

A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND KOREAN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

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Abstract

This study discusses English And Korean Interrogative Sentences. It is aimed at describing the forms and types of English and Korean Interrogative Sentences and finding out the similarities and the differences between English and Korean Interrogative Sentences. This research belongs to descriptive and comparative type. The research object in this study is English and Korean Interrogative Sentences. And the data form in this study is the sentences. The researcher took the sources of data from English and Korean grammar books, English and Korean magazines, English and Korean newspapers, English students books for high school published by Erlangga, and Korean course students books. The techniques for collecting data used noting technique, separating technique, and transferring technique. The data analyzing techniques used three technique; they are description, interpretation and analysis. The result of this research showed that the types of English interrogative sentences are 'Ye/No Question, WH-Question, Subject Question, and Tag Question'. The types of Korean interrogative sentences are 'Yes/No interrogative, Alternative interrogative, WH-interrogative, and Tag Question'. The forms of English interrogative sentences are 'Yes/No Questions with Auxiliary Be, Auxiliary Do/Does/Did, Auxiliary Have/Has/Had, Modal Auxiliary, WH-Questions with Auxiliary Be, Auxiliary Do/Does/Did, Auxiliary Have/Has/Had, Modal Auxiliary, Subject Questions with Auxiliary Be, Auxiliary Do/Does/Did, Auxiliary Have/Has/Had, Modal Auxiliary, Tag Questions with Auxiliary Be, Auxiliary Do/Does/Did, Auxiliary Have/Has/Had, Modal Auxiliary.' The forms of Korean interrogative sentences are 'Yes/No Interrogatives with Final Ending, Interrogative with Final Ending, Interrogative with Final Ending

Keywords: English, Korean, Interrogative, Sentences

INTRODUCTION

People often say that linguistics study of language; or a science that uses language as an object of the research. It does not only talk about a language, but also details of general language of the universe. Linguistic is divided into two; diachronic linguistics and synchronic linguistics.

According to Sampson in his *School of Linguistic* (1980: 13), diachronic linguistic is the investigation of the history of languages, the uncovering of their relationship, and the lost 'proto languages' from which families of extent languages descend. And synchronic linguistic is the analysis of language as a communicative system since they exist at a given point of time (often the present) ignoring (as their speaker ignore) the route by which they arrived at their present form. In this case, the writer would do the comparative study based on the synchronic linguistic, which analyzes two

different languages in limited time and only in the specific part of the both languages.

Those languages are English and Korean. The reasons of the question why the writers are interested in this study are because; first, the writers have ever studied and practiced English and Korean in an informal education. And second, many people learn languages in order to rise their language skills or in other purposes.

It is confusing when they learn both different languages in the same place at the same time, and they are obliged to talk in those two languages. The difficulties will be found, of course in Phoneme, Lexicon, Syntax, and meaning. They sometimes do not mention the similarities because they are very common, but they concern with the differences.

Although sometimes the equation and distinction of two different languages or more are clear enough, still, the people who learn the different language will always compare them.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative design. Neuman (200: 123) in *Social Research Methods Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*, says that there are seven characteristics of qualitative research namely : capture and discover meaning, concepts are in the form of themes, measuring, data, theory, research procedure, analysis proceeds.

The research object in this study is English and Korean Interrogative sentences. And the data form in this study is the sentences. The data are taken from English and Korean grammar books, magazines, newspapers, students books for high school published by Erlangga and course students books.

The researcher goes through the procedures as follows :

- 1) Looking for the related materials in any library and reads them to get deep understanding
- 2) Writing the discussed materials on the provided books or notes
- 3) Separating English and Korean to get the similarities and the differences
- 4) Transferring the relevant materials
- 5) Drawing conclusion

In doing analysis, the researcher goes through the procedure as follows:

- 1) Describing
- 2) Comparing
- 3) Drawing the conclusion

Comparative study is a unit of linguistic which tries to set down basic understanding of the development and the relationship of the languages in the world and tries to find out the influential mutual elements that ever made connection in the history.

According to Poedjosoedarmo in *Penentuan Metode Penelitian*, comparative analysis compares the word cognate forms, and the calculates the percentage of the similarities and differences to find out the contextual level of language, or based on that comparison of word cognate forms, then makes any speculation about the forms

of proto language, the reflex forms, and the deviation of the existing word forms.

According to Alwasih (1983 : 86) comparative linguistic is a language study approach where the instrument of phonology, grammar and lexion in the different period are collected and classified. Comparison of one sort or another between different languages is as old as the study of languages.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

HISTORY OF ENGLISH

Murray (1949: 22) stated that English was introduced in the fifth century by Germanic tribes who came, in the first instance, under colour of helping Vortigern, the British King.

The history of English began a little after A.D.600. the ancestors of the language were wandering in the forests of northern Europe. Their language was a part of Germanic branch of Indo-European Family. The people talking this language spread to the northern coast of Europe in the time of Roman Empire. Among this people the tribes called Angles, Saxons, Jutes which are called Anglo-Saxons came to England. The first Latin effect was in that period.

Old English

Murray (1949 : 24) asserted that three dialect in Old English; they are the Saxon dialects, the Kentish dialects and the Anglian dialects which consist of northumbrian and merian dialect, of the Saxon dialects, the most important by far is Wessex, which we refer to as West Saxon. This form of English is much more fully represented in literature than any other of the earlier dialect.

When English was established there were several kingdoms and the most advanced one was northumbria. It was the period that the best of the Old English literature was written, including the epic poem 'Beowulf'. Old English had some sound which we do not know now. In grammar, Old English was much more highly inflected than Middle English because there were case endings for

nouns, more person and number endings of words and a more complicated pronoun system, various ending for adjective. In vocabulary Old English is quite different from Middle English.

Middle English

Between 110-1200, many important changes took place in the structure of English and Old English became Middle English. The political event which affected the administration system and language was the Norman Conquest.

The sound system and grammar were not so affected, but vocabulary was affected so much. There were words related to government: parliament, tax, government, majesty; church word: religion, parson, sermon; words for food: veal, beef, mutton, peach, lemon.

Middle English was still a Germanic language but it is different from Old English in many ways. Grammar and the sound system changed a good deal. People started to rely more on word order and structure words to express their meaning rather than the use of case system. This can be called as a simplification but it is not exactly. For us middle English is simpler than Old English because it is closer to Modern English.

Early Modern English

Between 1400-1600 English underwent a couple of sound changes. One of the changes was the elimination of a vowel sound in certain unstressed positions at the end of the words. The change was important because it affected thousands of words and gave a different aspect to the whole language.
(<http://www.ingilish.com/orofeng.htm>)

The period of Early Modern English was also a period of English Renaissance, which means the development of the people. New ideas increased. English language had grown as a result of borrowing words from French, Latin, and Greek. The greatest writer of the Early Modern English period is Shakespeare and the best Known book is the Kling Jones version of the BIBLE.

Recent Development

The first English Dictionary was published in 1603. Another product of the 18th century was the invention of English Grammar. As English is replaced with Latin as the language of scholarship, it was felt to control the language.

In that Period, the people spoke that language increased too much. Now, English is the greatest language of the world spoken natively and as a second language.
(<http://www.ingilish.com/orofeng.htm>)

HISTORY OF KOREAN

Korea's early history revolved around the ancient kingdom of Cheoson that emerged about 2,300 years before Christ. At around 2nd century BC, the Chinese established a colony in the kingdom. However, five centuries later, the Korean people drive them out. Since then, there was an empire, namely the Kingdom of Silla. Silla Kingdom (668-935) brought the peak of science and culture, Silla dynasty fell and was replaced by the Koryo dynasty.

During the Koryo dynasty leadership period (935-1392, Korea experienced a lot of raids. Mongol army led by Genghis Khan invaded and eventually mastered Korea so that Korea became part of Mongol empire.
(<http://www.koreanangelfire.com/chosonintoriorcalmmorrning/history.htm>).

After the collapse of the Mongols in the late 14th century, many nobles and military groups tried to hold power in Korea. Finally, a general named Yi Sung Gi eliminated government corruption and found the Yi dynasty (1392-1910). In 1945, at the end of World War II, Soviet troops occupied the northern part of Korea while the U.S. troops in the south. After making an agreement, Korea was divided parallel to latitude 38°.

Modern Korean Dialects

Modern Korean people have several different dialects including the standard dialect used in Seoul and central areas, but dialect are almost similar so that the speaker had no trouble understanding each other. Korean, like Japanese, also have a

lot of vocabulary words taken from China in the same way many European language include a large number of word taken from Latin and Greek.

Han Geul (한글), Korean alphabet (the original called Hun min-Chon Gum) invented by King Se Jeong the great and scholars during the Cho seon dynasty, in 1443. Letter Han-geul (한글) consists of 40 letters, 21 vowels and 19 consonants. Officially, there are two standard varieties of Korean in Korea: the Seoul dialect in South Korea and the Phyeong yang dialect in North Korea. The dialects are distinguished and regulated by each country's national language policy.

TYPES OF SENTENCES

Definition of English Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. In order to express a complete thought, a sentence must have two basic parts, namely a subject and a predicate (Bergman and Senn, 1987: 5). Sentence is defined as the largest grammatical unit which can stand by itself (Hornby, 1987: 77).

CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH SENTENCE

Classification of Sentences by Types

a) declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence is a statement. In a declarative sentence, the subject and a predicate have normal word order. The sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch on speech (Frank, 1972: 220-221).

b) imperative Sentence

In an imperative sentence, only the predicate is expressed. The simple form of the verb is used, regardless of person and tense. The imperative sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech (Frank, 1972: 221). For example: 'Come here! Or 'Have a cookie,' 'Open your books!'

c) Interrogative Sentence

In an interrogative sentence, the subject and auxiliary are often reversed.

The sentence ends with a question mark (or, interrogative point) in writing (Frank, 1972: 221). Beaumont and Granger (1989: 221) divided English interrogative sentence into four; they are yes/no question, wh-question, subject question, and tag question.

d) Exclamatory Sentence

In writing, the exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark (or exclamation point). Sometimes a period is used to lessen the force of the exclamation. In speech, the most important word in the exclamatory sentence may receive a stronger degree of stress and be accompanied by a rise in pitch (Frank, 1972: 221). For example; 'What a lovely flowers!'

ENGLISH INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Yes/No Question

It is a question that can be answered by 'Yes' or 'No' (Azar, 1993: 3) or their equivalent such as 'yeah or nah, ah, uh huh 'or huh uh" (1993: 124). The mechanism for making question out of statements is closely connected with the auxiliary verb.

a. Questions with Auxiliary Be

Maclin (1994: 59) states that 'be; is the most irregular verb in English. It consists of is, am, are, for the present tense form and was, were for the past tense form. For examples:

1. Are we students ?
2. Is she a nurse ?

b. Questions with Auxiliary Do/Does/Did

Maclin (1994: 141) puts forward that 'do; is both a main verb and an auxiliary (helping) verb. Do has irregular forms: does (present), and did (past). For examples :

1. Does Budi love Anti ?
2. Do you watch that movie ?
3. Did uncle sell the café ?

c. Question with Auxiliary Have/Has/Had

As a main verb, have has many different meanings. Many of its meanings are related to possessing

eat thing, accepting, and causing someone to do something. For examples :

1. Have you done the homework ?
2. Has the lecturer lectured structure to the scholars ?
3. Had she studied Japanese ?

d. Question with Modal Auxiliary

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 37) asserted that there are nine modal auxiliaries in English, they are can, may, must, shall, will, could, might, should, and would. For examples :

1. Can I wait ?
2. May I borrow your pen ?

2. WH-Question

3. a. Questions with WH-Words AuxiliaryBe

For examples :

- 1) How old is your father ?
- 2) Where is your address ?
- 3) Who are they ?

Question word + be (is/am/are/was/were)

+ Subject/Verb/Adjective + +

b. Question with WH-Words Auxiliary Do/Does/Did

For examples :

- 1) When did they leave to Bali ?
- 2) How does the rocket fly to the space ?
- 3) Which do you choose ?

Here is the pattern : question word + do/does/did + Subject + V1 + + ?

KOREAN SENTENCE

Definition of Korean Sentence

In the Korean sentence structure is different from English sentences like sentences of Jinaesseoyo (지냈어요) challenge literally, 'well have you been getting on?' in the Korean sentence structure is different sentence popular articles in English, such sentences literally challenge Jinaesseoyo 지냈어요 'Well have to get the names and back has been in?' which is the opposite of English.

Which is the opposite using English. In general, Korean sentence structure is broken down as a Subject - Object - Verb general structure of Korean sentences parsed as the Subject - Object - Verb 'Jon kicked the ball'. (Sistamelody: 2010)

Classification of Sentences by Types

a). Interrogative Sentence

An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence which usually asks a question and use a question mark (?). They may ask for information or for confirmation or denial of a statement. They typically begin with a question word such as 무엇 Mu eot : what, 어디 Eo di : where, 언제eon je : when, 얼마eol ma : how much/how many, 얼마나eol ma na : how far, 왜wae : why, 누구/누가 nugu/nuga : who, 어떻게eotteokke : how, 어떤 eo tteon : which one, 무슨mu seun : what kind of, 어느 eo neu which kind of.

For examples :

1. 'When' I go home to the house ?
'언제'집으로돌아가요 ? Eon je jib euro doragayo ?
2. Why do you go to market ?
'왜'시장으로가요 ? Wae si jang euro gayo ?

b). Interrogative with Final Ending 입니까? Im nikka ?

Interrogative final ending. It is polite form of. For examples :

1. Is mother a teacher ?
어머니께선생님'입니까'? Eomeoni ke seon saengnim 'imnikka'?
2. Is Mira a student ?
미라씨가학생'입니까'? Mira ssi ga hak saeng 'imnikka'?
3. Is that person a farmer ?
저사람이농부'입니까'? Jeo saram i nongbu 'imnikka'?

c). Interrogative with Final Ending ㅂBi eup/Seum nikka습니까?

Interrogative final ending the question form of ㅂBi eup/ 습니까Seum nikka ? Attached at the end of a quality or an action verb. A polite form of questions For examples :

1. Does Anne watch movie ?
아나씨가영화를보니까? Ana ssi ga yeong
hwa reul 'bomnikka' ?
2. Do you drink the milk ?
니가우유를마십니까? Ni ga uyu reul
mas'imnikka'?
3. Does that woman wear Han Bok
(Korean Traditional Clothing) ?
그여자가한복을입니?geu yeo ja ga han
bok 'imnikka'?

**d). Interrogative with Final Ending (으Eu)
리을까요Ri eul kayo ? and (noun) 일까요il ka
yo ?**

Final ending comes after a quality verb or an action verb and asks the other person's intentions or indicates guessing. It is similar to 'shall we ? shall I?'.
For examples :

1. Will he be busy tomorrow ?
그분이내일바쁠까요? Geu buni nae il
bapa'lkayo?
2. Will my mother give me money ?
내엄마가돈을줄까요? Nae eomma ga
doneul ju'lkayo?
3. Will rain fall today ? 비가오늘올까요? Bi
ga eoneul o'lkayo ?

e). Tag Question

They are sometimes tagged into the end of a declarative sentence. Tag questions are a grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or an imperative is turned into a question by adding an interrogative fragment (the 'tag').
For examples :

1. Beautiful, isn't it ? 가 : 아름답'답지요?
Ga : Areumda'pjiyo?
Yes, it is beautiful 나: 네,아름다워요Na :
ne, areumdawoyo

RESEACH FINDING

**THE TYPES OF ENGLISH
INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**

1. Yes/No Question

Yes/No Question made from a statement. It is question that can be answered by 'Yes' or 'No' or their equivalent such as 'yeah or nah, ah, uh huh' or huh uh'.

- 1) Does Jack write stories? (B.B Dwijatmoko, 1990: 23)
- 2) Is he a doctor ? (B.B Dwijatmoko, 1990: 12)
- 3) aren't you moving ? (Fuchs, Bonner, 1995: 90)

They are three data. The datum (1) is yes/no question with auxiliary does. The datum is present tense, because the auxiliary does appears at the beginning of the sentence. The datum (2) and (3) are yes/no question auxiliary be, and the auxiliary is be in the data placed at the beginning of the sentence.

2. WH-Questions

WH- Question is the second most important kind of question in English, because it begins with WH – word. It is also mentioned as an informative question since it asks for information by using a question word. An information question is a question that asks for information by using a question word ; where, when, why, who, whom, what, which, whose, and how.

- 4) What do you eat in the morning ?
(B.B. Dwijatmoko, 1990: 43)
- 5) Where does he study English ? (B.B. Dwijatmoko, 1990: 44)
- 6) Who did you see ? (Fuchs, Bonner, Westheimer, 1994: 67)

The data (4), and (5) are WH- word example. The formation is Questions with WH -Words Auxiliary Do/Does/Did. The auxiliaries do/does/did are placed after WH-word question what and where. This datum is present tense, because the auxiliaries are do and does.

The datum (6) above is WH-word question example. The auxiliary do/does/did is placed after WH-word question who. This datum is past tense because the auxiliary is did.

3. Tag Question

A tag question is a question that is added to the end of a sentence. It is a shortened yes/no question added to a statement. In other definition, question tags are used in a statement that is not fully believed the truth, so the question tag is used after a sentence / statement to confirm that statement.

- 7) You live here, don't you (Fuchs, Bonner, 1995: 91)
- 8) You are moving. Aren't you ? (Fuchs, Bonner, 1995: 92)
- 9) They can not move tomorrow, can they ? (Fuchs, Bonner, 1995: 92)

The datum (7) is tag question example and the auxiliary do is placed after subject. The datum above is present tense. The datum (8) is tag question with auxiliary be. It is present continuous tense. The auxiliary be is placed after subject. The datum (9) is tag question data and the modal auxiliary can is placed after subject.

THE TYPES OF KOREAN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

1. Yes/No Interrogatives

Yes/No questions usually will be answered by yes or no.

- 10) Does Dyas sleep ? 디아스씨가잠잡니까?
Diaseu ssi ga jam jam nikka?
(Dyastriningrum, 2000: 11)
- 11) Is she a student ? 그녀가학생입니까?
Geunyeo ga haksang imnikka?
(Dyastriningrum, 2000: 11)

There are two data above. The data (10) is yes no interrogative example. In the end of sentence, there is final ending beup nikka for asking what are doing specially for verb. The tense is simple present tense. The datum (11) is yes no interrogative data. In the end of sentence, there is imnikka for asking.

2. Tag Question

They are sometimes tagged into the end of a declarative sentence. Tag question are a grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or an imperative is turned into a question by adding an interrogative fragment (the tag)

- 12) 경치가아름답지? Gyeong chi ga areum 'dap ji yo' ? The view is beautiful, isn't it ? (lestari, 2008: 88)
- 13) 그남자가일본의노래를잘부르지요? Geunam jag a il beon eui no raereul jal bu reu'ji yo' ? The man sings Japan's song well, doesn't he ? (lestari, 2008: 88)
- 14) 당신이수영을할수있지요? Dang shini su yeong eul hal sul it 'ji yo' ? You can swim, can't you ? (lestari, 2008: 88)

There are three data above. The data (12), (13), and (14) are tag question example. The question particles bi eup / ji yo in the datum (12), (13), and (14) are placed at the end of the sentence. They do not have a comma in the link of sentences, such as in the datum (14) 'you can swim, can't you ? (into English).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research question, the writer can draw some conclusions about English and Korean interrogative sentences as follows:

The types of English interrogative sentences can be divided into four types;

- (1). Yes/No Question
- (2). WH-Question
- (3). Tag Question

The types of Korean interrogative sentences, the writer found the types of Korean interrogative sentences, namely;

- (1) Yes/ No Interrogatives
- (2) WH- Interrogatives
- (3) Tag Questions.

The similarities lie on the position of Wh-questions and existence of the Auxiliary.

The types of English and Korean interrogative sentences, namely; WH-question. The types of English interrogative that are not found in Korea.

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