

# **A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS TAG USED IN THE TWILIGHT'S MOVIE**

## **A THESIS**

Presented to

English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of

Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies

In Partial Fulfillment for the requirements of

The Scholar Degree of Islamic Education (S.Pd.I)



**Arranged by:**

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**CIREBON  
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## **ABSTRACT**

### **RAMDANI : "A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS TAG USED IN THE TWILIGHT'S MOVIES"**

English is very important language in the world because it is one of international language that should be studied by all of the people in each country. In our country, English is a foreign language that applied in subject curriculum. From elementary school up to university level. By learning English, students are expected to absorb and keep up the development of science, technology and art. In learning English, there are four skills that should be learnt by the student. There are : speaking, listening, reading and writing. But, infact, the learning process can't be run well because of many problems that influenced the learning aims especially in grammar. The main problem in this thesis is talking about the student's mastery in grammar and the goal of learning process that didn't served well. Question tag is one of the branch of grammar that should be learned by the student. In the other hand, movie is become people consumption. Many people love watching and enjoying as media of entertainment. They usually go to the theatre or buy some DVD or maybe download and browsing the internet to get a movie that will be coming soon for their necessity watching movie.

This research used descriptive qualitative method. According to gay at al (2006:339) qualitative research are the collection, analysis and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and usual data in order to gain insight into a particular phenomenon of interest. The technique for collecting data use Study documentetion and content analysis. The aims of the research are to find out the kinds of question tag used in the twilight's movie and to know the question tag that often used in the twilight's movies.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found that types of question tag that used in the twilight movie are affirmative question tag(12%), negative question tag(9%), and informal question tag (79%). The question tag that often used in the twilight movie is informal question tag with precentage (79 %). From this research, we can get a lot of benefits. This research can be useful to increase student's grammar skill. Students also get knowledge in studying the question tag not just as a general, but also about a various question tag that are not common. Besides that, this research also teaches us how to ask if something is true, to express agreement, or to confirm or deny what the speaker has just stated. Finally, the negative question tag is often used in the twilight movie.

## RATIFICATION

The thesis entitled “**A Grammatical Analysis of Question Tag Used in the Twilight’s Movies**”, by Ramdani registered number 59430785, has been examined on August, 1<sup>st</sup> 2013. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Graduate Degree in English Education Department of *Tarbiyah* Faculty, English Education Program, *Syekh Nurjati* State Institute for Islamic Studies *Cirebon*.

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## **OFFICIAL NOTE**

The Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty  
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In  
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**Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb**

After guiding, analyzing, briefing, and correcting to the writing of Ramdani's thesis with the student's registration number 59430785 entitled in: **"A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS TAG USED IN THE TWILIGHT'S MOVIE"**, We strongly recommended that his thesis can be presented to the English Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

**Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.**

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## **PREFACE**

***Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.***

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. All praises and thankfulness be to God because of his permission and blessing, the writer has been able to finish this thesis. My invocation and safety always be given to the prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), his family, his colleagues, and his followers up to the end of the world.

The thesis entitled in: “***A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS TAG USED IN THE TWILIGHT’S MOVIE***” is presented to the English Education Department of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Islamic Scholar in English Education Department.

In writing this thesis, there are many people who have participated, helped, and advised directly or indirectly. So, in this opportunity, the writer would like to convey his sincere and gratitude to the following people:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Maksun Mukhtar, M.A., the Rector of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dr. Saefudin Zuhri, M.Ag, Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

3. Dr. Hj. Huriyah Saleh, M.Pd, the Chairwoman of English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
4. Dr. Septi Gumiandari, M.Ag, the first supervisor
5. Sumadi, SS. M.Hum, the second supervisor
6. All the lectures of English Department who have taught and educated the writer during his study at IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
7. All of my friends at IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon who helped the writer in writing this thesis, being my friends for the last few years and thanks for a wonderful friendship.

The words are not enough to measure how much help and contribution which they have given in writing this thesis, may Allah the Almighty God guide and give them all happiness throughout their life.

Finally, the writer realized that this thesis is still far from being perfect, and of course there are many mistakes whether in the arrangement or in the content of this thesis. Therefore, it is a great pleasure for him to receive suggestions and critics from everyone who will encourage him to continue his study.

Cirebon, September, 2013

The writer



## **AUTOBIOGRAPHY**

The writer's name is RAMDANI. He was born in Pulobaru Utara , Pulasaren Cirebon City, April, 1<sup>st</sup> 1990. The Second Son of Edi Rivai and Irma Jueli. He has three brothers, and one younger sister. He grows with complete family, full of love and happiness. He learnt anything with his brothers and sister when He was still young and until now. His family is his own motivation to do something the best in any aspect.

The writer's educational background that has been finished as follows:

1. He went to the State Elementary School at SDN 1 PABEDILANKALER 1996 and passed in 2002.
2. He went to State Junior High School at SMPN 1 PABEDILAN in 2002, and passed in 2005.
3. He went to Senior High School at SMAN 1 PABEDILAN Exact Program in 2005 and passed in 2008.
4. Then he continued his study at The State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Syekh Nurjati Cirebon and took English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty from 2009 until now.

He is an English teacher in SMK PAKUNGWATI Cirebon City since Mei 2012 until now.

**APPROVAL**

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## DEDICATIONS

Thankfulness is given to Allah S.W.T. Because of his affection, the writer eventually has been able to finish his thesis.

This thesis is dedicated special for my lovely parents which never stop praying for me, loving me. You are everything and best spirit in my life.

My beloved brothers and young sister, who never stop supporting me. You are my Sun.

My beloved friends, who accompany me in finish my thesis. You are my smile.

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My Beloved Friends in my Works all of teacher in SMK Pakungwati, SDN 1 Pabedilankaler, SMPN 1 Pabedilan, SMAN 1 Pabedilan, SMAN 1 Waled, SDN 1 Tersana and all of my Friends that I can't mention them one by one, I say Thank You.

I love my family so much and I hope Allah will always bless you.

For my best friends in campus who I can't mention one by one, thanks for everything. Hope Allah makes easier your way to get success in your life.

All my Students in all of the School that I taught Thank You So Much.

- Riana Purtika Dewi
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- Wasnadi
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- Suhari
- M. Farhan Surya Dwi Putra
- Sutisna
- Abdul Somad
- And all my Student's who teach me everything.

## **MOTTO :**

**“YOUR FUTURE DEPEND ON WHAT YOU DO AND  
WHAT YOU THINK NOW ! “**

## **SHOLAT :**

- ★ **BUKAN PART TIME**
- ★ **BUKAN JUGA SOMETIME**
- ★ **APALAGI NO TIME**
- ★ **MESTI BUAT FULL TIME**
- ★ **HARUS DILAKUKAN ON TIME**
- ★ **LEBIH BAGUS ALL THE TIME**
- ★ **KALAU BOLEH OVERTIME**
- ★ **SEBAB KEMATIAN DATANG ANYTIME**

## **THIS THESIS FOR YOU :**

- ❖ **MY LOVELY PARENTS**
- ❖ **MY LOVELY HONEY**
- ❖ **MY GREAT FAMILY**
- ❖ **MY BEST FRIENDS**
- ❖ **MY FAMILY PBI-G 2009**
- ❖ **MY BELOVED FRIENDS KKN 08  
KERTASEMAYA**
- ❖ **MY BIG BAND “THE FUEL and EL-ADZKAR”**
- ❖ **MY EDSA IAIN SYEKH NURJATI CIREBON ‘11**
- ❖ **MY AMAZING FRIENDS PSM IAIN SYEKH  
NURJATI CIREBON ANGKATAN X “BONANG  
PRAWA”**

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# APPENDICES

## BIOGRAPHY OF STEPHENY MEYER (AUTHOR TWILIGHT STORY)



Stephenie Meyer, born on December 24, 1973, in Hartford, Connecticut, is the best-selling author of the *Twilight* book series. Inspired by a dream, she wrote the first book and attracted the attention of agent Jodi Reamer, who secured her a three-book publishing deal. The books have sold more than 250 million copies, been translated into 37 languages, and adapted for a hit film series that includes five installments.

### Early Life

Author Stephenie Meyer was born Stephenie Morgan on December 24, 1973, in Hartford, Connecticut, to Stephen and Candy Morgan. Meyer has called the uncommon spelling of her first name "a gift from [her] father," who added the letters "i" and "e" to the end of his name to create "Stephenie."

Four years after Meyer's birth, her family relocated to Phoenix, Arizona. As the second of six children, Meyer took on the duties associated with being an elder sibling in a large Mormon family. Between caring for her younger brothers and sisters, she developed a passion for reading, becoming an avid fan of classic authors [Jane Austen](#), Charlotte Bronte and [Margaret Mitchell](#), among others.

Though Meyer felt out of place among the privileged population of Chaparral High School in Scottsdale, Arizona, she was an excellent student. Graduating from the school in 1992, her high marks earned her a National Merit Scholarship. She used the

award to attend [Brigham Young](#) University, where she majored in English literature. In 1996, between her junior and senior years at [Brigham Young](#), Meyer became re-acquainted with childhood friend Christian "Pancho" Meyer (the two had grown up in the same social circles). The reunited friends soon began dating, and were married less than a year later, when Meyer was just 21 years old. Meyer graduated from Brigham Young University in 1997. That same year, she gave birth to her first son, Gabe. Sons Seth and Eli followed, and Meyer experienced a busy life as a stay-at-home mom.

### **Inspiration for 'Twilight'**

On June 2, 2003, Meyer became an author in earnest. Following a compelling dream—the inspiration for the *Twilight* book series, and the basis for Chapter 13 of its first book—Meyer began a frenzied writing spree. The series' early chapters explored the romance between Edward Cullen, a vampire, and Bella Swan, a human girl. Influenced by authors like William Goldman, Orson Scott Card and Douglas Adams, Meyer worked diligently to flesh out the story, often writing while her children slept.

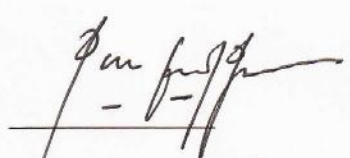

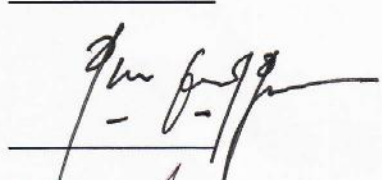



Within three months, Meyer had created a 500-page manuscript and begun searching for a publishing contact. Using advice taken from author Janet Evanovich's website, she was eventually contacted by Jodi Reamer, a literary agent at Writer's House. Reamer and Meyer worked together to polish the manuscript—among other things, Reamer insisted that Meyer change her first title, *Forks*, to the current title—and the book was soon presented to publishing houses. Not long after, Reamer secured a three-book deal from Little, Brown and Company, which included a \$750,000 advance—the highest sum the publishing house had ever paid a new writer at the time. ( <http://www.biographystephenmeyer/authortwilight.com>)

## TWILIGHT'S MOVIE PIC

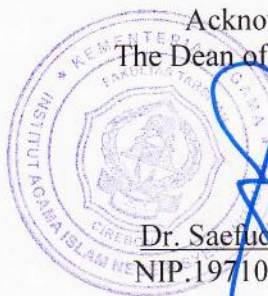


## RATIFICATION

The thesis entitled “A Grammatical Analysis of Question Tag Used in the *Twilight’s Movies*”, by Ramdani registered number 59430785, has been examined on August, 1<sup>st</sup> 2013. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Graduate Degree in English Education Department of *Tarbiyah* Faculty, English Education Program, *Syekh Nurjati* State Institute for Islamic Studies *Cirebon*.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. The Background of The Problem**

English is an international language that are very important in our life because english is one of international language that used by many people in the world for communication. Most of the countries in the world are studying english whereas as a second language or foreign language to fulfill the international communication according to their purpose. In our country, english as a foreign language that applied in subject curriculum from elementary school up to university level. By learning english, students are expected to absorb and keep up the development of science, technology and art.

In the other hand, english is very important because nowadays there are so many books, literature or another subject that needed in the educational world. So, for the people who joined that educational group, they must be learned english.

In Learning English there are four skill that should be learn by the students : (1)Speaking Conversation, (2)Listening Comprehension, (3)Reading Comprehension, (4)Writing Composition.

But in fact,when we learn english in formal education, we don't get something that we need or we want in learning. The goal can't achieve uncomprehensibly beacuse sometimes the learning process isnot running well. There are so many problems that causes the learning process can't

run well. But according to Hatta (2007)” there are 3 factor that influence the learning process : (1) Students Motivation, (2) Parents Motivation and (3) Teacher/School Motivation. (p.43)

It's mean that if we want to get a good result in learning achievement, it's depend on the good motivation from our self, our parents and from the teacher. If all that subject have a good relations, the learning achievement will get a good result.

But in real situation, the learning process is not running well because of the problem from the teacher in especially in school or institution. The material that should be delivered to the students, sometimes are not delivered comprehenly. Such as the teacher is not coming when the schedule are starting. There are so many reason why the learning process is not running well caused by the teacher, maybe they are so busy with their work, because the teacher is not only teaching and teaching, there are so many administration of education that should be submitted by the teacher.

When the students are not satisfied with the knowledge regulation whom they have got in the school, they will go to the private lecturing or other informal institution to learn the material more especially in english subject. They will come to the famous english course or another language development informal institution.

There so many people is not know that learning something is not only in formal or informal institution, but we can learn something throughfully language in many places, from many gadget and anything.

This time, English movie has become people's consumption. Some people love watching and enjoying movie as media of entertainment. They usually go to theatres or watch it on DVD. At this time, many people tend to watch movie on DVD. This is due to the flexibility of watching DVD. They can watch movie on DVD at home than to have to line up for ticket at the theatre. Based on this fact, movie industries are rapidly growing especially in Hollywood. As a result, Hollywood—as the famous center of movie industry in the world—is demanded to create more famous movies. Such movies that are produced in Hollywood are: Twilight's Iron Man, Toy Story, Pirates of Caribbean, Harry Potter, X-Men, and many more. The distribution of these movies is not only to American and European countries which have English as their first language, but also many non- English speaking countries. In overcoming the language barrier for those who have not English as their first language, language transfer is involved in facilitating people's comprehension about the source language (SL) of the movie into the target language (TL).

Therefore, people like entertainment and it cannot be separated from interpreting. Such as the English films in the television program, the viewers cansee the Indonesian language besides the English language.

Usually the viewers know about the translation text in the screen which obtains the actors or actresses conveying their conversation. Subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience (the target language); the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot of the screen simultaneously with the dialogue or narration in the source language. This simultaneous provision of meaning in two different languages, one in oral and the other in written text, is thus a new form of language transfer created by film and further developed by television.

When a film is released in a country that uses a different language to the language used in the film, subtitling is sometimes added to the film. In addition, subtitling is a written translation of the spoken language or "language transfer" at the bottom of the screen during the scenes of a film or television show in a foreign language. It aims at broadening the marketing purpose. The demand for subtitling was growing in the mid-1990s outside North America, especially in Europe. In 1994, one company, the Subtitling International Group centered in Stockholm with branches in six capital cities, produced 26,000 hours of subtitles for cinema. ([www.museum.tv/archives/etv/S/htmlS/subtitling/subtitling](http://www.museum.tv/archives/etv/S/htmlS/subtitling/subtitling)).

As everybody knows, the aim of subtitling and dubbing is to make people comprehend the idea, story and message from the movie original which makes equivalent into the target language (TL). Subtitling in a film can not exist without a conversation because it can not happen without a

combination of sentences. The types of sentences there are interrogative sentence, namely: yes-no question, and attached or tag question. In this research the researcher will conduct the tag question.

Communication is an important need for human being in their daily life. People use language to express their feelings of something, to show their appreciation to something, to provide information, to ask questions and so on. There are many ways to express feelings of something and one of them is by using question tag.

According to Swan & Walter (2003), *“Tag question are short questions that can follow sentences, especially in spoken English. We make tag question with auxiliary verb (have, be, can, etc) + pronoun (I, you, etc). We use tag question to ask if something is true, or to ask people to agree with us.”* (p.266)

Based on explanation above the writer is interested in conducting a research dealing with **“A Grammatical Analysis of Questions Tag Used in the The Twilight’s Movie.**

## **B. Identification of The Problems**

The identification of the problem is to give the clarification about the study which would be investigated. Then, the researcher arranges the identification of the problem referred to the background of the problem above, those are :

### **1. The Field of the research**

According to the background of the problems, the field of this research is Grammar, and it's discussing about grammatical analysis of the question tag.

### **2. The kinds of the problem**

This study entitled "A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF QUESTION TAG USED IN THE TWILIGHT'S MOVIES". This research only focuses on classifying the questions tag and to know what kind of tag question that often used in The Twilight's Movies. This particularly designed paper is to get the best result of the study with effective time and energy. It is also to make specific focus of the study. The field of this study is Grammar.

From the title of this paper and background of the problem in which have explained, the researcher find out and list several problem to be identified in this study, those are :

1. Twilight's Movies is the phenomenal Movie when the first realized in 2008 until 2012.
2. This Movie has unique love story
3. This Movie has many questions tag that very interesting to be analyzed.

### **3. The Main Problem**

Because this movie is so phenomenal and almost all teenager in the world love this movie so much, this movie also contained with various kinds of questions tag so the researcher thought that the main problem in which will be investigated and analyzed in this research are the descriptions of the movie, biography of Stephenie Meyer and all of the dialogues on the Twilight's movie" that contained Questions tag and its context situation of the movie.

### **C. The Limitation of the Problem**

The research focuses on the observation and analysis of question tag in the dialogue of the movie. The source data of the research are all of the dialogue that contained question tag.

In this case the writer just choose the various kinds of questions tag to be analyzed. And for the movies, the writer only chooses the English

movies entitled by Twilight. It's also supported by the scripts of the movies.

#### **D. The Questions of the Research**

Based on the background of the problem that have described above, therefore the questions of the problem are as follow:

1. How is the description of Twilight's movie?
2. How is the synopsis of Twilight's movies?
3. What are the kinds of question tag used in the twilight's movie?
4. What is question tag that often used in the twilight's movie?

#### **E. The Aims of The Research**

The aims of the research is purpose of the study that will obtain regarding the questions of the research. The purpose of the research are::

1. To know the descriptions of the Twilight's movie.
2. To know the synopsis of the Twilight's movie.
3. To analyze the kinds of questions tag used in the twilight's movie.
4. To know the question tag that often used in the twilight's movie.

## **F. The Usefulness of the Research**

The writer expects that the research can give contribution for academic sphere and practical sphere:

### **1. Academic Sphere**

- a. This research is beneficial to enlarge theory especially the form of questions tag.
- b. This study is also useful for further references for those who are interested in conducting a research on questions tag.

### **2. Practical Sphere**

- a. For the students : The reader will be introduced the concept of questions tag
- b. For another reader : The reader can avoid using it in wrong way.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

#### A. The Nature of Grammar

There is a time when simple words are not enough in conveying the meaning, therefore grammar is needed. According to Thornbury (1999) “Grammar is a description of the rules that govern how a language’s sentences are formed. It is a process for making speaker’s or writer’s meaning clear when contextual information is lacking.” (p.1). The example of how grammar is used to make the meaning clear is when a baby says *milk*, the meaning can be *more milk!* or *I want milk!*, or *The milk is drop!* Here grammar is employed. Grammar is employed to convey what actually a baby intend.

In addition, according to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English grammar is defined as “the study and practice of the rules by which words change their form and are combined into sentences.” As the dictionary suggest, Harmer (1989:p.1) further explained how word changing its form by the use of grammar, for example the word *wash* changes to *washed* in the past.

The definitions above show that grammar is not only the rules of how language’s sentence is formed but also the process of making the

meaning clear when simple words are not enough to convey what actually the speaker's or writer's intend.

Some terms related to the definitions of grammar is explained by Cameron (2001) namely pedagogic grammar and internal grammar. Pedagogic grammar concerns with how the patterns or rules of a language presented in a ways that are helpful to teachers and learners. Learners may find pedagogical grammar through grammar book, text book, or teacher's explanation indirectly. While internal grammar concerns with what actually the learners learn about the language pattern. Every learner has a different internal grammar because each has a different experience of learning. Internal grammar are formed from what learners experienced.(p.113)

Those various explanations about grammar give insight about the important of grammar. Grammar does not just deal with how words change and how they put together into sentences, it is also the process of conveying what exactly the speakers or writer mean. In foreign language classroom, pedagogic grammar is needed in which explicit description of grammar rules are presented in ways that are helpful to teachers and learners. However, every learner has a different internal grammar which deals with what learners actually learn about the pattern of the language. Therefore the pedagogic grammar should be adjusted with their internal grammar.

## **B. Definition of Question Tag**

Azar (2003), say that “A tag question is a question that is added into the end of a sentence. An auxiliary verb is used in a tagquestion. When the main verb is affirmative, the tag question negative. When the main verb is negative, the tag question is affirmative.” (p.125)

According Swan and Walter (2003), “Tag question are short questions that can follow sentences, especially in spoken English. We make tag question with auxiliary verb (have, be, can, etc) + pronoun (I, you, etc). We use tag question to ask if something is true, or to ask people to agree with us.” (p.266)

Based on Teschner and Evans (2007) “A tag question always appears (following a comma when written) as the sole interrogative element in an otherwise noninterrogative sentence. A tag question’s purpose is to get the listener to confirm or deny what the speaker has just stated in the (noninterrogative) “assumption” part of the sentence.” (p.64).

From definition above, it can be concluded that tag question is short questions that consist of affirmative/positive statement and negative statement. If the main verb is affirmative, the tag question is negative. When the main verb is negative, the tag question is affirmative.

### C. Form of Question Tag

According to Azar (2003), “There are two main types of tag questions, when the main verb is affirmative, the tag question is negative. When the main verb is negative, the tag question is affirmative.” (p.152). In the same opinion Murphy (2004) say that, “Normally we use a negative tag question after a positive sentence, and a positive tag question after a negative sentence.” (p.104)

<i>Positive sentence +</i>	<i>negative tag</i>	<i>Negative sentence +</i>	<i>positive tag</i>
Kate <b>will</b> be here soon,	<b>won't she?</b>	Kate <b>won't</b> be late,	<b>will she?</b>
There <b>was</b> a lot of traffic,	<b>wasn't there?</b>	They <b>don't</b> like us,	<b>do they?</b>
Mike <b>should</b> pass the exam,	<b>shouldn't he?</b>	You <b>haven't</b> got a car,	<b>have you?</b>

Example :

- a. We **have got** to get to school, **haven't we?**
- b. You **felt** a little sick, **didn't you?**
- c. This **is** a bit over your head, **isn't it?**
- d. They **were** vampires, **weren't they?**
- e. You **are** going to expel us, **aren't you?**
- f. They **didn't teach** you Spanish in nursing school, **did they?**
- g. I **don't suppose** you kids heard the first bell, **do you?**
- h. This time **wouldn't** want a diary like this lying around, **would they?**
- i. It **can't** hurt, **can it?**

- j. They **wouldn't** really close Hogwarts, **would they**?

Murphy (2004) in his book says that, “the meaning of tag question depends on how you say it. If the voice goes down, you are not really asking a question; you are only inviting the listener to agree with you.” (p.104)

Example :

- a) It's a nice day, **isn't it?** Yes, beautiful.
- b) Tim doesn't look well today, **does he?** No, he looks very tired.
- c) She's very funny. She's got a great sense of humour, **hasn't she?**

But if voice goes *up*, it is real a question:

- a. You haven't seen Lisa today, **have you?** No, I'm afraid I haven't.

You can use a negative sentence + positive tag to ask for things or information, or to ask somebody to do something. The voice goes up at the end of the tag in sentences like these:

- a. You haven't got a pen, **have you?** Yes, here you are.
- b. You couldn't do me a favour, **could you?** It depends what it is.
- c. You don't know where Karen is, **do you?** Sorry, I have no idea.

According to Azar et al in their book (2003) say that there are another variations of tag question (informal tags), such as “**huh**”, “**eh**”, and “**no**”. (p.71). In the same opinion Teschner & Evans (2007) say that an invariant tag is one whose verb form—negative or

affirmative—is not dependent on the positivity that its antecedent noninterrogative statement manifests. Mostly, however, invariant tags—especially the most colloquial ones—do without verb forms altogether. But other than informal tags above they added that “**right**” includes a question tag. (p.65)

Example :

- a. We better get used to this, **huh**?
- b. Everything's great, **huh**?
- c. That's your tutor, **huh**?
- d. It's really cold today, **eh**? (from the book)
- e. So she's getting ready to go now, **eh**? (from the book)
- f. You borrowed my dictionary yesterday, **no**? (from the book)
- g. It's served you well in the past, **right**?
- h. They can't come in, **right**?

Beside the opinion above, there are also additional variations of tag question such as “**right**”, “**correct**”, “**don't you agree?**”, and “**OK**”. But the most commonly used probably “**right**”. For informal tag, it can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences. (<http://www.eslcafe.com/grammar.html>).

Example :

- a. I've got the life expectancy of a zit, **right**?

- b. It makes it worse when I die, **right**?
- c. He's a nice person, **correct**? (from web)
- d. She isn't coming with us, **correct**? (from web)
- e. You hadn't seen the movie before, **correct**? (from web)
- f. He isn't a nice person, **don't you agree**? (from web)
- g. She doesn't like me, **don't you agree**? (from web)
- h. Don't give me any trouble, **OK**?
- i. Just stay away from me, **OK**?
- j. Let's meet tonight, **OK**?

#### **D. Rules of Making Question Tag**

In a question tag, the speaker makes a statement, but is not completely certain of the truth, so he or she uses a tag question to verify the previous statement. Sentences using the tag questions should have the main clause separated from the tag by a comma. The sentence will always end with a question mark.

#### **Basic Principles of Question Tag:**

1. If the sentence is affirmative then the question will be negative. And if the sentence is negative the question will be affirmative.

Example:

- a. He is working hard these days, **isn't he**?
- b. They have already completed this, **haven't they**?
- c. You are not happy at all, **are you**?

- d. He has never fall in love before, **has he?**
  - e. You saw a bird, **didn't you?**
  - f. We could not evaluate the freedom, **could we?**
2. The verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal.

Example:

- a. They are having fun, **aren't they?**
- b. He is not at home, **is he?**
- c. I have seen her, **haven't I?**
- d. You should study well, **shouldn't you?**
- e. He can not solve this problem, **can he?**
- f. You will do this, **won't you?**
- g. John can speak Spanish, **can't he?**

If the sentence contains only main verb then the tag question will be formed by using 'do/did/does'; considering the tense of sentence.

Example:

- a. He slept a lot, **didn't he?**
  - b. They work hard, **don't they?**
  - c. He tries heart and soul, **doesn't he?**
3. The subject of tag question always comes from the sentence.

Generally a suitable pronoun of the subject is used in the tag.

Example:

- a. Students are not attentive, are **they**?
  - b. The people of our country are not conscious of their rights, are **they**?
  - c. Students should remain serious about the admission test, shouldn't **they**?
4. When tag question is negative then the tag should be formed in short form.

Example:

- a. He will do this, **won't** he?
- b. He can help us, **can't** he?

Question Tag can be formed by using four basic principles above. But some critical situation often arises when it seemed difficult to form tag question. In that cases apply the following rules:

1. If a sentence contains both of principal clause and subordinate clause then tag question will be formed by using the subject and verb of principal clause.

Example:

- a. He **told** that you were not at home, **didn't** he?
- b. When you go there, I **will** meet you, **won't** I?
- c. I **asked** him if he had done his assignment, **didn't** I?

2. Hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom, little, few etc. these adverbs generally gives negative sense. So the tag question of sentence which contains these adverbs would be affirmative.

Example:

- a. I could **hardly** go there, could I?
- b. He **rarely** remembers his past, does he?
- c. **Few** people were present there, were they?
- d. There's **little** we can do about it, is there?

3. Be careful in forming tag when the verb of statement is not clear.

Example:

- a. He's working now, isn't he?
- b. He's worked a lot, hasn't he?
- c. He'd go there, wouldn't he?
- d. He'd gone there, hadn't he?

4. When 'Have, has, and had' appears as a main verb in a sentence then the tag question can be formed by using American style or British style.

Example:

- a. The man has a lot of works to do, hasn't he? (British)
- b. The man has a lot of works to do, doesn't he (American)
- c. He had a sharp look, hadn't he? (British)
- d. He had a sharp look, didn't he? (American)

5. When 'Here, there or it' appears as a introductory subject in a sentence then tag question should be formed by using that subject.

Example:

- a. **Here** is the money, isn't here?
  - b. **There's** something wrong, isn't there?
  - c. **There** weren't any problem, were there?
  - d. **It** rains there, doesn't it?
  - e. **It** was a tight game, wasn't it?
6. It is better to use 'they' in forming tag when 'somebody, someone, everybody, everyone, nobody, none, anybody, anyone' appears as a subject of the statement.

Example:

- a. **Somebody** built this castle, didn't they?
- b. **Everyone** was present, wasn't they?
- c. **Nobody** has been found guilty, has they?

It is better to use 'it' in forming tag when 'something, everything, nothing, anything' appears as a subject of the statement.

Example:

- a. **Something** has happened to you, hasn't it?
- b. **Nothing** can happen, can it?

7. Use 'shall we' when the statement begins with let's or let us.

Example:

- a. **Let** us have some fun, shall we?

b. **Let's** go for a picnic, shall we?

8. Use 'will or can' in forming tag question of imperative sentence.

Example:

a. Sit down, **won't** you?

b. Shut up, **can't** you?

c. Give me a glass of water, **could** you?

d. Don't tell a lie, **will** you?

e. Don't make a noise, **will** you?

f. Open the book, **won't** you?

### **E. Definition of Movie**

A film, also called a movie or motion picture, is a series of still or moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. The process of filmmaking has developed into an art form and industry.

According to Warren Buckland (2009) "A Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating – or indoctrinating – citizens. The visual elements of cinema give motion pictures a universal power of communication. Some films have become

popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue into the language of the viewer”. (p. 17)

Films are made up of a series of individual images called frames. When these images are shown rapidly in succession, a viewer has the illusion that motion is occurring. The viewer cannot see the flickering between frames due to an effect known as persistence of vision, whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of a second after the source has been removed. Viewers perceive motion due to a psychological effect called beta movement.

The origin of the name "film" comes from the fact that photographic film (also called film stock) has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, moving picture, photo-play and flick. A common name for film in the United States is movie, while in Europe the term film is preferred. Additional terms for the field in general include the big screen, the silver screen, the cinema and the movies. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film>).

Film, Cinema, Movie or Moving Image, (in English is called motion picture) is a series of images projected on a screen in order to create the illusion (deception) motion of the living. Motion pictures, movie, film or cinema is a form of popular entertainment, which makes

them men immerse themselves in a world of imagination for a certain time. However, the film also teaches people about history, science, human behavior and various other things. Some films combine entertainment and education, so that learning becomes easier and convenient. In all its forms, cinema is a beautiful art as a business, and the author will receive a high pride of their creations will separate.

#### **F. Previous Study**

The theme of this paper was inspired by the paper that has been taken this theme before. So the theme of this paper is not a pure first put forward by the writer but are inspired from previous papers that also raised this time. The writer found the paper from the internet, and was inspired to take the theme classifies the forms of questions tag used in the twilight's movies and to know what kind of question tag is often used in the twilight's movies.

To prove the originality of the study, the researcher represents the previous research. First, Novianti, she analyzed the tag question, entitled a "Descriptive Analysis of Tag Questions Used in Comedy Films (A Socio Pragmatic Study)", UNISRI, 2007. In her research paper has aimed at analysis the tag question in comedy film entitled: Ace Ventura, Evan Almighty, and Rebound, based on a socio pragmatic study. The writer combines the two studies, namely sociolinguistic and pragmatic study. With sociolinguistic study, she can describe the functions of tag questions in comedy film and with pragmatics study;

she can determine the intentions of using tag question in comedy film. This study belongs to a qualitative study. In this method, this research is conducted in order to describe of the form, function and intentions of tag question. To collect the data, she uses the documentation method. The technique of data analysis, the writer uses grammatical rule to know the form of tag question to be analyzed and she uses Hyme's speaking theory of sociolinguistics to determine the function of tag question. Besides, the writer uses speech act theory to know the intention of tag question. Based on the analysis, the writer draws some conclusion as follows. First, she analyzes the three forms of tag question, namely: declarative tag questions, imperative tag question, and special case. Second, she finds four function of tag question (based on the speaking theory): (1) for expressing uncertainty, (2) for facilitating of speech or positive politeness devices, (3) for softening sentence when someone talks with the other, (4) for expressing phatic communication. Third, she finds five intentions of tag questions: (1) the act for persuading, (2) the act for opening conversation, (3) the act for reassuring, (4) the act for asking for help, and (5) the act for complaining.

Second, this studies related to the research was conducted by Wibawati who analyzes interrogative sentences, entitled "Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of Means Girls Film", UMS, 2008. In this research the writer analyzed the types of interrogative sentences

and the appropriateness subtitling of interrogative sentence in Means Girls film. This study belongs to a qualitative study. In this method, the research is conducted in order to describe of the types of interrogative sentences. To collect the data, she uses the documentation method. The technique of data analysis, the writer uses grammatical rule to know the types of interrogative sentences to be analyzed and she uses subtitling theory to determine the appropriateness subtitling of interrogative sentences. Based on the analysis, the writer draws some conclusion as follows. She presents three types of interrogative sentences, namely: Yes-No question, interrogative-word Question, and attached or Tag Question. From 170 data found by the researcher, 74 data or 43, 5 % belong to yes-no questions, 1 datum or 0, 1 % belong to attached or tag question. The other analysis found that from 170 data 1 data or 0,6 % belong to interrogative sentence use the same form and syntactic order as does as a statement sentence but change the intonation from a falling to arising curve at the end to make it a question. The appropriateness of subtitling is dominated by appropriate subtitling and 43 data or 25, 3 % fit in inappropriate subtitling.

Based on the research above the writer concludes that two research above has some differences and similarities. The similarities is the method used, namely qualitative method and the difference is the analysis, the first research analyze the tag question in comedy film entitled: Ace Ventura, Evan Almighty, and Rebound, based on a socio

pragmatic study and the second analyzed the types of interrogative sentences and the appropriateness subtitling of interrogative sentence in Means Girls film. From the research above become a comparison for the writer in choosing the title of the research, entitled “A Grammatical Analysis of Tag Question Used in The Twilight’s Movies”. In contrast, the writer classifies the forms of tag questions used in the twilight’s movies and to know what kind of tag question is often used in the the Twilight’s movies.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. The Objective of the Research**

The objective of the research is to analyze the forms of question tag used in the twilight's movie grammatically.

#### **B. The Object and Time of the Research**

The Object of this research is movie antitled “ Twilight”. This movie is adapted from the Stephanie Meyer's Novel. This film produced in 2008. The time of this research took on Mei, 7<sup>th</sup> until Juli, 7<sup>th</sup> 2013. The researcher choose this movie because the novel is Best Seller and so famous and many people in the world have read it. Knew that the story has good and so many people liked it, Hollywood movie inc. Made a movie based on the novel. This movie also liked by so many teenagers who still studying at school. This movie also contains question tag that is probably important to improve our skill in grammar.

#### **C. The Method of the Research**

According to Auerbach and Silverstein (2003:35) “Qualitative research is research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews in order to discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon”. (p.3)

Based on Gay et al (2006) “Qualitative research are the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and usual data in order to gain insights into a particular phenomenon of interest.”. (p.399)

Kothari in his book entitled “Methods and Techniques” (2004) writes that:

*Qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomenon relating to or involving quality or kind. For instance, when we are interested in investigation the reasons for human behaviour (i.e., why people think or do certain things), we quite often talk ‘Motivation Research’, an important type of qualitative research. This type of research aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires, using in depth. (P.23)*

Qualitative research is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in the social sciences, but also in market research and further contexts. Qualitative researchers aim to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. The qualitative method investigates the why and how of decision making, not just what, where, when. Hence, smaller but focused samples are more often needed, rather than large samples.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qualitative\\_research](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qualitative_research).

From the assumptions above, it is concluded that qualitative research is appropriate in presenting, analyzing, and finding the data. The researcher explains and describes the data more detailed and accurate. Some descriptive quantification, however, is used to examine tendencies. The research used qualitative research.

In this case, a descriptive one of the methodology used to conduct this research in the process of analyzing the data, based on Khotari (2004) “descriptive includes survey and fact-finding onquires of defferent kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exist at present”. (p.2)

Thus, this study used descriptive method since it provided the information as the result of a subtitling analysis of tag questions used in the English movies.

#### **D. The Sources of the Data**

The data were collected from the English movies entitled by “Twilight”. The data include all questions tag uttered by the actor and actress in the movie. All utterances containing tag questions are transcribed for analysis. The term data refers to the kind of information researcher obtain on the subject of their research. (Fraenkel, et al, 2011 : 111). In this research, the researcher uses both primary data and secondary data research.

##### **1. Primary data source**

Primary data source of this study is the transcript movies that contains question tag in the twilight’s movies. After that, the data will classify into its form and analyze the context of situation under the theory of Speaking by Del Hymes and Swan.

##### **2. Secondary data source**

The researcher also uses another data source to get deeper understanding that dealing with the field of the research. It related to the field of grammar and theory of Communication. The secondary data source are acquired in the form of book, journals, internet, article and so on.

The respondent of this research is the group on which is the information is obtained. The researcher uses the Content analysis and purposive sampling as the sampling technique in this research. Both of them used to gain the data that believed by the researcher related to the study.

#### **E. The Instrument of the Research**

According to Moleong (2007) The instrument of this study is the researcher himself with his knowledge and other references which is related to the study. (p.34)

#### **F. Technique for Collecting The Data**

The technique for collecting data are the observation and study documentation, and the step for collecting data are collected through:

1. Watching Movie
2. Reading the subtitle
3. Underlining the question tag

4. Rewriting the data

5. Coding data on the data sheet

Beside that, the researcher also take the secondary data are as follow :

### **1. Library Research**

Library sources like books and other papers that related with the research. This activity is being started by collecting the opinion and ideas derived from the experts and their writings. And there are books in the library of The State Institute of Islamic Studies Syekh Nurjati Cirebon and the library state university to get some theories, opinions and ideas from the experts and their related with the research. The quotations are taken by doing reading activities from different libraries or downloaded from some sites in form of e-books (internet) or other.

### **2. Browsing Internet**

The writer also browsed internet to get more information about the topic research.

### **3. Book Survey**

Besides waching the movies over and over again, the writer also used transcript of dialogue in the movie that containing of Tag questions used by actor and actress in the English movie entitled "Twilight" and then The writer underline the sentences that contain tag questions. The writer can underline the sentences because the writer have the scripts. Those sentences are entered into data.

### G. Technique of Analyzing data

In addition, the researcher used content analysis and conversation analysis to analyze the data. There are several steps of content analysis and conversation analysis in order to gain deepest understanding. The steps of procedures are conducted, as follows:

1. Rewriting the data
2. Analyzing the data
3. Classifying the data

No	Data	Speaker	Tag Questions			
			Affirmative	Negative	Right	OK
1.	He isn't a vampire, Does He?	Bella	✓			
<u>He</u> <u>is</u> <u>not</u> <u>a</u> <u>vampire</u> , <u>Does</u> <u>He</u> ? S       tobe(V)   det   art   O(N)       Aux       S						
2.	Jessica Got a great spike, doesn't She?	Bella		✓		
<u>Jessica</u> <u>got</u> <u>a</u> <u>great</u> <u>Spike</u> , <u>Doesn't</u> <u>She</u> ? S       V    art   Adj   N       Aux       S						
3.	You are Issabella, <b>right?</b>	Charlie			✓	

<u>You</u> <u>are</u> <u>Issabella, right ?</u> S       Aux       N       M/Right						
4.	Don't go anywhere, <b>OK?</b>	Edward				✓

4. Classifying the tag questions for the form of tag questions “Affirmative Tag question”, “Negative Tag Question”, and “informal Questions Tag”. All items of tag questions are then clustered and counted.
5. Calculating total number and percentage of each type of tag questions. In the calculation, the writer employed percentage technique as described below.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Number of type of tag question

N = Total number of all data

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. THE DESCRIPTION OF TWILIGHTS MOVIE**

Twilight is a series of four vampire-themed fantasy romance novels by American author Stephenie Meyer. It charts a period in the life of Isabella "Bella" Swan, a teenage girl who moves to Forks, Washington, and falls in love with a 104-year-old vampire named Edward Cullen. The series is told primarily from Bella's point of view, with the epilogue of *Eclipse* and Part II of *Breaking Dawn* being told from the viewpoint of character Jacob Black, a werewolf. The unpublished *Midnight Sun* is a retelling of the first book, *Twilight*, from Edward Cullen's point of view. The novella *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner*, which tells the story of a newborn vampire who appeared in *Eclipse*, was published on June 5, 2010 as a hardcover book and on June 7 as a free online ebook.<sup>[1]</sup> The *Twilight Saga: The Official Illustrated Guide*, a definitive encyclopedic reference with nearly 100 full colour illustrations, was released in bookstores on April 12, 2011.

Since the release of the first novel, *Twilight*, in 2005, the books have gained immense popularity and commercial success around the world. The series is most popular among young adults; the four books have won multiple awards, most notably the 2008 British Book Award for

"Children's Book of the Year" for *Breaking Dawn*,<sup>[3]</sup> while the series as a whole won the 2009 Kids' Choice Award for Favorite Book.<sup>[4]</sup>

As of October 2010, the series has sold over 116 million copies worldwide<sup>[5]</sup> with translations into at least 38 different languages around the globe.<sup>[6][7]</sup> The four *Twilight* books have consecutively set records as the biggest selling novels of 2008 on the USA Today Best-Selling Books list<sup>[8]</sup> and have spent over 235 weeks on the New York Times Best Seller list for Children's Series Books.<sup>[9]</sup>

The books have been made into The *Twilight Saga* series of motion pictures by Summit Entertainment. The film adaptations of the first three books were released in 2008, 2009, and 2010 respectively. The fourth book is adapted into two full-length films — the first film being released in November 2011, and the second film in November 2012. (<http://www.twilightmovie/description.com>)

## **B. THE SYNOPSIS OF TWILIGHT'S MOVIE**

Seventeen-year-old Isabella "Bella" Swan moves to Forks, a small town near the Washington coast, to live with her father, Charlie, after her mother is remarried to a minor league baseball player. She is quickly befriended by many students at her new high school, but she is intrigued by the mysterious and aloof Cullen siblings. Bella sits next to Edward Cullen in biology class on her first day of school; he appears to be disgusted by her, much to Bella's confusion. A few days later, Bella is

nearly struck by a van in the school parking lot. Edward inexplicably moves from several feet away and stops the vehicle with his hand without any harm to himself or Bella. He later refuses to explain this act to Bella and warns her against befriending him.

After much research, Bella eventually discovers that Edward is a vampire, though he only consumes animal blood. The pair fall in love and Edward introduces Bella to his vampire family, Carlisle, Esme, Alice, Jasper, Emmett, and Rosalie. Soon after, three nomadic vampires James, Victoria, and Laurent arrive. James, a tracker vampire, is intrigued by Edward's protectiveness over a human and wants to hunt Bella for sport. Edward and his family risk their lives to protect her, but James tracks Bella to Phoenix where she is hiding and lures her into a trap by claiming he is holding her mother hostage. James attacks Bella and bites her wrist, but Edward, along with the other Cullen family members, arrives before he can kill her. James is destroyed, and Edward sucks James's venom from Bella's wrist, preventing her from becoming a vampire. A severely injured Bella is taken to a hospital. Upon returning to Forks, Bella and Edward attend their school prom. While there, Bella expresses her desire to become a vampire, which Edward refuses to grant. The film ends with Victoria secretly watching the pair dancing, plotting revenge for her lover James's death. (<http://kristen-stewart.blogspot.com>)

### C. THE KINDS OF QUESTIONS TAG USED IN THE TWILIGHT'S MOVIE

#### Data 1

Speaker	:	Charlie Swan
Time	:	03:43
Tag Question	:	"You Like Purple, <b>right?</b> "
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Charlie Swan said, " You Like Purple, <b>Right?</b> "

Charlie said like that to ask if Bella still like Purple.

And here is one of another variations of questions tag (informal question tag) namely right question tag.

Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**right?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

**Data 2**

Speaker : Mike Newton  
 Time : 07:05  
 Tag Question : “You’re Issabella, **right?**”  
 Form : Informal Question Tag  
 Analysis : Mike Said “ You’re Issabella, **Right?**”

Mike said it to make sure that she is Bella a new student, her name is Bella. And here is one of another variations of questions tag (informal question tag) namely right question tag. Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**right?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

**Data 3**

Speaker : Jessica  
 Time : 07:14  
 Tag Question : “She’s got a great Spike, **huh?**”

Form	: Informal Question Tag
Analysis	: The writer found, “ She’s got a great spike, <b>huh?</b> ”  Jessica said like that because she’s jealous because of Mike and Bella talking together. And here is one of another variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably..... <b>huh?</b> And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

#### Data 4

Speaker	: Jessica
Time	: 07:18
Tag Question	: “Hey, You are from Arizona, <b>right?</b> ”
Form	: Informal Question Tag
Analysis	: “ Hey, You are from Arizona, <b>Right?</b> ”  Jesssica said like tht to make sure that Bella come from Arizona. And here is one of another variations of questions tag (informal question tag) namely right

question tag. Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably....., **right?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

#### Data 5

Source	:	Erick
Tag Question	:	Charlie : “You met my home girl, <b>Bella?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	“ You met my home girl, <b>Bella?</b> ”

Erick Said to Mike “ Does he met his new home girl, Bella. And here is one of another variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably....., **Name of the people (Bella)?** And it

can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

#### **Data 6**

Speaker	:	Jessica
Time	:	10:03
Tag Question	:	“It’s Like I care, <b>You know?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	“ It’s Like I care, <b>You know?</b> ”

In the movie, Jessica said to Bella. And here is one of enother variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**You know?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

**Data 7**

Speaker	:	Mr. Molina
Time	:	10:43
Tag Question	:	“Here your Stuff, <b>Okay?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	“ Here your stuff, <b>Okay?</b> ”

Mr. Molina give a stuff to Bella and make sure “Does Bella understand well about the rule of his class”. And here is one of enother variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**Okay?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

**Data 8**

Speaker	:	Waylon
Time	:	12:21
Tag Question	:	“I bet I made an impression, though, <b>Didn’t I?</b> ”

Form	:	Negative Question Tag
Analysis	:	Waylon said, “I bet I made an impression, though, <b>didn’t I?</b> ”. The writer found that “..., <b>Didn’t I?</b> ” This is negative tag question because the statement is affirmative/positive. The sentence is Simple Past tense then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that to be past by using “did”, we add “not” because the statement is affirmative/positive. When tag question is negative then the tag should be formed in short form “did not = didn’t”.

### Data 9

Speaker	:	Mike Newton
Time	:	16:31
Tag Question	:	”What’s up Arizona, <b>huh?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Mike said to Bella “ What’s Up Arizona, <b>huh?</b> ”  Mike said like that to asking Bella’s Condition, because the wheather in Forks is different with Arizona. And here is one of enother variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence

contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**huh?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

### Data 10

Speaker	:	Mike Newton
Time	:	16:32
Tag Question	:	“How you liking the rain, <b>girl?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Mike said to Bella “ How you liking the rain, <b>girl?</b> ”

Mike said like that to ask if Bella comfortable or not with the rainy season. And here is one of enother variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**girl?** And it can be used with

both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

### Data 11

Speaker	:	Mike Newton
Time	:	16:47
Tag Question	:	“What are you playing at, <b>T-Ball?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Mike“ What are you playing at, <b>T-Ball?</b> ”

. And here is one of enother variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**Name of People (T-Ball)?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

### Data 12

Speaker	:	Edward Cullen
Time	:	23:28

Tag Question	:	“What was I supposed to do, <b>then?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Edward ask to Bella”What I was supposed to do, <b>then?</b> ”

And here is one of enother variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**then?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

### Data 13

Speaker	:	Edward Cullen
Time	:	24:25
Tag Question	:	“You are not gonna let this go, <b>are you?</b> ”
Form	:	Affirmative/Possitive Question Tag
Analysis	:	In this Scene,Edward said to Bella “You are not gonna let this go, <b>are you?</b> ” this aims to ask agreement that what he said is true. The writer found that “..., <b>are</b>

**you?”** Here is affirmative/positive tag question because the statement is negative. From the data above contain to be “are” then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that modal, because the statement is negative we do not add “not” after the verb of tag question.

#### **Data 14**

Speaker	:	Mr. Molina
Time	:	25:31
Tag Question	:	“I need everybody’s permission slips, <b>okay?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	When Mr. Molina said, “I need everybody’s permission, <b>okay?</b> ” this aims to ask permission to all of the students. The writer found “..., <b>okay?</b> ” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one is probably ..., <b>okay?</b> . It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

**Data 15**

Speaker	:	Mike Newton
Time	:	25:51
Tag Question	:	“Look at you, <b>huh?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	<p>Mike said to Bella, “Look at you, <b>huh?</b>” when Mike said like that, Bella is different since knew Edward. The writer found “..., <b>huh?</b>” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one is probably ..., <b>huh?</b>. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.</p>

**Data 16**

Speaker	:	Jessica
Time	:	28:18
Question Tag	:	“It’s gonna be weird, though, <b>right?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag

Analysis : Jessica said to Bella “It’s gonna be weird, though, **right?**”. And here is one of another variations of question tag (informal question tag). Normally, the verb of question tag always come from the sentence . if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb than the verb of question tag will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one are probably.....**right?** And it can be used with both affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentences.

### Data 17

Speaker : Jessica

Time : 28:20

Tag Question : “I know, **right?**”

Form : Informal Question Tag

Analysis : In the movie Jessica asked Bella, “I know, **right?**” Jessica ask to bella like that to make sure that she know about that. The writer found “..., **right?**” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or

modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one is probably ..., **right?**. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

### Data 18

Speaker	:	Issabella Swan
Time	:	30:19
Tag Question	:	“I’ll go if you stop saying that, <b>okay?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	In the movie Bella said, “I’ll go if you stop saying that, <b>okay?</b> ” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one is probably ..., <b>okay?</b> . It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

**Data 19**

Speaker	:	Edward Cullen
Time	:	31:23
Tag Question	:	“That’s all superhero stuff, <b>right?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	<p>Edward said to Bella “That’s all superhero stuff, <b>okay?</b>” Edward said like that just to talk joking with Bella. The writer found that “..., <b>okay?</b>” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. Sometimes, however, other ending are used. We recently saw that “okay?”, but there are other words and phrases that are used in this way. One of them is <b>Okay?</b> When “Okay?” is used as a tag ending, the meaning is special. It normally means something like 'That’s all superhero stuff, but (statement). It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.</p>

**Data 20**

Speaker	:	Jacob Black
Time	:	32:43
Tag Question	:	“You are on my rest, <b>remember?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Jacob Black said “You are on my rest, <b>remember?</b> ”

This aims to remind Bella that she is safe, because the place is jacob territory. The writer found that “..., **remember?**” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags) same as the previous data. We recently saw that “remember?”, but there are otherwords and phrases that are used in this way. One of them is (special word) like **remember?**. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

**Data 21**

Speaker	:	Jacob Black
Time	:	33:20
Question tag	:	“You caught that, <b>huh?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	In the movie Jacob said to Bella, “You caught that,

**huh?**” this used to ask agreement that it’s true. The writer found “..., **huh?**” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one is probably ..., **huh?**. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

## Data 22

Speaker	:	Jessica
Time	:	38:07
Tag Question	:	“You are not really into this, <b>are you?</b> ”
Form	:	Affirmative/Possitive Question Tag
Analysis	:	Based on the movie Jessica said, “You are not really into this, <b>are you?</b> ” Jessica said like that because Bella just saying good when Jessica showed all of the dress for dating in from. The writer found that “..., <b>are you?</b> ” here is affirmative/positive tag question because from the data above the writer found “ are not”, this is

included in sentences with quantifiers denoting negative meaning such as no, none of, not one, neither of, not any, few, little, hardly any, scarcely any, not many, etc, do not require a negative tag question at the end. So, for sentence that has quantifiers with negative meaning we do not require a negative tag question at the end, we use affirmative/positive tag question at the end.

### Data 23

Speaker	:	Mike Newton
Time	:	39:14
Question tag	:	“What’s up, <b>girl?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Mike asked to Bella, “What’s up, <b>girl?</b> ” this aims to ask Bella’s Conditions. The writer found “..., <b>girl?</b> ” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence if the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one is probably ..., <b>girl?</b> . It can be used with

both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

#### Data 24

Speaker	:	Billy Black
Time	:	53:03
Question Tag	:	“So spread the word out the rez, <b>huh?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	When Billy said, “So spread the word out of the rez, <b>huh?</b> ” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. Sometimes, however, other ending are used. We recently saw that “right?”, but there are other words and phrases that are used in this way. One of them is <b>huh</b> . It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

#### Data 25

Speaker	:	Billy Black
Time	:	53:11
Tag Question	:	“We don’t want no one else getting hurt, <b>do we?</b> ”

Form	:	Affirmative/Positive Question Tag
Analysis	:	Based on the movie Billy said to Charlie, “We don’t want no one else getting hurt, <b>do we?</b> ” here is affirmative/positive tag question because from the data above the writer found “do not”, this is included in sentences with quantifiers denoting negative meaning such as no, none of, not one, neither of, not any, few, little, hardly any, scarcely any, not many, etc, do not require a negative tag question at the end. So, for sentence that has quantifiers with negative meaning we do not require a negative tag question at the end, we use affirmative/positive tag question at the end.

### Data 26

Source	:	Issabella Swan
Tag Question	:	“It’s so light and open, <b>you know?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Bella said to Edward “It’s so light and open, <b>you know?</b> ” This question tag used by bella because it’s really surprised that the home of vampires are not same with the story. The writer found that “..., <b>you know?</b> ” here is one of another variations of tag question

(informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. Sometimes, however, other ending are used. We recently saw that “right?”, but there are other words and phrases that are used in this way. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

#### **Data 27**

Speaker	:	Mike Newton
Time	:	02:11:57
Question Tag	:	“So you and Cullen, <b>huh?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	When Mike said, “So, You and Cullen, <b>huh?</b> ” Mike really disappointed when Bella Prefer Edward to be her Boyfriend. The writer found that “..., <b>huh?</b> ” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. Sometimes, however,

other ending are used. We recently saw that “right?”, but there are other words and phrases that are used in this way. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

### Data 28

Speaker	:	Charlie Swan
Time	:	02:17:22
Tag Question	:	“He’s a little old for you, <b>Isn’t he?</b> ”
Form	:	Negative Question Tag
Analysis	:	<p>Charlie said to Bella, “He’s a little old for you, <b>isn’t he?</b>” Charlie said like that because he knew that Bella and Edward have a special relationship. The writer found that “..., <b>isn’t he?</b>” here is negative tag question because the statement is affirmative/positive. The data above has auxiliary verb “were” then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary, we just add “not” because the statement is affirmative/positive. When tag question is negative then the tag should be formed in short form “is not = isn’t”. The subject of tag question always comes from the sentence. Generally a suitable pronoun of the subject is used in the tag.</p>

**Data 29**

Speaker	:	Issabella Swan
Time	:	02:19:49
Tag Question	:	“That’s gonna be home run, <b>right?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Bella said to Esme when playing Baseball, “That’s gonna be home run, <b>right?</b> ”

here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. Sometimes, however, other ending are used. We recently saw that “right?”, but there are other words and phrases that are used in this way. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

**Data 30**

Speaker	:	Jasper Cullen
Time	:	02:32:45
Tag Question	:	“Where will it take him, <b>Alice?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Jasper said, “Where will it take him, <b>Alice?</b> ” this used

to ask where the place is gonna be James visiting to Alice sixsense. The writer found that “..., **Alice?**” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. Sometimes, however, other ending are used. We recently saw that “name?”, but there are other words and phrases that are used in this way. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

### Data 31

Speaker	:	Rene
Time	:	02:36:26
Tag Question	:	“You were a stubborn child, <b>weren’t you?</b> ”
Form	:	Negative Question Tag
Analysis	:	Rene said to Bella ”You were a stubborn child, <b>weren’t you?</b> ” Bella got an accident when said her Mom’s Rene. Here is negative tag question because the statement is affirmative/positive. From the data above contain modal verb “were” so for verb of tag question

will be formed by using that modal verb, we just add “not” because the statement is affirmative/positive. When tag question is negative then the tag should be formed in short form “were not = weren’t”. Be careful in forming tag when the verb of statement is not clear.

### Data 32

Speaker	:	Rene
Time	:	02:43:06
Tag Question	:	“You don’t remember any of this, <b>do you?</b> ”
Form	:	Affirmative/positive Question Tag
Analysis	:	From the movie Rene said to Bella, “You don’t remember any of this, <b>do you?</b> ” this aims to ask agreement that what he said is true. The writer found that “..., <b>do you?</b> ” Here is affirmative/positive tag question because the statement is negative. From the data above contain to be “do” then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that modal, because the statement is negative we do not add “not” after the verb of tag question.

**Data 33**

Speaker	:	Rene
Time	:	02:44:18
Tag Question	:	“I’ll go get a nurse, <b>okay?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	Rene asked permission to Bella, “I’ll go get a nurse, <b>okay?</b> ” She would called the nurse to take care of Bella.  Here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one is probably ..., <b>okay?</b> . It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

**Data 34**

Speaker	:	Jacob Black
Time	:	02:47:58
Tag Question	:	“You just don’t get mad, <b>okay?</b> ”
Form	:	Informal Question Tag
Analysis	:	In the movie Jake said to Bella, “You just don’t get

mad,, **okay?**” Jake aims to ask agreement that Bella would stay away and take care herlife off. The writer found “..., **okay?**” here is one of another variations of tag question (informal tags). Normally, the verb of tag question always comes from the sentence. If the sentence contains any auxiliary or modal verb then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary or modal. But sometimes, however, other endings are used. The most common one is probably ..., **okay?**. It can be used with both affirmative ( + ) and negative ( - ) sentences.

#### D. THE QUESTION TAG THAT OFTEN USED IN THE TWILIGHT’S MOVIE

In order to get type of tag question that often used in the Twilight’s movie, the following formula will be used:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Number of type of tag question

N = Total number of all data

From the formula above, the writer can tabulate the total of data of tag question are 25 data, which can be calculate in each type they are;

Affirmative Question Tag	$= \frac{4}{34} \times 100 \% = 12 \%$
Negative Question Tag	$= \frac{3}{34} \times 100 \% = 9 \%$
Informal Question Tag	$= \frac{27}{34} \times 100 \% = 79 \%$

From the formula above the tag question that often used is informal question tag 79% in the twilight's movie.

Based on data we can find that the tag question often used by actors and actress in the twilight's movies are Affirmative/Positive questions tag (12%), Negative questions tag (9%), Informal questions tag (79%). Negative tag question is the tag question which is often used compared to the other tag question in twilight's movies.

## **E. Discussion**

In this research, there are some interesting point to be discussed such as the question tag that are found in this movie. There are many question tag used and the kinds of question tag used in the twilight's movie are different, such as : (1) Affirmative Question Tag, (2) Negative Question Tag, (3) Informal Question tag.

Those are some Example of the Character when making conversation using question tag :

**Rene** : You were a stubborn child, **weren't you?**

The writer found, “You were a stubborn child, **weren't you?**“ In the movie Rene said to Bella like that because She's just knew that Bella has got an accident when she has gone from Forks alone. Here is negative tag question because the statement is affirmative/positive. The sentence above is simple present continuous and the sentence has auxiliary verb “were” then the verb of tag question will be formed by using that auxiliary, we add “not” because the statement is affirmative/positive. When tag question is negative then the tag should be formed in short form “were not = weren't”.

This research can be useful to increase students' grammar skill. For example in grammar lessons, we explain what it is the question tag, what the rules are used in making the tag question and what type of questions. So when students read a book and inside there are tag questions, they won't find difficulty in learning activities and when we ask the students to mention the sentence which is a tag question in a paragraph, they would easily say that sentence. Students also get knowledge in studying the tag question is not just a general tag question, but also about the various tag questions that are not common. Besides that we also teach students how to ask if something is true, to ask people to agree with us, or to confirm or

deny what the speaker has just stated. For example, if we teach how to use tag questions to the student, the student will be able to use tag questions to ask if something is true, to agree with us, they can use it both in their daily lives or used in a school environment. In addition, it is also helpful if students are watching an English movie in which there are tag questions by themselves they will understand that it is a tag question.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter consists of two main part. They are the conclusion of this research and the suggestion of this research.

#### **A. Conclusion**

After the writer has analyzed the obtained data in the previous chapter, he comes to the conclusion. The analysis shows that after the writer collected data from the twilight's movies and analyze the data the writer can conclude as follows:

1. Twilight is a series of four vampire-themed fantasy romance novels by American author Stephenie Meyer. It charts a period in the life of Isabella "Bella" Swan, a teenage girl who moves to Forks, Washington, and falls in love with a 104-year-old vampire named Edward Cullen. The series is told primarily from Bella's point of view, with the epilogue of Eclipse and Part II of Breaking Dawn being told from the viewpoint of character Jacob Black, a werewolf. The unpublished *Midnight Sun* is a retelling of the first book, *Twilight*, from Edward Cullen's point of view. The novella *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner*, which tells the story of a newborn vampire who appeared in *Eclipse*, was published on June 5, 2010 as a hardcover

book and on June 7 as a free online ebook.<sup>[1]</sup> The Twilight Saga: The Official Illustrated Guide, a definitive encyclopedic reference with nearly 100 full colour illustrations, was released in bookstores on April 12, 2011.

2. Seventeen-year-old Isabella "Bella" Swan moves to Forks, a small town near the Washington coast, to live with her father, Charlie, after her mother is remarried to a minor league baseball player. She is quickly befriended by many students at her new high school, but she is intrigued by the mysterious and aloof Cullen siblings. Bella sits next to Edward Cullen in biology class on her first day of school; he appears to be disgusted by her, much to Bella's confusion. A few days later, Bella is nearly struck by a van in the school parking lot. Edward inexplicably moves from several feet away and stops the vehicle with his hand without any harm to himself or Bella. He later refuses to explain this act to Bella and warns her against befriending him.
3. The questions tag used in the Twilight's movie are Negative questions tag, Affirmative/Positive questions tag and informal questions tag.
4. Negative question tag is often used in the Twilight's movie. With precentage Affirmative/Possitive questions tag (12%), Negative questions tag (9%), and informal questions tag (79%), So the question tag is often used in the twilight's movie is informal question tag.

## **B. Suggestion**

It is found that question tag frequently used by speaker in every spoken language conversation with 25 found question tag data. Therefore, it is hoped that future researchers will investigate more deeply in this field which is possible to be investigated. Besides, the further researchers can also investigate the question tag phenomena by using various film. The researcher also expects that this study is not only useful for further researcher and the English students, but also it is useful for anybody who wants to know and understand about question tag, especially in film. However, this analysis is still far away from the perfectness but the researcher suggests to the next researchers that it will be very useful for them to analyze movie more deeply.

Referring to the conclusion above, the writer would like to propose some suggestion as follows:

1. Generally, This film is quite effective and interesting for all people to entertaint and spend they weekend or hollyday, especially for teenager.
2. For the reader, this research can be useful to increase students' grammar skill because they know what are the form of tag question and also they know type of tag question in the Twilight's movies. To know what kind of tag question is often used in the twilight's movies.