

Question Types and Patterns Used In *Today's Dialogue on Metro TV*

Amallia Fitri ¹, Jufrizal ², Amri Isyam³
Program studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang
Email: amallia_arz@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe pertanyaan yang digunakan oleh presenter dalam forum *today's dialogue* di Metro TV. (2) Mengidentifikasi bagaimana pola-pola yang digunakan ketika presenter bertanya. (3) mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe dan pola pertanyaan yang paling banyak digunakan oleh presenter. Dari hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan 353 pertanyaan dari 6 episode *Today's Dialogue*. Dari jumlah keseluruhan data, peneliti menemukan bahwa dari *information-seeking question* adalah jenis pertanyaan yang paling banyak digunakan oleh presenter. Dari pengelompokan tipe-tipe pertanyaan yang digunakan oleh presenter, ditemukan 226 (64,02%) *information-seeking questions*, 30 (8,50%) *information-checking questions*, dan 97 (27,48%) *clarification questions*. Kemudian berdasarkan cara presenter ketika bertanya, terdapat dua cara yaitu *direct* dan *indirect*. Dari 253 pertanyaan tersebut, presenter lebih banyak menggunakan *Direct questions* yaitu sebanyak 286 (81,02%) dan *indirect question* sebanyak 67 (18,98%).

Kata kunci: *discourse analysis*, *speech act*, *rogatives*, *questioning*. *Today's Dialogue*

A. Introduction

Everyday, people communicate each other. During communication people use the language as a means for communication. The language that is used for communication is called *discourse* and the analysis of language that is used is called *discourse analysis*. McCarthy (1991) argues that *discourse analysis* is the study about the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. Brown and Yule (1996) state that *discourse analysis* is the study about what the language is used for. They add that the data of *discourse analysis* is taken from written texts or type recording.

Discourse analysis is the analysis of language use in text whether it is spoken, written, or signed. Schiffirin (1998) argues that the analysis of language use cannot be independent of the analysis of the purpose and function of language in human life. Moreover, Yule (1998) states that *discourse analysis* is the study about language use.

The focus of the analysis in discourse analysis is language in use. It refers to the words that were spoken and the text that was written. In discourse analysis, the data are audio and video recording. According to Wood and Rolf (2000) discourse refers to the words that were spoken, to the text that was written and the form of the data are audio or video recording for spoken discourse and record to written discourse. Cook (2001) argues that discourse analysis examines how stretches of language, considered in their full textual, social, and psychological context, become meaningful and unified for their user.

Similarly, Brown and Yule in Barker et al (2011) states that discourse analysis refers to the language that is used in communication. Then, Stubbs in Barker et al (2011) argues that discourse analysis is the study of language organization above the sentence or above the clause: and therefore to study large linguistic unit such as conversational exchanges or written text. He adds that discourse analysis is the study of naturally occurring language. Besides, Fulcher (2012) argues that the focus of discourse analysis is any form of written or spoken language such as conversation or a newspaper article.

When communication, people express a certain attitude such as belief, regret, desire and so on. There is the act in saying something. What speaker does in saying it and how speaker try to affect the hearer. According to Yule (1998) speech act is the actions performed by utterances. Searle in Justova (2006) argues that a language is performing speech acts, acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions or making promises. Then, Searly in Huang (2007) stated that, the central of speech act theory is that the uttering of a sentence is, or is part, an action within the framework of social institution and conventions.

In speech act theory, there are three components of speech act that are; locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. (1) locutionary act. It is the production of the sound and the words with meaning. (2) Illocutionary act. It is the produce of an utterance with

conventional communicative force in saying. (3) Perlocutionary act. It is the effect that is achieved by saying.

Searle's classify five of speech act. They are; assertive (it is a kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to the truth of a proposition), Commissive (it is a kind of speech act that commit the speaker to do something in the future), Expressive (it is a kinds of speech act that express the feelings of the speaker towards something), declaration (it is a kind of speech act the change reality, and directive (it is a kinds of speech act that cause the hearer to do something).

One classification of speech act is directives. Searle's in Leech (1983) states that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. Searle in Corwin (1989) states that directives are attempts by the speaker to get the listener to do something, e.g. requesting and questioning. Levinson in Justova (2006) states that directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something e.g. ordering, requesting. Then, Ibrahim (1993) argues that "Directives are used to express speaker wants in which hearer or reader to do acts. It's included; request, questions, requirements, prohibitive, and permissive.

Moreover, Yule (1998) explains that directive is those kinds of speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. That are; commands, order, request, suggestion, declarative. Then, Rosa (2006) states that directives utterances are those in which speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act. It's included; commands, request, and suggestion. Bach in Horn and George (2006) states that directives purpose is request which the attitude expressed is desire for hearer to directive and then hearer attitude is intention to directives. The example of directives are; admonishing, advising, asking, begging, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, ordering, permitting, requesting, requiring, suggesting, urging, and warning. Huang (2007) states that directives are those kinds of speech act that represent attempts by

the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speakers' desire or wish for the addressee to do something". Its include advice, command, orders, questions and request.

Leech in 1986 adds another category of speech act, that is rogative, According to Leech (1986) rogative is a group of verb, question introducing verb like ask, inquire, query, and questions which does not fit easily into any of them. Although often treated as a subclass of directives. In addition, Komlósi (2005) states that rogative is speaker ask hearer for information. In the rogative, speaker ask hearer to make the words fit the world. Rogative is the verbs which include question, introducing verb like; ask, inquire, query and question. Sometimes, the category of rogative verb is treated as a subclass of directives.

A question is a kind of directive. According to Ervin (1976) states that questions are normally interpret as request. For example; a professor telephones room permits office. The professor said "do you have a seminar room for twenty, Monday night?", and then the hearer said "just a minute. Yes I do. Give me your name, department and course number, please". Based on that conversation can be concluded that speaker's intent is getting information. By saying "do you have a seminar room for twenty Monday nights to the hearer or the room permits officer, the professor wants the hearer to give him or her information. Then, the hearer's interpretation is directives to reserve the room. Ibrahim (1993) states that question is a kind of request that is given by listener or hearer to speaker.

Based on the classes, sentences can be divided into three. According Yule (1998) "three basic sentence types that are declarative, interrogatives and imperatives which declaratives function as statement, interrogatives as questions and imperatives as command or request. Ardisno et all (1997) states that a question has the effect the speaker and the hearer share the knowledge and the speaker intends that the hearer answer the questions. Cotton (1988)"a question is any sentence which has an interrogative form or function". In addition

Goldberg (1999) states that questions are fundamental for gathering information, building and maintaining relationships, learning, thinking clearly, creatively and critically, making request and initiating.

Asking question is the way to know about something or to get information. Macaulay (2001) States that when asking question the hearer is expected to full fill the request for information. It means that when someone ask question, what is he/she wish to know. For example, “who stole the tarts?” in this statements, speaker want to know who stole the tarts. Then, the hearers who know the answer and wish to answer it, can point someone who he/she think stole the tarts.

Warner et all (2002) says that statement gives information or opinion, a question asks for information. Exclamations express surprise, pleasure, or other emotion. Command tells what to do. Based on the purpose, sentence divided into four. According to Barry (2002) Four of sentences based on the purposes that are (1) Declarative function is to give information to listener or reader. (2) Interrogatives function is to get information from listener. (3) Imperative. It is to get people to have in certain ways, for which we use command and (4) Exclamation. It is used to express a judgment or feeling with and emphasis. Moreover, Then, Fiengo (2007) “command are like request to perform activities and questions are like request for information. Macaulay (2001) states that analysis of questions on speech act terms as request to get information

Question is the most important communication skill in all areas of life - at school, at work, at social events, at home, on the way, in the market, etc, people asking question. Question is a primary means of eliciting information; meanwhile, asking question is a good way to gather the information that is needed. Then, question can be used to start the communication, such as, introducing the topic by asking question “what do you think about.....?”.

Besides, questions have role to make an interview or a dialogue successful because the quality of questions have an important role in determining the quality of answers. According to Barone and Switzer in Pool (1994) relationship between answers and questions that are: poor questions elicit poor answers; unclear questions elicit unclear answers and focused questions elicit focused answers. So, a question has an important part in the interview or dialogue because a good question will make a good answer and a poor question will make a poor answer.

The kinds of the interviews and the people that will be interviewed will influence the line of the questioning. For example, when interviewing the elderly will differ from interviewing the children. Fleeming et al (2006) state that when interviewing the elderly; never speak down to them because they are often brighter wiser and certainly more experienced. When interview the children, get down to their level, both metaphorically and literally. Then, when interview the spokesman from council, lead the interview slowly and don't ask opening questions directly. Remember not to antagonize the spokesman with a directly accusatory opening question, or don't ask controversial questions first.

Questioning can be found on dialogues or interviews. By asking question, a presenter wants the addressee or the interviewee to answer or to give the information that is needed. For example, when the presenter asks "what do you think about"? . In this sentence, presenter wants to know about the addressee or interviewee's opinion. Meanwhile, the presenter wants to get information about interviewee's opinion and the way to know about someone's opinion is through questioning. According to Ervin (1976) states that questions are normally interpreted as request. For example; a professor telephones room permits office. The professor said "do you have a seminar room for twenty, Monday night?", and then the hearer said "just a minute. Yes I do. Give me your name, department and course number, please". Based on that conversation can be concluded that speaker's intent is getting

information. By saying “do you have a seminar room for twenty Monday nights to the hearer or the room permits officer, the professor wants the hearer to give him or her information. Then, the hearer’s interpretation is directives to reserve the room. Ibrahim (1993) states that question is a kind of request that is given by listener or hearer to speaker.

Cotton (1988)”a question is any sentence which has an interrogative form or function”. In addition Goldberg (1999) states that questions are fundamental for gathering information, building and maintaining relationships, learning, thinking clearly, creatively and critically, making request and initiating.

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Shriffrin (1998) divides three types of question. They are; (1) information-seeking question. It is questions that are used to seek the information, whether about the general topic or specific information. (2) information-checking question. It is a question that the forms are rogative sentences, tag questions. (3) Clarification question. It is the questions that are used to clarification or to get clear formulation of an answer.

Based on the definition that question is a request for information, request for information has two forms or patterns. They are; direct and indirect request for information. Macaulay (2001) states that the basic form of direct request for information is realized either as an imperative or as an interrogative where the speaker orders the hearer to give the information and the hearer is obligated to provide the information. Justová (2006) argues that a direct question is formed in order to get a specific answer (information) and the speaker is interested in one particular piece of information. For example, the speaker asked “how old is he?” Then, the hearer answered, “six”. In this example, the speaker asks a direct question. He/she is interested in one particular piece of information, i.e. the age of someone. By asking “how old is she?” the speaker asks directly about the age of someone.

The next pattern is indirect request for information or indirect questions. Fiengo (2007) states that indirect questions refer to things that are not thoughts, but are sense of some sort. Searly in Clark (1979) Direct speech acts are intended to have just one meaning, or illocutionary force. Indirect speech acts always have more than one meaning, or illocutionary force.

Macaulay (1996) states that requests for information are the principal speech act employed by interviewers. It's direct or indirect request for information. The direct forms, the interviewer can state directly “Tell me about the downsizing and your views on it, because it's certainly the buzzword on the current economy”. Then, indirect forms such as, “I want to ask you more about that festival.

Tran in Macaulay states that indirect request for information can be formalized through reference to preconditions for general directives. By using Searle theories, indirect request for information can be analyzed through four principal conditions for indirect directives. They are; (1) the preparatory condition, it refers to the hearer's ability to perform a given request. Example; "can you explain the differences?", (2) the sincerity condition, it refers to desire or wish as an indirect means of making a request for information. The example, "I wanna talk about health care because that's one of the things you've had to tackle". (3) the propositional condition, it refers to the performance of future act on the part of the hearer or his/her willingness to perform a future act. Example "would you begin by sketching in the details of the Andes crash?". (4) the essential condition, it refers to the speaker's part to get a hearer to perform a given task. Example, "Dr. Chopra, I am interested in knowing where there are Arathetical alternatives for Aids-related problems.

The focus of the research is questions in the media. Discourse in everyday spoken and discourse in the media are different. Discourse that occurs in everyday spoken is natural conversation. It's a real conversation or interaction but discourse in the media is conversation that occurred in printed and broadcast media such as television, radio, newspaper and magazine. According to O'Keeffe (2006) media discourse is conversation that occurred in printed and broadcast media. Media discourse refers to political interviews, chat shows, radio phone-ins, and so on, where two people are interacting and an audience is listening.

In media discourse, people who participate in interaction are presenter, interviewee and audience. Then, O'Keeffe (2006) states that presenter or interviewer or host is a person who represents the broadcasting institution and he or she is a known public person. Then, interviewee or caller or guest is a person who can be a celebrity or publicly known individual or can be someone from private sphere. Next, audiences are people who present on the studio at the time of recording and or listening to or watching the interaction.

The program that is chosen is *Today's Dialogue* program. It is a *Metro TV* program. Then, based on the explain above, the purposes of the research are: (1)To identify the types of questions that were used by the presenter in *Today's Dialogue* on *Metro TV* program.(2)To identify the pattern of Question *Today's Dialogue* on *Metro TV* program. (3)To identify which types and patterns of question those were mostly used by the presenter in *Today's Dialogue* on *Metro TV* program.

B. Research Method

This research is categorized as descriptive research because this research has purpose to describe the language phenomena that occur in daily life; meanwhile, this research was describe the fact or situation that currently occurred. Suwirman (2009) states that descriptive research will describe about certain situation or condition. Moreover, Lufri (2005) states that descriptive research will describe about the problem that happened.

Based on the explanation above, this research described the types of the questions that were used by the presenter in *Today's Dialogue* program. This research described the data that were collected from the source. The data were the questions in the dialogues in order to know the types and the patterns of that question

The data of this research were questions that were used by presenter while doing dialogue with interviewees. The source of the data was *Metro Tv* program entitled *Today's Dialogue* on November 2011 and December 20011. This programe is presented every Tuesday at 9:30 p.m.

To get the data, the researcher took several steps as follow: (1)Collect the data by recording *Today's Dialogue* program on *Metro TV* that was showed on October and November 2011. (2) Listen to that recording by using tape recorder for several times (3)Transcribe that dialogue into alphabetic transcription or making a note of utterances (4)Underline the question that are used by the presenter

C. Analysis

The data of this research were taken from six episodes of *Today's Dialogue Programe* on *Metro TV Channel*. Episode one was 2 November 2011, episode two was 15 November 2011, episode three was 29 November 2001, episode four was 6 December 2001, episode five was 13 December 2011 and episode six was 27 December 2011. From the data, it was found that there were found 353 questions, three type of question and two patterns of questions.

Table 1. The total number of the types of question from six episodes

N O	The types of question	Episodes					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Information-seeking questions	45	32	34	33	48	34
2	Information-checking questions	8	2	4	0	8	8
3	Clarification questions	15	16	24	11	16	15
Total = 353		68	50	62	44	72	57

Table 2. The total number of the patterns of question from six episodes

N O	The Patterns of questions	Episodes					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Direct questions	58	37	47	36	65	43
2	Indirect questions	10	13	15	8	7	14
Total = 353		68	50	62	44	72	57

1. The Types of Question

a. Information-seeking Question

Datum 1, episode 2 November, segment 1, question Number 1

Kania : *Pemirsa langsung saja kita mulai perbincangan kita pada malam hari ini, saya akan ke ke Pak Sugeng terlebih dahulu, jadi siapa yang mendanai survey yang anda keluarkan?*

(Let's start our conversation this evening I'll come to Mr. Sugeng first, so who was donating the survey that published?)

The question above was one segment from *Today's Dialogue* program in which the presenter (Kania Sutisnawinata) asked information-seeking question. She asked Mr. Sugeng (Sugeng Surjadi- he is the owner of Sugeng Surjadi syndicate) about the survey that he had done- the survey about the presidential candidate for general election in 2014. Besides, the survey was published. Kania used question to seek the information about who gave him donation to do this survey, she asked question to gather the information that she was needed. The survey was published but the election is 2 years more. Then, Mr. Sugeng is not a member of party, but he done that survey. There were many questions, such as, why he spent a lot of money to do that survey. What is the interest behind that survey? If it was not his money, who was the donator?. Meanwhile; Kania asked about the source of the donation by asking (*"siapa yang mendanai survey yang anda keluarkan? (Who funded the survey that you have done?)"*).

b. Information- Checking Question

Datum 1 Episode 2 November, segment 1, question number 14

Kania : *tapi tadi pak Sugeng sudah mengatakan dana sendiri ya?*

(*but Pak Sugeng was said your own donation right?*)

The utterance above is about the donation of the survey that was done by *Sugeng Sujadi* syndicate. It was the survey about the presidential candidate for the election in 2014. In this segment, Effendi Gazali (political communication observer) said that the important thing that was needed for a survey is the donation. So, Mr. Sugeng as the owner of Sugeng Sujadi

syndicate had to mention the source of the donation. Then, the presenter checked Mr. Sugeng statement “*gak apa-apa kalau saya biaya sendiri, kenapa emangnya?, (it is ok, if I finance it, so what?)*”. She asked “*tapi tadi pak Sugeng sudah mengatakan dana sendiri ya? (but Pak Sugeng was said your own donation right?)*”, she checked what was Mr. Sugeng said. She used the term “*ya? (right?)*” to check the answer. The presenter have already asked about that donation, but she wasn’t sure the correct answer, then, she used checking question to seek the confirmation about the donation of the survey that have been published.

c. Clarification question

Datum 2, episode 15 November segment 2, question number 16 and 17

Kania : *tapi ngomong-ngomong soal ketegasan presiden tadi, yang sempat disebut-sebut oleh pak ganjar, begitu dari PAN sendiri kan mengatakan akan keluar dari satgat jika persoalan ini tidak dirundingkan*

(by the way, talking about the firmness of the president who had been mentioned by Mr. Ganjar from PAN, he said will come out from Satgas if this issue is not negotiable)

Ganjar : *tidak mungkin lah*

(Impossible)

Kania : *gak mungkin, tapi udah diomongin duluan*

(Impossible, but, it already discuss first)

The first question is information seeking question when the presenter sought the information about PAN- a party that will come outfrom *Satgas* if this issue-parlementery thershold is not negotiable. Then, Ganjar- a member of PAN said that it was impossible if his Party come out from *Satgas*. After he said such that, the presenter asked clarification question to clarify what was he said. By repeated his satatemen “*tidak mungkin? (impossibe?)*”

2. The Patterns of Question

a. Direct Question

Datum 3 episode 29 November, segment 4 question number 48

Kania : *jadi, jadi sebenarnya ujung dari kasus ini apa?*

(so, so actually what is the end of this case?)

The case of the century takes time to be solved. It is hard to uncover this case. Then, there were differences opinion among KPK- Corruption Eradication Commission and BPK- Chief Treasure Exchequer and Audit Department. BPK argued that it was a kind of corruption case. KPK argued that it needed more evident. Then, the presenter asked directly about the end of this case by asking “*jadi, jadi sebenarnya ujung dari kasus ini apa?so, so actually the end of this case what?*”

b. Indirect Question

Datum 3 episode 29 November, segment 5, question number 58

Kania : *Pak Fahri?*

(Mr. Fahri?)

In this segment, the presenter is not only calling the interviewee’s name or addressed the interviewee, but also wanted to get the information about what was talking. She wanted to know about Mr. Fahri’s opinion or response about the topic. So, when the presenter said “*Pak Fahri? (Mr. Fahri?)*”, this function was not only as greeting, but also question or request for information. The presenter asked the interviewee opinion or response indirectly.

The percentage of the types and patterns of questions

The Types of Question

Table 3 . The Frequency of The Types of Question Used by The Presenter on *Today’s Dialogue* on *Metro TV* program From 6 Episodes

No	Episode	Information-seeking questions	Information-checking questions	Clarification questions	Frequency
1	2 November 2011	45	8	15	68
2	15 November 2011	32	2	16	50
3	29 November 2011	34	4	24	62
4	6 December 2011	33	0	11	44
5	13 Desember 2011	48	8	16	72
6	27 Desember 2011	34	8	15	57
Total		226	30	97	353

Table 4 The Percentage of The Types of Question Used by The Presenter on *Today's Dialogue* on *Metro TV* program

No	Types of Question	Frequency	Percentage
1	Information-seeking question	226	64,02 %
2	Information-checking question	30	8,50%
3	Clarification question	97	27,48 %
Total		353	100%

The Pattern of Questions

Table 5 The Frequency of The Pattern of Question Used by The Presenter on *Today's Dialogue* on *Metro TV* program From 6 Episodes

No	Episode	Direct	Indirect	Frequency
1	2 November 2011	58	10	68
2	15 November 2011	37	13	50
3	29 November 2011	47	15	62
4	6 December 2011	36	8	44
5	13 Desember	65	7	72

	2011			
6	27 desember 2011	43	14	57
Total		286	67	353

Table 6. The Percentage of the Pattern of Question Used by The Presenter on *Today's Dialogue* on *Metro TV* program

No	Patterns of Question	Frequency	Percentage
1	Direct	286	81,02 %
2	Indirect	67	18,98%
Total		353	100%

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

One function of question is to get the information. So, one way to know about something is by asking question. Questions also occur in the interview when interviewer asking the question to the interviewee. The interview can be watched in the television and the interviewer is called presenter. So, this research analyzed the questions that were used by the presenter. Then, from the finding, discussion and analysis, it can be concluded that, there were three types of question that were used by the presenter in *Today's Dialogue* programe, firstly, information-seeking question. It is the questions that were used by the presenter when seek the information, secondly is information checking question. It is the questions that were used by the presenter when she checked what was talking about, and the last one is clarification question. It is the questions that were used by the presenter to clarify what was talked.

Information- seeking questions is the most frequent questions that were used by the presenter, then clarification questions and the third one is checking questions. When asked

checking question, the presenter used the terms of checking such as “*ya?, or begitukan? or begitu ya? or kan? (right?)*”.

Based on the way of the presenter when asking the question, they are two ways that were used. They are direct and indirect. The presenter mostly used direct question rather than indirect question. Then, there were unique ways that could be found when the presenter asking question. First, this research found that one way of the presenter in asking question was by calling the name of the interviewee. She just mentioned the name of the the interviewee to get the information or to know about the interviewee argument or response. Example;(a) *Baik, Pak Fadli? (Well, Mr. Fadli?)* → Baik/ well + Pak/ Mr + name. The next way in asking question is calling the name of the interviewee. Example, *Bang Usman (bang Usman)* → bang- elder brother / pak/ Mr + name.

Then, the presenter asked to ask a question. Example, “*Yak baiklah langsung saya ke pak Noorsy untuk menayakan sebenarnya apa yang ingin dicapai forensik ini. Jelas dengan audit forensic ini. Jelas atau tidak dalam proses penegakan hukum. Apa yang ingin dibuktikan? (Yak let’s come to Mr.Noorsy to ask about, actually what is this forensik want to achieve. It is clear that, with this forensic audit, clear or not, in the law enforcement process. What will be proved?)*”.

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