An Analysis of Declarative and Interrogative Sentences In "Don't Look Up" Movie

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Abstract

Background:
Human communicate by using sentences in daily life. There are two types pf sentences usually used by people in an utterance declarative and interrogative sentence and it is important to know the meaning for every structure of sentences in order to avoid misunderstand between people. This study aims to analyze types and deep structure of Declarative and Interrogative sentences that appeared in "Don't Look Up" Movie

Methodology:
The researcher used a design for content analysis. The characters shown in the film "Don't Look Up" are the focus of this investigation. The study's focus was on the declarative and interrogative language employed by the movie's characters. A checklist served as the study's main tool.

Findings:
The researcher discovered there are 117 declarative sentences, 79 (67.6%) positive declarative sentences, and 38 (31.5%) negative declarative sentences. Meanwhile, for the interrogative sentences, the researcher found there are 132 interrogative sentences, 77 (58.3%) wh questions, 54 (40.9%) yes-no questions, and 1 (0.7%) alternative question and the deep structure of declarative sentence used Subject and Noun phrase to create sentence and for the interrogative sentence used Complementizer and Sentence for its structure.

Conclusion:
In declarative types, the frequent used types declarative sentence was positive declarative sentence and for interrogative sentences, the character most used was wh questions in dialogue. (Brown & Miller, 1991) as a guidance theory to draw the tree diagram where the deep structure of a declarative sentence consists of a noun phrase and verb phrase while the interrogative sentence needs to attach the wh-question word or the auxiliary to the complementizer and followed by a noun phrase and verb phrase

Originality:
This research can used for references and help student or readers to understand deeper the interrogative and declarative sentence and its structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans use language as a method of communicate among them whether written or spoken which involves using words in an organized, conventional manner Geroda & Yeusy (2023). In daily activity, humans communicate as a bridge to communicate in order to express their opinions and ideas. According to Fasold & Connor-Linton (2013), language is divided into two parts: Speech and Writing. In delivering information, both of them have their way. People used speech in casual conversations with friends, discussion between teachers and students, and business transactions in groceries while writing can use to write a letter, write an article, or even a newspaper. It is simple to state that people write and speak to create sentences. According to Eastwood (2002), sentence known as a string of words that conveys a claim, a query, an order, or an exclamation normally includes a verb and a subject. Aarts (2001), stated that based on the function of syntax, a sentence can be divided into four kinds. They are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. Hidayatullah & Nur, (2019) stated that based on each function of the sentence has a different grammatical structure in it. In order to communicate or write a good sentence, it is important to understand the function of each form of the sentence in order to make the appropriate option based on our objectives. An interrogative sentence can be used to obtain information, obtain permission, obtain confirmation, obtain an explanation, or expand the discourse Nelson & Greenbaum (2016) Meanwhile the declarative sentence is the most fundamental sort of sentence. It is punctuated with a period and serves as a means of conveying information Cummings (2018). The declarative sentence can also be in any sense as long they perform its essential function of conveying information. Both types of sentences usually used in a sentence or even in utterances in order to get the objective.

Besides that, the declarative and interrogative sentence have their own meaning and it is important to comprehend the deep structure for each types of sentences, to avoid ambiguity.

A deep structure is one that the speaker has in mind and that has a full meaning, which mean the underlying intent behind what people are trying to communicate is kept in mind by the deep structure. According to Harley (2014), the semantic component receives its input from the deep structure, which is produced by the base rules, which mean deep structure is the abstract organization that enables a native speaker to understand the meaning of the sentence. Considering statements above, the researcher is interested in exploring the declarative and interrogative sentence and its deep structure. The research will provide some information to help readers to more comprehend the types of declarative and interrogative sentence and its deep structure.

2. METHOD

This study employs qualitative research: content analysis as its method. The qualitative approach, according to Cresswell (2014), qualitative research with content analysis design is the best approach to use in a study with unidentified variables. A qualitative approach was chosen because the study's goal is to identify the types and deep structures of declarative and interrogative sentences in Don't Look Up Movie.

The object of this study is the "Don't Look Up" Movie. The subjects of this study are the characters in the "Don't Look Up" Movie. Then the object of the study in the "Don't Look Up" Movie is declarative and interrogative sentences used by the characters. The researcher use table as a research instrument to collect the data since the main instrument is the researcher himself and table indicators to analyze the sentences based on experts like using Trantescu et al. (2011), theory to analyze the declarative sentence and Aarts (2001)

, theory to analyze interrogative sentences type. Meanwhile for the deep structure of both sentences type, the researcher adapts syntax phrase structure rules theory by Chomsky (2002) to describe the structure of declarative and interrogative sentences types and presented by using tree diagram theory by Brown & Miller (1991). In analyzing technique, the researcher adopted the framework developed by Miles et al. (2014), as follow; data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. To ensure the data's validity, the researcher applied triangulation. According to Creswell (2012), triangulation is a method used by qualitative researchers to cross-check the information using several methods, data collection strategies, and data sources. In this research, the researcher uses theory triangulation Creswell, (2012), to validate the data theory in the previous study. The use of multiple theories or hypothesis when investigating a situation or phenomenon is known as theory triangulation. The various theories or hypotheses do not have to be similar or compatible; in fact, the more divergent

they are, the more likely it is that they will identify different issues and/or concerns Norman, (2010).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The research findings are based on the data analysis results. It was held to answer the research topic, "What kinds of declarative and interrogative sentences used in "Don't Look Up" Movie and What are the deep structure of declarative interrogative sentence types used in Don't Look Up Movie?". The table of indicators and tree diagrams were applied in order to collect and analyze the data.

3.1.1 Types of Declarative Sentences

a.   Positive Declarative Sentence

Positive (affirmative) sentences are those in which the subject is present and generally comes before the verb; the predicate is in the positive form. Primarily used to convey information in the form of a statement. Having analyzed the data, the researcher found 79 positive declarative sentences which can be seen in the following example ;

Scene 13

Int. White House

Air Force General: *Yeah you know we call him Teddy because he ain't no Teddy Bear. General Themes, I'm the Pentagon's eyes on whatever this turns out to be*

Air Force General: *The President is famously late.*

In the dialogue above, the underlined sentence is the positive declarative sentence because it functioned to give a piece of information about someone. In the movie, the Air Force General Themes describes the President liked by other people lately.

b.   *Negative Declarative Sentence*

Negative declarative sentence (or simply negative sentences) are declarative sentences in which the word 'not' or 'never' is used to make information negative. The negative declarative sentence can be accomplished in two ways; by attaching the negative particle not to the operator and by negating another part of the sentence like using negative pronouns, adjective and adverbs in negating the sentence.

Scene 16

Int. White House Hallway - Continuous

Dr Oglethorpe: *There is constant talk on social media regarding the breakup of singer Riley Bina and DJ Chello. It's too awful... They appear to be nice kids.*

Randall: *I don't know them. But that's a shame. Kate do you know them?*

From the dialogue above, the underlined sentence showed the sentence is negative because it consists of particle 'not' that made the negative declarative sentence. In the movie, Randall tells that he does not know about Riley Bina and Dj Chello.

3.1.2 Types of Interrogative Sentences

a.   Wh Interrogative Sentence

Wh interrogative sentence is a question that begins with interrogative adverbs: why, who, when, where, and how or begins with interrogative pronouns who, what, and which.

(Scene 2)

Int. Subaru Telescope - 2 in the Morning - Night

Randall: *Now that we know the orbit of the comet. The distance between the comet and the earth will be determined by consulting the ephemeris.*

Kate: *Why does the epherimis keep getting lower and lower?*

From the dialogue above, the underlined sentence is a Wh Interrogative sentence because it consists adverb 'why' in the sentence. The adverb 'why' is used to know about something. In the movie, Kate asks Randall why the ephermeris is getting lower and lower to get the answer from Randall.

b.   Yes No Question

Yes No Raising the verb to a sentence-initial position creates an interrogative sentence, sometimes referred to as a polar question or an open question. The verbs "need" and "dare," which have a lexical type behaviour as well as a modal operator choice, are included in the list of verbs that are restricted to do-support, auxiliaries, and modal.

(Scene 27)

Int. Washington Union Station

Randall :   *So you're saying we're just going to leak it to the press? Isn't that illegal?*

From the dialogue above, the underlined sentence refers to Yes No Interrogative sentence. The way the question was asked made the hearer respond yes or no. In this dialogue, the yes-no question is an open question that made Dr. Oglethorpe answer yes and state his reason.

c.   **Alternative Question**

An alternative question sentence is usually dependent on the way the question are asked. They anticipate one or two of the alternative mentioned on the question as an answer. Alternative question also known as choice question, are those in which the respondent has a choice between two or more answers.

(Scene 138)

Int. The Washington Dc Hyatt - A Few Nights Later

Brie Evantee: Oh I don't feel bad. Randall and I are having a wonderful time. So I think the question is: do we keep having a wonderful time or does he go back with you to Winscoinsin? Or Montana? Or Michigan?

In the dialogue above, the underlined sentence refers to the Alternative Interrogative sentence because the question provides more than one answer. In the movie, Brie Evantee was asking Randall if he back with Randall to Winscoin, Montana, or Michigan. answer. Alternative questions also known as choice questions are those in which the respondent has a choice between two or more answers.

3.2.1 Deep Structure of Declarative Sentence

a. Positive Declarative Sentence

The president is Famously late   (SC13.L17)
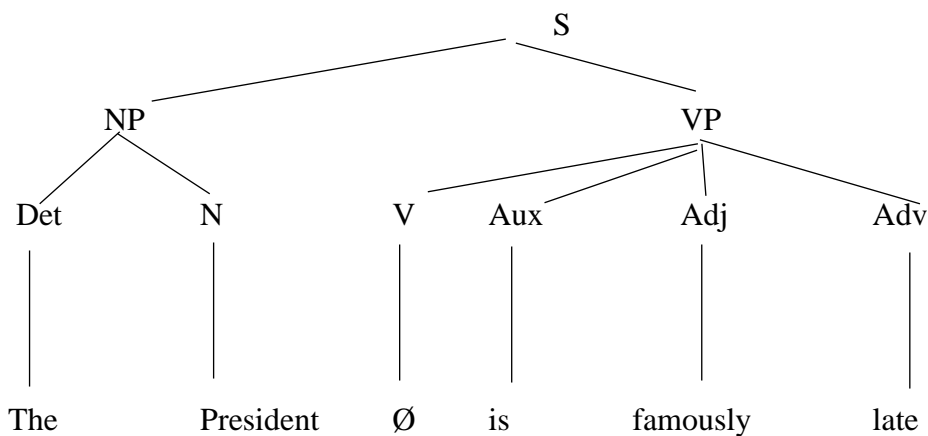
The deep structure analysis for the sentence above is the sentence *The President is famously late.* The form of the sentence is a positive declarative sentence. In deep structure analysis, the sentence *"The President is famously late"* has some details as follows; The tree diagram of extract 1 illustrates a positive declarative sentence. The Noun Phrase consist of Determiner *The* and Noun *President*. The other branch which is in a similar position is the Verb Phrase which consists of Verb *is*, Adjective *famously*, and Adverb *late*. The meaning of the positive declarative sentence above in

the movie is the speaker give an information to the hearer that the president is famous and liked by other people recently.

b. Negative Declarative Sentence

I don't like him.   (SC153.L6)

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                              S
              _____|_____
             NP                                VP
        _____|_____                      ____|____
       |     |       |                    |         NP
      Pro   Aux      Neg                  V          |
       |     |       |                    |         Pro
       |     |       |                    |          |
       I     do      not                 like       him
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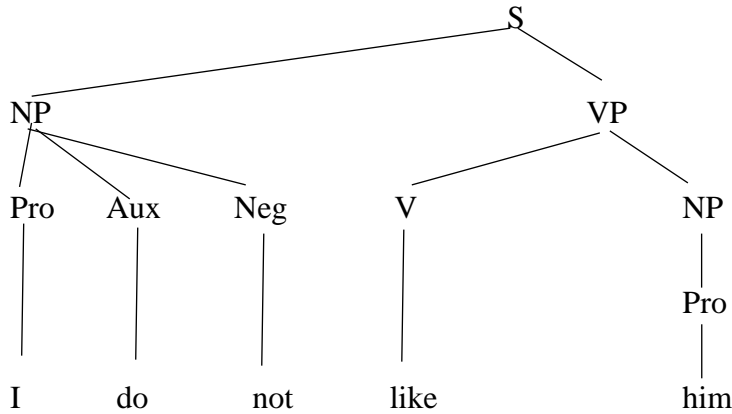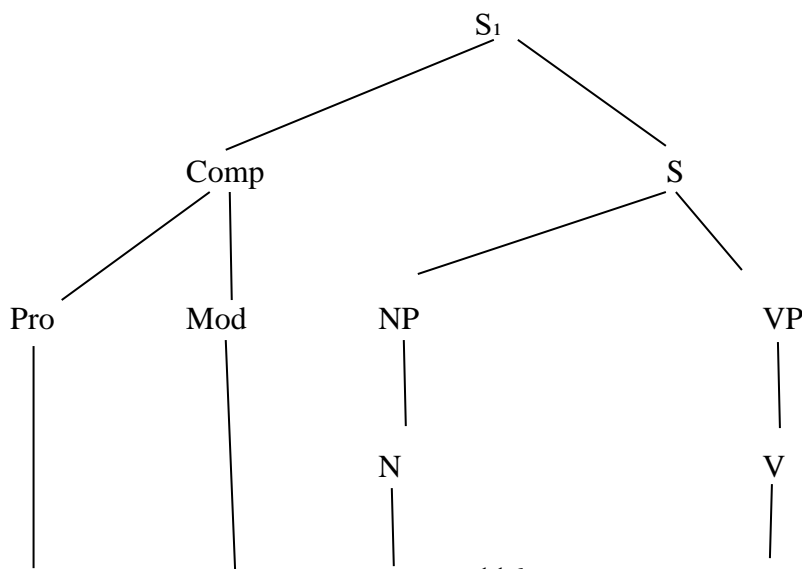
The deep structure for the sentence above is the sentence *I do not like him.* The form of the sentence is a negative declarative sentence. In deep structure analysis, the sentence *"I do not like him"* has some details as follows; The tree diagram of extract above illustrates a negative declarative sentence. The Noun Phrase consists of Noun *I*, Auxiliary *do*, and Negative *not*. The other branch which is in a similar position is the Verb Phrase which consists of Verb *like*, and Noun Phrase Pronoun *him*. The meaning of the negative declarative sentence above in the movie is the character (child) stated he do not like Mr Randall because Mr Randall makes the child sad. *Him* refers to Mr Randall.

3.2.2 Deep Structure Interrogative Sentence

a. Deep Structure of Interrogative Sentence

What would Carl Sagan do?   (SC2.L18)

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                          S₁
              _____|_____
             Comp                      S
          ____|____              _____|_____
         |         |            |             |
        Pro       Mod          NP            VP
         |         |            |             |
         |         |            N             V
         |         |            |             |
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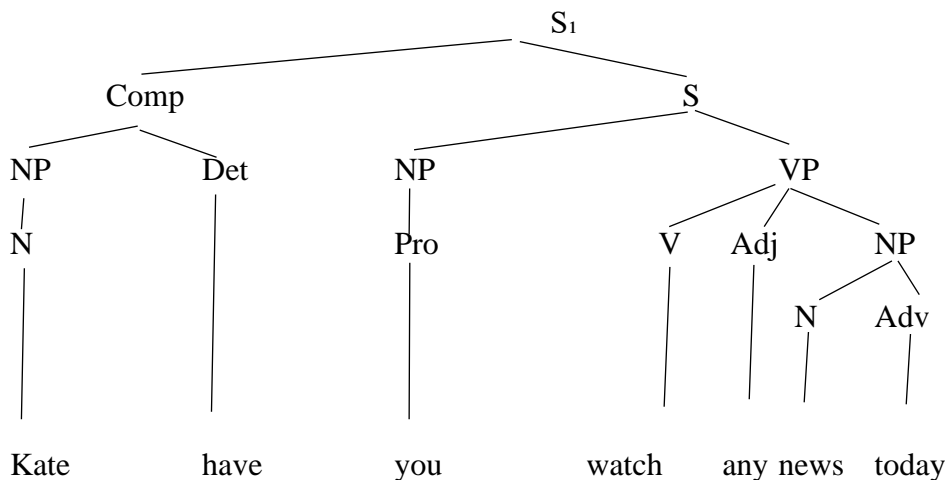
116

What	would	Carl Sagan	do

The deep structure analysis for the sentence above is the question of What would Carl Sagan do? The form of the interrogative sentence sentence is Wh Interrogative Sentence. In deep structure analysis, the sentence "What would Carl Sagan do?" has some details follow; The tree diagram of sentence above illustrates a Wh interrogative sentence with S^1 as the mother node. It has two branches Complementizer *What would* and Sentence *Carl Sagan do*. Comp consists of Pronouns *What* and Modal *would*. S which is in a similar position has two branches called Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase. The Nouns Phrase consists of the noun *Carl Sagan*. Meanwhile, the Verb Phrase consists of verb *do*. The meaning of the Wh question above in the movie *"What would Carl Sagan do?"* is the character Mr Randall asked people surround him that what will Carl Sagan as the astronomer do when he want to calculate comet's velocity and orbit.

b. Deep Structure of Yes No Question

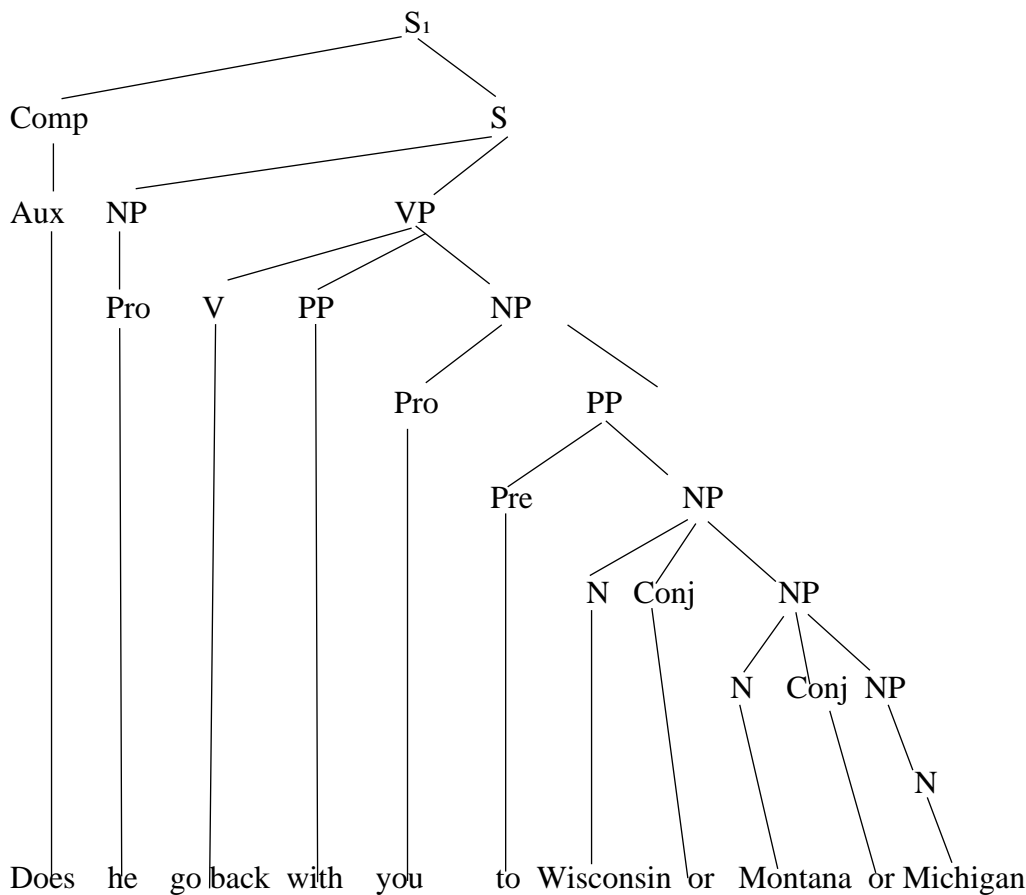Kate, have you watched any news today?   (SC20.L4)

The deep structure analysis for the sentence above is the question of *Kate, have you watched any news today?* The form of the interrogative sentence is Yes No Question. In deep structure analysis, the sentence *"Kate, have you watched any news today?"* has some details as follows; The tree diagram of extract 1 illustrates a Yes No question with S_1 as the mother node. It has two branches Complementizer (Comp) *Kate, have* and Sentence (S) *you watched any news today*. Comp consists of Noun Phrase *Kate* and Determiner *have* and S which in a similar position has two branches called Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase. The Noun phrase consists of the pronoun *you*. Meanwhile, the Verb Phrase consists of verb *watched*, Adjective *any* and Noun

Phrase which also has two branches Noun *news* and Adverb Phrase *today*. The meaning of the Yes-No question above in the movie is the character asked Kate if she watched any news today because he wants to know if Kate have watched the news.

c. Deep Structure of Alternative Questions

Does he go back with you to Winsconsin? Or Montana? Or Michigan?   (SC138-L118-L19)

The deep structure analysis for the sentence above is the question of *does he go back with you to Wisconsin or Montana or Michigan?* The form of the interrogative sentence is an Alternative Interrogative sentence. In deep structure analysis, the sentence *"Does he go back with you to Wisconsin or Montana or Michigan?"* has some details as follows; The tree diagram of extract 1 illustrates an Alternative Interrogative sentence with S_1 as the mother node. It has two branches Complementizer (Comp) *Does* and Sentence (S) *he go back with you to Wisconsin or Montana or Michigan*. Complementizer consists of Auxiliary *does* and S which in a similar position has two branches called Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase. The Noun phrase consists of the Pronoun *he.* Meanwhile, the Verb Phrase consists of the verb *go back*, Prepositional *with* and Noun Phrase. The noun phrase consists of Pronoun *you* and Prepositional. The prepositional consists of Pre *to* and noun phrase which consists of noun Wisconsin, conjunction or and noun phrase. The noun phrase

consists of Noun *Montana*, Conjunction *or* and Noun *Michigan*. The meaning of the Alternative question above in the movie is the character asked Randall where place will Randall decide to go.

on the discussion after the researcher present the findings have some aim of this study that is to determine the types of declarative and interrogative sentences issued in the "Don't Look Up" Movie and to find out the deep structure of declarative and interrogative sentences used in "Don't Look Up" Movie by the characters. A declarative sentence is a sentence that is used to convey information to other and usually end with a period or full stop. A declarative sentence is primarily used to convey information in the form of a statement. There are two types of declarative sentences, positive and negative declarative sentences. According to Trantescu et al., (2011) positive (Affirmative) sentences are those in which the subject is present and generally comes before the verb; the predicate is in the positive (affirmative) form. In addition, Aarts, (2001) also stated normally positive declarative sentences end in a period or full stop and are uttered in a falling tone. On the other side, the negative sentence is used to negate the declarative sentence and according to Trantescu et al., (2011) negative declarative sentence can accomplish in two ways, the first way is by attaching the particle NOT in the sentence and the second way is by negating another part of the sentence by using negative pronouns, adjectives, and adverb in a sentence.

In this study, the researcher found there are 117 declarative sentences in "Don't Look Up" Movie, 79 or 67.6% of sentences from 117 is positive declarative sentences and 38 or 31.5% from 117 is a negative declarative sentence. The positive declarative sentence that found in the Don't look up movie functioned like what the researcher describes in the chapter 2. The positive declarative sentences used by the characters in Don't look up movie functioned to give information about people and things and followed by a period. The positive declarative sentence also functioned to declare something that a fact or even opinion about something. This finding confirmed by theory by Silalahi, (2016). Meanwhile the negative sentence found in the Don't look up movie used to negate the sentence make the sentence in negative form by attach particle 'not' in the sentence in order to make the sentence in negative form. The second way the negative declarative accomplished is by negating other parts of sentence using several words such as never and denying that used by the characters in Don't look up movie. This is also confirmed by Trantescu et al., (2011) Theory.

Meanwhile, the questioning phrase is a phrase that is used to ask a question or request information and a question mark follows. The three types of interrogative sentences, wh question, yes-no question and the last one is an alternative question. All of this type of interrogative sentences have their own way in asking the information like the wh interrogative sentence normally begins with wh words. According to Nelson & Greenbaum, (2016) wh interrogative sentence normally begin with adverbs or pronouns such as why, who, when, where, what, and which. The second type of interrogative sentences is yes no question. In this type of interrogative sentence, the hearer will respond yes or no and follow by other reason if it necessary. Sakinatunisa, (2015) stated, Simple "yes" or "no" questions, also known as polar or open questions, are the basis of yes-no interrogative sentences. Quirk et al., (1985). The last type is Alternative question. Alternative question makes the respond has a choice between two or more answers. Aarts, (2001) stated an alternative interrogative sentence is usually dependent on the way the question is asked where the speaker provide two or more answer to the hearer.

In this study, the researcher found 132 or interrogative sentences used by the characters in Don't look up movie where 77 or 58.3% sentences are wh questions, 54 40,9% are yes no question and 1 or 0.7% is alternative question. The wh question is a type of interrogative sentence starts with adverbial why, who, when, where, how, and what. In the Don't look up the movie, the researcher found the adverb of why is use in a sentence by the characters to ask for reason for something that is happening, adverb 'why' is for a noun phrase, adverb where is stands for a place adverbial, pronoun what stand to ask information specifying something, adverb how is used for what way or manner and the last is adverb when is used for a time adverbial. This finding is confirmed by Sakinatunisa, (2015) Theory. Meanwhile for yes no interrogative sentence type, the characters in Don't look up movie used it to ask a question that required affirmative or negative answer from the listener. The alternative interrogative sentence is a question that provide more than one answer and required the listener to choose the answer. In the Don't look up movie, the researcher found only 1 alternative interrogative sentence.

The second research objective is to know what are the deep structure of declarative and interrogative sentences found in Don't look up movie. Base rules and information from the semantic component produce deep structure. Deep structure helps folks remember the underlying meaning of what we're trying to express. Some sentences' deep structure can be generated using phrase structure rules. In declarative sentence which have two types, positive

and negative sentences. The deep structure of both types has a different structure because in positive declarative sentence, the structure always starts with noun phrase and then followed by positive predicate and verb phrase. Meanwhile in negative declarative sentence, also start with noun phrase but will followed by negative particle 'not' or negative pronouns, adjective, or adverb to negate other part of sentences and followed by verb phrase. In interrogative sentences which have three types, Wh questions, yes no questions, and alternative questions. The deep structure of Wh question that used by the characters in the Don't look up movie consists of mother node which have two branches complement and Sentence. The complement normally consists of pronoun 'what' 'who', adverb 'why', 'where', 'why' and 'when' to form the wh questions and then followed by sentence which is in the similar position that consist of noun phrase and verb phrase. In yes no question that used by the characters in the Don't look up movie, also consists mother node. The mother node consists of complement and sentence where in the complement of yes no question start with auxiliary and follow by determiner. The sentence (S) in deep structure of yes no question consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. The deep structure of alternative question used by the characters in Don't look up movie, also have mother node that consists of complement and sentence. The complementizer consists of auxiliary and determiner at the beginning of sentence and followed by sentence (S) which consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. This finding confirmed by Brown & Miller, (1991) Theory

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data process that have been described in the data process that have been described, there are two types of declarative sentences and three types of interrogative sentences that used by the characters in Don't Look Up Movie' they are; Positive declarative sentences 79 or 67.6% and 38 or 31.5% negative declarative sentences found in this study. Meanwhile interrogative sentence, there are 77 or 58.3% wh questions, 54 or 40.9% yes no questions, and 1 or 0.7 % alternative interrogative sentence found in this study. The deep structure of positive declarative sentence consists of noun phrase and verb phrase and the negative declarative sentence consist of noun phrase negative particle 'NOT' and negative adverb and verb phrase, while the interrogative sentence need to attach the wh-question word for the wh question types to the complementizer and for the yes no and alternative question the sentence need to attach the auxiliary or determiner to the complementizer and followed by noun phrase and verb phrase

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