purposed by Quirk, such as; Question word – Subject – Predicate – Object and Adverb.

4.1 Yes/No Question

4.1.1. Yes/No Question with To Be or Auxiliaries

Based on the data 3, the writer found the data structure from both languages was different. In Torajanese sentence "Den rakalada mi bainaq ?" has a sentence structure such as; Wh-w – O – S – P – Adv with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in English sentence "Did you bring chili this morning?" has a sentence structure such as; Aux. – S – P – O – Adv with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. In Torajanese, the auxiliary verb "raka" can also be in front of the sentence but this word cannot stand alone because the word did not have a grammatical meaning, but has a lexical meaning. Besides that, in Torajanese sentence it was indicated as a simple past tense based on the word "inaq" means "this morning" which was as an adverb of time. Based on the context that the speaker has said which showed that the activity has been happen.

Moreover, the writer found that the interrogative sentence structure in Torajanese and English was different. In Torajanese there was an auxiliary verb "Den" in the sentence. Then, the auxiliary verb becomes as an interrogative word "Den raka" this is because the word "raka" cannot stand alone. The word "Den" here means "Have". In this sentence, the word "Den" has no grammatically meaning if it stands alone but in this sentence, after the word "Den" there was an auxiliary verb "Raka" to make it an interrogative sentence in the form of confirmative. Moreover, it was equal to auxiliary verb in English for interrogative sentence. Then, the structure was different in terms of object is placed before Subject in Torajanese while in English it is placed after predicate. Moreover, in Torajanese the predicate of the sentence did not change its form even though there was an adverb of time "Inaq" means just now but, based on the situation of the conversation, it means "this morning". Then, followed with the object "lada". The subject "Mi" has a meaning in English, namely (You), but in Torajanese "mi" was a polite word. Besides that, the predicate was "ba" which means "bring". In Torajanese the verbs did not change its form, either from verb 1, verb 2, or verb 3, because in Torajanese there is only one form of verb to describe the past, present, and also future activities. While, in the interrogative sentences in English, there were also an auxiliary verb "Did" as a questions form in front of the sentence and end with an adverb "this morning".

4.1.2. Yes/No Question with Modal Auxiliaries

Based on the data 5, the writer found the data structure from both languages was different. In Torajanese sentence "La kuparokkoduka bang mohrakateh" has a sentence structure such as; Modaal – S – P – Aux – O with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in English the sentence "Can I pour this drink ?" has a sentence structure such as; Modal – S – P – Det - O with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, In Torajanese the auxiliary verb in forming a question in the form of modal auxilaries was "La", as the writer has explained that the characteristics question form in Torajanese was "raka", but in this sentence the word "raka" was in front the object (O).

22

Moreover, the writer found the interrogative sentence structure in Torajanese and English was different. The word "La" which means "I want to". In Torajanese, it was indicated as modal auxiliaries because that word was in polite form. It was also equal to modal auxiliaries in English "Can". Moreover, it is usually used when someone wants to ask permission before doing something. Besides that, there was a demonstrative determiner "te" in the end of the sentence, it is as a form of affirmation with rising tone. Meanwhile, the interrogative sentences in English, there was a modal auxiliaries "Can" in front of the sentence and followed by the subject, predicate, determiner then object.

4.1.3. *Tag Question*

Based on the data 6, the writer found the data structure from both languages was similar. In Torajanese sentence "Misaq pa, le?" which has a sentence structure such as, Adv – Neg-T with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in English sentence "One more, isn't it ?" which has a sentence structure Adv – Neg-T and question mark (?) in the end of the sentence.

Moreover, the writer found the sentence structure of Tag question from both languages was different. In Torajanese, the sentence begins with a positive statement "One more" which was an adverb, then followed by the positive tag "le" in the end of the sentence. While in English, the sentence also begins with a positive statement "one more" in front of the sentence but with the negative tag "isn't it?".Moreover, the emphasis on the tag questiom in the sentence of Torajanese showed that the speaker was knowing that she could add one more fish but the speakers back to confirm the truth back. Then the answer that the speaker expects was "yes" answer.

Based on the data 7, the writer found the data structure from both languages. In Torajanese sentence "Mangkasae na ala, le ?" which has a sentence structure such as, Adv – S – P – Pos-T with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in English sentence "He has taken it, Doesn't He ?" which has a sentence structure such as, S – P – O – Neg-T, with a question mark (?) in the end of the sentence.

Moreover, the writer found the sentence structure of Tag question from both languages was different. In Torajanese the sentence begins with an adverb but in English it was begins with the subject then, in Torajanese the subject was after the adverb. Moreover, after the subject both languages was followed by the predicate then an object. While, in Torajanese there was no an object. In the end of the sentences it has a different Tag. In Torajanese it was positive tag "Le?" while in English it was a negative tag "Doesn't He?.Besides, both of the sentence was positive statement with a different tag, in Torajanese it was positive tag while in English it was negative tag, which indicated as a present perfect tense, which was indicated from the word "Has" which was followed by the verb 3 "taken" added with the suffix "n" in the end of the of the verb "take".

4.2   Wh-Question

Based on the data 11, the writer found the data structure from both languages was almost similar. In Torajanese sentence "Pirannabengkomijomai ?" which has a sentence structure Wh-w – S – P – O – A, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in the English sentence "When did he gives you ?" which has a sentence structure Wh-w – Aux – S – P – O, with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Besides that, both languages above were in the form of a simple past tense, which can be indicated from the auxilary verb "did" after the Wh-word, it means that the activity has been happen. While in the Torajanese sentence the word "na" here as the third singular person who does something

"beng" which means "gives". From this sentence "nabeng" it shows that it was an action verb that has been happened.

Moreover, the writer found the structure of wh-question in Torajanese and English was almost similar. The differences could be seen in Torajanese structure has an adverb in the end of the sentence, it because in Torajanese it was a habit of asking in detail. While in English the sentence was clear with what the speaker means, even though there was no an adverb at the end of the sentence. Then, the similarities of both languages were after the wh-word it followed by the subject, it's just that in English it was use the auxiliary verb "did" as a helping word to emphasize the main word "gives". Then, in both languages the place of predicate and object was in the same place. Moreover, the form of the word "did" was also a form of an auxiliary verb that was included in the past tense. Therefore, this both sentence were in the simple past tense.

Based on the data 12, the writer found the data structure from both languages was different. In Torajanese sentence "Data apatu la naanu ?" has a sentence structure, such as O – Wh-w – P with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While, in the English sentence "What kind of data ?" has a sentence structure such as, Wh-w – P – O with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence.

Moreover, the writer found the Wh-question in Torajanese and English has a different form. In Torajanese, there was an object "Data" in front of the sentence and followed by the wh-word "Apa" in the second place then followed by the predicate "tu la na anu". The word "anu" is the unfinished sentence said by the speakers but, this word can indicate that what the speaker wants to ask is "what kind of data he needs/looking for". This is because the word "la" here is an action verb, which refers to the subject being discussed. While, in English the wh-question was "what" in front of the sentence then followed by the predicate and object at the end of the sentence.

Based on the data 13 above, the writer found the data structure from both languages was similar. In Torajanese, there was the sentence "Mindahape to oh ?" which has a sentence structure Wh-w – O – Det with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Meanwhile, in English there was a sentence "Whose phone is that ?" which has a sentence structure, such as Wh-w – To be – O – Det with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Moreover, the wh-word of both languages were meant to asking about the possession, in the simple present tense.

Moreover,the writer found the data structure of both languages was similar. In Torajanese the sentence begin with wh-word "Minda" in front of the sentence then, the word was added by the word "mi" in front of the word. Here the word "mi" is a relative pronoun, when it was combined "mi+inda" becomes a possession word (Minda) means (Whose). After that, the word was followed by the object "hape" and end with the determiner of demonstrative "To" then followed by the affirmation word "oh". While in English, there were also wh-word "whose" in front of the sentence then, followed by the object at the end of the sentence there were also the demonstrative determiner "That".The differences that the writer found in both sentences which was in English sentence there was To be "is" as a helping word to emphasize the main word "That" but in Torajanese there was no a helping word.

4.3   Alternative Question

Based on the data 16 of Alternative question, the writer found the sentence structure between Torajanese and English was different. In Torajanese sentence "Umbannamoduaqkute, yaraka to oh yarakate ?" which has a sentence structure such as, Wh-w – O – S – Det - P – Adv with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. While in English, the sentence "Which one is my sweet potatoes, that one or this one ?" which has a sentence structure such as, Wh-w – P – S – O – Adv with the question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. Moreover, the wh-word that used in both languages were "which" and "Umbanna" which was use as to referring the object.

Moreover, the writer found that the sentence structure of Alternative question in Torajanese and English was different. In Torajanese the form of the sentence was Wh-w -O-S-P-Adv, but in English it was Wh-w -P-S-O-Adv. In Torajanese the sentence was begins with the Wh-word "Umbana" in front of the sentence and has the addition of the word "na" at the end of the wh-word which was as a clitics, because it is a form of bonded phonological word and pronounced with a slight emphasis on the word as its constituent. Then, the word also followed by the particle "mo". Moreover, there was an adverb "yaraka to oh yarakate" at the end of the sentence, which means the speaker gives a choice to the object which has an affirmation word "oh" in the middle. Then, there were also a determiner such as "teh" and "toh" at the end of the choices word to show more in detail what the speaker means. While in English, there was a wh-word in front of the sentence "which one" then followed by To Be "Is". There were also subject, object, and an adverb at the end of the sentence.

5. DISCUSSION

The data discussion above revealed that the first types namely Yes/No Question which was divided into three groups namely: Yes/No question with To Be or Auxiliaries, Yes/No question with Modal Auxiliaries and Tag question. The writer found 8 forms of interrogative sentences in Torajanese such as (S-P-Aux-O-Adv), (Adj-Aux), (Aux-O-S-P-Adv), (Aux-S-P-O), (Modal-S-P-Aux-Det), (Adv-Pos.T), (Adv-S-P-Pos.T), and (Aux-S-P-Pos.T).

Moreoverthe writer found both languages has the similar types but different in term of forms. In English for the types of Yes/No question with To Be or Auxiliaries and Yes/No question with Modal auxiliaries, it were always in the beginning of the sentence which was as to indicate the interrogative sentence it because in English the types of Yes/No question did not have a question word, the To be, Auxiliaries, and Modal auxiliaries is already considered the question word itself. While the question form in Torajanese was "Raka" which was equal to auxiliaries in English. It is flexible place in the sentence, in the beginning, middle, and the end of the sentence.

Besides that, the form in the type of Tag question in both languages was different. In English the sentence was in the form accordance with the formula of Quirk, et al (1985, p.811) which was Positive Statement–Negative Tag and Negative Statement–Positive Tag. For example, from the data 6 of Positive Statement–Negative Tag "One more, isn't it?" but in Torajanese it was Positive Statement-Positive Tag "Misaq pa, le?". Which means from all the data of Tag question that the writer found in Torajanese it all used the word "Le" which mean the Positive Tag.

For the second types of interrogative sentence namely Wh-Question the writer found the similar of both languages use question words such as who, where, when, what, which one, whose,how much, and how (in English) while in Torajanese it was, Indara (who), umba (where), piran (when), apa (what), umbanna (which one), minda (whose),pira (how much), and umbasusi (how). Interrogative sentences from both languages have the same function, to ask for information regarding the time, place, people and so on. In English, a wh-question

always begins with the wh-word in front of the sentence. While in Torajanese it did not always start with a wh-word but as seen in data 12 "Data apatuh la na anu?" it begins with an object (O) in front of the sentences. Then, the question word was after the object "data". Moreover, in theWh-Question the writer found 7 forms of interrogative sentences in Torajanese such as (Wh-w-P-O), (Wh-w-O-S), (Wh-w-S-P-O-Adv), (O-Wh-w-P), (Wh-w-O-Det), (Wh-w-Det-O), and (Wh-w-Modal-S-P-O). Then, in English there were 6 forms such as (Wh-w-P-O), (Wh-w-To Be-S-O), (Wh-w-Aux-S-P-O), (Wh-w-O-Det), (Wh-w-Det-O), and (Wh-w-Modal-S-P-O).

In the third types namely Alternative Question, in Torajanese the writer found 3 forms of interrogative sentence such as (Wh-w-O-S-P-Adv), (S-P-Adj), and (Wh-w-O). While in English there were also 3 forms such as (Wh-w-P-S-O-Adv), (S-P-O-Adj), and (Wh-w-S-P-O). In English the alternative word could be indicated from the word "Or" while in Torajanese it was "Yaraka" in the choice to be asked. Besides that, in Torajanese there was an adjective in front of the alternative question then followed with the word "raka" which also shows the alternative question when its usage is combined such as in data 17 "Kamu bang mohpilih, kapuannaraka la mi ala bittinaraka la mi ala?". In addition, the wh-word can be inserted in this type of sentence.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the result analysis, it could be concluded that the interrogative sentences (Yes/No Question, Wh-question, and the Alternative Question). The data results showed the Torajanese question forms for the first types namely Yes/No question are (S – P – Aux – O), (Adj – Aux), (Aux – O – S – P – Adv), (Aux – S – P – O), (Modal – S – P – Det), (Adv – Neg.T), (Adv – S – P - Neg.T), and (Aux – S – P – Pos.T). The differences from both languages were in placing the question word, in English it always in the beginning of the sentence. While, in Torajanese it was in the middle and in the end of the sentence. For the second types namely Wh-question the forms are (Wh-w – P – O), (Wh-w – O – S), (Wh-w – O – P – S – Adv), (Wh-w – O – Det), (Wh-w – Det – O), (Wh-w – Modal – S – P – O), and (O – Wh-w – P). Moreover, the differences from both languages were the wh-word in English always start at the beginning of the sentence, but in Torajanese it did not always start with wh-word as seen in data 12 it was start with an object in front of the sentence. In the third types namely Alternative question the forms are (Wh-w – O – S – Det – Adv), (S – P – Adj), and (Wh-w – O). In addition, "Ra" is a clitic bound morpheme.

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