A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS ON
THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF SURAH YASIN
USING THEORY OF TREE DIAGRAMS

THESIS

By:
Khotimatur Rohmawati
03320028

ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITYAND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
OCTOBER 2007

A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS ON
THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF SURAH YASIN
USING THEORY OF TREE DIAGRAMS

THESIS

Presented to
the State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Degree of
Sarjana Sastra

By:
Khotimatur Rohmawati
03320028

ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITYAND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
OCTOBER 2007

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **"A Syntactic Analysis on the English Translation of Surah Yasin Using Theory of Tree Diagrams"** written by Khotimatur Rohmawati has been approved by the advisor, for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, September 22, 2007

Approved by	Acknowledged by
The Advisor,	The Head of the English Letters and Language Department,
Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd	Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP. 131 602 091	NIP. 150 246 406

The Dean of
The Faculty of Humanity and Culture,

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that *Sarjana's* thesis entitled **"A Syntactical Analysis on the English Translation of Surah Yasin Using Theory of Tree Diagrams"** written by Khotimatur Rohmawati has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanitiy and Culture at the State Islamic University of Malang.

Malang, Oktober 1, 2007

The Board of Examiners   Signatures

1. Prof. Dr. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si   (Main examiner)   _____
   NIP. 150 244 741

2. Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed, Ph.D   (Chairman)   _____
   NIP. 150 299 503

3. Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd   (Advisor)   _____
   NIP. 131 602 091

Approved by
the Dean of the Faculty of Humanity and Culture,
The State Islamic University of Malang,

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

iii

MOTTO

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead,

either write things worth reading or do things worth the writing

DEDICATION

My thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved parents Misbachun and Warkasih thank for
your endless love, pray, sacrifice, guidance, patience, and
everything you have done since I was born

My beloved brothers "Imron, khamid, Zen, Ong, Ipul, and Mansur"
and sister "Mudrikah" thank for your care, pray,
guidance, and support

My uncle "Syamsul Hadi" thank for your support.
I'll never forget everything you have done for my success.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

In the name of Allah, the beneficent and the merciful praise belongs to Allah, I would like to express the deepest gratitude to Allah for the merciful and grace who has blessed me the strength and health so that I can do best in finishing this thesis entitled "A Syntactic Analysis on the English Translation of Surah Yasin Using Theory of Tree Diagrams." Shalawat and Salam are always delivered to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has been a good model in the overall of our life and whom I do hope his intercession.

I realize that my thesis will never get success without some contributions and support from many people. So, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor, Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd for his invaluable guidance as well as his constructive suggestions, advice, and patience until this thesis can be accomplished well.

I also would like to give my great thanks to:

1. Dra. Meinarni Susilowati as my Syntax lecturer. Thank you for your guidance, advice, support, and patience. You are an inspiring lecturer.

2. The Rector of the State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayoga who has allowed me to study in this University.

3. The Dean of the Faculty of Humanity and Culture of the State Islamic University of Malang, Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.

4. The Head of the English Letters and Language Department, Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

5. All my lecturers who always give me a valuable knowledge, patience, experiences, and guidance in learning English in this University.

6. My beloved family thank for your pray, endless love, sacrifice, guidance, support, and patience.

7. To UIN Malang, UM, STIBA Malang libraries and SAC (Self Access Center) which help me in gathering reference books to complete this thesis.

8. My best friends, Eva, Anik, Ima, Mbak Utari, Irfa', Anang, and Rahmat, thank for your support, inspiration, critics, and help. You all make me motivated to work hard to finish this thesis.

9. My lovely friends, de' Iva, Aylin, Carter, Na'e, Mina, Depost, Sari, and Janggeum who always support me to finish this thesis and keep togetherness in boarding house Jl. Sunan Drajat Gg. II No 6.

10. All of the students of English Letters and Language Department of '03, who always accompany my days whether in happy or in sorrowful.

Finally, I truly realize that this thesis is far from being perfect, so the constructive criticism and suggestions from the readers are expected. Hopefully it will be useful for the readers, especially for the lecturers and the students of English Letters and Language Department of UIN Malang.

Malang, 20 September 2007
The writer

Khotimatur Rohmawati

ABSTRACT

Rohmawati, Khotimatur. 2007. A Syntactic Analysis on the English Translation of Surah Yasin Using Theory of Tree Diagrams. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department. Faculty of Humanity and Culture. The Islamic University of Malang. Advisor. Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd.

Key words: Syntax, holy Qur'an, surah Yasin, and tree diagrams

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the rules, or "patterned relations" that govern the way words combine to form phrases and phrases combine to form sentences. Tree diagram is one of popular theory of syntactic analysis. It is very interesting if we are able to analyze sentences using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein. As Moslem and student of UIN Malang, it is necessary for us to understand the syntactic patterns of holy Qur'an especially surah Yasin. This surah is called the hearth of the holy Qur'an. In linguistic perspective, this surah has some uniqueness. Most of the verses of this surah have the form of sentences that contain all kinds of sentences; simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. Positive sentences of this surah mostly consist of complex sentences. Besides, most of negative sentences of this surah consist of compound sentences that use coordinate conjunction "nor". In addition, interrogative sentences of this surah have the form of yes/no questions and wh-questions. So, this surah has complete analysis of all kinds of sentences.

Related to the phenomena, the research problems investigated, namely "what syntactic patterns of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences are used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein?" The objectives of this study are to describe the syntactic patterns of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams. The writer limits her study on the English translation of surah Yasin translated by Thomas B. Irving. In order to get deeper analysis, she analyzes only the surface structure of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences of the surah.

This study uses descriptive qualitative method because the data are in the forms of words rather than numbers. The writer describes the syntactic patterns of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams. The data source of this study is the the English translation of surah Yasin selected from Irving's book entitled "The Qur'an The First American Version." The steps to collect the data are finding Irving's book, reading the English translation of surah Yasin, and selecting the

positive, negative, and interrogative sentences of the surah. After collecting the data, several steps are done, as follows: *First*, writing down the positive, negative, and interrogative sentences of the surah. *Second*, analyzing the data using Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams. *Third*, describing the diagrams in the form of surface structure. *Fourth*, finding and mentioning the syntactic patterns used in the data. *Fifth,* making tentative conclusion in the form of phrase structures rules. *Seventh*, consulting the result of the analysis with informant, Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd. *Finally*, making final conclusion.

Having analyzing the data, the writer finally conclude that the syntactic patterns of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams as follows: a) most of the sentences of the surah contain main clauses and sub clauses. Each sentence at least consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. b) The patterns of noun phrases of main clauses and sub clauses may appear in 20 options. c) The patterns of verb phrases may appear in 70 options. Most of the verb phrase consists of auxiliary. The auxiliary may appear tense, modal, and helping verb. In addition, for negative clauses "not" appear in the auxiliary. d) The patterns of predicates may appear in six options. e) The patterns of prepositional phrases may appear in three options. f) The patterns of adverb phrases may appear in six options. g) The patterns of adjective phrases may appear in three options and h) the Pattern of complement is Comp consists of Adj.P.

The writer expects this study will give contribution to the English lectures and students. Further, it is expected to be useful for other researchers who are interested in learning syntax. The writer suggests to the next researchers who are interested in conducting the same fields in syntax to use other theories that can support the writer used.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

TABLE Of APPENDIXES

Appendix 1   : The English Translation of Surah Yasin Selected from T.B.
                   Irving's Translation
Appendix 2   : Biography of Thomas Ballantyne Irving
Appendix 3   : Table of Positive, Negative, and Interrogative Sentences
Appendix 4   : Table of the Syntactic Patterns of Positive, Negative, and
                   Interrogative   Sentenses Used in English Translation of Surah
                   Yasin Using Theory of Tree Diagrams
                   Appendix 5   : Evidence of Thesis Consultation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section includes background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms. Each of the items is discussed clearly as follows:

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the most important means of communication of human beings. By language, people are able to communicate and to cooperate with others. People use language as the medium of expressing feeling, ideas, and thoughts. Language can be presented in spoken and written form. Therefore, people should master language in order to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener or between the writer and the readers.

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of sentences and the interrelationships among the internal parts (STIBA, 1994). Bornstein (1977:48) states that a sentence is the basic unit of syntactic analysis. Bornstein (1977:246) also states that Syntax is the study of the processes by which words and grammatical categories combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences in a language.

There are some popular theories of syntactic analysis; theory of Chinese boxes and theory of tree diagrams. Theory of Chinese boxes is proposed by

Nelson Francis in his popular book entitled "The Structure of American English," while theory of tree diagrams is proposed by Diane Bornstein in her popular book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar."

On May 19th, 2006 the students of syntax class of English Letters and Language Department of UIN Malang were able to analyze an English complex sentence consisting of 377 words using theory of Chinese boxes. It was analyzed in material along 250 meters. Thing that made it wonderful is that this syntactic analysis was checked by the experts of Syntax; Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd. (lecturer of Brawijaya University) and A. Efendi Kadarisman (lecturer of The State University of Malang). In the end UIN Malang got the record of MURI (GEMA, 2006). It makes the writer interested in analyzing sentences syntactically. Here, the writer analyzes sentences using another popular theory; theory of tree diagrams.

It is easier to see the parts (phrases) and subparts (parts of speech) of the sentence in a tree diagram. Finch (1998:107) states that the advantage of tree diagrams is that they enable us to see at a glance the hierarchical structure of sentences.

As a student of UIN Malang, the writer is interested in analyzing the central religious text of Islam, holy Qur'an as her object. It is also necessary for us as Moslem to learn the language of holy Qur'an. It is not only unique in the way in which it presents its subject matter, but it is also unique in that it is a miracle in itself, in the sense that it could not be the work of humans. Therefore, she would like to analyze the holy Qur'an using theory of tree Diagrams.

The Qur'an consists of 114 suras of different lengths, with a total of 6236 verses (Arabic: ayat literary meaning "sign") (6348 ayat counting all the basmalas). Surah Yasin is the thirty-sixth surah of the Qur'an. It consists of 83 verses. Moreover, it belongs to makkiyah surah. Surah Yasin is the most famous surah within the Quran after surah al Fatihah. It is considered as the hearth of Qur'an (Shihab, 2002:501 and Dasteghib, 2005:9). It contains a number of key themes that are covered throughout the Quran, such as the message of Islam to mankind, the relation of past nations with their respective Prophets, life after death i.e. resurrection, Jannah (Paradise), Jahannum (Hell), and the accountability of mankind on the Day of Judgement. The surah provides a proportionate representation of the fundamental beliefs and practices of Islam.

This surah also has some uniqueness. Most of the verses of this surah have the form of sentences. The verses contain all kinds of sentences; simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. Positive sentences of this surah mostly consist of complex sentences. Besides, most of negative sentences of this surah consist of compound sentences; sentences that consists of two main clause joined by coordinate conjunction. These sentences of this surah mosltly use coordinate conjunction "nor". In addition, interrogative sentences of this surah have the form of yes/no questions and wh-questions. So, this surah has complete analysis of all kinds of sentences.

The Qur'an has been translated into many languages, including English. There are numerous English translations of Qur'an by muslims such as Marmaduke William Pickthall's translation, Muhammad Abduh Ali, T. B. Irving,

3

etc. In this study, the writer uses Irving's translation because Irving is best known for his translation of the Qur'an entitled "The Quran: First American Version". The work is an attempt to make the English translation of the Qur'an more readable to an audience not used to the old style of English common in most translations. His translation of the Qur'an uses modern English. It makes us easy to understand the translation. Nasir (2006) states that Irving's translation was duly recognized by several Islamic scholars including the late Dr.Ismail al Faruqi who wrote regarding Dr. Irving's translation: "It makes refreshing reading even after all the other translations have been read."

Actually, the previous researchers have already conducted the study in the same field, such as Atik Herawati (2003), who conducts her study on *Analyzing The Translation of Some Makkiyah Surahs of the Holy Qur'an by Marmaduke Pickthall by Using Diane Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory* and Agustin Asti Supardhy (2005) who investigates a thesis under title *A syntactical Analysis on The Corrs' song Lyrics in Their Album Entitled 'The Best of The Corrs' and Its Teaching Application*.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in investigating a thesis under the title "**A Syntactic Analysis on the English Translation of Surah Yasin Using Theory of Tree Diagrams".**

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to analyze the following problems:

1. What syntactic patterns of positive sentences are used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein?

2. What syntactic patterns of negative sentences are used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein?

3. What syntactic patterns of interrogative sentences are used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problems mentioned above, the objectives of this study are to describe:

1. the syntactic patterns of positive sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein.

2. the syntactic patterns of negative sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein.

3. the syntactic patterns of interrogative sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein.

1.4 Significance of the Study

  The findings of this study are expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions on the area of Syntax. Theoretically, the findings of this study are expected to be one of sources in Syntax particularly on the syntactic analysis on the English translation of holy Qur'an using theory of tree diagrams.

  Practically, it is expected that this study will be useful for the lecturers and the students of UIN Malang, especially at English Letters and Language Department. It is expected to be able to give knowledge how to analyze the syntactic patterns of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of Holy Qur'an using theory of tree diagrams. Therefore, it can be applied in teaching and learning process. This study is also expected to give an important direction for others who are interested in doing similar research in the same field in the future.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

  This study discusses the syntactic analysis on the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams. In this study, the writer limits on the English translation of surah Yasin translated by Thomas B. Irving. She analyzes only the surface structure of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences of the English translation of surah Yasin using Diane Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar".

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

       To avoid misunderstanding of the key terms, the writer defines some key terms as follows:

1. Tree Diagrams   : a two-dimensional diagram used in generative grammar as a convenient means of playing the internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by a set of rules.

2. Holy Qur'an   : words of Allah. It is the central religious text of Islams.

3. Surah Yasin   : the thirty-sixth surah of the Holy Qur'an.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This review of the related literature consists of 1) syntax, 2) sentences, 3) transformational grammar, 4) holy Qur'an, 5) surah Yasin, and 6) previous study.

2.1 Syntax

Syntax is a branch of linguistics.The word syntax came originates from the Greek words συν (syn), meaning "co-" or "together", and τάξις (táxis), meaning "sequence, order, or arrangement" (Matthews: 1981:1; Yule, 1994:80).

There are many definitions of syntax. Chomsky (1966:1) states that syntax is the study of the principles and process by which sentences are constructed in particular language. Finegan (2004:146) says that the study of syntax addresses the structure of sentences and their structural and functional relationships to one another.

Syntax or syntactic analysis is defined as determining the relevant component parts of a sentence and describing these parts grammatically. The component parts of a sentence are called constituent. In other words, syntax involves the closely related tasks of: breaking down the sentence into its constituents and assigning some grammatical label to each constituent (or grammatical category) it is, and what grammatical function it has (Wekker and Haegeman, 1989:5).

From the definitions above, we can conclude that syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the rules, or "patterned relations" that govern the way words combine to form phrases and phrases combine to form sentences.

Everything in this world is arranged orderly including a sentence. Each sentence is arranged orderly. A sentence is the basic syntactic analysis. Let us analyze a sentence using theory of tree diagrams below:

The boy bought interesting book yesterday.

The pattern of this sentence is sentence consists of noun phrase *(the boy)* and verb phrase *(bought interesting book yesterday)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(boy)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(buy)*, noun phrase *(interesting book)*, and adverb phrase *(yesterday)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (past); the noun phrase consists of adjective *(interesting)* followed by noun *(book)*; and the adverb phrase consists of adverb. The noun phrase "the boy", the noun may not precede the determiner and the noun phrase "interesting book", the noun also may not precede the adjective. Such is the rules. This case is the same as the sun. The sun runs his course as mentioned in Q.36:38 as follows:

وَٱلشَّمْسُ تَجْرِى لِمُسْتَقَرٍّ لَّهَا ۚ ذَٰلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ ٱلْعَزِيزِ ٱلْعَلِيمِ ﴿٣٨﴾

And the sun runs his course for a period determined for him: that is the decree of (Him), the Exalted in Might, the All-Knowing.

It is also mentioned in Q. 36:40 as follows:

لَا ٱلشَّمْسُ يَنۢبَغِى لَهَآ أَن تُدْرِكَ ٱلْقَمَرَ وَلَا ٱلَّيْلُ سَابِقُ ٱلنَّهَارِ ۚ وَكُلٌّ فِى فَلَكٍ يَسْبَحُونَ ﴿٤٠﴾

It is not permitted for the sun to catch up with moon, nor can the night outstrip the day, each (just) swims along in its own orbit (according to law).

Whenever and wherever we are, we must obey all rules governed. As Muslim, we must obey Allah and Prophet Muhammad. We must obey our prophet's rules as stated clearly in Hadist as follows:

عَنْ عُبَادَةَ ابْنِ الصَّامِت قَالَ بَايَعْنَا رَسُوْلُ الله صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلىَ السَّمْعِ وَالطَّاعَةِ فى الْمَنْشَطِ وَالْمَكْرَهِ وَاَنْ لاَتُنَازِعَ اْلأَمْرَ اَهْلَهُ وَاَنْ نَقُوْمَ اَوْ نَقُوْلَ بِالْحَقِّ حَيْثُمَا كُنَّا لاَتَخَافُ فِى اللهِ لَوْمَةَ لاَئِمٍ

Dari Ubadah bin Shomit r.a. katanya: kami berjanji setia kepada Rasulullah SAW akan mendengarkan dan mematuhi perintah beliau, hal yang kami sukai atau kurang kami sukai. Kami tidak akan membantah suatu perintah yang datang dari pembesar yang berhak dan kami akan tegak atau mengucapkan menurut yang sebenarnya, dimana saja kami berada. Kami tidak boleh takut dalam menjalankan perintah Allah terhadap celaan orang yang mencela (H.R Bukhori)

Each sentence has rules. Referring to Hadist above, we must obey all rules governed. So, in making a sentence, we also must obey the rules governed whether we like or not like.

2.2 Sentences

2.2.1 Definition of Sentence

A sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb (Frank, 1972:220). A finite verb is a verb which changes because the change of the subject or the form/ tense. Frank (1972:51) states that a finite verb is a lexical verb with or without auxiliaries that acts as the full verb in the predicate.

It is limited by all grammatical properties, a verb may have –person, number, tense, voice, etc. Verbs that includes finite verbs are VI, VII, Modal, and helping verb.

2.2.2 Classification of Sentences

There are four kinds of sentences based on the number and kind of clauses within a sentence (Frank, 1972:222). A clause is a part of sentence which has one subject and one predicate. There are two kinds of clauses; main clause and sub clause. The main clause is a clause which can stand by itself, whereas the sub clause is a clause which cannot stand by itself. It has a special introductory words that makes the predication depend on a main clause, such as "that", "who", "whom", "whose", "what", "where", "if", "because", etc.

The four kinds of sentences are as follows:

1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a sentence which has one subject and one predicate. For example: *The man stole the jewelry*.

2. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is a sentence which has two or more main clauses. For example: *The man stole the jewelry and he hid in his home*.

3. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is a sentence which has one main clause and one or more sub clause. For example: *The man who stole the jewelry hid in his home*.

4. Compound Complex Sentence

A compound complex sentence is a sentence which has two or more main clauses and one or more sub clauses. For example: *The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home until he could safely get out of town.*

Frank (1972:263) states that there are three types of sub clauses, named according to their function in the sentence. They are 1) adjective clause, 2) noun clause, and 3) adverbial clause. The explanations of the three sub clauses are below:

1. Adjective Clause

An adjective clause is a sub clause which modifies a noun.

For example:

    a. The man <u>who helped me yesterday</u> is my old friend.

    b. Diana, <u>to whom I talked</u>, is the best student of my class.

    c. I bought a book <u>which is written by Mark Twain</u>.

    d. Etc.

2. Noun Clause

A noun clause is a sub clause which functions as a noun.

For example:

    a. I could not hear <u>what he said.</u>

    b. Please tell me <u>how much the book costs.</u>

    c. I don't know <u>who screamed last night.</u>

    d. <u>Where she lives</u> is a secret.

    e. Etc.

3. Adverbial Clause

An adverbial clause is a sub clause which functions as an adverb.

For example:

    a. <u>Whenever you are ready</u>, we will go.

    b. <u>If you work hard</u>, you will get your dream.

    c. The crops died <u>since there was no rain</u>.

    d. Etc.

2.3 Transformational Grammar

Sentence is the basic unit of syntactic analysis. A transformational grammar assumes that each sentence exists on two levels; a deep structure and a surface structure. The surface structure corresponds to the actual spoken sentence and the deep structure underlies meaning of the sentence (Bornstein, 1977:37 and Yule, 1994:82).

Deep structures and surface structures are produced by two types of rules. Phrase structure rules generate the sentences that are found in the deep structure. Transformational rules change around these sentences, making them into surface structure (Bornstein, 1977:37).

Transformational grammar is also able to solve the problem of ambiguity in cases where IC analysis falls short. Bornstein (1977: 37) states that a sentence is ambiguous when its surface structure relates to more than one deep structure. For example a sentence *Visiting relatives can be a nuisance* can have only one IC analysis, although it can have two different interpretations. Transformational

grammar can handle such ambiguities because certain sentences that appear to be identical are often transforms from different kernels and their ambiguity derives from the different kernels.

   Visiting relatives can be a nuisance.

   a. It is a nuisance to visit relatives. In this case, the sentence is a transform: *We visit relatives. It can be a nuisance.*

   b. It is a nuisance to be visited by relatives. In this case, the sentence is a transform of: *Relatives visit us. They can be a nuisance.*

2.3.1 Phrase Structure Rules

   Phrase structure rule provides a symbol representing a constituent of a sentence to the left of an arrow and a symbol or a series of symbols to the right. The rule should be interpreted as instruction to rewrite or expand the symbol on the left of the arrow as the sequence on the right. Only one item is expanded at a time. For example:

S $\longrightarrow$ NP + VP

Means the symbol "S" for "sentence" should be expanded as a "NP" (noun phrase) and a "VP" (verb phrase).

   Bornstein symbolizes some of the common symbols used in phrase structure rule as follows:

S   : Sentence

NP	: Noun Phrase
VP	: Verb Phrase
Adv.P	: Adverb Phrase
Adj.P	: Adjective Phrase
N	: Noun
Pron	: Pronoun
Prop N	: Proper Name
Det	: Noun Determiner (any words which must be followed by noun: definite article "the"; indefinite article "a" and "an"; demonstrative "this," "that," "these," and "those"; possessive "my", "your", "our", "his", "her", "its"; quantifier "some", "much", "many", etc.; cardinal number "one", "two", "three", etc.)
Aux	: Auxiliary (it is used to determine the kind of tense used)
M	: Modal auxiliary (will, shall, can, may, must)
Have	: Have/ has (to show perfect tense)
Be	: is/ am/ are/ was/ were
Vt	: Transitive verb (a verb that takes an object)
Vi	: Intransitive verb (a verb that may not be followed by an object)

Vl   : Linking verb (become, seem)

 Pred   : Predicate (it is like complement: noun, adjective, adverb)

Comp   : Complement (noun or adjective)

PP   : Prepositional Phrase

2.3.1.1 Sentence (S)

Finch (1998:98) states that sentences, the highest units of syntactic analysis, are seen as hierarchies of interlocking smaller units, or constituents. The first phrase structure rule breaks the sentence up into its principal constituents in relation to each other:

S $\longrightarrow$ NP + VP

```
          S
         / \
        /   \
       /     \
      NP      VP
```
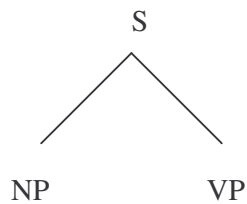
Bornstein (1977:48-49) states that NP that is immediately dominated by a S is the subject of the sentence. While, VP that is immediately dominated by a S is the predicate of the sentence. A NP can function as not only the subject of the sentence but also the object of the sentence. A NP functions as the object of the sentence if it is immediately dominated by VP as illustrated by tree diagram below.

```
                    VP
                   /|\
                  / | \
                 /  |  \
               Aux  Vt  NP
```
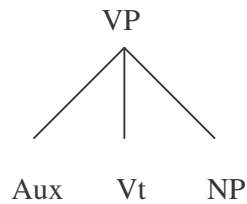
2.3.1.2 Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a group of words in which the head word (main word) is a noun or pronoun. The noun phrase can consist of a single noun or pronoun, or of noun or pronoun with modifiers (Bornstein, 1977:55).

Bornstein (1977:242) states that in traditional grammar, noun is defined as the name of a person, place, quality, or thing. In English, there are four kinds of noun; common nouns, proper nouns, abstract nouns, and collective nouns (Thomson and Martinet, 1995:55).

Bornstein (1977:55) defines a common noun that is the name that can be applied to any member of a class of living beings or lifeless thing such as man, book, house, car, etc. A proper noun is the name of particular living being or lifeless thing such as Shakespeare, Napoleon, New York, England. An abstract noun is the name of quality, action, state, or general idea such as freedom, growth, honor, etc. A collective noun is a noun naming a group of things, animals, or persons. For example: flocks, committee, class, jury, etc.

A pronoun is a word that substitutes for a noun or other pronoun. There are seven types of pronouns: personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, relative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, reflexive pronouns, and intensive pronouns.

17

A *personal pronoun* refers to a specific person or thing and changes its form to indicate person, number, gender, and case. Personal pronouns are divided into tree types: subjective personal pronouns, objective personal pronoun, and possessive personal pronoun. *A subjective personal pronoun* indicates that the pronoun is acting as the subject of the sentence. The subjective personal pronouns are "I," "you," "she," "he," "it," "we," "you," "they." For example: We will meet at the library at 3:30 p.m; *an objective personal pronoun* indicates that the pronoun is acting as an object of a verb, compound verb, preposition, or infinitive phrase. The objective personal pronouns are: "me," "you," "her," "him," "it," "us," "you," and "them." For example: After reading the pamphlet, Judy threw it into the garbage can; and *a possessive pronoun* indicates that the pronoun is acting as a marker of possession and defines who owns a particular object or person. The possessive personal pronouns are "mine," "yours," "hers," "his," "its," "ours," and "theirs." For example: The smallest gift is mine.

A *demonstrative pronoun* points to and identifies a noun or a pronoun. The demonstrative pronouns are "this," "that," "these," and "those." "This" and "these" refer to things that are nearby either in space or in time, while "that" and "those" refer to things that are farther away in space or time. "This" and "that" are used to refer to singular nouns or noun phrases and "these" and "those" are used to refer to plural nouns and noun phrases. For example: This is puny; that is the tree I want.

An *interrogative pronoun is* used to ask questions. The interrogative pronouns are "who," "whom," "which," "what" and the compounds formed with the suffix "ever" ("whoever," "whomever," "whichever," and "whatever"). "Who"

and "whom" are used to refer to people, and "which" and "what" refer to things or to animals. "Who" acts as the subject of a verb, while "whom" acts as the object of a verb, preposition, or a verbal. For example: Who wrote the novel Rockbound?

A *relative pronoun* is used to link one phrase or clause to another phrase or clause. The relative pronouns are "who," "whom," "that," "which," "whoever," "whomever," and "whichever." The relative pronouns "who" and "whoever" are used to refer to the subject of a clause or sentence, and "whom" and "whomever" to refer to the objects of a verb, a verbal or a preposition. For example: You may invite whomever you like to the party.

An *indefinite pronoun* is pronoun referring to identifiable but not specified person or thing. The most common indefinite pronouns are "all," "another," "any," "anybody," "anyone," "anything," "each," "everybody," "everyone," "everything," "few," "many," "nobody," "none," "one," "several," "some," "somebody," and "someone." For example: Many were invited to the lunch but only twelve showed up.

A *reflexive pronoun* is used to refer back to the subject of the clause or sentence. The reflexive pronouns are "myself," "yourself," "herself," "himself," "itself," "ourselves," "yourselves," and "themselves." For example: The Dean often does the photocopying herself so that the secretaries can do more important work.

An intensive pronoun is pronoun used to emphasize its antecedent. The intensive pronouns are identical in form to reflexive pronouns. For example: I myself believe that aliens should abduct my sister

Bornstein (1977:56) states the following phrase structure rule indicates the possibilities that exist for rewriting of the noun phrase:

NP $\longrightarrow$	N	Books, girls, etc.
	Pron	He, she, it, I, you, they, we
	Prop N	John, Diane, etc.
	Det + N	The book, the girl, etc.
	NP + S	The student who won the prize
	S	That you told the truth

2.3.1.3 Verb Phrase (VP)

Transformational grammarians defines verb as the head word in the verb phrase (Bornstein, 1977: 77).

There are some options for rewriting rules of VP, as follows:

VP $\longrightarrow$ Aux +	Vt + NP	She writes a letter
	Vi + (Adv P)	He runs quickly
	Be + Pred	
	Vl + Comp	

VP $\longrightarrow$ Aux + Be + Pred

Be (is, am, are, was/ were) is called as main verb if it is followed by adjective, noun, adverb of time, adverb of place, to infinitive, and gerund.

Pred $\longrightarrow$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{Adj} \\ \text{NP} \\ \text{Adv} \end{array}\right\}$
The book is expensive

She is a teacher

Diane is here

VP $\longrightarrow$ Aux +Vl + Comp

Comp $\longrightarrow$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{Adj} \\ \text{NP} \\ \text{Adv} \end{array}\right\}$
John became sick

John became a doctor

John remained here

2.3.1.4 Aux (Auxiliary)

In most models of transformational grammar, the auxiliary is presented as a separate constituent. This method is more effective in accounting for the structure of the verb phrase and for the interrogative, negative, and emphatic transformations in English. Therefore, this grammar will represent the auxiliary as a separate constituent that is part of the verb phrase. Some models of transformational grammar separate the auxiliary from the verb phrase and divide the sentence into tree parts. When this is done the following rule is used for rewriting of S:

S $\longrightarrow$ NP + Aux + VP

However, such a division does not seem to conform to the natural intonation patterns of the language. Most people would say:

He / will go

but not

He / will / go.

Bornstein in her book entitled *An Introduction to Transformational Grammar* does not divide noun phrase, auxiliary, and verb phrase into equal segments. The auxiliary tends to be more closely associated with the main verb. Therefore, in this grammar the auxiliary will be considered to be the first constituent in the verb phrase. The following phrase structure rule states that a verb phrase consists of an auxiliary and a verb:

VP $\longrightarrow$ Aux + V

Bornstein (1977:40) states that the Aux (auxiliary) can be rewritten as a modal auxiliary (will, must, can), one of the "helping verbs" (be, have, do) of traditional grammar, but it also includes tense (present or past) as its first element. Tense must appear under the auxiliary:

Aux $\longrightarrow$ tense

Tense must be rewritten as either past or present. This is indicated by placing these two items within brackets. When brackets are used, one and only one item from within the brackets must be selected:

Tense $\longrightarrow$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{past} \\ \\ \text{present} \end{array}\right\}$

The next item to appear under the Aux is modal. Since it is optional, it is placed within parentheses that are used to indicate an item may or may not be chosen:

Aux $\longrightarrow$ tense (M)

If the optional modal is chosen, tense is joined to the modal. The sequence "pres + M" leaves the form of the modal unchanged:

Mary will leave.   Aux $\longrightarrow$ pres + M

If a modal or another auxiliary ("have," "be," or "do") is not present, the tense ending will be attached to the main verb:

Mary leaves   Aux $\longrightarrow$ pres

When present tense is selected, a form change on the verb appear only for third person singular (he, she, it), and not at all for modals. When past tense is selected, a form change is produced to modals and for main verbs for all persons:

Mary would leave   Aux $\longrightarrow$ past + M

Mary left   Aux $\longrightarrow$ past

The next item to appear under the Aux is the prefect aspect which introduces "have" plus the past participle ending into the sentence. Since the perfect aspect is optional, it is placed within parentheses:

Aux $\longrightarrow$ tense (M) (have + -en)

If the perfect aspect is chosen and there is no modal, tense attaches to "have", and

the past participle ending is placed on the main verb:

Mary has left   Aux $\longrightarrow$ tense + (have + -en)

The last item to appear under the Aux is the progressive aspect, which

introduces "be" plus the present participle ending into the sentence. Like the

perfect aspect, it is optional and is placed with parentheses:

Aux $\longrightarrow$ tense (M) (have + -en) (be + -ing)

If the progressive aspect is chosen, and the modal and the perfect aspect are not

chosen, tense is attached to "be", and the present participle ending is placed on the

main verb:

Mary is leaving   Aux $\longrightarrow$ pres + (be + -ing)

2.3.2 Tree Diagrams

In transformational grammar, phrase structure rules are illustrated by

means of tree diagram, called "phrase markers," which show the hierarchical

structure of the sentence (Bornstein, 1977:42). A tree diagram with syntactic

category information is called a phrase structure tree. Moreover, phrase structure

tree is a formal device for representing the knowledge that a speaker had the

structure of sentences in his language. The aspects of a speaker's syntactic

knowledge are represented in phrase structure trees: 1) the linier order of the

words in the sentence, 2) the grouping of words into syntactic categories, and 3)

the hierarchal structure of the syntactic categories (e.g., a Sentence is composed of

a Noun Phrase followed by a Verb Phrase) (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2003:128-129).

Bornstein (1977:44-45) states that points of juncture in tree diagrams are called nodes. If one node is immediately dominated by another, it is called a daughter node. If two nodes are immediately dominated the same node, they are called sister nodes. In the following diagram, the nodes NP and VP are daughter nodes of S and sister nodes to each other. NP is the left sister, whereas VP is the right sister:

```
            S
          /   \
         /     \
        /       \
      NP         VP
```
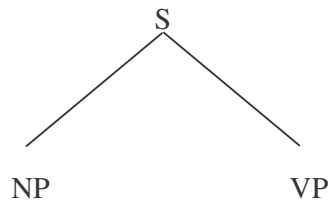
In the next diagram, Aux, Vt and NP are daughter nodes of VP and sister nodes to each other:

```
           VP
          /|\
         / | \
        /  |  \
      Aux  Vt  NP
```
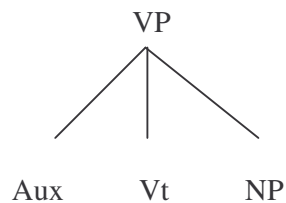
The term "daughter node" and "sister node" are used in transformational rules, which provide directions for moving constituents in the deep structure.

As a whole Bornstein's theory of tree diagram can be described as follows:

```
                              S
                  _____/ _____
                 /                         \
               NP                          VP
                |                 _____/|_____
                |                /          |          \
     ⎧   N    ⎫      ⎧  Aux ————————————⎫  ⎧  Vt  ⎫  ⎧  NP    ⎫
     ⎪        ⎪      ⎪                  ⎪  ⎪      ⎪  ⎪        ⎪
     ⎪  Pron  ⎪      ⎪ Tense (M)(Have)(Be)⎪ ⎪ Vi  ⎪ ⎪(Adv.P) ⎪
     ⎪        ⎪      ⎪    ⎧ Past ⎫       ⎪  ⎪      ⎪  ⎪        ⎪
     ⎨ Prop N ⎬      ⎨    ⎨      ⎬       ⎬  ⎨  Be  ⎬  ⎨  Pred  ⎬
     ⎪        ⎪      ⎪    ⎩ Pres ⎭       ⎪  ⎪      ⎪  ⎪        ⎪
     ⎪ Det + N⎪      ⎩                  ⎭  ⎪  Vl  ⎪  ⎪  Comp  ⎪
     ⎪        ⎪                            ⎩      ⎭  ⎩        ⎭
     ⎪ NP + S ⎪
     ⎪        ⎪
     ⎩   S    ⎭
```
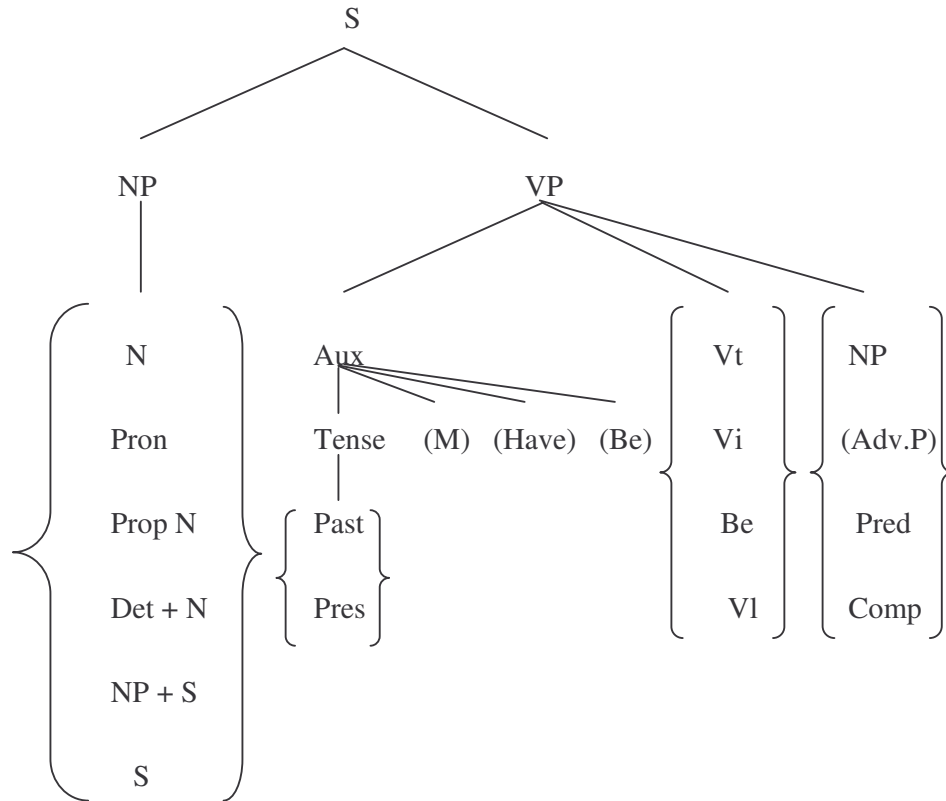
2.4 Holy Qur'an

Within Arabic grammar, the word "Qur'an" constitutes a masdar (verbal noun) and is derived from the Arabic verb قرأ *qara'a* ("to read" or "to recite") which is the root. The metre (الوزن) of this word is "فُعلان" which is a metre that indicates excessiveness, diligence or devotion in doing the act. The word Qur'an conveys the meaning of diligent reading. The word Qur'an has been used within the Qur'an in its generic sense of "reading", "recital". The Qur'ān (Arabic: القرآن *al-Qur'ān*, literally "the recitation"; also called القرآن الكريم *al-Qur'ān al-Karīm*

"The Noble Qur'ān"; also transliterated as *Quran*, *Koran*, and *Al-Quran*) is the central religious text of Islam.

The Qur'an is a Message from Allah to humanity. It was transmitted to us in a chain starting from the Almighty Himself (swt) to the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad (saas). This message was given to the Prophet (saas) in pieces over a period spanning approximately 23 years (610 CE to 622 CE). The Prophet (saas) was 40 years old when the Qur'an began to be revealed to him, and he was 63 when the revelation was completed. The language of the original message was Arabic, but it has been translated into many other languages.

The Qur'an is one leg of two which form the basis of Islam. The second leg is the Sunnah of the Prophet (saas). What makes the Qur'an different from the Sunnah is primarily its form. Unlike the Sunnah, the Qur'an is quite literally the Word of Allah, whereas the Sunnah was inspired by Allah but the wording and actions are the Prophet's. The Qur'an has not been expressed using any human's words. Its wording is letter for letter fixed by no one but Allah.

Prophet Muhammad (saas) was the final Messenger of Allah to humanity. Therefore, the Qur'an is the last Message which Allah has sent to us. Its predecessors such as the Tawrat (Torah), the Zabur (Psalms), and the Injil (Gospels) have all been superceded. It is an obligation - and blessing - for all who hear of the Qur'an and Islam to investigate it and evaluate it for themselves. Allah has guaranteed that He will protect the Qur'an from human tampering, and today's readers can find exact copies of it all over the world. The Qur'an of today is the same as the Qur'an revealed to Muhammad (saas).

The Qur'an consists of 114 suras of different lengths, with a total of 6236 verses (Arabic: ayat literary meaning "sign") (6348 ayat counting all the basmalas). Each surah, or chapter, is generally known by a name derived from a key word in the text of that chapter. The chapters are not arranged in chronological order (i.e. in the order in which Islamic scholars believe they were revealed) but roughly descending by size, to aid oral memory.

The Qur'an has been translated into many languages, including English. These translations are considered to be glosses for personal use only, and have no weight in serious religious discussion. Translation is an extremely difficult endeavor, because each translator must consult his or her own opinions and aesthetic sense in trying to replicate shades of meaning in another language; this inevitably changes the original text. Thus a translation is often referred to as an "interpretation," and is not considered a real Qur'an.

The English translators have sometimes favored archaic English words and constructions over their more modern or conventional equivalents; thus, for example M. Marmaduke Pickthall use the plural and singular "ye" and "thou" instead of the more common "you."

2.5 Surah Yasin

Surah Yasin is devoted to the holy Prophet and the Revelation which he brought. The Abbreviated Letters Yasin are construed as a title of holy prophet, but it is not permissible to be dogmatic about the meaning of Abbreviated Letters (Ali, 1937:1168).

The object of the discourse is to warn the Quraish of the consequences of not believing in the Prophet hood of Muhammad (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) and of resisting and opposing it with tyranny, ridicule and mockery. The aspect of the warning is dominant and conspicuous although along with repeatedly giving the warnings, arguments also have been given for the correct understanding by the people.

Arguments have been given for three things: (1) For Tauhid, from the signs of the universe and from common sense; (2) for the Hereafter, from the signs of the universe, from common sense and from man's own existence itself; and (3) for the Prophet hood of the Prophet Muhammad, from the fact that he was facing all kinds of hardships in the preaching of his message without any selfish motive, and from this that whatever he was inviting the people to was rational and reasonable, accepting which was in the people's own interest.

On the strength of these arguments, themes of reprobation, reproof and warning have been presented repeatedly in a highly forceful manner, so that hearts are shaken up and those which have any capacity for accepting the truth left in them should not remain unmoved.

Imam Ahmad, Abu Daud, Nasai, Ibn Majah, and Tabarani have related on the authority of Hadrat Ma'qil bin Yasar that the Holy Prophet said:"Surah Ya Sin is the heart of the Qur'an."This is similar to describing the Surah Al Fatiha has the Umm al Qur'an (the essence or core of the Qur'an), because Al Fatihah contains the sum and substance of the teaching of the whole Quran. The Surah Ya Sin has

been called the throbbing heart of the Qur'an because it presents the message of the Qur'an in a most forceful manner, which breaks the inertness and stirs the spirit of man to action.

Again Imam Ahmad, Aba Da'ud, and Ibn Majah have related from the same Ma'qil bin Yasar that the Holy Prophet said: "Recite Surah Ya Sin to the dying ones among you." The object is not only to revive and refresh the whole Islamic creed in the mind of the dying person but also bring before him, in particular, a complete picture of the Hereafter so that he may know what stages he would have to pass through after crossing the stage of this worldly life. In view of this, it would be desirable that along with the recitation of the Surah Ya Sin, its translation also is made for the benefit of the person who does not know Arabic so that the purpose of the admonition is duly fulfilled.

There are many benefits of surah Yasin (36):

a. The Prophet (SalAllahu alayhi wasalam) said, 'Surely everything has a heart, and the heart of the Qur'an is Yasin. I would love that it be in the heart of every person of my people [Bazzar]. (S.Muhammad Ali Sabuni, Tafsir-al-SabuniVol.2).

b. The Prophet (SalAllahu alayhi wasalam) said, 'Whoever recites Yasin once Allah will record the reward of reciting the Qur'an ten times.'[Maqal, Tirmidhi 2812/A & Dhahabi].

c. It has been reported by Aisha (radiAllahu anha) that the Prophet (SalAllahu alayhi wasalam) said that there is a surah in the Qur'an that intercedes for its reciter and forgive its listener. Know! It is Surah Yasin. It is called

'Mu'amma' in the Torah. It was enquired, what is Mu'amma? The Prophet (SalAllahu alayhi wasalam) said, 'it embraces the person with the goodness of this world and removes the dismay of the Hereafter' [Hashiya of Tafsir Jalalalayn , pg 368].

d. Imam Tibi explained in his commentary on Mishkat al-Masabih that Surat Ya Sin was called 'the Heart of the Qur 'an ' because of what it contains of overwhelming proofs, decisive signs, subtle spiritual meanings, eloquent admonition, and stern warnings.

2.6 Previous Study

Actually the previous researchers have already conducted the study in the same field, such as Atik Herawati (2003) who conducts her study on analyzing the translation of some makiyyah surahs of the holy qur'an by Marmaduke Pickthall by using Diane Bornstein's tree diagram theory. In her analysis of six makkiyah surahs of the holy qur'an, she finds that Pickthall's translation is not only in the sentence but also in the phrase. There are some rules that have been found in the analysis, as follows: (1) sentence patterns: (a) S consists of Imp + VP, (b) S consist of NP + VP, (c) S consists of Conj + NP + VP, (d) S consists of Conj + VP, (e) S consists of Conj + Aux + NP + VP, (f) S consists of Imp + Intj + S, (g) S consists of VP, (h) S consists of Imp + Intj + NP + VP, (i) S consists of Imp + Intj + S1 + S2, (j) S consists of NP + Aux + VP, (k) S consists of NP + Aux; and (2) Phrase patterns: (a) NP consists of NP1 + Prep + NP2, (b) NP consists of Imp + NP, (c) PP consists of Prep + NP, (d) PP consists of PP1 + Conj + PP2, (e) PP

consists of Prep + NP + Adv, (f) PP consists of Conj + PP, and (g) PP consists of Prep + NP1 + Prep + NP2.

Agustin Asti Supardhy (2005) investigates a thesis entitled "Syntactic analysis on the Corrs's song lyrics in their album entitled 'The Best Corrs' and its teaching application". She finds fifteen kinds of the sentence patterns. The most sentence patterns of the lyrics used as the samples of her thesis are kernel sentences and transformed sentences. She also finds the substandard English words such as I'm, we're, it's, don't, coz, chasin', there's, and gonna. The sentence patterns of The Corrs' songs are some of the sentences consist of noun phrase plus verb phrase, some of the sentences with conjunction plus noun phrase plus verb phrase, some sentences consist of verb phrase only. In teaching of song we have to know the steps of teaching it. First, the teacher introduces the syntax and its element. After the students understand, then teacher give the material to the students to be analyzed. Then, both the teacher and the students discuss the correct answers. The last step is giving reinforcement and practice in analyzing the sentences. The function is to motivate the students interested in learning the English lesson through the songs at the extra curricular period.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method of the study. It relates to research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this study is descriptive qualitative research. It is called qualitative because the data are in the forms of words rather than numbers and statistics, and are taken in natural setting. This study is called descriptive because the data of this study are explained descriptively. The data are analyzed and interpreted based on Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar".

3.2 Data Source

The data source of this study is the English translation of surah Yasin. It is selected from Irving's book entitled "The Qur'an The First American Version."

3.3 Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the result of the study. It is a set of methods, which is used to collect the data. The key or main instrument of this study is researcher herself, because there are no other instruments which are

possibly used to obtain the needed data. She spends a great deal of time on reading the English translation of surah Yasin.

3.4 Data Collection

The writer takes some steps to collect the data. *First,* finding Irving's book entitled "The Qur'an The First American Version." *Second,* reading the English translation of surah Yasin. *Third,* selecting the positive, negative, and interrogative sentences of the English translation of surah Yasin.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, several steps are done, as follows: *First*, writing down the positive, negative, and interrogative sentences of the English translation of surah Yasin selected from Irving's book entitled "The Qur'an The First American Version." *Second*, analyzing the positive, negative, and interrogative sentences of the surah using Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar". *Third*, describing the diagrams in the form of surface structure. *Fourth*, finding and mentioning the syntactic patterns used in the positive, negative, and interrogative sentences of the surah. *Fifth,* making tentative conclusion of the result of the analysis of the surah in the form of phrase structures rules. *Seventh*, consulting the result of the analysis with an informant. *Finally*, making final conclusion.

3.6 Triangulation

One process involved in corroboration has become known as triangulation. Denzin in Stainback (1988) has identified several types of triangulation. Three of which are triangulation of data sources which involves the convergence of multiple data sources, methodological triangulation which involves the convergence of data from multiple data collection procedures, and investigator triangulation which involves multiple researchers in an investigation. In this study the researcher uses investigator triangulation. She uses an informant for corroboration. She uses the informant to recheck the result of the analysis in the purpose of achieving the accuracy of the finding. Furthermore, triangulating analysis can help to reduce the potential bias that may result from single investigator working alone. In this case, the writer asks Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd as the informant, who is an expert in syntax because he has a very deep understanding in syntax. Besides, he also teaches Syntax in some universities, such as in Brawijaya University, STIBA Malang, IKIP BUDI UTOMO Malang, and in UIN Malang.

BAB IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer describes the syntactic patterns of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar". This surah selected from Irving's book entitled "The Qur'an The First American Version."

This chapter divided into two sections: (1) data presentation and (2) result of analysis and discussion, as follows:

4.1 Data Presentation

Before analyzing the data, the writer collects the data by selecting positive sentences, negative sentences, and interrogative sentences from the data source, the English translation of surah Yasin, taken from T.B Irving's translation. Surah Yasin consists of 83 verses. The writer finds 79 sentences as her data. She divides into three categories; positive sentences, negative sentences, and interrogative sentences.

4.1.1 Positive Sentences

There are 59 positive sentences found in the English translation of surah Yasin, as follows:

1. You are an emissary. (*Verse 3*)

2. The statement has been proven to be true about most of them, yet they still will not believe. *(Verse 7)*

3. We have placed fetters around their necks which reach up to their chins till they seem to be out of joint. *(Verse 8)*

4. We have placed a barrier before them and another barrier behind them, and have covered them up so they do not notice anything. *(Verse 9)*

5. It is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them; they still will not believe. *(Verse 10)*

6. You will only warn someone who follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen. *(Verse 11)*

7. We revive the dead and write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces; We calculate everything in an open ledger. *(Verse 12)*

8. When We sent them two, they rejected them both, so We reinforced them with a third. *(Verse 14)*

9. They said: "We have been sent to you as emissaries". *(Verse 14)*

10. They said; "You are only human beings like ourselves. The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!" *(Verse 15)*

11. They said: "Our Lord knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries. We have only to proclaim things clearly." *(Verse 16-17)*

12. They said: "We sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you." *(Verse 18)*

13. They said: "The bad luck you sense lies within yourselves. Indeed you are such dissipated folk!" *(Verse 19)*

14. A man came hurrying up from the further end of the city. *(Verse 20)*

15. He said: "O my people, follow the emissaries! Follow someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided." *(Verse 20-21)*

16. I'd then be completely lost! *(Verse 24)*

17. I believe in your Lord, so hear me! *(Verse 25)*

18. He was told: "Enter the Garden." *(Verse 26)*

19. He said: "If my people only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!" *(Verse 26-27)*

20. There was only a single Blast, and imagine, they [lay] shriveled up! *(Verse 29)*

21. Each will be arraigned so they all stand before Us. *(Verse 32)*

22. The dead earth serves as a sign for them; We revive it and bring forth grain from it which they may eat. *(Verse 33)*

23. We have placed date groves and vineyards on it, and make springs flow forth from it. So they may eat its fruit. *(Verse 34-35)*

24. Another sign for them is night; We strip daylight off from it so they are plunged into darkness! *(Verse 37)*

25. The sun runs along on a course of its own. *(Verse 38)*

26. Such is the design of the Powerful, the Aware! *(Verse 38)*

27. And We have designed phases for the moon so it finally appears again like an old palm frond. *(Verse 39)*

28. Each floats along in its own orbit. *(Verse 40)*

29. Another for them is how We transported their offspring on the laden ship. *(Verse 41)*

30. We have created something like it for them on which they must sail. *(Verse 42)*

31. If We wished, We might even let them drown and they would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued. *(Verse 43)*

32. When they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with," the ones who disbelieve tell those who believe: "Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes? You are quite obviously in error!" *(Verse 47)*

33. They say: "When will this promise occur if you are so truthful?" *(Verse 48)*

34. They need only wait for a single Blast to catch them while they are arguing away. *(Verse 49)*

35. The Trumpet will be blown and then they will swarm forth from their tombs to meet their Lord. *(Verse 51)*

36. They will say: "It's too bad for us! Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters? This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the truth." *(Verse 52)*

37. There will be only a single Blast and then they will all be assembled in Our presence. *(Verse 53)*

38. On that day no soul will be harmed in any way, and you will be rewarded only for what you have been doing. *(Verse 54)*

39. The inhabitants of the Garden will be happily at work of that day. *(Verse 55)*

40. They and their spouses will relax on couches in shady nooks; they will have fruit and they shall have anything they request. *(Verse 56-57)*

41. "Peace!" will be a greeting from a Merciful Lord. *(Verse 58)*

42. He is an open enemy of yours. *(Verse 60)*

43. This is a Straight Road. *(Verse 61)*

44. He has led a numerous mob of you astray. *(Verse 62)*

45. This is Hell, which you were threatened with. *(Verse 63)*

46. That day We shall seal their mouths up while their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning. *(Verse 65)*

47. If We so wished, We would put their eyes out so they must grope along the Road. *(Verse 66)*

48. If We wished, We would nail them to the spot so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return. *(Verse 67)*

49. Anyone We grant long life to, We switch around within creation. *(Verse 68)*

50. It is merely a Reminder and a clear Reading so he may warn anyone who is alive and the Sentence may be confirmed against disbelievers. *(Verse 69-70)*

51. We let them tame them: some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat; they receive benefits and drinks from them. *(Verse 72-73)*

52. Yet they have adopted [other] gods instead of God [Alone, so that they may be supported. *(Verse 74)*

53. Yet he is an open adversary! *(Verse 77)*

54. He makes something up to be compared with Us and forgets how he was created. *(Verse 78)*

55. He even says: "Who will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?" *(Verse 78)*

56. He is Aware of all creation, the One Who grants you fire from green trees.

    (Verse79-80)

57. He is the Creator, the Aware. *(Verse 81)*

58. Once He wishes anything, His command only needs to tell it: "Be"; and it is!

    (Verse 82)

4.1.2 Negative Sentences

There are nine negative sentences found in the English translation of surah Yasin, as follows:

1. If the Mercy-giving should want any harm [to happen] to me, their intercession would never help me out in any way nor would they rescue me: *(Verse 23).*

2. We did not send any army down from Heaven to his folk after him, nor do We ever send any down. *(Verse 28)*

3. No messenger has ever come to them unless they made fun of him. *(Verse 30)*

4. Their own hands did not produce it. *(Verse 35)*

5. The sun dare not overtake the moon nor does night outpace the day. *(Verse 40)*

6. When they are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy," not one of their Lord's signs has come to them except they tried to avoid it. *(Verse 45-46)*

7. They will not even manage to draw up a will, nor will they return to their own people. *(Verse 50)*

8. We have not taught him any poetry nor would it be fitting for him. *(Verse 69)*

9. They still cannot achieve their support; yet they stand up for them like an army in their presence! *(Verse 75)*

4.1.3 Interrogative Sentences

There are twelve interrogative sentences found in the English translation of Surah Yasin, as follows:

1. Why should I worship the One Who fashioned me and to Whom you will (all) return? *(Verse 22)*

2. Should I adopt other gods instead of Him? *(Verse 23)*

3. Have they not seen how many generations We have wiped out before them who will never return to them? *(Verse 31)*

4. So, will they not give thanks? *(Verse 35)*

5. Did I not contract you, O children of Adam, not to serve Satan? *(Verse 60)*

6. Haven't you been reasoning things out? *(Verse 62)*

7. Yet how will they ever notice [anything]? *(Verse 66)*

8. Will they not use their reason? *(Verse 68)*

9. Have they not considered how We have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them? *(Verse 71)*

10. Will they not act grateful? *(Verse 73)*

11. Has not man considered how We created him from a drop of semen? *(Verse 77)*

12. Is not Whoever created Heaven and Earth Able to create the same as them?" *(Verse 81)*

4.2 Result of Analysis and Discussion

In this section, the writer analyzes and describes the syntactic patterns of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of Surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams proposed by Diane Bornstein, as follows:

4.2.1 Positive Sentences

There are 58 positive sentences found in the English translation of surah Yasin. The discussion of each sentence stated above can be described as follows:

1. You are an emissary. (*Verse 3)*

```
                       S
              ┌────────┴────────┐
             NP                VP
              │           ┌─────┼──────────┐
            Pron         Aux   Be         Pred
              │           │     │          │
                        Tense              NP
              │           │     │       ┌──┴──┐
                         Pres          Det    N
              │           │     │       │     │
            You          are   an   emissary
```
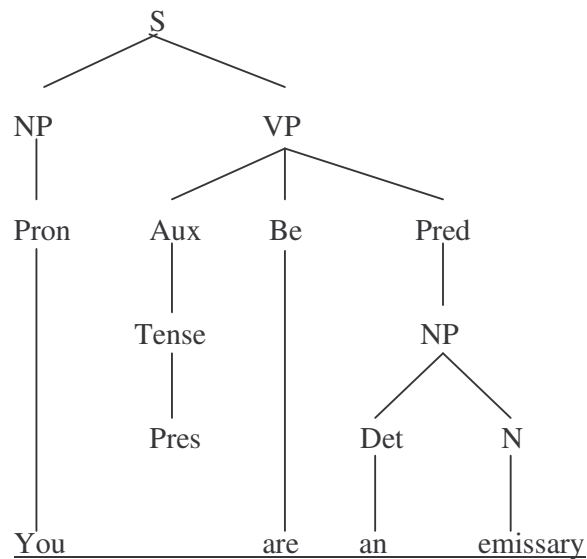
You are an emissary.

Based on the diagrams, sentence *(You are an emissary.)* consists of noun phrase *(You)* followed by verb phrase *(are an emissary).* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(You)* and the verb phrase as the

predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(are)* and predicate *(an emissary).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present), while the predicate consists of noun phrase *(an emissary).* The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner *(an)* followed by noun *(emissary).*

2. The statement has been proven to be true about most of them, yet they still will not believe. *(Verse 7)*
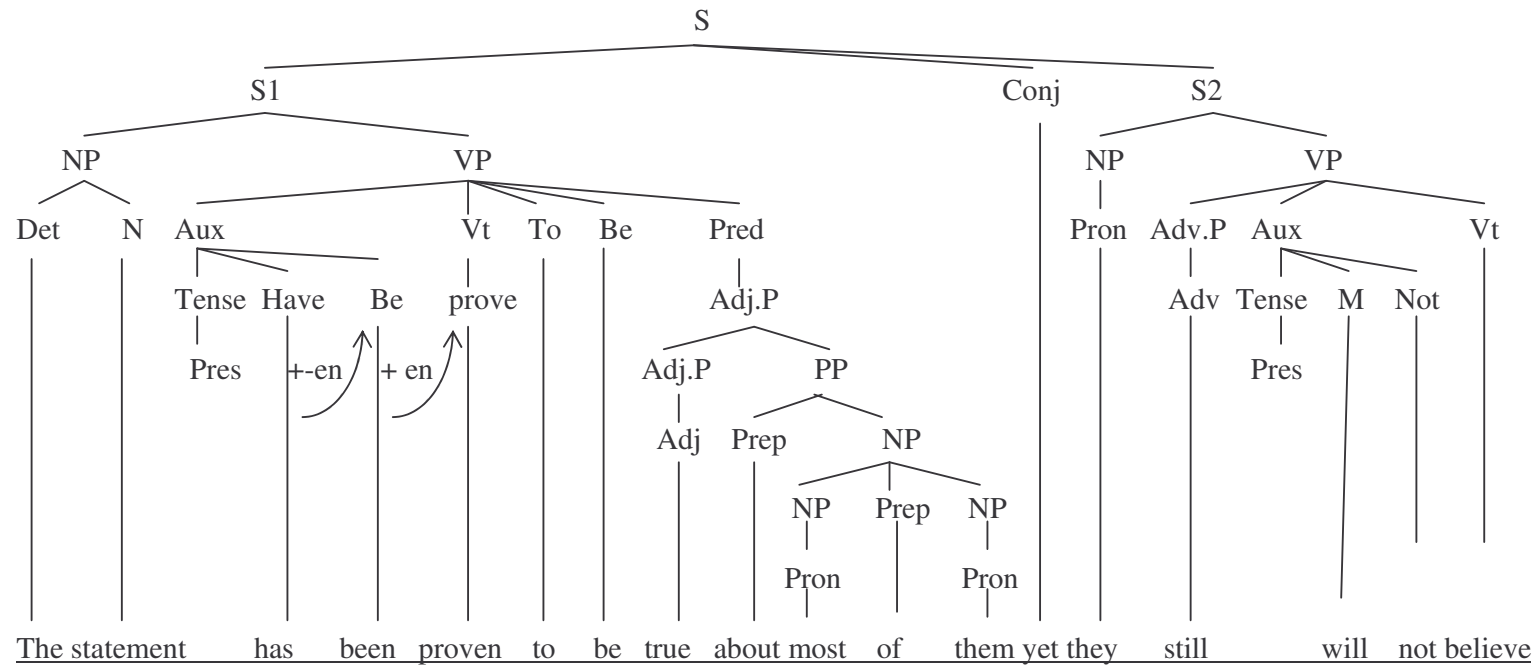
The statement has been proven to be true about most of them, yet they still will not believe.

The diagram above shows that sentence *(The statement has been proven to be true about most of them, yet they still will not believe.)* consists of first sentence *(The statement has been proven to be true about most of them)* followed by conjunction *(yet)* and second sentence *(They still will not believe).*

The first sentence *(The statement has been proven to be true about most of them)* consists of noun phrase *(the statement)* followed by verb phrase *(has been proven to be true about most of them)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the first sentence consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(statement)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the first sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(prove),* to infinitive, Be, and predicate *(true about most of them)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *-en* and Be plus the past participle ending *–en* placed on the main verb and the predicate consists of adjective phase. The adjective phrase consists of adjective phrase *(true)* followed by prepositional phrase *(about most of them)*. The adjective phrase of the adjective phrase consists of adjective *(true)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(about)* followed by noun phrase *(most of them)*. The noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(most)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(them)*. The first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(most)* and the second noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them).*

The second sentence *(They still will not believe)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb *(still will not believe).* The noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consist of

46

adverb phrase *(still)* followed by auxiliary and transitive verb *(believe).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)* and Not.

3. We have placed fetters around their necks which reach up to their chins till they seem to be out of joint *(Verse 8)*
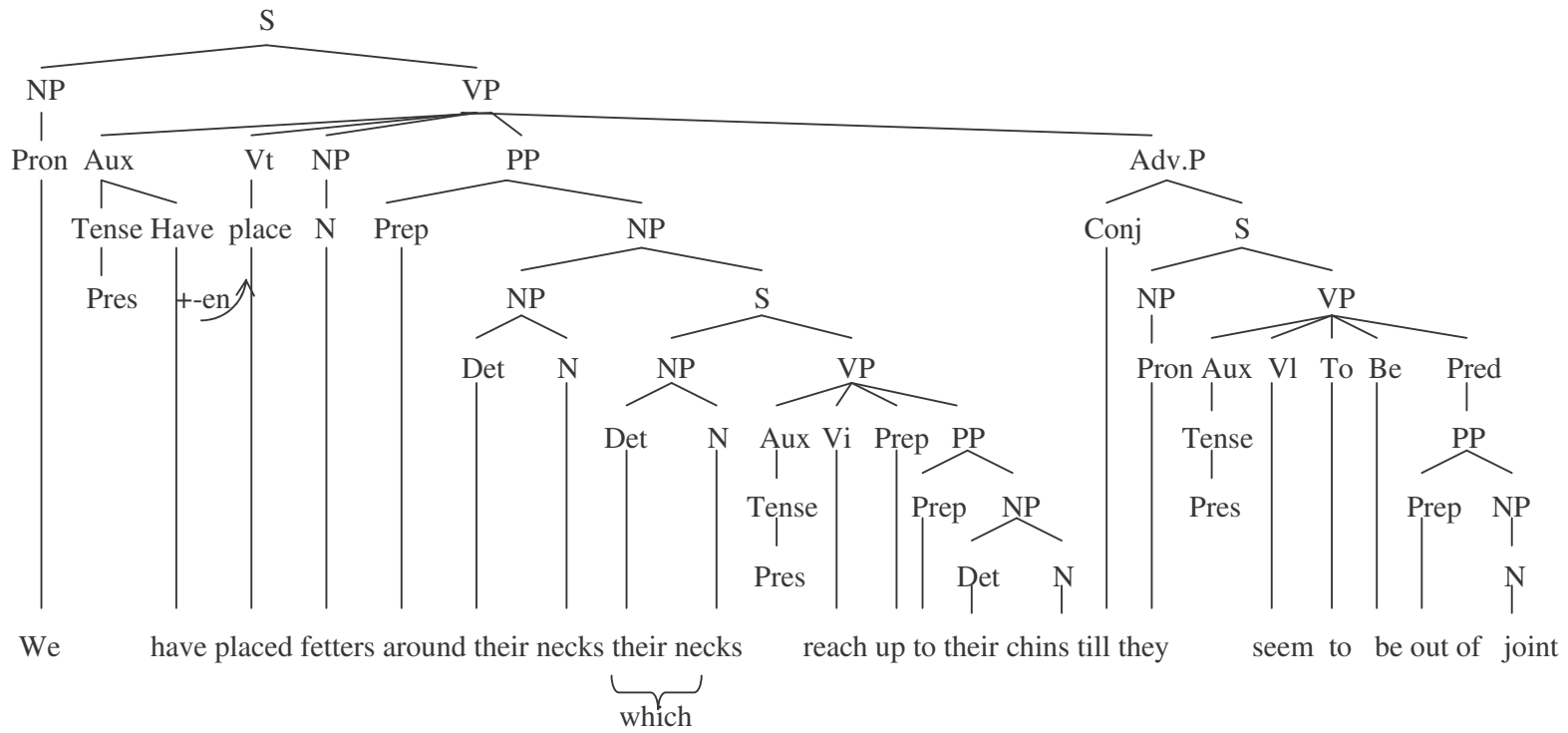
We have placed fetters around their necks which reach up to their chins till they seem to be out of joint.

Sentence *(We have placed fetters around their necks which reach up to their chins till they seem to be out of joint)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(have placed fetters around their necks which reach up to their chins till they seem to be out of joint)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(place)*, noun phrase *(fetters)*, prepositional phrase *(around their necks which reach up to their chins)*, and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: till they seem to be out of joint)*.

The auxiliary of the sentence consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(placed)*; the noun phrase as the object of the sentence consists of noun *(fetters)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(around)* followed by noun phrase *(their necks which reach up to their chins)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun phrase *(their necks)* followed by sentence *(adjective clause: which reach up to their chins)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(necks)* and the sentence *(Their necks reach up to their chins)* consists of noun phrase *(their necks)* followed by verb phrase *(reach up to their chins)*. The noun phrase of the sub clause as the subject of the adjective clause consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(necks)* and the verb phrase of the sub clause as the predicate of the adjective clause consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(reach)*, preposition *(up)*, and prepositional phrase *(to their chins)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (present); the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(their chins)*. The noun

phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(chins);* and the adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: till they seem to be out of joint)* consists of conjunction *(till)* followed by sentence *(sub clause: They seem to be out of joint).*

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(They seem out of joint)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(seem to be out of joint).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by linking verb *(seem),* To infinitive, Be, and predicate *(out of joint).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of prepositional phrase (out of joint). The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(out of)* followed by noun phrase *(joint).* The noun phrase consists of noun *(joint).*

4. We have placed a barrier before them and another barrier behind them, and have covered them up so they do not notice anything. *(Verse 9)*
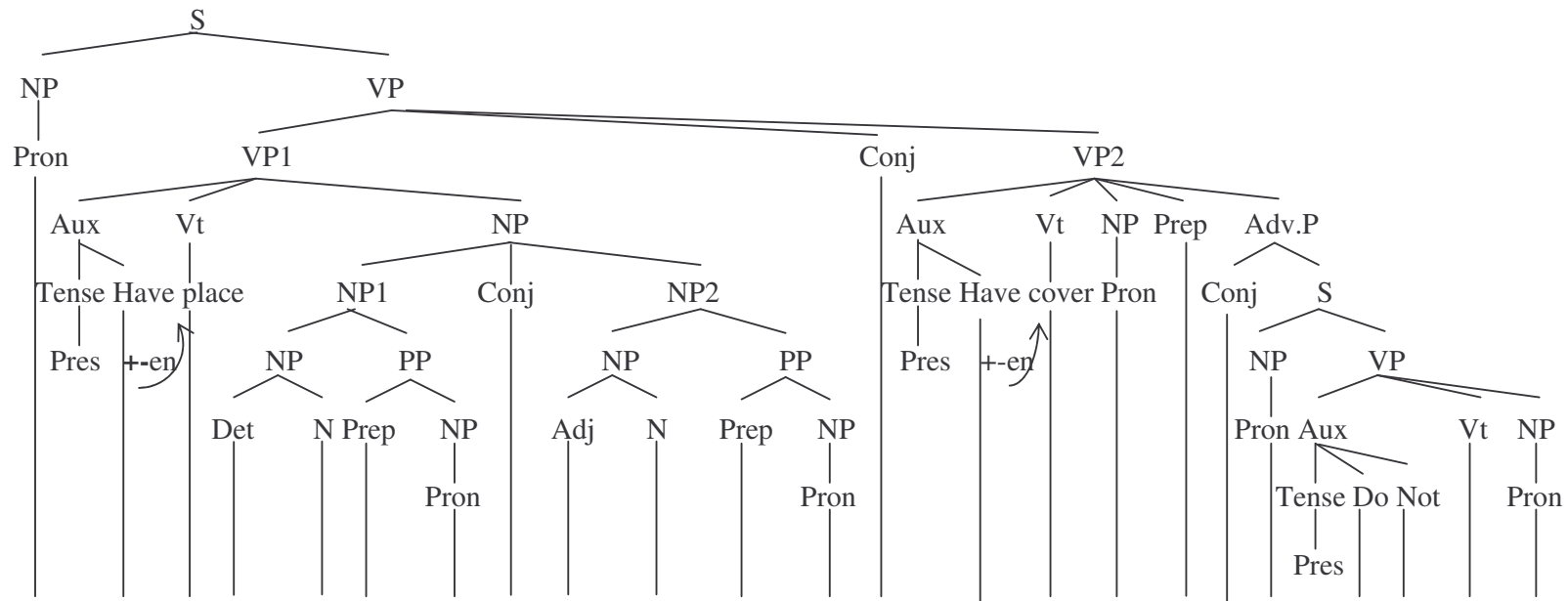
We have placed a barrier before them and another barrier behind them, and have covered them up so they do not notice anything.

The diagram above shows that sentence *(We have placed a barrier before them and another barrier behind them, and have covered them up so they do not notice anything.)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb *phrase (have placed a barrier before them and another barrier behind them, and have covered them up so they do not notice anything)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of first verb phrase *(have placed a barrier before them and another barrier behind them)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second verb phrase *(have covered them up so they do not notice anything)*.

The first verb phrase *(have placed a barrier before them and another barrier behind them)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(place)* and noun phrase *(a barrier before them and another barrier behind them)*. The auxiliary consist of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(placed);* and the noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(a barrier before them)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second noun phrase *(another barrier behind them)*. The first noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(a barrier)* followed by prepositional phrase *(before them)*. The noun phrase of the first noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by noun *(barrier)* and the prepositional phrase of the first noun phrase consists of preposition *(before)* followed by noun phrase *(them)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them)*. While, the second noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(another barrier)* followed by prepositional phrase *(behind them)*. The noun phrase consists of adjective

(another) followed by noun *(barrier)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(behind)* followed by noun phrase *(them).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them).*

The second verb phrase *(have covered them up so they do not notice anything)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(cover),* noun phrase (*them),* preposition *(up),* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: so they do not notice anything).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(-en)*; the transitive verb *(covered)* the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them);* and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence *(They do not notice anything).*

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(They do not notice anything)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(do not notice anything).* The noun phrase as subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(notice)* and noun phrase *(anything).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Do and Not and the noun phrase as the object of the sentence of the adverb phrase consists of pronoun *(anything).*

5. It is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them; they still will not believe. *(Verse 10)*
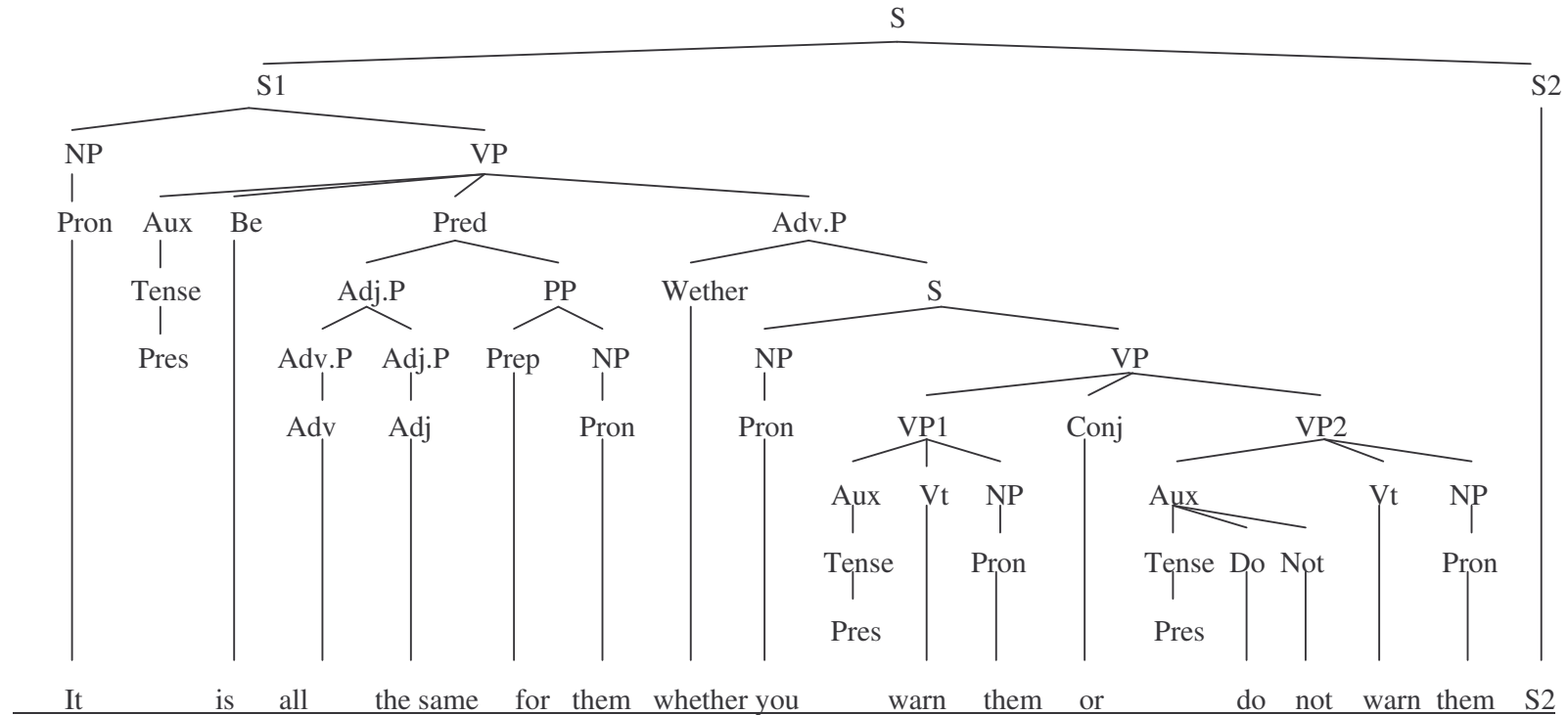
It is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them; they still will not believe.

Note:
S2: They still will not believe.

54

They still will not believe.

```
                        S2
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
             NP                     VP
              │          ┌───────────┼──────────────┐
            Pron       Adv.P        Aux             Vi
              │          │        ┌──┼──┐
              │         Adv     Tense  M   Not
              │          │        │    │    │
              │          │       Pres  │    │
              │          │        │    │    │
            They       still         will  not believe
```
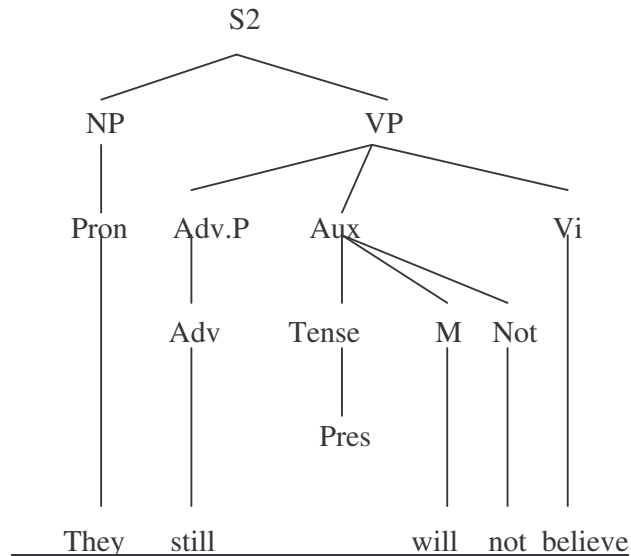
They still will not believe.

Sentence *(It is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them; they still will not believe.)* consists of first sentence *(It is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them)* followed by second sentence *(They still will not believe).*

The first sentence *(It is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them)* consists of noun phrase *(it)* followed by verb phrase *(is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(it)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is),* predicate *(all the same for them),* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: whether you warn them or do not warn them).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the predicate consists of adjective phrase *(all the same)* followed by prepositional phrase *(for them).* The adjective phrase consists of adverb phrase

(all) followed by adjective phrase *(the same).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(all)* and the adjective phrase consists of adjective *(the same).* The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(them).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them).* The adverb phrase consists of *whether* followed by sentence *(You warn them or do not warn them).*

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(You warn them or do not warn them)* consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(warn them or do not warn them).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of first verb phrase *(warn them)* followed by conjunction *(or)* and second verb phrase *(do not warn them).* The first verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(warn)* and noun phrase *(them).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them).* While, the second verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(warn)* and noun phrase *(them).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Do and Not and the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them).*

While, the second sentence *(They still will not believe)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(still will not believe).* The noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(the*y) and the verb phrase as the predicate of the second sentence consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(believe).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by

56

adverb phrase *(still),* modal *(will)* and Not. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(still).*

6. You will only warn someone who follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen. *(Verse 11)*

```
                              S
                 ┌────────────┴──────────────┐
                NP                           VP
                 │         ┌─────────┬────────┬──────────────┐
               Pron       Aux      Adv.P     Vt             NP
                        ┌──┴──┐      │              ┌────────┴────────┐
                      Tense   M     Adv           NP                  S
                        │     │      │             │      ┌──────────┴──────────┐
                      Pres  will   only           Pron   NP                    VP
                                                   │      │      ┌──────────────┼──────────────┐
                                                  Pron   Pron   VP1            Conj           VP2
                                                         │   ┌───┼────┐              ┌──────┬──┬───────────┐
                                                        Pron Aux  Vt   NP          Aux   Vt  NP          Adv.P
                                                          │   │  ┌─┴─┐    │         │         ┌──┴──┐
                                                       Tense follow Det  N       Tense dread Det  N    Conj      S
                                                          │              Pres                                  NP  VP
```

Pres   follow

Tense dread Det   N

Pres

Conj   S
              ┌────┴────┐
             NP   VP
              │   ┌────┼────┐
            Pron Aux   Be Pred
                   │   │
                 Tense   Adj.P
                   │   │
                 Pres   Adj

You   will only warn someone someone follows the Reminder and dreads   the Mercy-giving even though He   is unseen

                                        ⏜
                                       Who
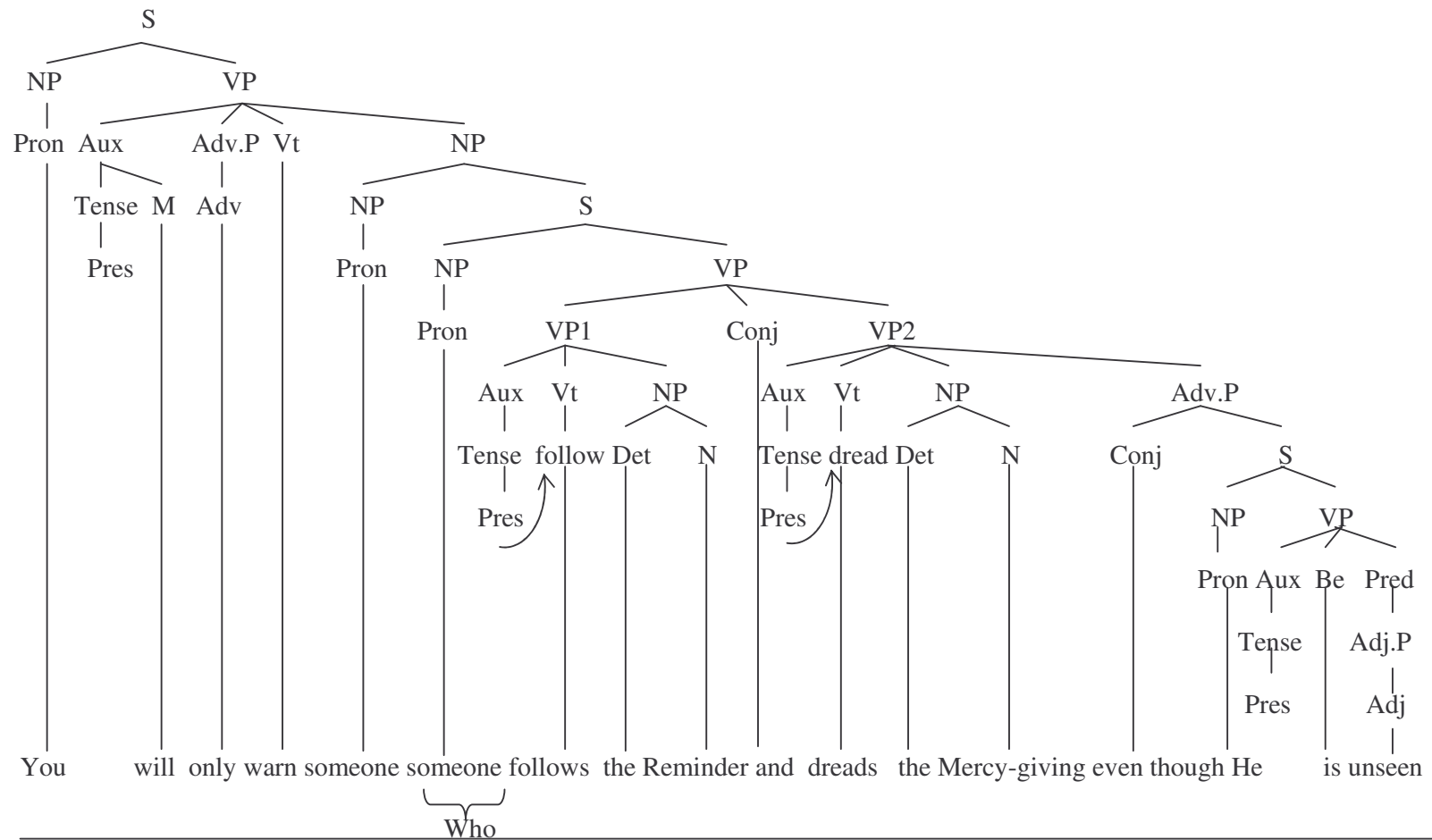
You will only warn someone who follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen.

Sentence *(You will only warn someone who follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen.)* shown in the diagram above consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(will only warn someone who follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen).*

The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(only),* transitive verb *(warn),* and noun phrase *(someone who follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will);* the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(only);* and the noun phrase as the object of the sentence consists of noun phrase *(someone)* followed by sentence *(Someone follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen).*

The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(someone)* and the sentence of the noun phrase (*Someone follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen)* consists of noun phrase *(someone)* followed by verb phrase *(follows the Reminder and dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adjective clause consists of pronoun *(someone)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective clause consists of first verb phrase *(follows the Reminder)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second verb phrase *(dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen).*

The first verb phrase of the verb phrase *(follows the Reminder)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(follow)* and noun phrase *(the Reminder).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Reminder).* While, the second verb phrase of the verb phrase *(dreads the Mercy-giving even though He is Unseen)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(dread),* noun phrase *(the Mercy-giving),* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: even though He is Unseen).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Mercy-giving)*; and the adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: even though He is Unseen)* consists of conjunction *(even though)* followed by sentence *(He is Unseen).*

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(He is Unseen)* consists of noun phrase *(He)* followed by verb phrase *(is Unseen).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(He)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(Unseen).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of adjective phrase *(Unseen).* The adjective phrase consists of adjective *(Unseen).*

7. We revive the dead and write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces; We calculate everything in an open ledger. *(Verse 12)*
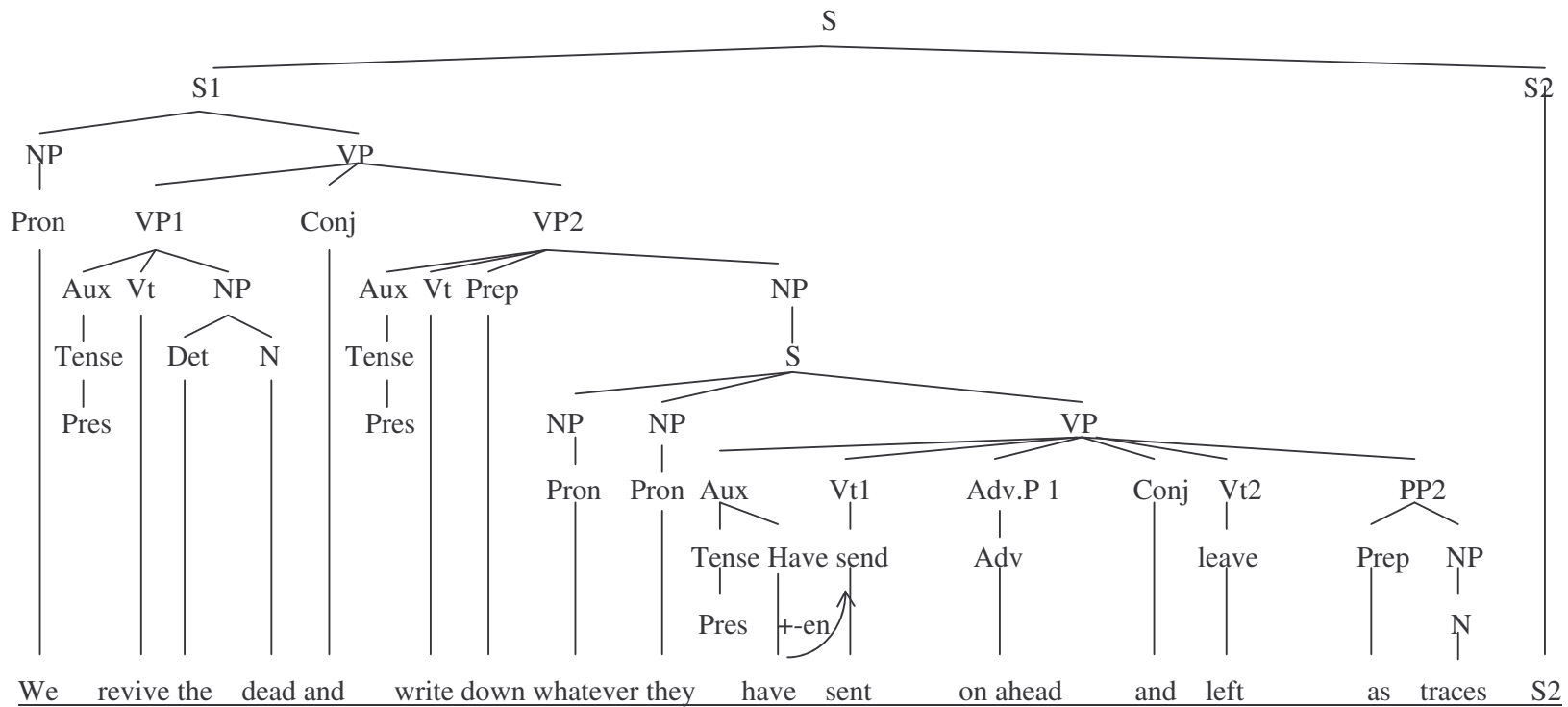
We revive the dead and write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces; We calculate everything in open ledger.

Note:
S2: We calculate everything in open ledger.

61

We calculate everything in open ledger.

```
                        S2
              _____/‾‾_____
             /                    \
           NP                      VP
            |              ____/‾‾|‾_____
          Pron           /      |   \          \
            |          Aux     Vt   NP          PP
            |           |           |          /‾\
            |         Tense        Pron     Prep   NP
            |           |           |        |    /‾\
            |          Pres         |        |  Adj   N
            |           |           |        |   |    |
           We        calculate everything   in  open  ledger
```
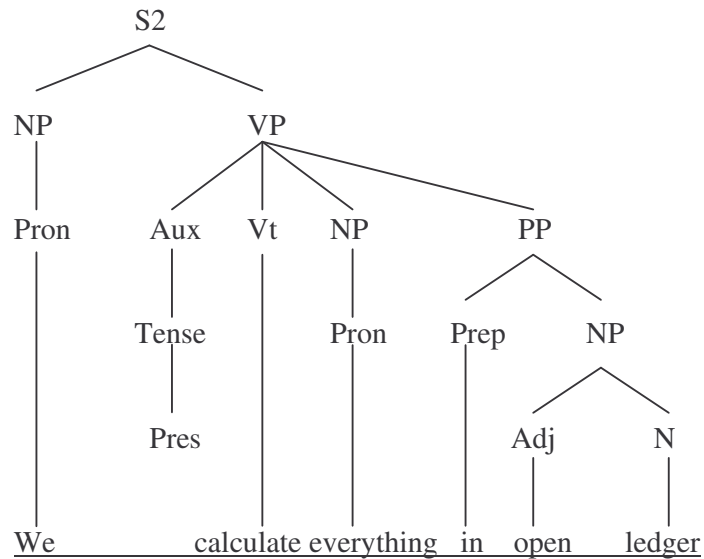
We calculate everything in open ledger.

Based on the diagram, sentence *(We revive the dead and write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces; We calculate everything in an open ledger.)* consists of first sentence *(main clause: We revive the dead and write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces)* and second sentence *(second main clause*: *We calculate everything in an open ledger).*

The first sentence *(the first main clause: We revive the dead and write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(revive the dead and write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces).* The noun phrase as the subject of first sentence consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of first verb phrase *(revive the dead)* followed by conjunction

(and) second verb phrase *(write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces).*

The first verb phrase of the first sentence *(revive the dead)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(revive)* and noun phrase *(the dead).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(dead).* While, the second verb phrase of the first sentence *(write down whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(write),* preposition *(down),* and noun phrase *(whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase of the second verb phrase consists of sentence (noun clause).

The sentence *(noun clause: whatever they have sent on ahead and [left] as traces)* consists of noun phrase *(whatever)* followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(have sent on ahead and [left] as traces).* The noun phrase *(whatever)* consists of pronoun and the noun phrase *(they)* consists of pronoun*;* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by first transitive verb *(send),* first adverb phrase *(on ahead),* conjunction *(and),* second transitive verb *(leave),* and second prepositional phrase *(as traces).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *-en* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(sent);* the first adverb phrase consists of adverb *(on ahead);* the second transitive verb *(left)*; and the second prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(as)* followed by noun phrase *(traces).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun *(traces).*

The second sentence *(main clause: We calculate everything in open ledger.)* consists of noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(calculate everything in open ledger)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the second sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(calculate),* noun phrase *(everything),* and prepositional phrase *(in open ledger).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(everything);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(in)* followed noun phrase *(open ledger).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of adjective *(open)* followed by noun *(ledger).*

8. When We sent them two, they rejected them both, so We reinforced them with a third. *(Verse 14)*
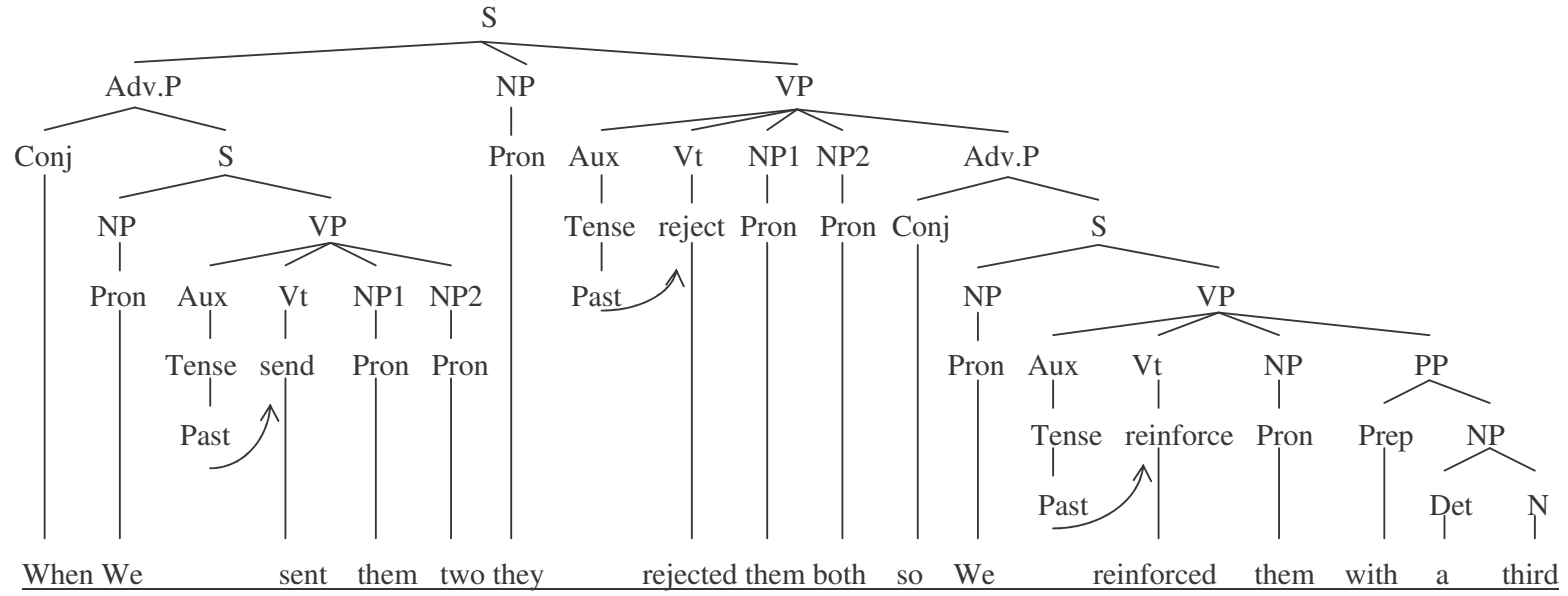
When We sent them two, they rejected them both, so We reinforced them with a third.

Sentence *(When We sent them two, they rejected them both, so We reinforced them with a third.)* consists of adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: When We sent them two)* followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(rejected them both, so We reinforced them with a third)*.

The adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: When We sent them two)* consists of conjunction *(when)* followed by sentence *(We sent them two)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(sent them two)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(send),* first noun phrase *(them),* and second noun phrase *(two).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(sent);* the first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them);* and the second noun phrase consists of pronoun *(two).*

The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(reject)*, first noun phrase *(them),* second noun phrase *(both),* and adverb *phrase (adverbial clause: so We reinforced them with a third)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(rejected);* the first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them);* the second noun phrase *(both)*; and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence *(We reinforced them with a third)*.

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(We reinforced them with a third)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(reinforced them with a third)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase consists of

auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(reinforce)*, noun phrase *(them),* and

prepositional phrase *(with a third).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the

transitive verb *(reinforced);* the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them);* and the

prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(with)* followed by noun phrase *(a*

third). The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(a)*

followed by noun *(third).*

9. They said: "We have been sent to you as emissaries." *(Verse14)*
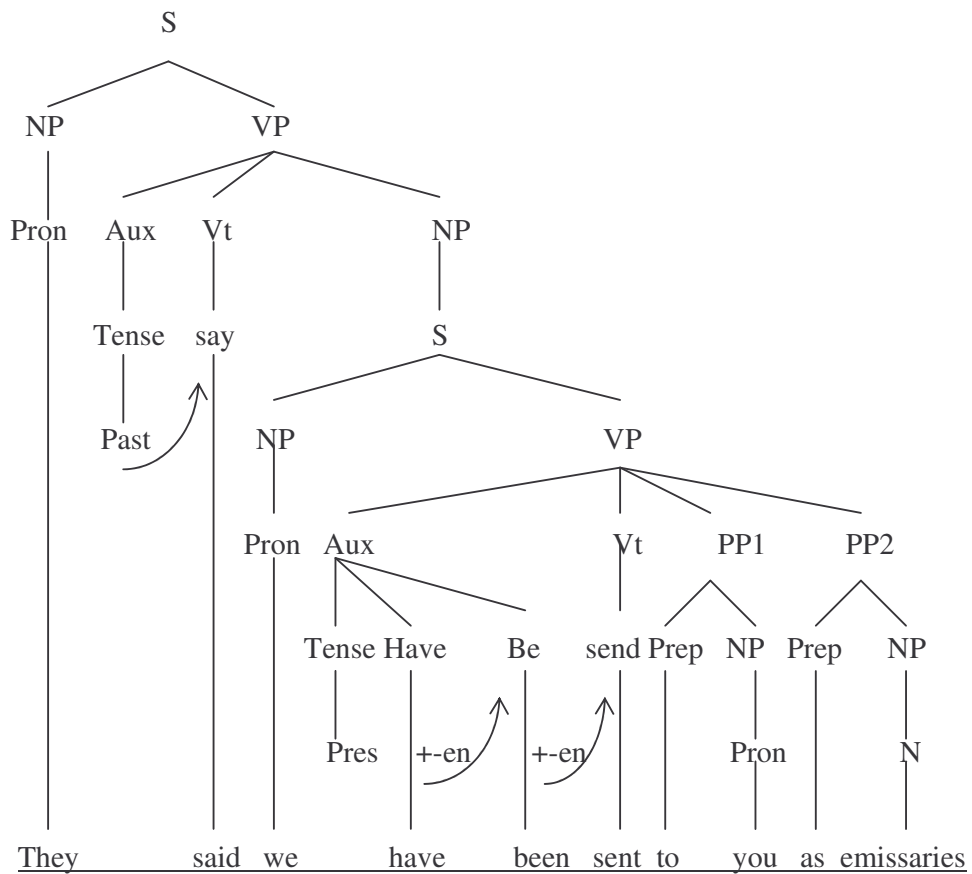
They said: "We have been sent to you as emissaries."

Sentence *(They said: "We have been sent to you as emissaries.")* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(said: "We have been sent to you as emissaries.").* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(say)* and noun phrase *(We have been sent to you as emissaries).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(said);* and the noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: We have been sent to you as emissaries).*

The sentence *(noun clause: We have been sent to you as emissaries)* consists of noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(have been sent to you as emissaries).* The noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(send),* first prepositional phrase *(to you),* and second prepositional phrase *(as emissaries).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending -en placed on Be and Be plus the past participle ending *(-en)* plus the past participle ending -en placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(sent);* the first prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(you).* The noun phrase of the first prepositional phrase consists of pronoun you; the second prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(as)* followed by noun phrase *(emissaries).* The noun phrase of the second prepositional phrase consists of noun *(emissaries).*

10. They said: "You are only human beings like ourselves. The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!" *(Verse 15)*
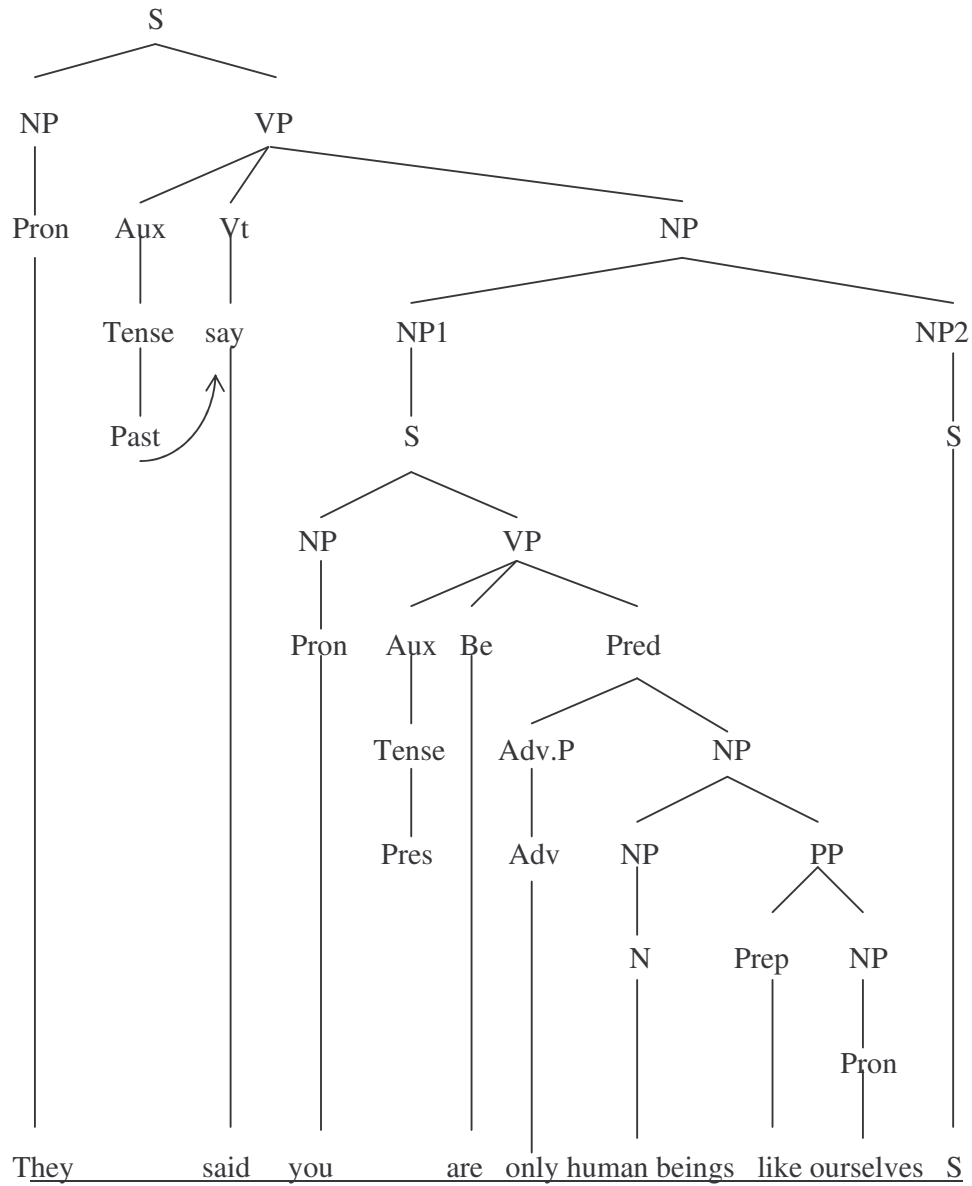
They said: "You are only human beings like ourselves. The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!"

Note:

S: The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!

S

S1

S2

NP

VP

NP

VP

Det

N

Aux

Vt

NP

Prep

Pron

Aux

Adv.P

Vi

Tense

Have

Not

send

Pron

Tense

Be

Adv

lie

Pres

+-en

Pres

+-ing

The Mercy-giving   has   not   sent   anything   down   you   are   only   lying

The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!

70
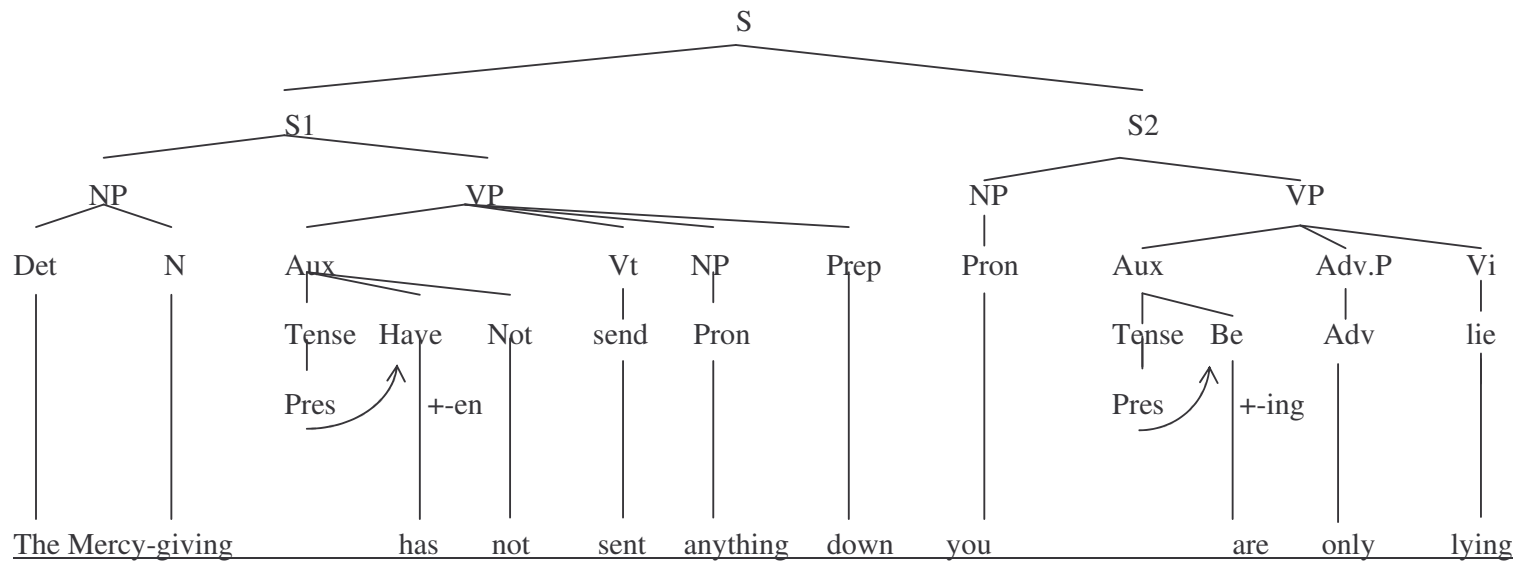
Sentence *(They said; "You are only human beings like ourselves. The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!")* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(said; "You are only human beings like ourselves. The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!")*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(say)* and noun phrase *(You are only human beings like ourselves. The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) and the noun phrase as the object of the sentence consists of first noun phrase *(You are only human beings like ourselves)*followed by second noun phrase *(The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!).*

The first noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: You are only human beings like ourselves).* The sentence consists of first sentence *(You are only human beings like ourselves)* consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(are only human beings like ourselves).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(are)* and predicate *(only human beings like ourselves).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of adverb phrase *(only)* followed by noun phrase *(human beings like ourselves).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(only)* and the noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(human beings)* followed by prepositional phrase *(like ourselves).* The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of noun *(human beings)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition (like)

71

followed by noun phrase noun phrase *(ourselves)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(ourselves)*.

While, the second noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun cluse: The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down; you are only lying!")* consists of first sentence *(The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down)* followed by second sentence *(you are only lying)*.

The first sentence of the sentence *(The Mercy-giving has not sent anything down)* consists of noun phrase *(The Mercy-giving)* followed by verb phrase *(has not sent anything down)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the first sentence consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Mercy-giving)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the first sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(send),* noun phrase (*anything)* and preposition *(down)*. Auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *-en* and Not; the transitive verb *(sent)* and the noun phrase as the object of the first sentence consists of pronoun *(anything)*.

The second sentence of the sentence *(You are only lying)* consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(are only lying)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the second sentence consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase and intransitive verb *(lie)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Be *(are)* plus the present participle ending *-ing*; the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(only);* and intransitive verb *(lying)*.

11. They said: "Our Lord knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries.

   We have only to proclaim things clearly." *(Verse 16-17)*
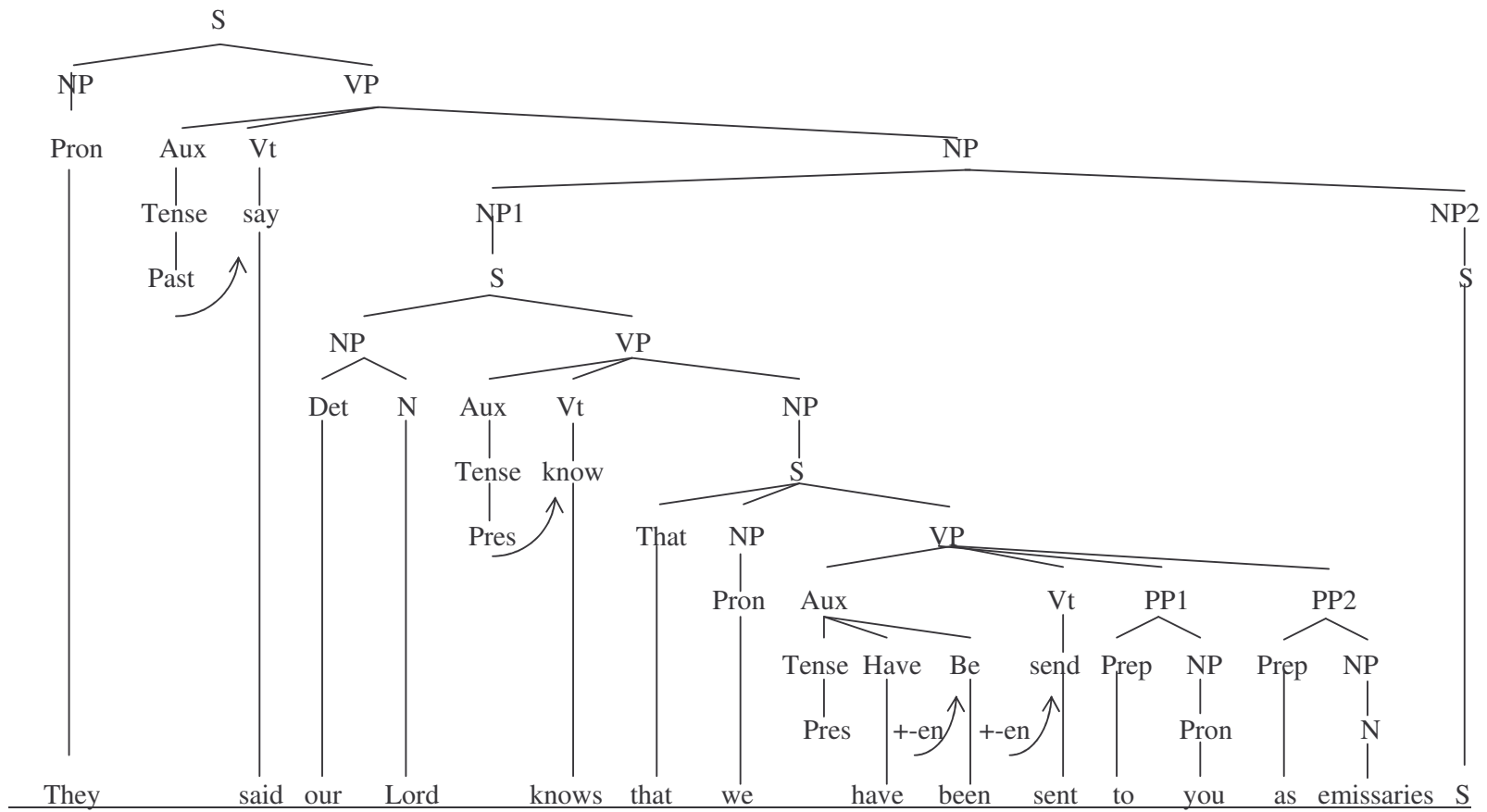
They said: "Our Lord knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries. We have only to proclaim things clearly."

Note:

S: We have only to proclaim things clearly

S

NP   VP

Pron   Aux   Vt   NP   Adv.P

          Tense   M   Adv.P   To   N   Adv

          Pres   Adv

We   have   only   to   proclaim things clearly
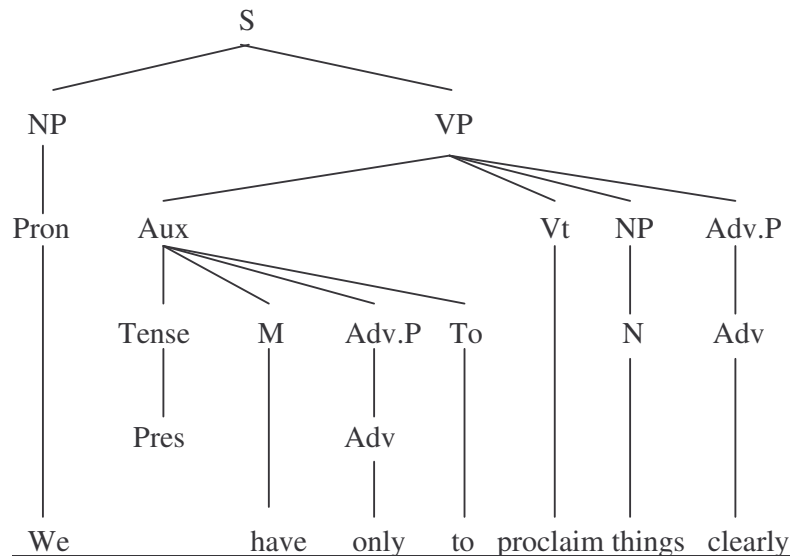
We have only to proclaim things clearly.

Sentence *(They said: "Our Lord knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries.)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(said: "Our Lord knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(say)* and noun phrase *("Our Lord knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries")*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) and the noun phrase of verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of first noun phrase *(Our Lord knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries)* and second noun phrase *(We have only to proclaim things clearly)*.

The first noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: Our Lord knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries)*. The sentence consists of noun

phrase *(our Lord)* followed by verb phrase *(knows that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of determiner *(our)* followed by noun *(Lord)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(know)* and noun phrase *(that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries).*

The Sentence *(noun clause: that we have been [sent] to you as emissaries)* consists of *that* followed by noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(have been [sent] to you as emissaries).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(send),* first prepositional phrase *(to you),* and second prepositional phrase *(as emissaries).*The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *-en* placed on Be and *Been* plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(sent);* the first prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* and noun phrase *(you).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(you);* and the second prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(as)* followed by noun phrase *(emissaries).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun *(emissaries).*

The second noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: We have only to proclaim things clearly).* The sentence consists of noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(have only to proclaim things clearly)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase as the

predicate of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(proclaim)*, noun phrase *(things),* and adverb phrase *(clearly)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal (Have to), adverb phrase *(only)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(only)*; the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the noun clause consists of noun *(things)*; and the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(clearly)*.

12. They said: "We sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you." *(Verse 18)*
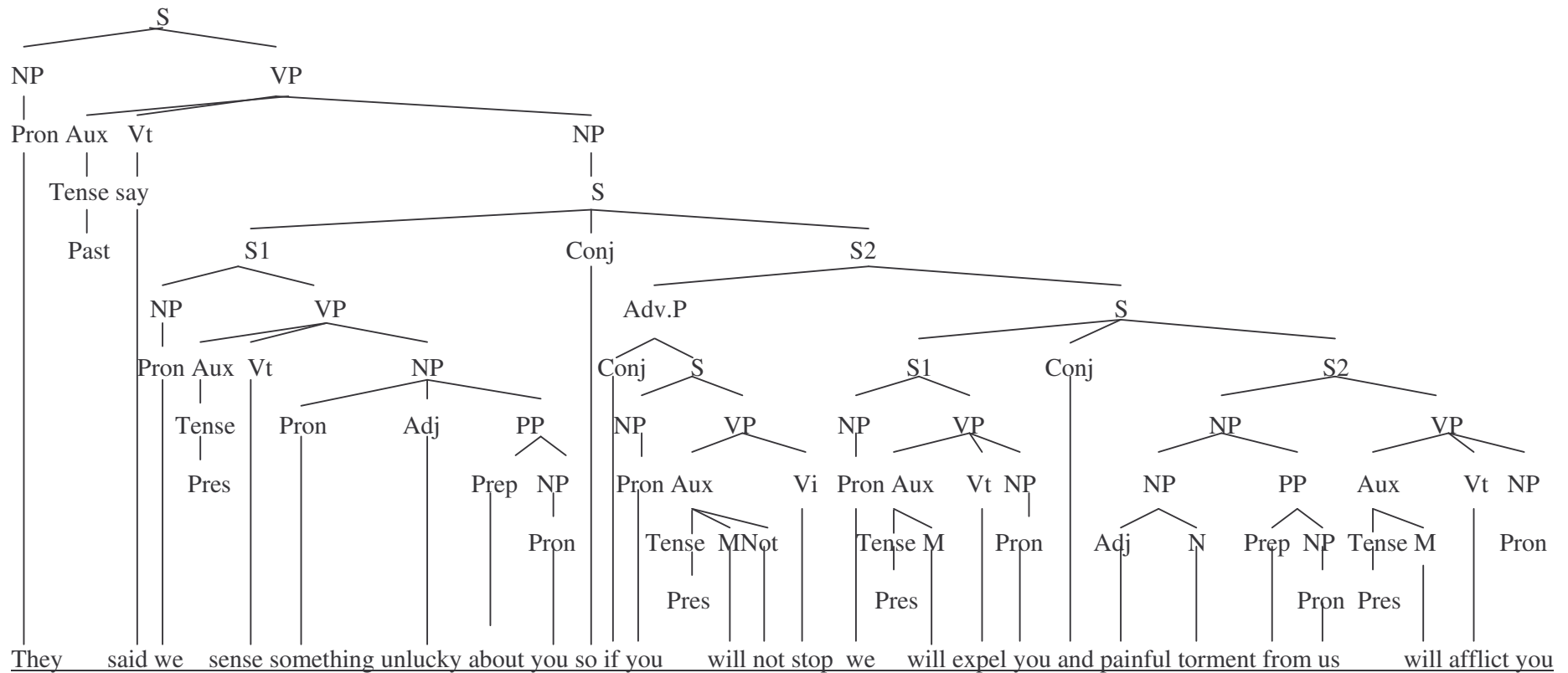
They said: "We sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you."

Sentence *(They said: "We sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you.")* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(said: "We sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you").* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(say)* and noun phrase *("We sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you").* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) and the noun phrase as the object of the sentence consists of sentence *(noun clause: "We sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you").*

The sentence *(noun clause: "We sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you")* consists of first sentence *(We sense something unlucky about you)* followed by conjunction (so) and second sentence *(If you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you).*

The first sentence consists of noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(sense something unlucky about you; so if you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you).* The noun phrase as the subject of the first noun clause consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the first noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(sense),* noun phrase *(something unlucky about you).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present);

the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(something)* followed by adjective ***(unlucky)*** and prepositional phrase *(about you)*. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(about)* followed by noun phrase *(you)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(you)*.

The second sentence *(If you will not stop, we'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you)* consists of adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: if you will not stop)* followed by sentence *(We'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you)*.

The adverb phrase *(if you will not stop)* consists of conjunction *(if)* followed by sentence *(You will not stop).* The sentence consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(will not stop).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(stop).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)* and Not.

The sentence *(We'll expel you, and painful torment from us will afflict you)* consists of first sentence *(We'll expel you)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second sentence *(Painful torment from us will afflict you).*The first sentence consists noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(will expel you).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(we)* and the first verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(expel)* and noun phrase *(you).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will);* and the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(you).* While, the second sentence consists of noun phrase *(painful torment from us)* followed by verb phrase *(will afflict you).* The noun phrase

consists of noun phrase *(painful torment)* followed by prepositional phrase *(from us)*. The noun phrase consists of adjective *(painful)* followed by noun *(torment)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(us)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(us)*, and the second verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(afflict)* and noun phrase *(you)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(you)*.

13.   They said: "The bad luck you sense lies within yourselves. Indeed you are such dissipated folk" *(Verse 19)*
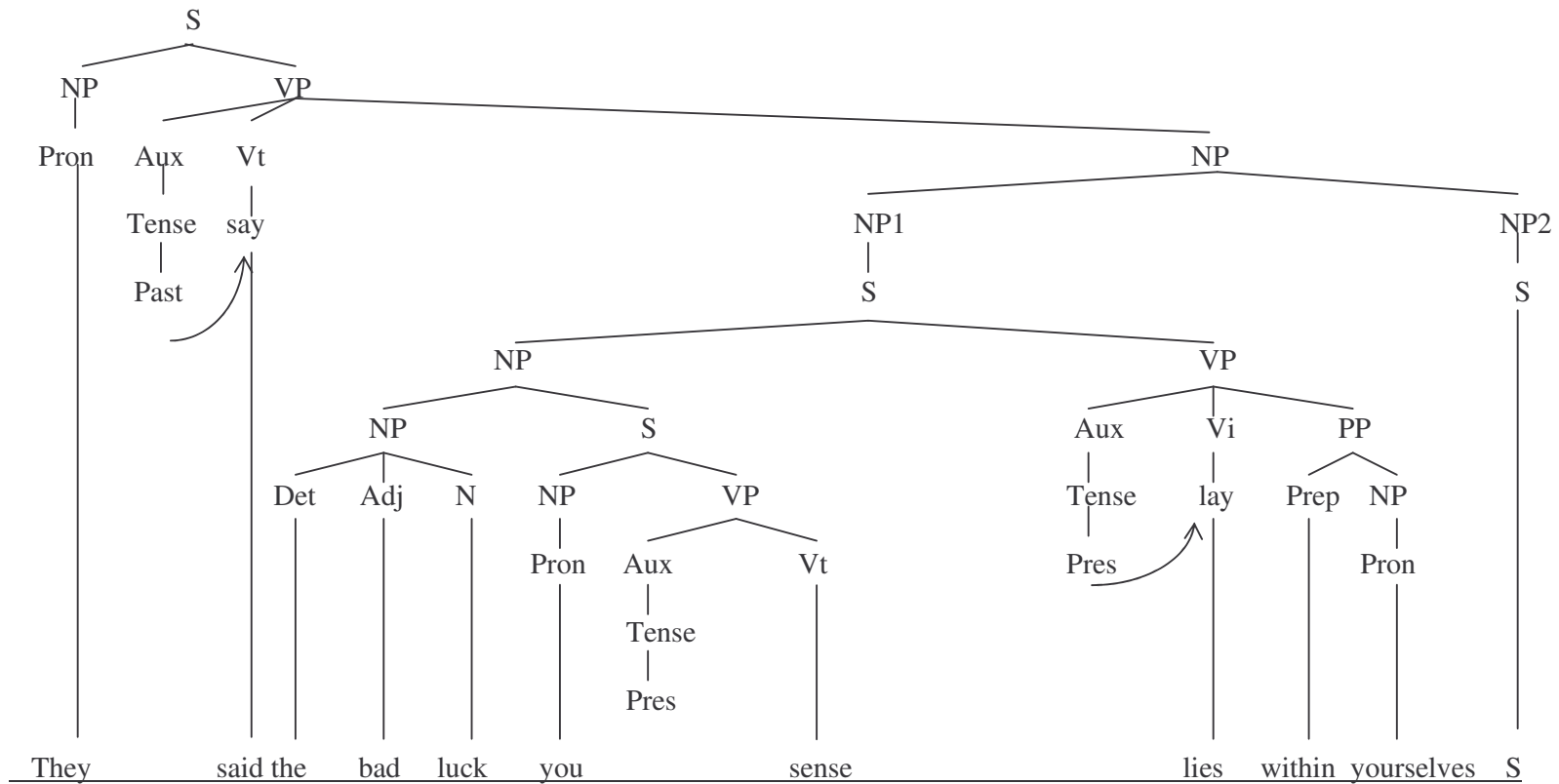
They said: "The bad luck you sense lies within yourselves. Indeed you are such dissipated folk"

Note:
S: Indeed you are such dissipated folk!

```
                              S
             ┌────────────┼──────────────┐
          Adv.P         NP             VP
            │            │       ┌──────┼──────┐
          Adv          Pron    Aux    Be      Pred
                                │              │
                              Tense           NP
                                        ┌──────┼──────┐
                              Pres     Det    Adj     N
                                        │      │      │
         Indeed       you            are such dissipated  folk
```
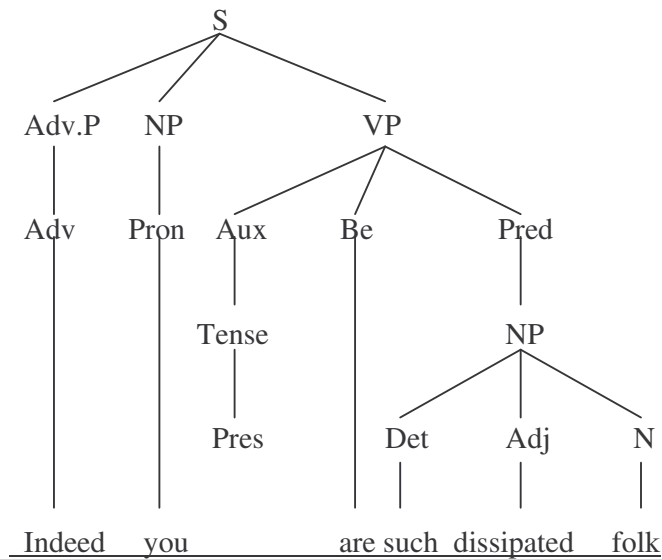
Indeed you are such dissipated folk!

Sentence *(They said: "The bad luck you sense lies within yourselves. Indeed you are such dissipated folk!")* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(said: "The bad luck you sense lies within yourselves. Indeed you are such dissipated folk!")*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(say)* and noun phrase *("The bad luck you sense lies within yourselves. Indeed you are such dissipated folk!")*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb (said) and the noun phrase as the object of the sentence consists of first noun phrase*(The bad luck you sense lies within yourselves)* and second noun phrase *(Indeed you are such dissipated folk!)*.

The first noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: The bad luck you sense lies within yourselves)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(the bad luck*

you sense) followed by verb phrase *(lies within your selves).* The noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of noun phrase *(the bad luck)* followed by sentence *(adjective cluase: You sense).* The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by adjective *(bad)* and noun *(luck)*, and the sentence consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(sense the bad luck).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adjective clause consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective cluase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(sense)* and noun phrase *(the bad luck).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present). While, the verb phrase as the predicate of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(lay)* and prepositional phrase *(within yourselves).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(within)* followed by noun phrase *(yourselves).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(yourselves).*

While, the second noun phrase consists of sentenec *(noun clause: Indeed you are such dissipated folk).* The sentence consists of adverb phrase *(indeed)* followed by noun phrase *(you)* and verb phrase *(are such dissipated folk).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(indeed)*; the noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of pronoun *(you);* and the verb phrase as the predicte of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by Be and predicate (such dissipated folk). The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); Be (are); and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(such dissipated folk).* The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner *(such)* followed by adjective *(dissipated)* and noun *(folk).*

14.   A man came hurrying up from the further end of the city. *(Verse 20)*
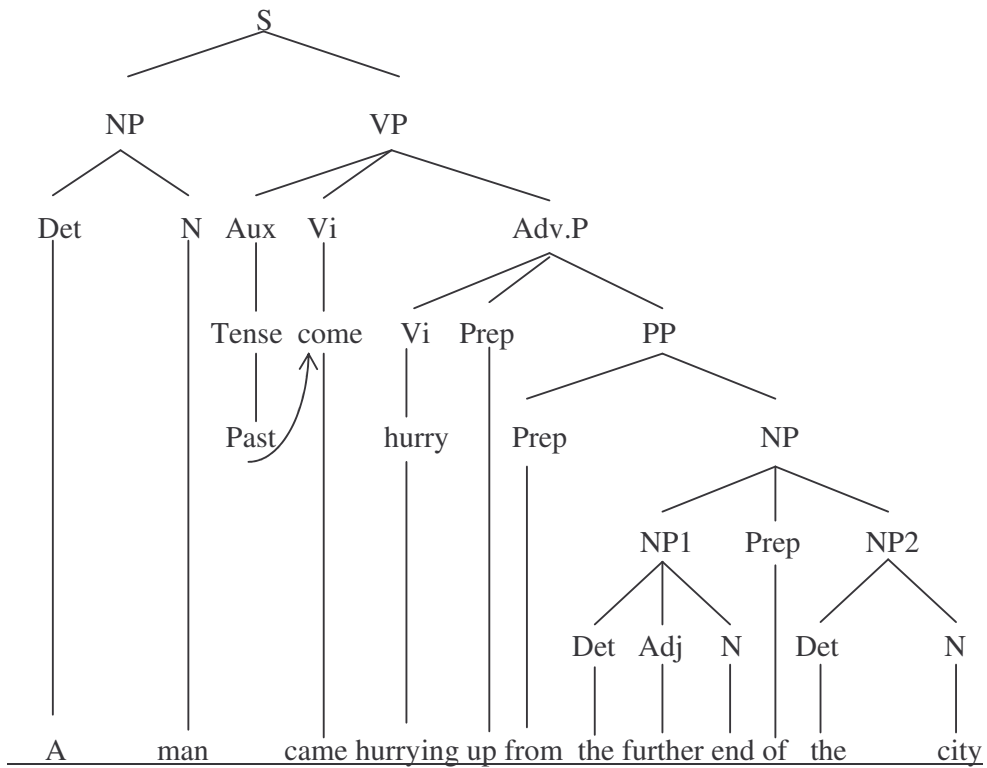
A man came hurrying up from the further end of the city.

Sentence *(A man came hurrying up from the further end of the city.)* consists of noun phrase *(a man)* and verb phrase *(came hurrying up from the further end of the city)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by noun *(man)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(come)* and adverb phrase *(hurrying up from the further end of the city)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) and the adverb phrase consists of intransitive verb *(hurry)* followed by preposition *(up)* and prepositional phrase *(from the further end of the city)*. The intransitive verb of the adverb phrase (hurrying) and

the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(the further end of the city).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of first noun phrase *(the further end)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(the city).* The first noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by adjective *(further)* and noun *(end)* and the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(city).*

15. He said: "O my people, follow the emissaries! Follow someone who does not
    ask for any payment while they are being guided" *(Verse 20-21)*

```
                          S
                 ┌────────┴────────┐
                NP                 VP
                 │          ┌──────┼──────────────────────────────┐
                Pron       Aux     Vt                             NP
                 │          │       │                    ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                 │        Tense    say                  NP1                 NP2
                 │          │                            │                   │
                 │        Past                           S                   S
                 │                              ┌────────┴────────┐          │
                 │                             NP                 S           │
                 │                      ┌───────┴──────┐          │           │
                 │                     Intj           NP          VP          │
                 │                      │       ┌──────┴───┐  ┌────┼─────┐     │
                 │                      │      Det         N  Aux  Vt    NP    │
                 │                      │       │          │   │    │  ┌──┴──┐  │
                 │                      │       │          │ Tense  │ Det   N  │
                 │                      │       │          │   │    │  │    │  │
                 │                      │       │          │ Pres   │  │    │  │
                 He          said       o      my       people   follow the emissaries S
```
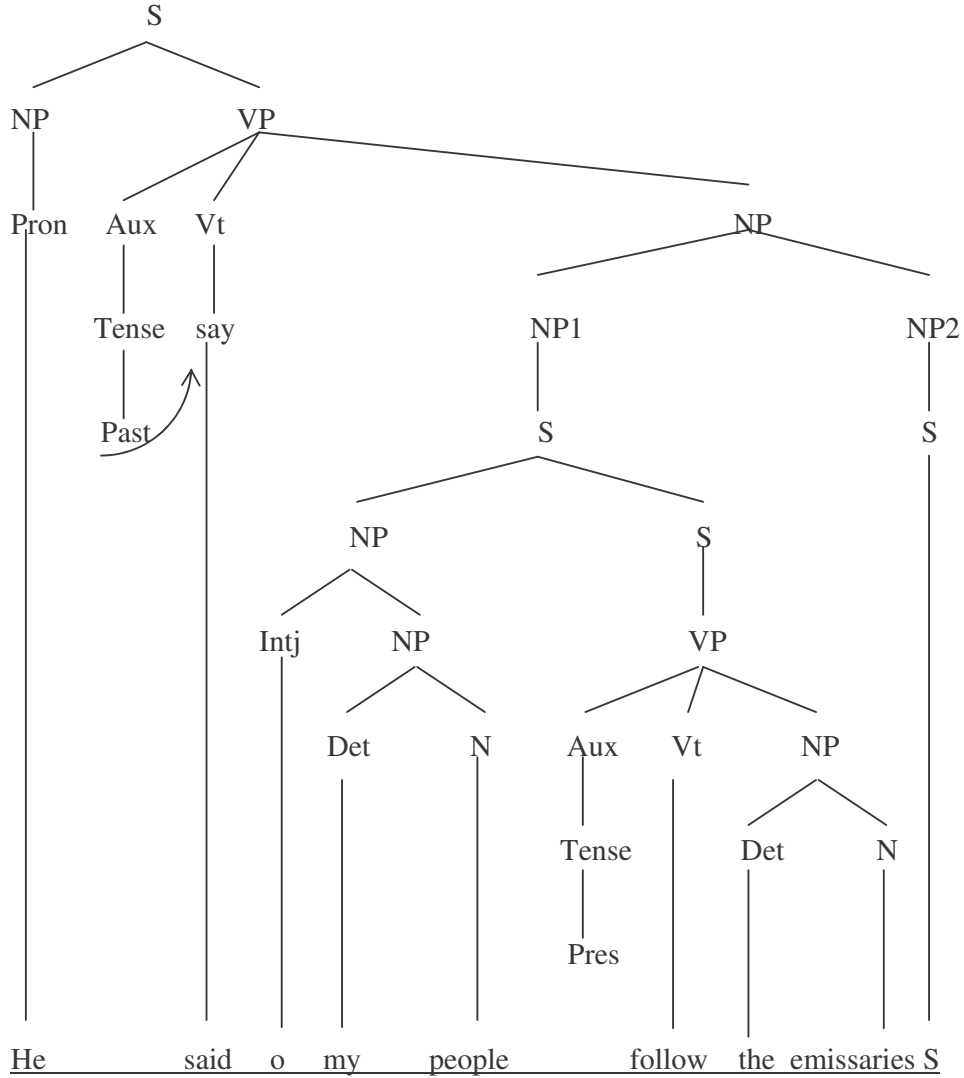
He said: "O my people, follow the emissaries! Follow someone who does not
ask for any payment while they are being guided"

Note:
S2: Follow someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being
    guided
```
```
87
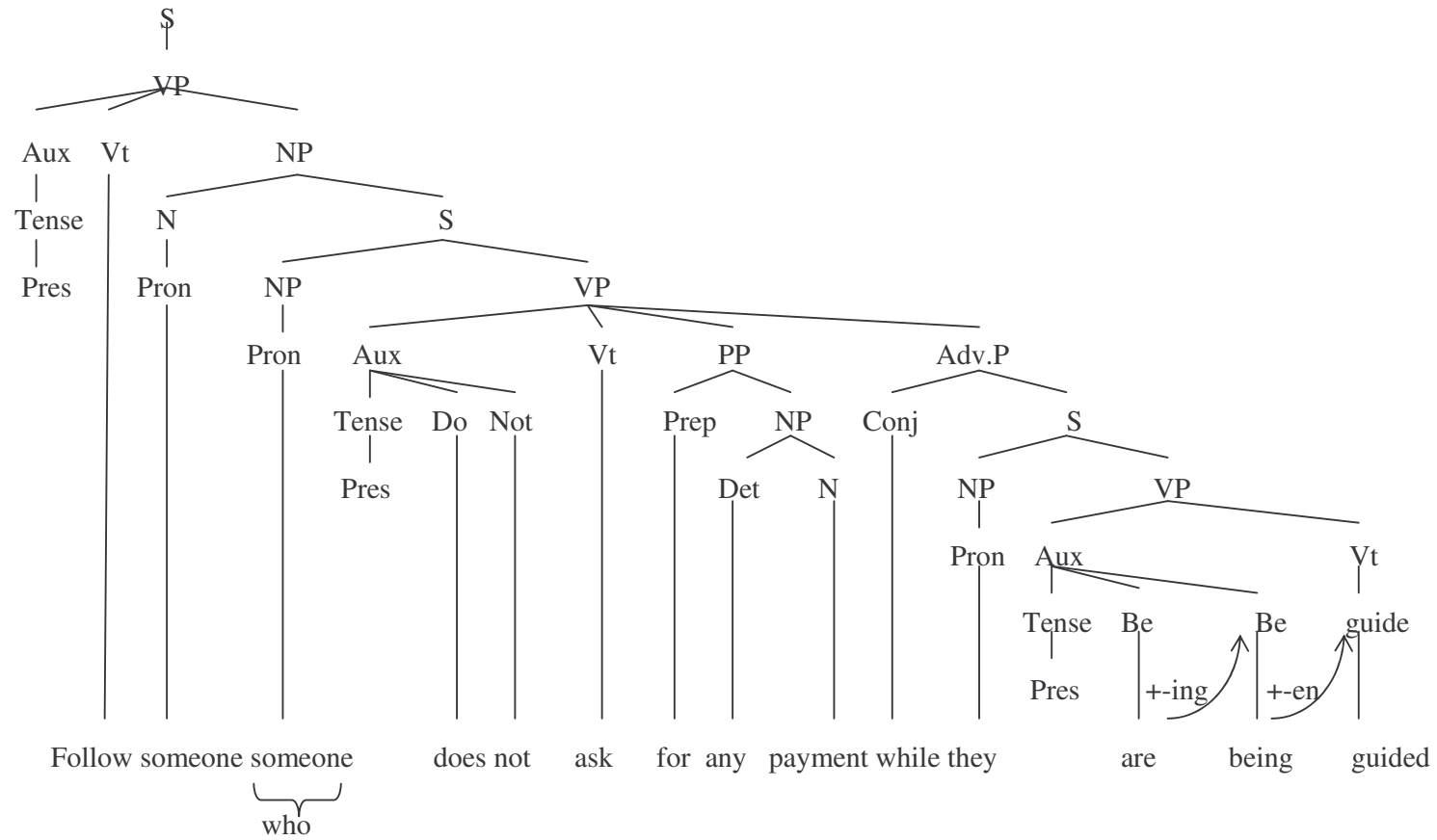
S

VP

Aux   Vt   NP

Tense   N   S

Pres   Pron   NP   VP

Pron   Aux   Vt   PP   Adv.P

Tense Do Not   Prep   NP   Conj   S

Pres   Det   N   NP   VP

Pron   Aux   Vt

Tense   Be   Be   guide

Pres   +-ing   +-en

Follow someone someone   does not   ask   for any   payment while they   are   being   guided

who

Follow someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided.

88

Sentence *(He said: "O my people, follow the emissaries! Follow someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided")* consists of noun phrase *(He)* followed by verb phrase *(said: "O my people, follow the emissaries! Follow someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided").* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(He)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(say)* and noun phrase *(O my people, follow the emissaries! Follow someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past), the transitive verb *(said)*, and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of first noun phrase*(O my people, follow the emissaries!)* followed by second noun phrase *(Follow someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided).*

The first noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: O my people, follow the emissaries!).* The sentence consists of noun phrase *(O my people)* followed by sentence *(follow the emissaries!).* The noun phrase consists of interjection *(o)* followed by noun phrase *(my people).* The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of determiner *(my)* and noun *(people)* and the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(follow)* and noun phrase *(the emissaries).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(emissaries).*

While, the second noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: Follow someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided)* consists of verb phrase. The verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(follow)* and noun phrase *(someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase as the object of the noun clause consists of sentence *(someone who does not ask for any payment while they are being guided)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(someone)* followed by sentence *(someone does not ask for any payment while they are being guided)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(someone)*.

The sentence *(someone does not ask for any payment while they are being guided)* consists of noun phrase *(someone)* followed by verb phrase *(does not ask for any payment while they are being guided)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adjective clause consists of pronoun *(someone)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(ask),* prepositional phrase *(for any payment),* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: while they are being guided)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Do and Not; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(any payment)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(any)* followed by noun *(payment);* and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(while)* followed by sentence *(They are being guided)*.

The sentence *(They are being guided)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(are being guided)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the

adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of

the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(guide)*. The

auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Be plus the present participle

ending –ing placed on Be and Be plus the past participle ending –ing placed on

the main verb; and the transitive verb (guided).

16. I'd then be completely lost! *(Verse 24)*
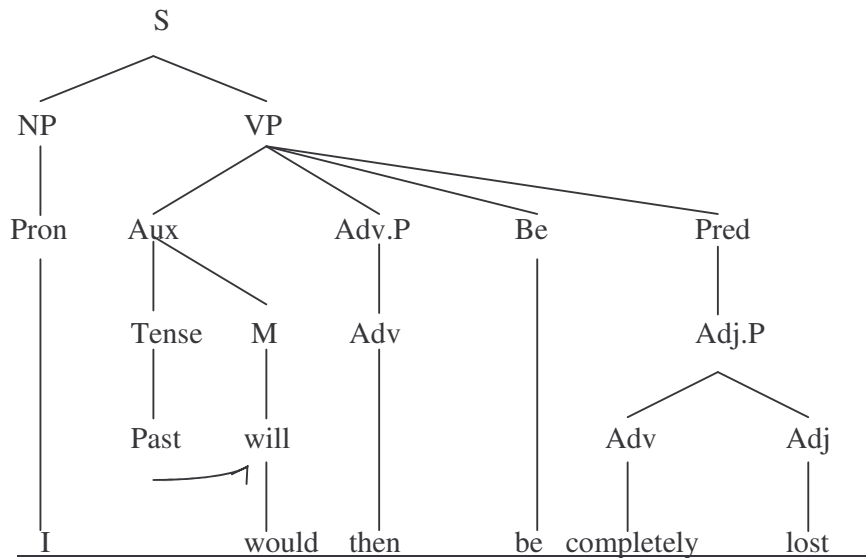
I'd then be completely lost!

Based on the diagram that sentence *(I'd then be completely lost!)* consists

of noun phrase *(I)* followed by verb phrase *(would then be completely lost)*. The

noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(I)* and the verb

phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by adverb

phrase *(then),* Be, and predicate *(completely lost)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense

(Past); the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(then);* and the predicate consists of

adjective phrase *(completely lost)*. The adjective phrase consists of adverb

(completely) followed by adjective *(lost)*.

17. I believe in your Lord, so hear me! *(Verse 25)*

```
                           S
              ┌────────────┴──────────┐
             NP                       VP
              │            ┌──────┬────┴───────────┐
            Pron   Aux  Vi        PP              Adv.P
              │     │    │    ┌────┴───┐        ┌───┴────┐
              │   Tense  │  Prep      NP      Conj       S
              │     │    │   │     ┌───┴──┐     │        │
              │   Pres   │   │    Det     N     │        VP
              │     │    │   │     │      │     │    ┌───┼────┐
              │     │    │   │     │      │     │   Aux  Vt   NP
              │     │    │   │     │      │     │    │    │    │
              │     │    │   │     │      │     │  Tense  │   Pron
              │     │    │   │     │      │     │    │    │    │
              │     │    │   │     │      │     │  Pres   │    │
              │     │    │   │     │      │     │    │    │    │
              I       believe  in   your  Lord  so        hear     me
```
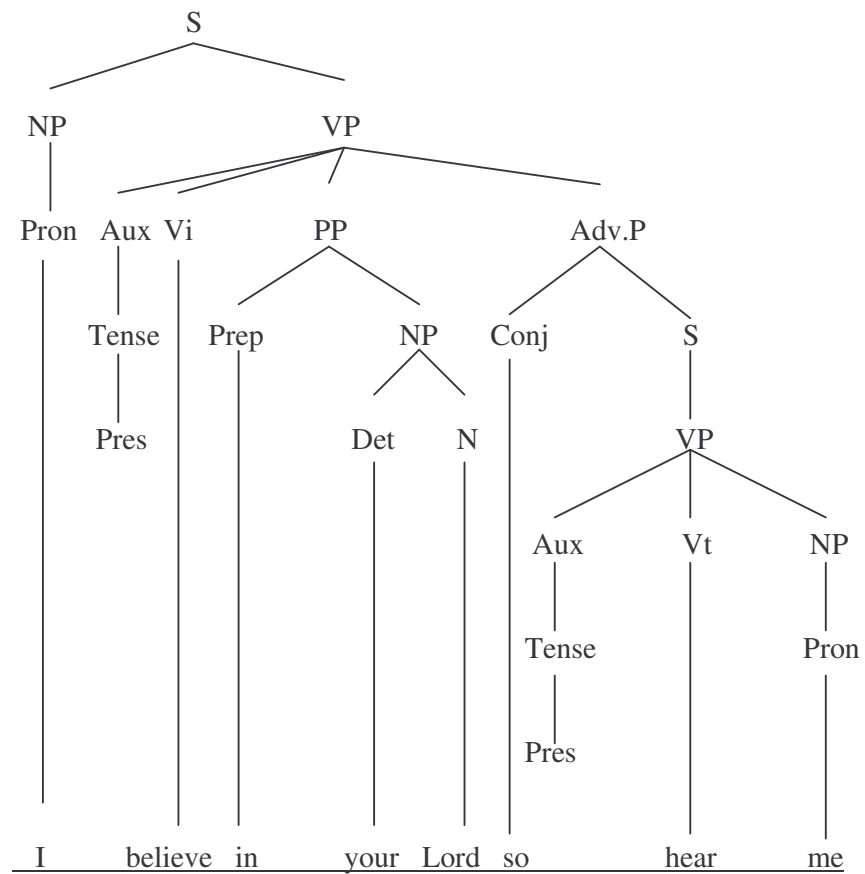
I believe in your Lord, so hear me!"

Sentence *(I believe in your Lord, so hear me!")* consists of noun phrase *(I)*

followed by verb phrase *(believe in your Lord, so hear me!")*. The noun phrase

consists of pronoun *(I)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by

intransitive verb *(believe),* prepositional phrase *(in your Lord)* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: so hear me!).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(in)* followed by noun phrase *(your Lord).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(your)* followed by noun *(Lord)*; and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence *(hear me!).*

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(hear me!)* consists of verb phrase. The verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(hear)* and noun phrase *(me).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase of the verb phrase consists of pronoun *(me).*

18. He was told: "Enter the Garden." *(Verse 26)*

```
                              S
                  ┌───────────┴───────────┐
                 NP                        VP
                  │              ┌─────────┼──────────────┐
                Pron            Aux        Vt             NP
                  │          ┌───┴──┐      │              │
                Tense      Be     tell     S
                  │          │              │
                Pres       +-en            VP
                                   ┌────────┼────────┐
                                  Aux       Vt       NP
                                   │        │      ┌──┴──┐
                                 Tense             Det   N
                                   │
                                 Pres

   He                 was    told         enter  the      Garden
```
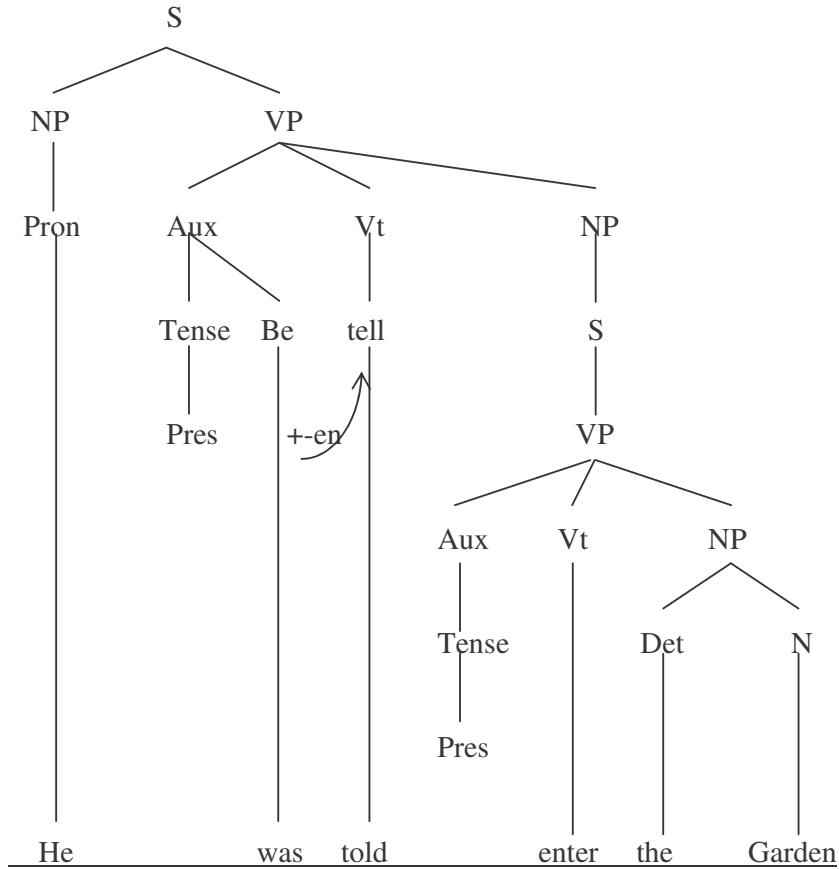
He was told: ""Enter the Garden."

Sentence *(He was told: ""Enter the Garden.")* shown in the diagram above consists of noun phrase *(he)* followed by verb phrase *(was told: "Enter the Garden).* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(he)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(tell)* and noun phrase *(enter the Garden).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Be plus the past participle ending *(-en)*, whereas the noun phrase of the verb phrase consists of sentence *(Enter the Garden).*

The sentence *(enter the garden)* consists of verb phrase. The verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(enter)* and noun phrase *(the Garden).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Garden).*

19. He said: "If my people only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!"(Verse 26-27)

```
                              S
                  ┌───────────┴───────────┐
                 NP                        VP
                  │            ┌───────────┼───────────────┐
                 Pron        Aux    Vt                      NP
                  │           │      │                       │
                         Tense    say                        S
                          │                    ┌─────────────┼───────────────┐
                         Past               Conj      NP                     VP
                                                   ┌───┴───┐       ┌─────┬────┴────┐
                                                  Det      N     Adv.P  Aux   Vt    NP
                                                                   │          │     │
                                                                  Adv      Tense know  S
                                                                             │
                                                                            Past
      He          said     If   my   people  only            knew              S
```
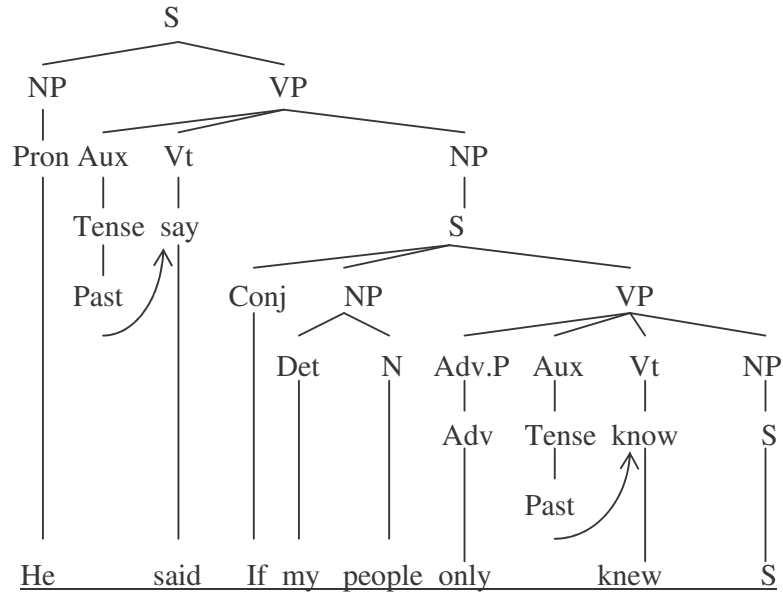
He said: "If my people only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!"

Note:
S   : how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones

How my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!

```
                                        S
        ┌──────────┬─────────────────────┴──────────────────────────┐
      Adv.P        NP                                               VP
        │        ┌──┴──┐     ┌──────┬──────┬──────┬──────┬──────┬──────┐
       Adv    Det     N    Aux          Vt1   NP1  Conj  Vt2   NP2    PP2
        │      │      │    ┌─┴─┐         │     │     │     │     │    ┌─┴──┐
        │      │      │  Tense Have   forgive Pron  │   place  Pron Prep  NP
        │      │      │    │    │        │     │     │     │     │    │  ┌──┼──┐
        │      │      │   Pres +-en      │     │     │     │     │    │ Det Adj N
        │      │      │                  │     │     │     │     │    │  │   │  │
       how    my    Lord      has    forgiven me   and placed me among the honored ones
```
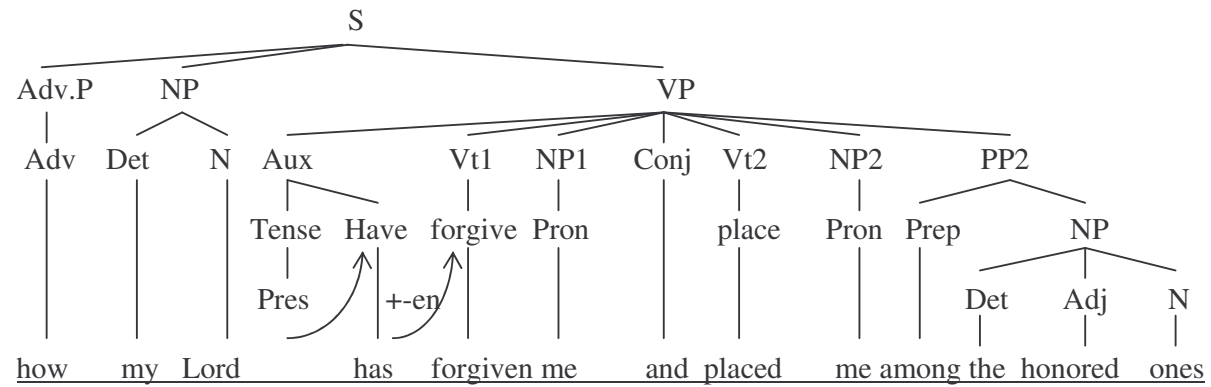
How my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!

Sentence *(He said: "If my people only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!")* consists of noun phrase *(he)* followed by verb phrase *(said: "If my people only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!")*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(he)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(say)* and noun phrase *(If my people only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(said);* and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of sentence *(If my people only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!)*.

The sentence of the noun phrase *(If my people only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!)* consists of conjunction *(if)* followed by noun phrase *(my people)* and verb phrase *(only knew how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(my)* followed by noun *(people)* and the verb phrase consists of adverb phrase *(only)* followed by auxiliary, transitive verb *(know)*, and noun phrase *(how my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones!)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(only)*; the auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(knew);* and the noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: How my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones)*.

98

The sentence *(How my Lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones)* consists of adverb phrase *(how)* followed by noun phrase *(my Lord)* and verb phrase *(has forgiven me and placed me among the honored ones)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(how);* the noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of determiner *(my)* followed by noun *(Lord)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by first transitive verb *(forgive),* first noun phrase *(me)*, conjunction *(and)*, second transitive verb *(place)*, second noun phrase *(me)*, and second prepositional phrase *(among the honored ones)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the first transitive verb *(forgiven)*; the first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(me)*; the second transitive verb *(placed)*; the second noun phrase consists of pronoun *(me)*; and the second prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(among)* followed by noun phrase *(the honored ones)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by adjective *(honored)* and noun *(ones)*.

20. There was only a single Blast, and imagine, they [lay] shriveled up! *(Verse 29)*
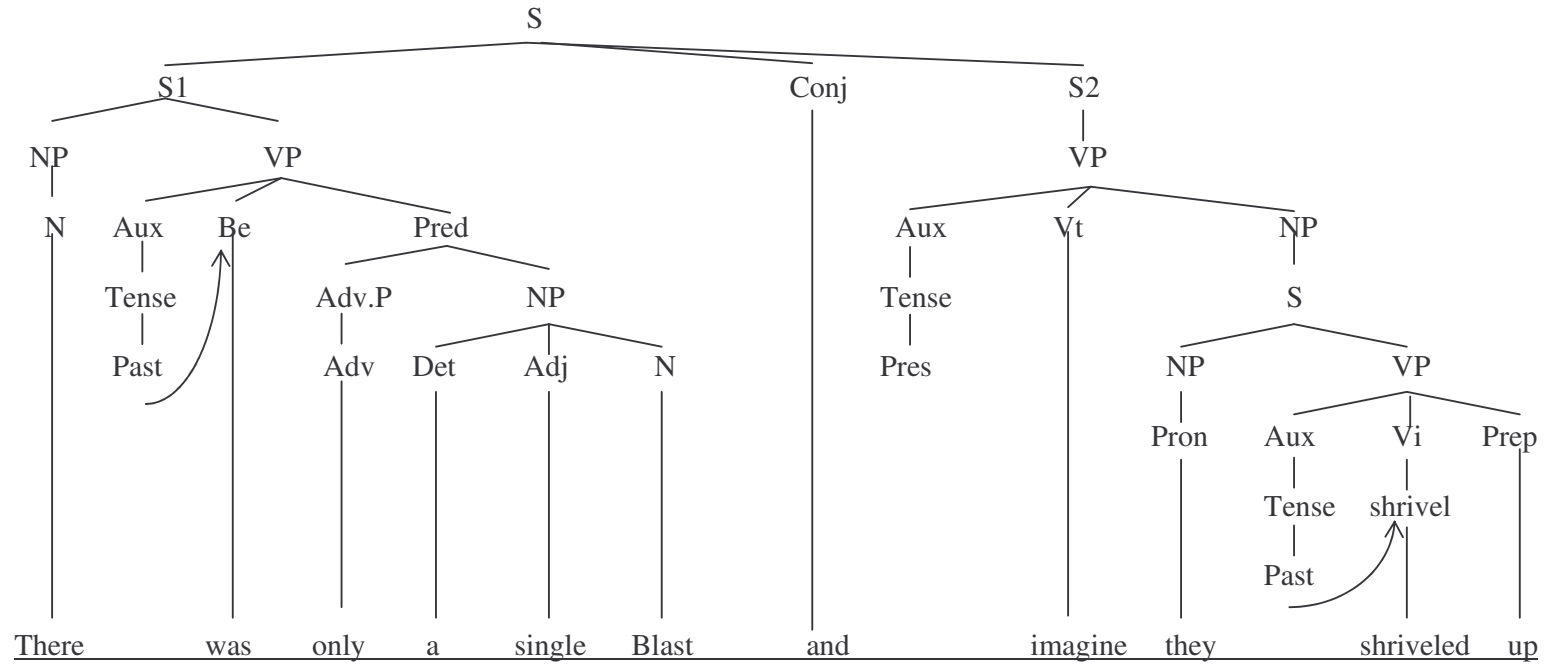
S
- S1
  - NP
    - N
  - VP
    - Aux
      - Tense
        - Past
    - Be
    - Pred
      - Adv.P
        - Adv
      - NP
        - Det
        - Adj
        - N
- Conj
- S2
  - VP
    - Aux
      - Tense
        - Pres
    - Vt
    - NP
      - S
        - NP
          - Pron
        - VP
          - Aux
            - Tense
              - Past
          - Vi
            - shrivel
          - Prep

There   was   only   a   single   Blast   and   imagine   they   shriveled   up

There was only a single Blast, and imagine, they shriveled up

100

Sentence *(There was only a single Blast, and imagine, they [lay] shriveled up!)* consists of first sentence *(main clause: There was only a single Blast)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second sentence *(main clause: imagine, they [lay] shriveled up!).*

The first sentence *(There was only a single Blast)* consists of noun phrase *(there)* followed by verb phrase *(was only a single Blast).* The noun phrase consists of noun *(there)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(was)* and predicate *(only a single Blast).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past), and the predicate consists of adverb phrase *(only)* followed by noun phrase *(a single Blast).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(only)* and the noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by adjective *(single)* and noun *(Blast).*

Whereas, the second sentence *(imagine, they shriveled up!)* consists of verb phrase *(imagine, they shriveled up!).* The verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(imagine)* and noun phrase *(they shriveled up!).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of sentence *(They shriveled up!).*

The sentence of the noun phrase of the second sentence *(They shriveled up!)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(shriveled up).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(shrivel)* and preposition *(up).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) and the intransitive verb *(shriveled).*

21. Each will be arraigned so they all stand before Us. *(Verse 32)*

```
                          S
              ┌───────────┴──────────┐
             NP                      VP
              │            ┌──────────┼──────────────┐
            Pron         Aux          Vt           Adv.P
              │        ┌───┼───┐       │         ┌────┴────┐
              │      Tense M   Be   arraign    Conj        S
              │        │                        │     ┌────┴────┐
              │      Pres        +-en           │    NP        VP
              │                                 │     │   ┌────┼──────┬──────┐
              │                                 │   Pron Adv.P Aux   Vi     PP
              │                                 │     │    │    │      │   ┌──┴──┐
              │                                 │     │   Adv Tense         Prep NP
              │                                 │     │         │                │
              │                                 │     │        Pres            Pron
Each          will    be arraigned    so    they   all          stand before Us
```
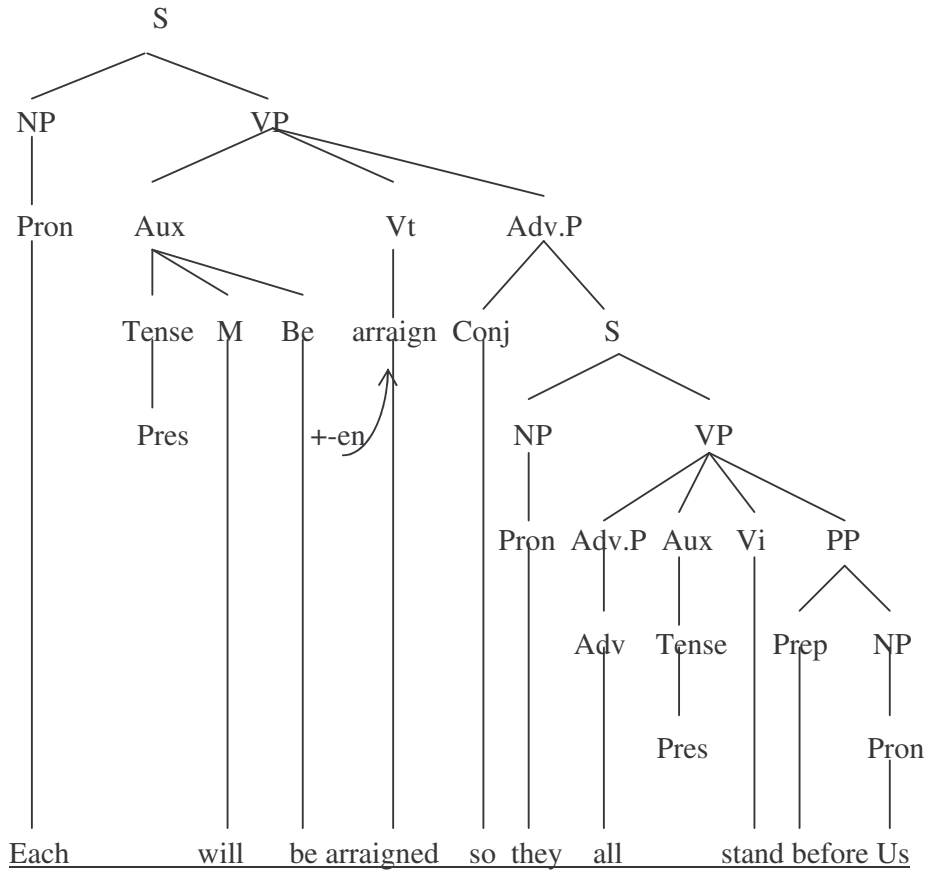
Each will be arraigned so they all stand before Us.

Sentence *(Each will be arraigned so they all stand before Us.)* consists of noun phrase *(each)* followed by verb phrase *(will be arraigned so they all stand before Us).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(each)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(arraign)* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: so they all stand before Us).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)* and Be; the transitive verb *(arraigned);* and

the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence *(They all stand before Us).*

The sentence *(They all stand before Us)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(all stand before Us).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of adverb phrase *(all)* followed by auxiliary, intransitive verb *(stand),* and prepositional phrase *(before Us).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(all);* the auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(before)* followed by noun phrase *(Us).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(Us).*

22. The dead earth serves as a sign for them; We revive it and bring forth grain from it which they may eat. *(Verse 33)*

The dead earth serves as a sign for them; We revive it and bring forth grain from it which they may eat.

Sentence *(The dead earth serves as a sign for them; We revive it and bring forth grain from it which they may eat.)* consists of first sentence *(The dead earth serves as a sign for them)* followed by second sentence *(We revive it and bring forth grain from it which they may eat)*.

The first sentence *(The dead earth serves as a sign for them)* consists of noun phrase *(the dead earth)* followed by verb phrase *(serves as a sign for them)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by adjective *(dead)* and noun *(earth)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(serve)* and prepositional phrase *(as a sign for them)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present*); the transitive verb *(serves)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(as)* followed by noun phrase *(a sign for them)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun phrase *(a sign)* followed by prepositional phrase *(for them)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by noun *(sign)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(them)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them)*.

While, the second sentence *(We revive it and bring forth grain from it which they may eat)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(revive it and bring forth grain from it which they may eat)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase consists of first verb phrase *(revive it)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second verb phrase *(bring forth grain from it which they may eat)*. The first verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(revive)* and noun phrase *(it)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the

105

noun phrase consists of pronoun *(it)*. Whereas, the second verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(bring),* preposition *(forth)*, and noun phrase *(grain from it which they may eat).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(grain from it)* followed by sentence *(they may eat grain).* The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(grain)* followed by prepositional phrase *(from it).* The noun phrase consists of noun *(grain)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(it)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(it).* Whereas, the sentence of the noun phrase *(They may eat grain)* consists of noun phrase (grain) followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(may eat grain).* The noun phrase *(grain)* consists of noun; the noun phrase as the subject of adjective clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(eat).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(may)*.

23. We have placed date groves and vineyards on it, and make springs flow forth from it so they may eat its fruit. *(Verse 34-35)*

S
NP   VP
Pron   VP1   Conj   VP2   Adv.P
        Aux   Vt   NP   PP   Aux   Vt   NP   Vi Prep   PP
     Tense Have place   NP1   Conj NP2 Prep NP   Tense   N   Prep   NP
     Pres   +-en   N1   N2   N   Pron Pres   Prep   Pron

We   have placed date   groves and vineyards on   it   and   make springs flow forth from   it   Adv.P
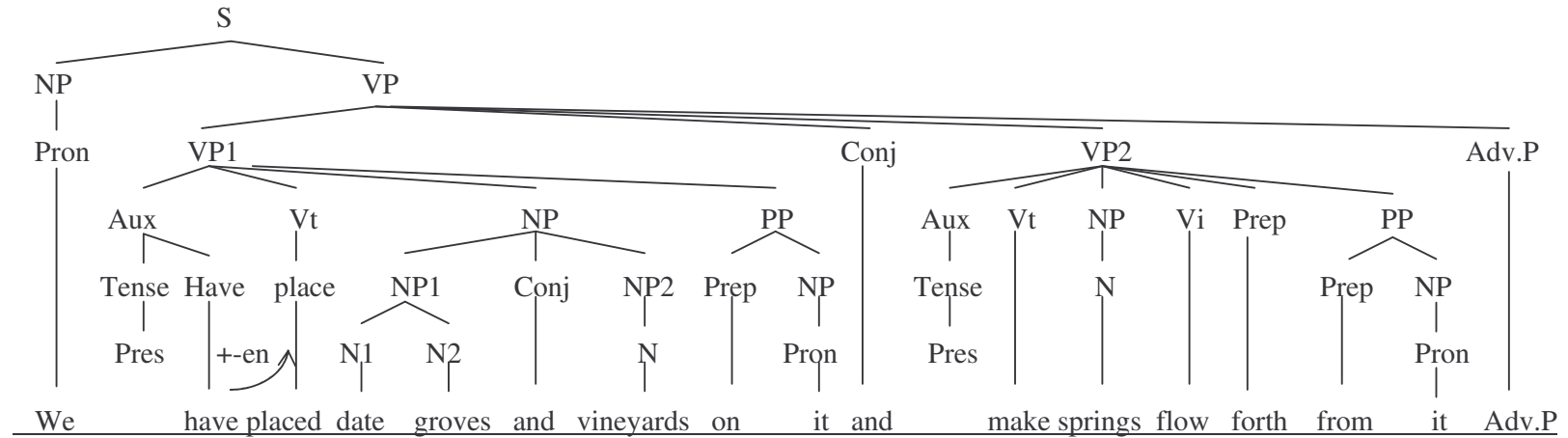
We have placed date groves and vineyards on it, and make springs flow forth from it so they may eat its fruit.

Note:

Adv.P : so they may eat its fruit

107

Adv.P

Conj   S

NP   VP

Pron   Aux   Vt   NP

Tense   M   Det   N

Pres

so   they   may   eat   its   fruits
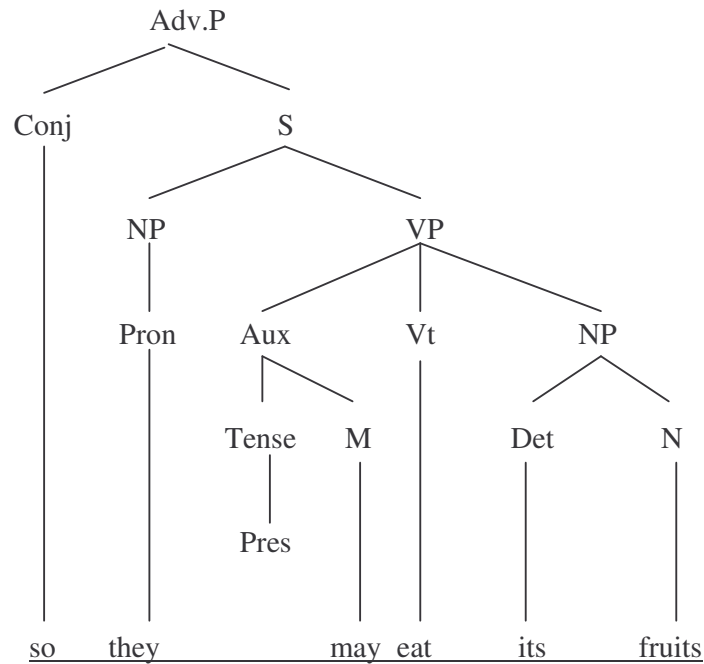
so they may eat its fruit.

Sentence *(We have placed date groves and vineyards on it, and make springs flow forth from it so they may eat its fruit)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(have placed date groves and vineyards on it, and make springs flow forth from it so they may eat its fruit).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase consists of first verb phrase *(have placed date groves and vineyards on it)* followed by conjunction *(and)*, second verb phrase *(make springs flow forth from it),* and adverb phrase *(so they may eat its fruit).*

The first verb phrase *(have placed date groves and vineyards on it)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(place),* noun phrase *(date groves and vineyard)*, and prepositional phrase *(on it).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the

main verb*;* the transitive verb *(placed)*; and the noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(date groves)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second noun phrase *(vineyards)*. The first noun phrase consists of first noun *(date)* followed by second noun *(groves)*, while the second noun phrase consists of noun *(vineyards)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(on)* followed by noun phrase *(it)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(it)*.

The second verb phrase *(make springs flow forth from it)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(make)*, noun phrase *(springs)*, intransitive verb *(flow)*, preposition *(forth)*, and prepositional phrase *(from it)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(it)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(it)*.

While, the adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: so they may eat its fruit)* consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence *(They may eat its fruit)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(may eat its fruit)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(eat)* and noun phrase *(its fruit)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(may),* and the noun phrase consists of determiner (its) followed by noun (fruits).

24. Another sign for them is night; We strip daylight off from it so they are plunged into darkness! *(Verse 37)*
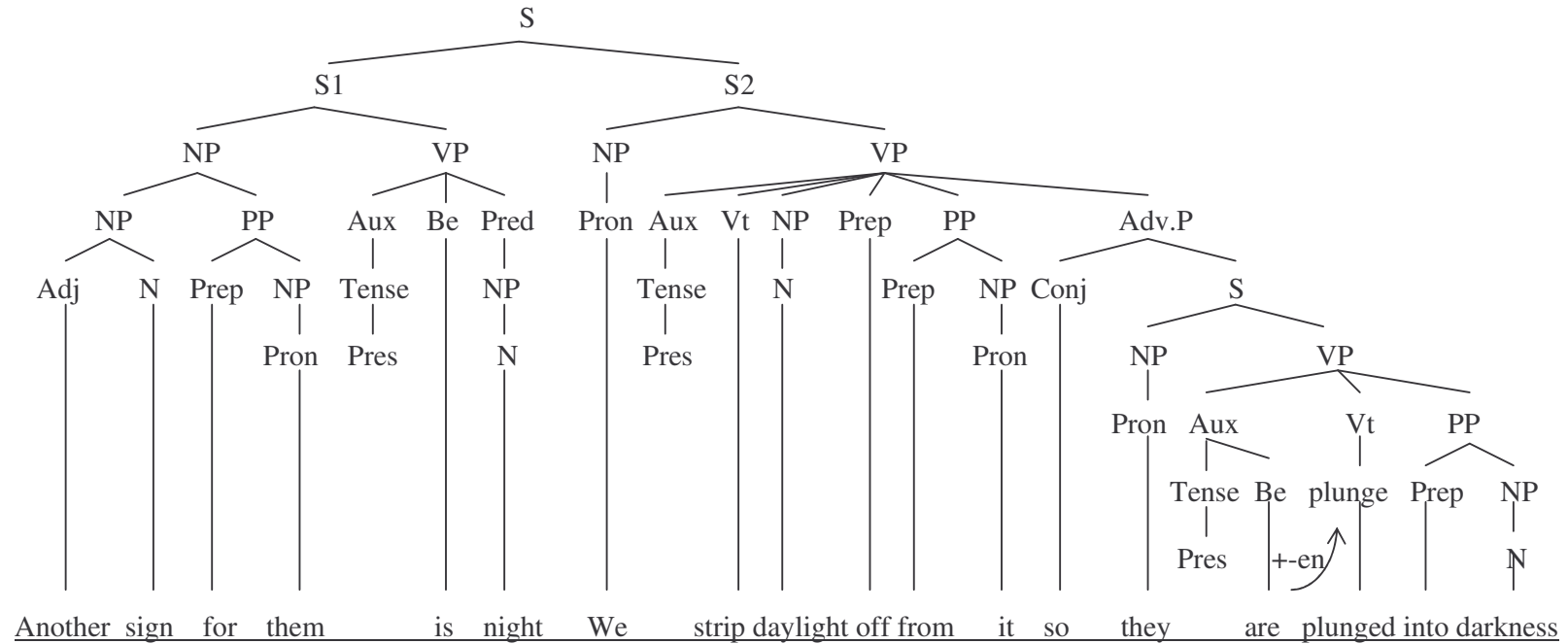
Another sign for them is night; We strip daylight off from it so they are plunged into darkness!

Sentence *(Another sign for them is night; We strip daylight off from it so they are plunged into darkness!)* consists of first sentence *(Another sign for them is night)* followed by second sentence *(We strip daylight off from it so they are plunged into darkness!).*

The first sentence *(Another sign for them is night)* consists of noun phrase *(another sign for them)* followed by verb phrase *(is night)*. The noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(another sign)* followed by prepositional phrase *(for them)*. The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of adjective *(another)* followed by noun *(sign)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(them)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them)*. While, the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(night)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(night)*. The noun phrase consists of noun *(night)*.

While, the second sentence *(We strip daylight off from it so they are plunged into darkness!)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(strip daylight off from it so they are plunged into darkness)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(strip),* noun phrase *(daylight),* preposition *(off)*, prepositional phrase *(from it)*, and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: so they are plunged into darkness!)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the noun phrase consists of noun *(daylight)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(it)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of

pronoun *(it)*; and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence *(They are plunged into darkness!).*

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(They are plunged into darkness!)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(are plunged into darkness)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(plunge)* and the prepositional phrase *(into darkness)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Be *(are)* plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(plunged)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(into)* followed by noun phrase *(darkness)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun *(darkness).*

25. The sun runs along on a course of its own. *(Verse 38)*

```
                           S
              ┌────────────┴────────────┐
             NP                         VP
          ┌───┴───┐         ┌──────┬──────┬──────────┐
         Det      N        Aux     Vi    Prep        PP
                                                ┌─────┴─────┐
                         Tense   run          Prep         NP
                                                      ┌──────┼──────┐
                          Pres                       NP1   Prep   NP2
                                                    ┌──┴──┐      ┌──┴──┐
                                                   Det    N    Det    N

  The     sun         runs  along    on    a      course of   its       own
```
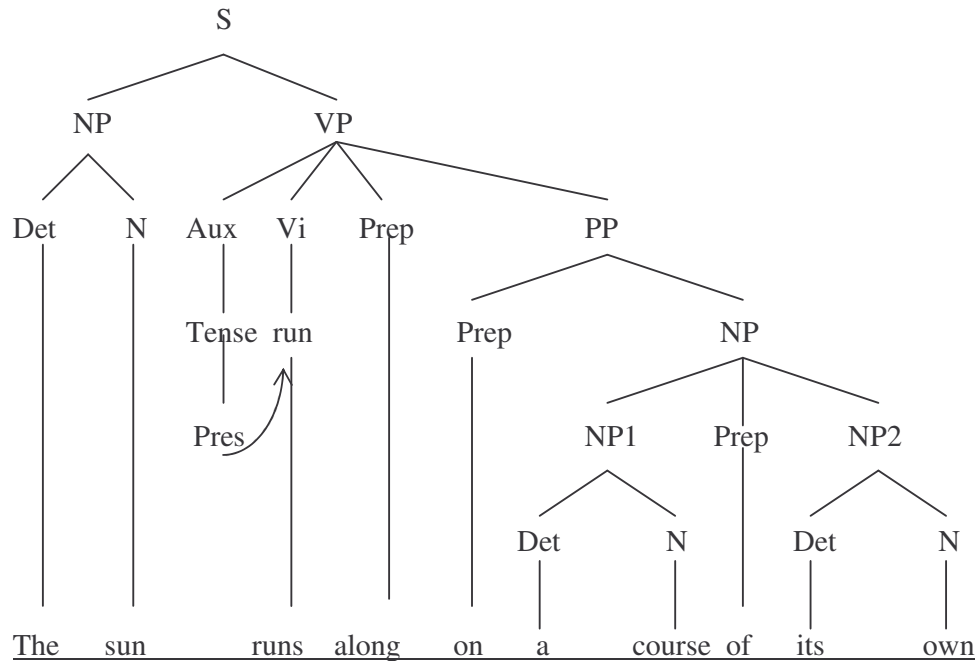
The sun runs along on a course of its own.

Sentence *(The sun runs along on a course of its own.)* consist of noun phrase *(the sun)* followed by verb phrase *(runs along on a course of its own).* The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(sun)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(run)*, preposition *(along)*, and prepositional phrase *(on a course of its own).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the intransitive verb *(runs)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(on)* followed by noun phrase *(a course of its own).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of first noun phrase *(a course)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(its own).* The first noun

113

phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by noun *(course),* while the second

noun phrase consists of determiner *(its)* followed by noun *(own).*

26. Such is the design of the Powerful, the Aware! *(Verse 38)*

```
                          S
              _____
             NP                      VP
             |            _____|_____
            Pron  Aux   Be                      Pred
             |     |     |                        |
            Tense                                 NP
             |                        _____|_____
            Pres           NP1       Prep                    NP2
                           _|_        |            _____|_____
                         Det   N                  NP1                    NP2
                                                  _|_                    _|_
                                                Det   N                Det   N
          Such      is  the design    of   the  Powerful       the   Aware
```
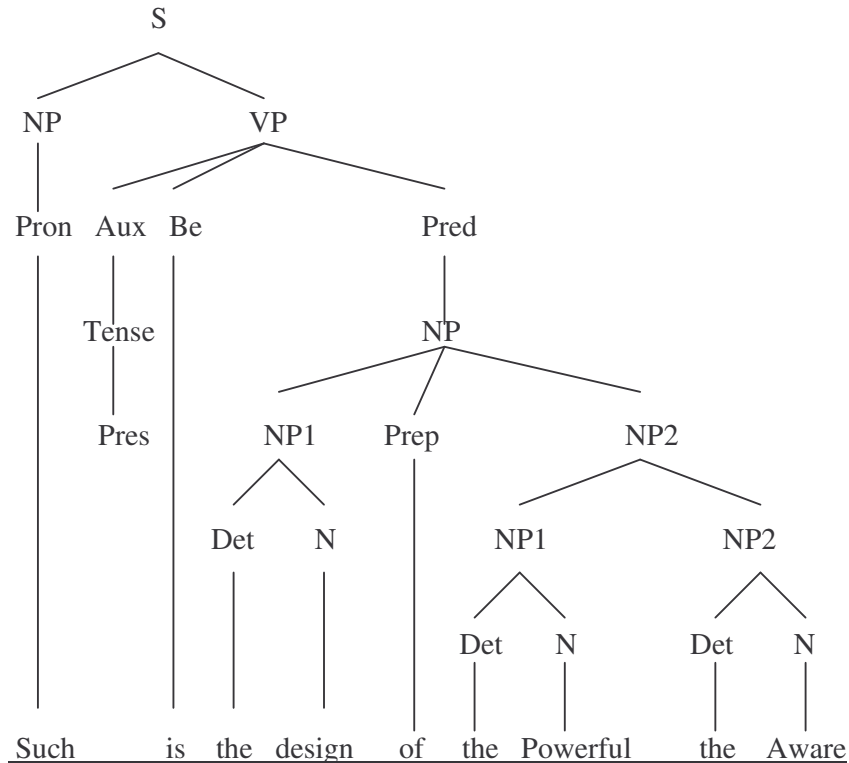
Such is the design of the Powerful, the Aware!

Sentence *(Such is the design of the Powerful, the Aware!)* consists of noun

phrase *(such)* followed by verb phrase *(is the design of the Powerful, the Aware!).*

The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of

auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate (*the design of the Powerful, the*

Aware). The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of

noun phrase *(the design of the Powerful, the Aware).*

The noun phrase of the predicate *(the design of the Powerful, the Aware)* consists of first noun phrase *(the Powerful)* followed by preposition (of) and second noun phrase *(the Aware).* The first noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(design)*, whereas the second noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(the Powerful)* followed by second noun phrase *(the Aware).* The first noun phrase of the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Powerful)*, while the second noun phrase of the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Aware).*

27. And We have designed phases for the moon so it finally appears again like an old palm frond. *(Verse 39)*
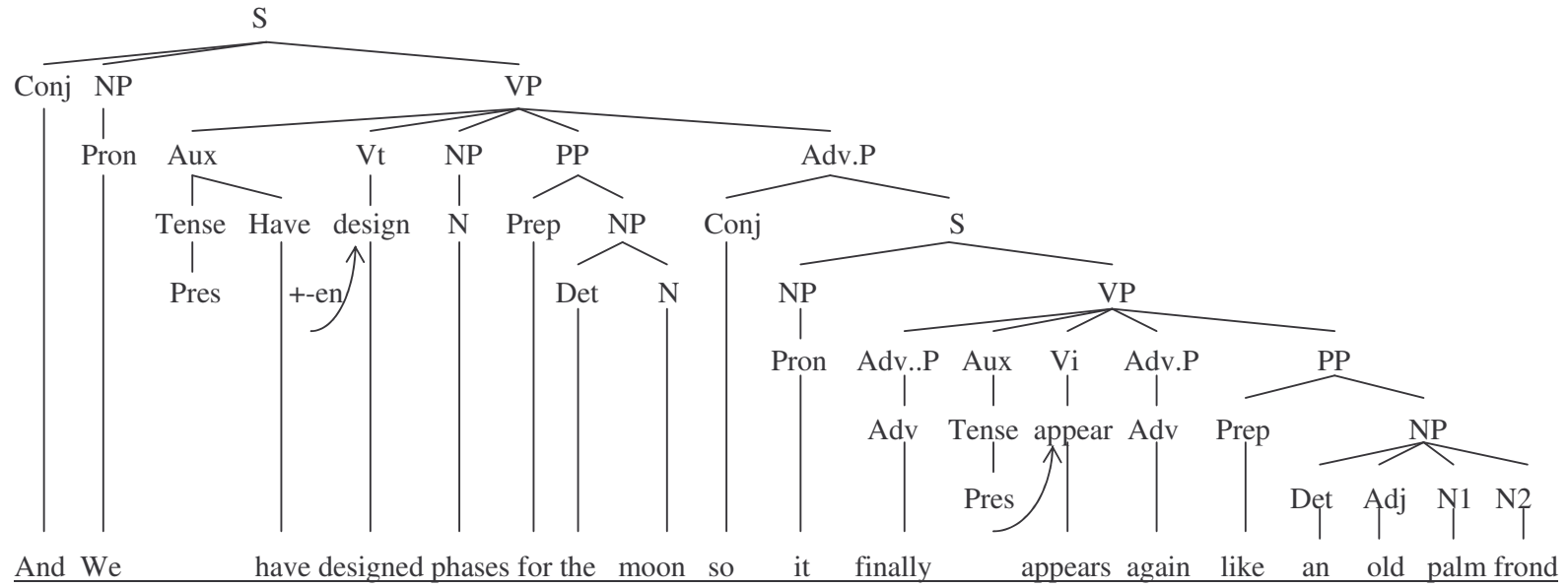
And We have designed phases for the moon so it finally appears again like an old palm frond.

Sentence *(And We have designed phases for the moon so it finally appears again like an old palm frond.)* consists of conjunction *(and)* followed by noun phrase *(We)* and verb phrase *(have designed phases for the moon so it finally appears again like an old palm frond)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(design),* noun phrase *(phases),* prepositional phrase *(for the moon),* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: so it finally appears again like an old palm frond)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(designed)*; the noun phrase consists of noun *(phases)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(the moon)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(moon)*; and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence *(It finally appears again like an old palm frond)*.

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(It finally appears again like an old palm frond)* consists of noun phrase *(it)* followed by verb phrase *(finally appears again like an old palm frond)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(it)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of adverb phrase *(finally)* followed by auxiliary, intransitive verb *(appear),* adverb phrase *(again),* and prepositional phrase *(like an old palm frond)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(finally);* the auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the intransitive verb *(appears);* the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(again)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition

(like) followed by noun phrase *(an old palm frond)*. The noun phrase of the

prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(an)* followed by adjective *(old),* first

noun *(palm)*; and second noun *(frond)*.

28. Each floats along in its own orbit. *(Verse 40)*
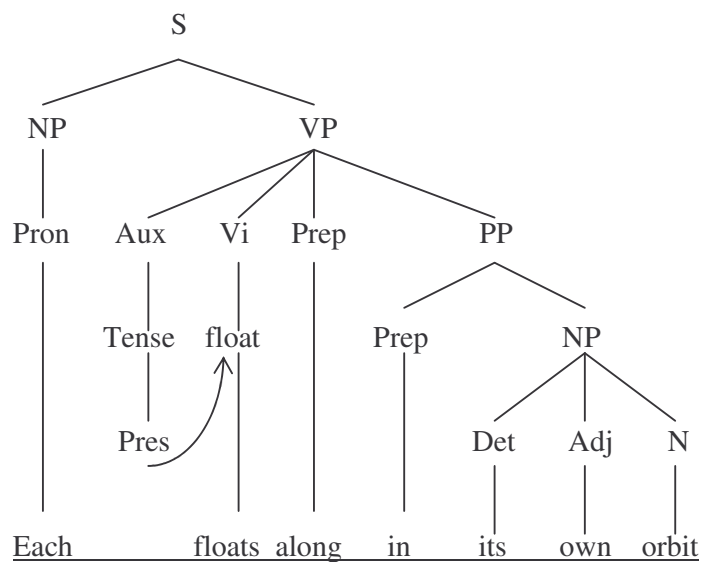
Each floats along in its own orbit.

Sentence *(Each floats along in its own orbit.)* consists of noun phrase

(each) followed by verb phrase *(floats along in its own orbit)*. The noun phrase

consists of pronoun *(each)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by

intransitive verb *(float)*, preposition *(along)*, and the prepositional phrase *(in its

own)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the intransitive verb *(floats)*; the

prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(in)* followed by noun phrase *(its own

orbit). The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(its)*

followed by adjective *(own)* and noun *(orbit).*

29. Another for them is how We transported their offspring on the laden ship. (*Verse 41*)

```
                              S
                  ┌───────────┴───────────┐
                 NP                        VP
            ┌─────┴─────┐          ┌────┬────┴──────┐
           NP          PP         Aux   Be         Pred
            │        ┌──┴──┐       │     │           │
          Pron     Prep   NP     Tense   │          NP
            │       │      │        │     │           │
            │       │     Pron    Pres    │           S
            │       │      │       │      │    ┌──────┴────────────┐
            │       │      │       │      │  Adv.P  NP            VP
            │       │      │       │      │    │     │    ┌────┬───┴──────┐
            │       │      │       │      │   Adv   Pron  Aux  Vt    NP        PP
            │       │      │       │      │    │     │     │    │   ┌─┴─┐    ┌──┴──┐
            │       │      │       │      │    │     │   Tense transport Det N  Prep  NP
            │       │      │       │      │    │     │     │    │               │  ┌──┴──┐
            │       │      │       │      │    │     │   Past   │               │ Det Adj N
  Another  for    them             is   how   We        transported their offspring on the laden ship
```

Another for them is how We transported their offspring on the laden ship.

120

Sentence *(Another for them is how We transported their offspring on the laden ship.)* consists of noun phrase *(another for them)* followed by verb phrase *(is how We transported their offspring on the laden ship)*. The noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(another)* followed by prepositional phrase *(for them)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(another)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(them)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them)*. While, the verb parse consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(how We transported their offspring on the laden ship)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun phrase. The noun phrase of the predicate consists of sentence *(how We transported their offspring on the laden ship)*.

The sentence of the noun phrase *(how We transported their offspring on the laden ship)* consists of adverb phrase *(how)* followed by noun phrase *(We)* and verb phrase *(transported their offspring on the laden ship)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(how)*; the noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of pronoun *(We);* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(transport)*, noun phrase *(their offspring)*, and the prepositional phrase *(on the laden ship)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(transported)*; the noun phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(offspring)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(on)* followed by noun phrase *(the laden ship)*. The noun phrase consists of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by adjective *(laden)* and noun *(ship)*.

30. We have created something like it for them on which they must sail. *(Verse 42)*

We have created something like it for them on which they must sail.

122
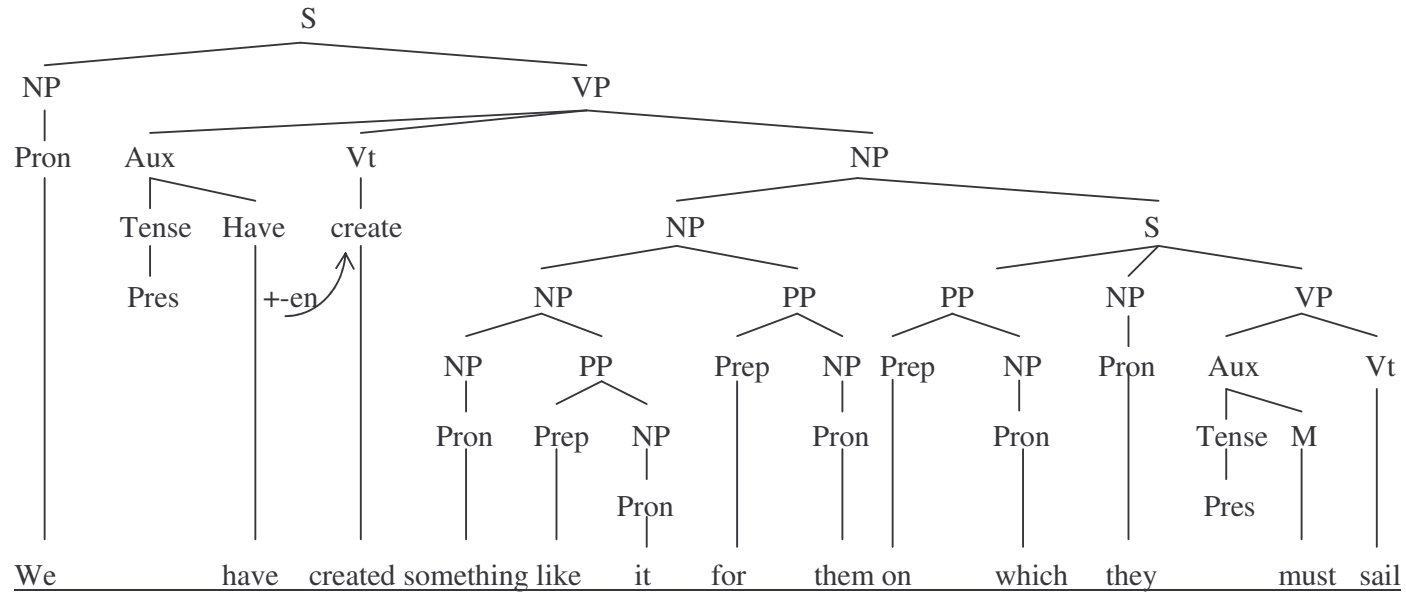
Sentence *(We have created something like it for them on which they must sail.)* consists of noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(have created something like it for them on which they must sail)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(create)* and the noun phrase *(something like it for them on which they must sail)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus ending *en* and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of noun phrase *(something like it for them)* followed by sentence *(on which they must sail)*.

The noun phrase of the noun phrase *(something like it for them)* consists of noun phrase *(something like it)* followed by prepositional phrase *(for them)*. The noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(something)* followed by prepositional phrase *(like it)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(something)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(like)* followed by noun phrase *(it)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(it)*. While, the prepositional phrase of the noun phrase *(for them)* consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(them)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them)*.

The sentence of the noun phrase *(on which they must sail)* consists of prepositional phrase *(on which)* followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(must sail)*. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(on)* followed by noun phrase *(which)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(which);* the noun phrase as the subject of the adjective clause consists of

123

pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective clause consists

of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(sail).* The auxiliary consists Tense

(Present) followed by modal *(must).*

31. If We wished, We might even let them drown and they would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued. *(Verse 43)*


```
                                          S
                  ┌───────────────────────┴───────────────────┐
               Adv.P                                           S
          ┌──────┴──────┐                        ┌─────────────┼──────────────┐
        Conj            S                        S1           Conj            S2
          │        ┌────┴────┐          ┌─────────┴─────────┐   │              │
          │       NP        VP         NP                  VP   │              │
          │        │      ┌──┴──┐       │      ┌────────────┼────┬────┐        │
          │      Pron    Aux   Vt     Pron    Aux         Adv.P  Vt  NP  Vi    │
          │        │      │     │       │     ┌─┴─┐         │     │   │        │
          │        │    Tense  wish     │   Tense M        Adv    │  Pron      │
          │        │      │              │     │   │         │     │   │        │
          │        │     Past            │    Past may                        │
          │        │                     │                                    │
          If      We          wished    We        might      even  let them drown      and            S2
```
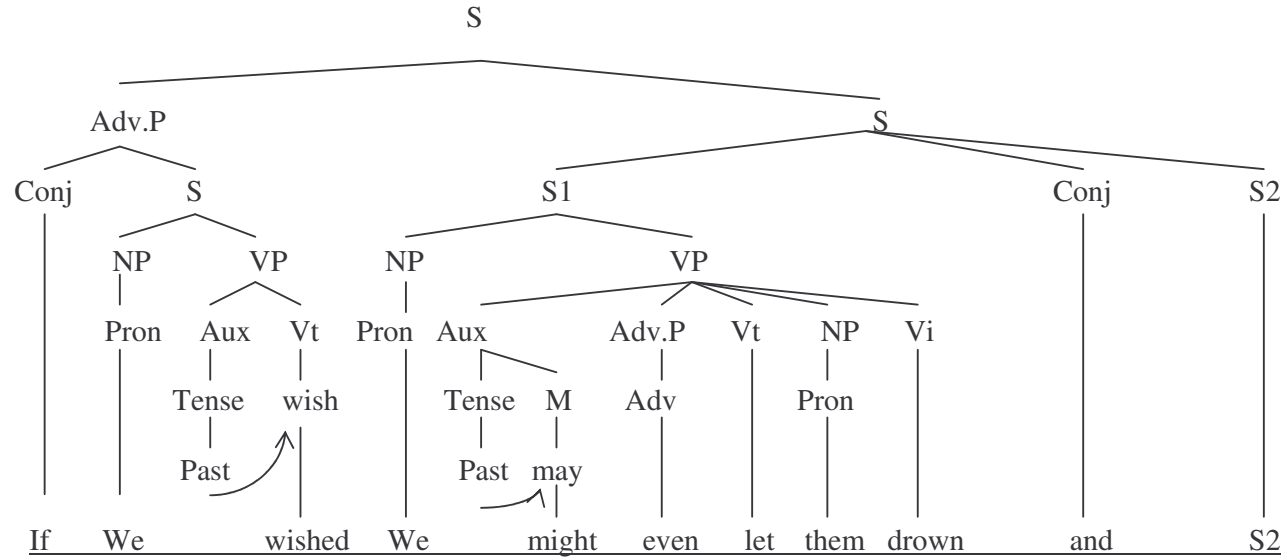
If We wished, We might even let them drown and they would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued.

Note:
S2 : They would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued.

125
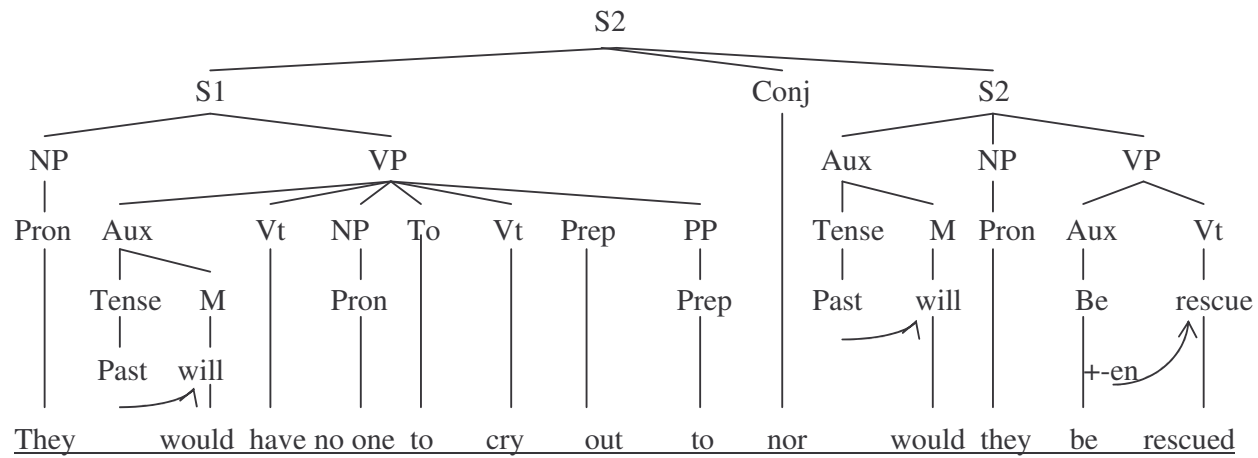
They would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued.

Sentence *(If We wished, We might even let them drown and they would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued)* consists of adverb phrase *(If We wished)* followed by sentence *(We might even let them drown and they would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued).*

The adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: If We wished)* consists of conjunction *(If)* followed by sentence *(We wished)*. The sentence *(We wished)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(wished).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(wish).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) and the transitive verb *(wished).*

The sentence consists of first sentence *(We might even let them drown),* conjunction *(and)* followed by conjuncion and second sentence *(they would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued).*

The first sentence *(We might even let them drown)* consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(might even let them drown).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(even)*, transitive verb *(let),* noun phrase *(them),* and intransitive verb *(drown).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(may)*; adverb phrase consists of adverb *(even)*; transitive verb *(let)*; the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them);* and intransitive verb *(drown).*

While, the second sentence *(They would have no one to cry out to, nor would they be rescued.)* consists of first sentence *(They would have no one to cry*

out to) followed by conjunction *(nor)* and second sentence *(would they be rescued).*

The fist sentence of the second sentence *(They would have no one to cry out to)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(would have no one to cry out to).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(have)*, noun phrase *(no one),* To infinitive, transitive verb *(cry),* preposition *(out),* and prepostional phrase *(to).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(will);* the transitive verb *(have);* and the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(no one)*; and the prepostional pharse consists of preposition *(to).*

While, the second sentence of the second sentence *(would they be rescued)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(they)* and the verb phrase *(be rescued).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(will);* the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)*; and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(rescue).* The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of Be plus ending *en* and the transitive verb *(rescued).*

32.   When they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with," the ones who disbelieve tell those who believe: "Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes? You are quite obviously in error!" *(Verse 47)*

128

```
                                          S
        ┌─────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────┐
      Adv.P              NP                                    VP
        │        ┌────────┴────────┐              ┌────┬────────┼──────────┐
        │       NP                 S            Aux   Vt      NP1         NP2
        │    ┌───┴───┐        ┌─────┴─────┐      │         ┌───┴───┐    ┌───┴───┐
        │  Det      N        NP          VP    Tense      NP       S   NP1   NP2
        │   │       │      ┌──┴──┐     ┌──┴──┐   │        │    ┌───┴───┐
        │   │       │     Det    N    Aux   Vt  Pres    Pron  NP      VP
        │   │       │      │     │     │     │            │    │    ┌──┴──┐
        │   │       │      │     │   Tense   │          Pron  Aux   Vt
        │   │       │      │     │     │     │                 │
        │   │       │      │     │    Pres   │               Tense
        │   │       │      │     │            │                │
        │   │       │      │     │            │              Pres
      Adv.P the    ones   the   ones      disbelieve  tell those those        believe NP1 NP2
                          └──┬──┘                            └──┬──┘
                            Who                                who
```
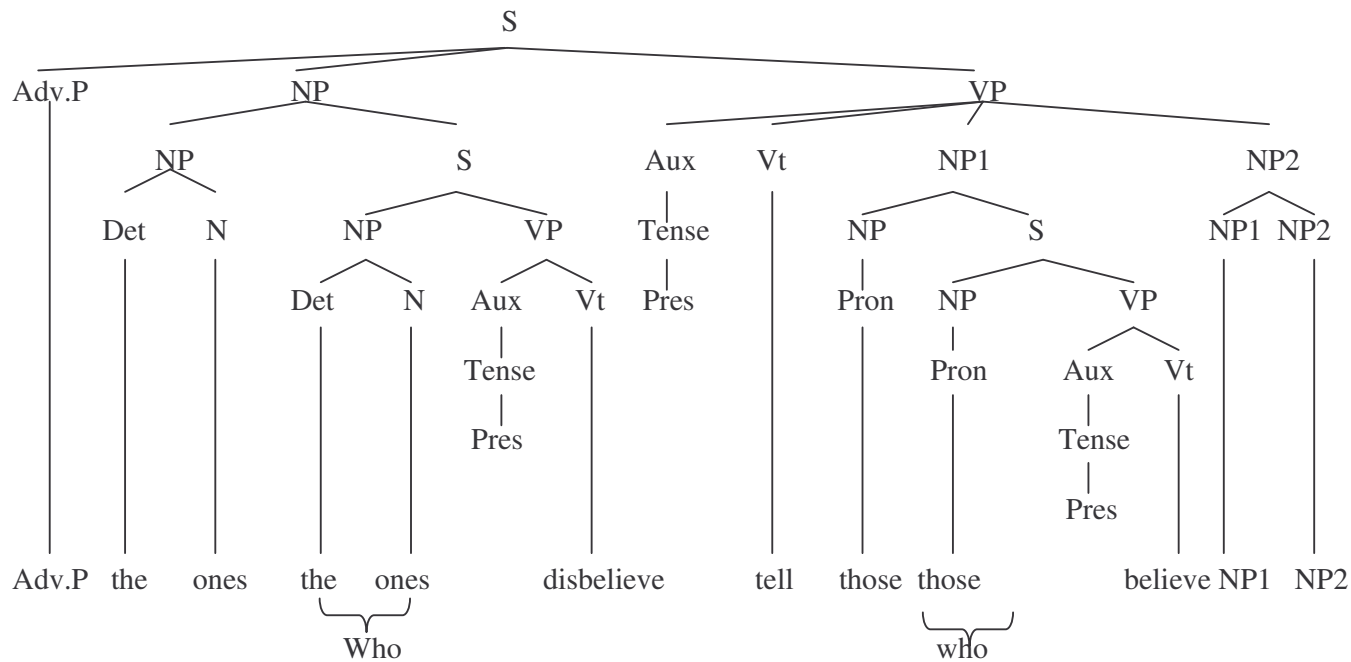
When they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with," the ones who disbelieve tell those who believe: "Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes? You are quite obviously in error!"

Note:

Adv.P	: When they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with,"
NP2	: Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes? You are quite obviously in error!"
S1	: Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes?
S2	: You are quite obviously in error!

Adv.P

Conj — S

NP — VP

Pron — Aux — Adv.P — Vt — NP

Tense — Be — Adv — tell — S

Pres — +-en — VP

Aux — Vt — NP

Tense — NP — S

Pres — Pron — NP — VP

N — Aux — Vt — NP — PP

Tense — Have — provide — Pron — Prep

Pres — +-en

When they   are   also   told   spend something God   has   provided you   with

When they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with"

130

NP1

S

Aux   NP   VP

Tense   M   Pron   Vt   NP

Past   shall   NP   S

Pron   NP   NP   VP

Pron   N   Aux   Vt   Adv.P

Tense M   Conj   S

Past will   NP   VP

Pron Aux   Adv.P   Vt

Tense   Adv   wish

Pres

Should   we   feed someone someone God   would feed if He   so   wishes

whom

Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes?

131

You are quite obviously in error!
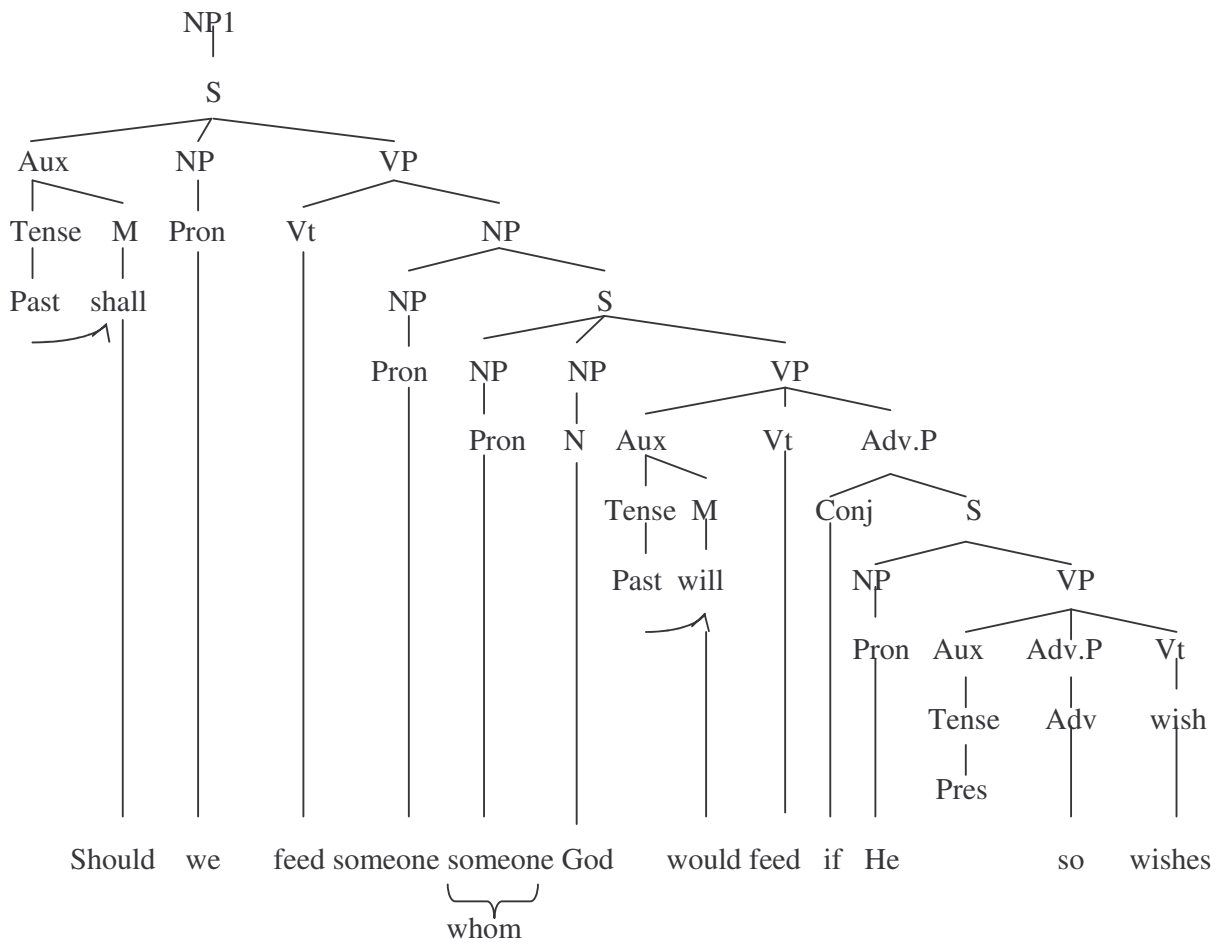
```
                    NP2
                     |
                     S
          _____|_____
         NP                      VP
          |           _____|_____
        Pron    Aux   Be                    Pred
         |       |     |                      |
         |     Tense   |                      PP
         |       |     |          _____|_____
         |     Pres    |       Adv.P                      PP
         |             |      ___|___                  ___|___
         |             |    Adv    Adv              Prep     NP
         |             |     |      |                |       |
         |             |     |      |                |       N
         |             |     |      |                |       |
        You           are  quite obviously          in    error
```

You are quite obviously in error!"

132
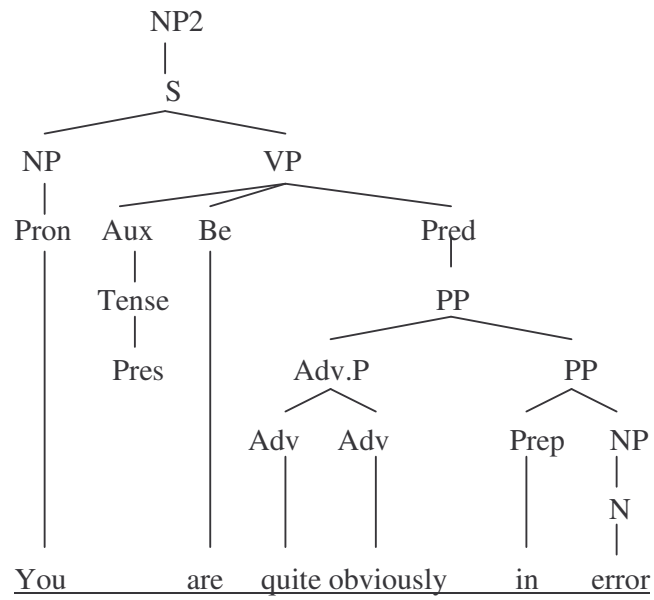
Sentence *(When they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with," the ones who disbelieve tell those who believe: "Should we feed someone whom God would 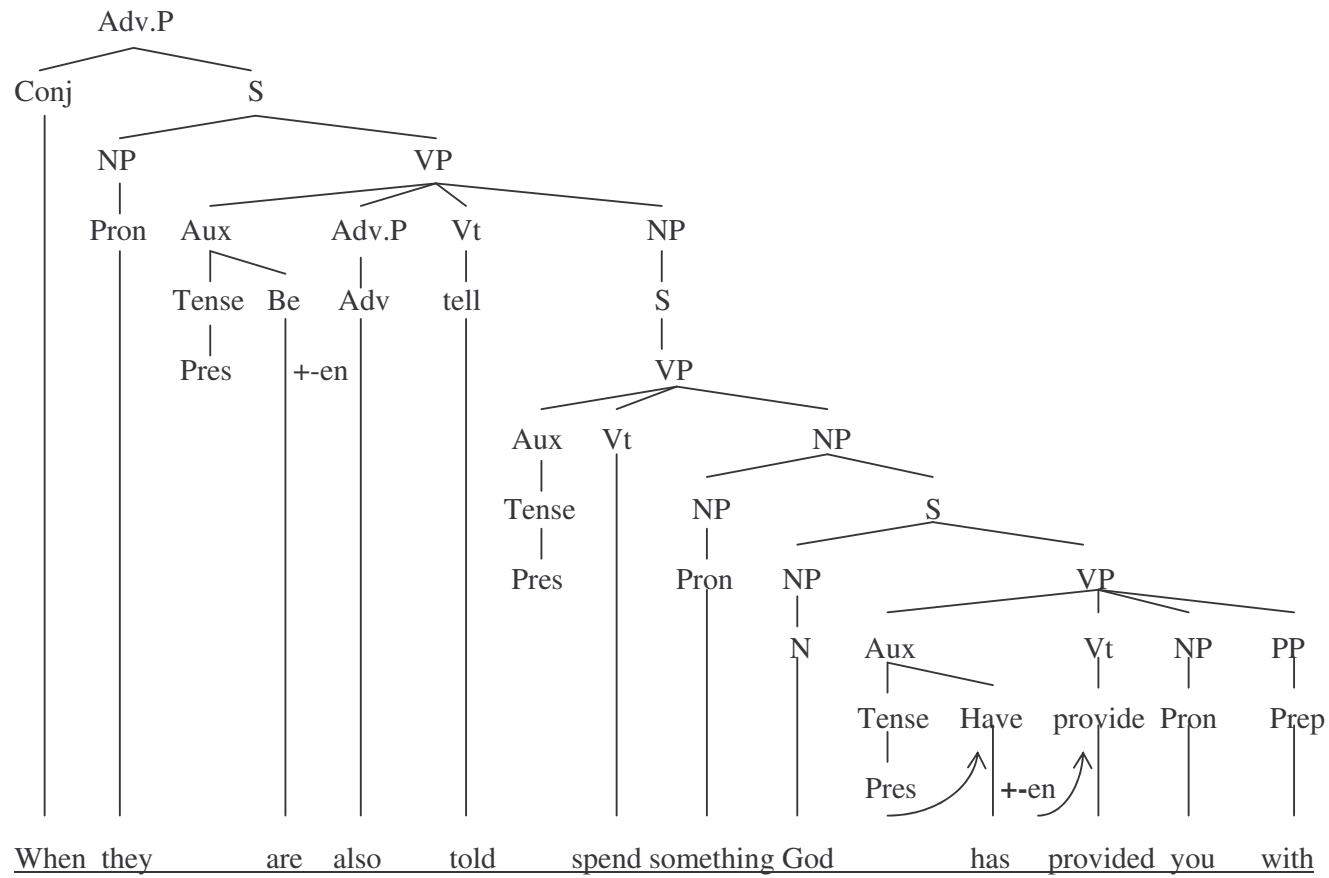feed if He so wishes? You are quite obviously in error!")* consists of adverb phrase *(When they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with")* followed by noun phrase *(the ones who disbelieve)* and verb *phrase (tell those who believe: "Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes? You are quite obviously in error!").*

The Adverb phrase *(When they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with")* consists of conjunction *(when)* followed by sentence *(they are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with").* The sentence consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(are (also) told: "Spend something God has provided you with,").* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(also),* transitive verb *(tell),* and noun phrase *("Spend something God has provided you with").* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Be *(are)* plus ending the past participle ending *(-en);* the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(also);* the transitive verb *(told);* and the noun phrase consists of sentence *("Spend something God has provided you with").*

The sentence of the noun phrase *("Spend something God has provided you with")* consists of verb phrase *("Spend something God has provided you with").* The verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(spend)* and noun phrase *(something God has provided you with).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(something)* followed by

133

sentence *(sub clause: God has provided you with)*. The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(something)* and the sentence of the noun phrase *(God has provided you with)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(God)* followed by verb phrase *(has provided you with)*. The noun phrase consists of noun *(God)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(provide)*, noun phrase *(you)*, and prepositional phrase *(with)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus ending the past participle ending (*-en*) placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(provided)*; the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(you)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(with)*.

The noun phrase *(the ones who disbelieve)* as the subject of the sentence consists of noun phrase *(the ones)* followed by sentence *(The ones disbelieve)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(ones)* and the sentence consits of noun phrase *(the ones)* followed by verb phrase *(disbelieve)*. The noun phrase of the sentence as the subject of adjective caluse consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(ones)* and the verb phrase as the prediacte of the adjective clause consists of auxiliry followed by transitive verb *(disbelieve)*. The auxiliry consists of Tense (Present).

While, the verb phrase *(tell those who believe: "Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes? You are quite obviously in error!")* as the predicate of the sentence consits of auxiliry followed by transitive verb *(tell)*, first noun phrase *(those who believe)*, and second noun phrase *("Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes? You are quite obviously in error!")*. The auxiliry consists of Tense (Present); the first noun phrase consists of

noun phrase *(those)* followed by sentence *(those believe)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(those)* and the sentence consists of noun phrase *(those)* followed by verb phrase *(believe)*. The noun phrase of the sentence as the subject of the adjective caluse consists of pronoun *(those)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective caluse consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(believe)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); and the second noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes?)* followed by second noun phrase *(You are quite obviously in error!)*.

The first noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: Should we feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes?)*. The sentence consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(we)* and verb phrase *(feed someone whom God would feed if He so wishes)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(shall)*; the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(we)*; and the verb phrase consists of transitive verb *(feed)* followed by noun phrase *(someone whom God would feed if He so wishes)*. The noun phrase of the verb phrase consists of noun phrase *(someone)* followed by sentence *(God would feed if He so wishes)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(someone)* and the sentence consists of noun phrase *(someone)* followed by noun phrase *(God)* and verb phrase *(would feed someone if He so wishes)*. The noun phrase *(someone)* as the object of the adjective clause consists of pronoun; the noun phrase as the subject of the adjective clause *(God)* consists of noun *(God);* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(feed)* and adverb phrase *(adverbal cluase: if He so wishes)*. The auxiliary of the

135

verb phrase consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(will)*; and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(if)* followed by sentence *(He so wishes)*.

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(He so wishes)* consists of noun phrase *(He)* followed by verb phrase *(so wishes)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(He)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(so)* and transitive verb *(wish)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(so)*; and the transitive verb (wishes).

While, the second noun phrase consists of sentence (*noun clause: You are quite obviously in error!)* consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(are quite obviously in error)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase as the prediacte of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(are)* and predicate *(quite obviously in error)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase consists adverb phrase *(quite obviously)* followed by prepositional phrase *(in error)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(quite)* followed by adverb *(obviously)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(in)* followed by noun phrase *(error)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun *(error)*.

33. They say: "When will this promise occur if you are so truthful?" *(Verse 48)*

They say: "When will this promise occur if you are so truthful?"

137
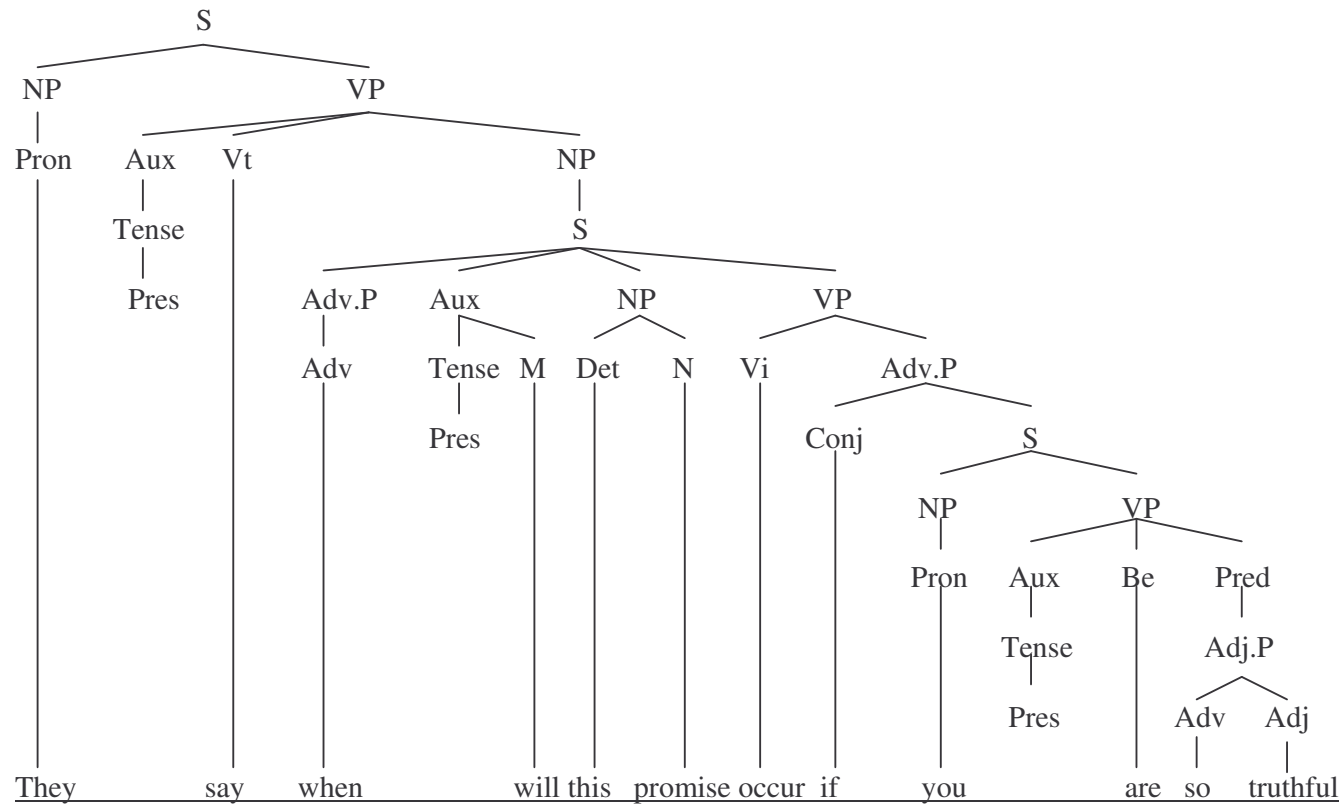
Sentence *(They say: "When will this promise occur if you are so truthful?")* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(say: "When will this promise occur if you are so truthful?")*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(say)* and noun phrase *(When will this promise occur if you are so truthful?)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase as the object of the sentence consists of sentence *(When will this promise occur if you are so truthful?)*.

The sentence of the noun phrase *(When will this promise occur if you are so truthful?)* consists of adverb phrase *(when)* followed by auxiliary, noun phrase *(this promise)*, and verb phrase *(occur if you are so truthful)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(when)*; the auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)*; the noun phrase consists of determiner *(this)* followed by noun *(promise)*; and the verb phrase consists of intransitive verb *(occur)* followed by adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: If you are so truthful).* The adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(if)* followed by sentence *(You are so truthful).*

The sentence *(You are so truthful)* consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(are so truthful)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(are)* and predicate *(so truthful)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of adjective phrase *(so truthful).* The adjective phrase consists of adverb *(so)* followed by adjective *(truthful).*

34. They need only wait for a single Blast to catch them while they are arguing away. *(Verse 49)*
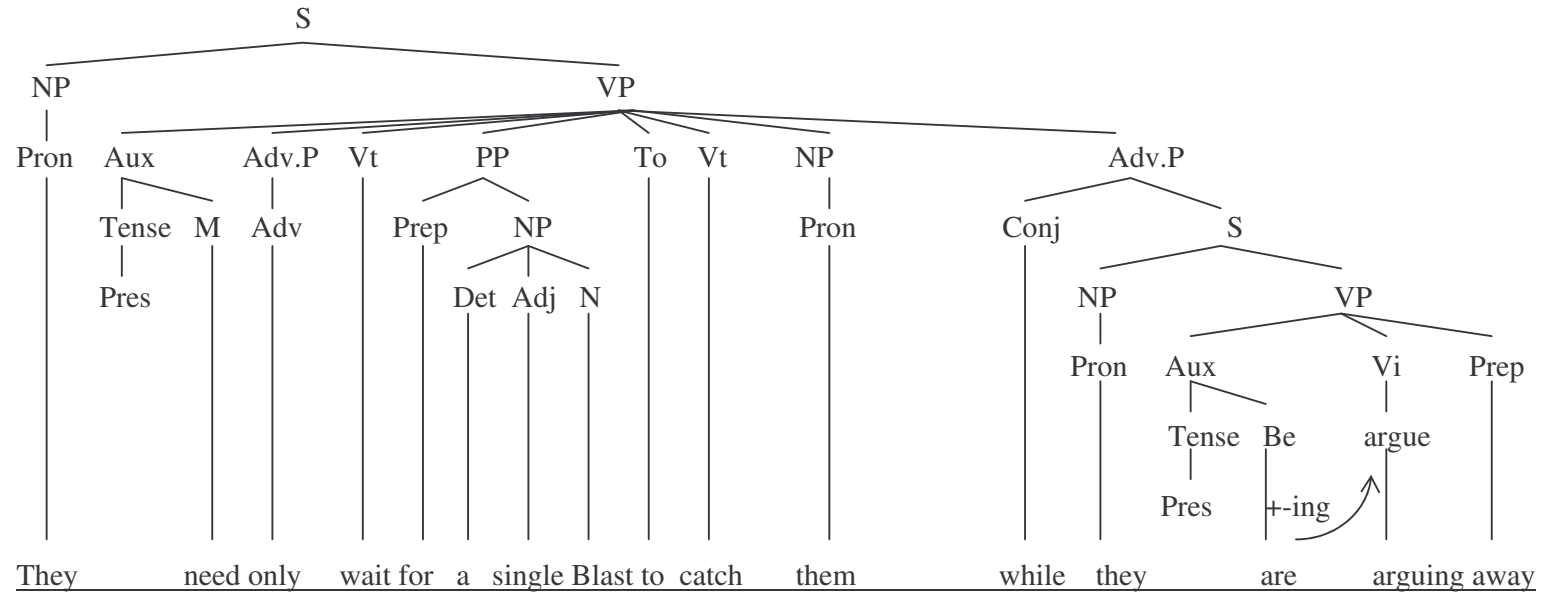
They need only wait for a single Blast to catch them while they are arguing away.

Sentence *(They need only wait for a single Blast to catch them while they are arguing away.)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(need only wait for a single Blast to catch them while they are arguing away)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(only)*, transitive verb *(wait)*, prepositional phrase *(for a single Blast)*, To infinite, transitive verb *(catch),* noun phrase *(them),* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: while they are arguing away)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(need)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(a single Blast)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner (a) followed by adjective *(single)* and noun *(Blast);* the noun phrase of the verb phrase consists of pronoun *(them)*.

The adverb phrase of the verb phrase *(adverbial clause: while they are arguing away)* consists of conjunction *(while)* followed by sentence *(they are arguing away)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(are arguing away)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(argue)* and preposition *(away).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Be *(are)* plus the present participle ending *(-ing)* placed on the main verb and the intransitive verb *(arguing)*.

35. The Trumpet will be blown and then they will swarm forth from their tombs to meet their Lord. *(Verse 51)*

```
                                           S
                ┌──────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────┐
               S1                          Conj                            S2
        ┌───────┴───────┐                   │           ┌───────────────────┼──────────────────┐
       NP              VP                    │          NP                   VP
    ┌───┴───┐     ┌─────┴─────┐              │           │      ┌──────┬────┬────┬──────┬──────┬──────┐
   Det      N    Aux          Vt            Pron        Aux    Vi    Prep   PP     To  Vt     NP
    │       │  ┌──┴──┐         │             │        ┌──┴──┐    │    │   ┌──┴──┐          ┌──┴──┐
    │       │ Tense M  Be    blow            │       Tense M     │    │  Prep  NP        Det    N
    │       │  │        │                    │        │                       ┌─┴─┐
    │       │ Pres    +-en                   │       Pres                    Det  N
The Trumpet      will  be   blown  and then they        will swarm forth from their tombs to meet their Lord
```
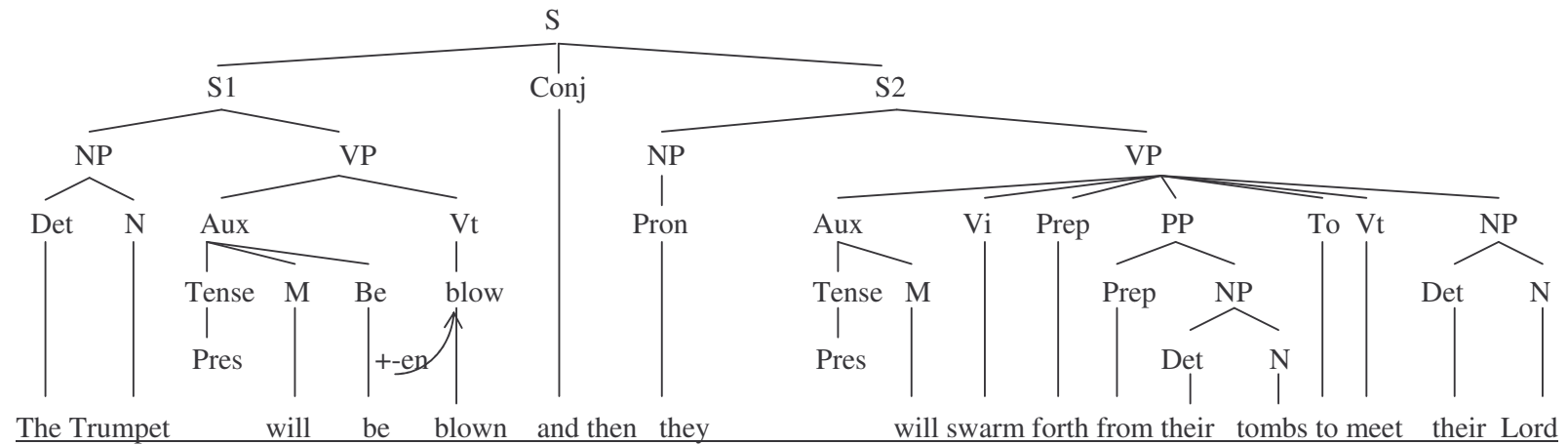
The Trumpet will be blow and then they will swarm forth from their tombs to meet their Lord.

141

Sentence *(The Trumpet will be blown and then they will swarm forth from their tombs to meet their Lord.)* consists of first sentence *(The Trumpet will be blown)* followed by conjunction *(and then)* and second sentence *(they will swarm forth from their tombs to meet their Lord).*

The first sentence *(The Trumpet will be blown)* consists of noun phrase *(the Trumpet)* followed by verb phrase *(will be blown).* The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Trumpet),* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transiutive verb *(blow).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)* and Be plus the past participle ending placed on the main verb and the transitive verb *(blown).*

While, the second sentence *(they will swarm forth from their tombs to meet their Lord)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(they will swarm forth from their tombs to meet their Lord).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(swarm)*, preposition *(forth)*, prepositional phrase *(from their tombs)*, To invinitive, transitive verb *(meet)*, and noun phrase *(their Lord).* The auxiliery consists Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(their tombs)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(tombs)*; and the noun phrase of the verb phrase consits of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(Lord).*

36. They will say: "It's too bad for us! Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters? This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the truth." *(Verse 52)*

```
                              S
        ┌──────────────────────┴────────────┐
       NP                                    VP
        │                    ┌────────────────┴──────────────┐
      Pron              Aux          Vt                       NP
        │              ┌─┴─┐          │          ┌────────────┼────────────┐
        │           Tense  M          │        NP1           NP2          NP3
        │              │               │         │
        │            Pres              │         S
        │              │        ┌───────┴───────┐
        │              │       NP              VP
        │              │        │        ┌──────┴──────┐
        │              │      Pron     Aux  Be        Pred
        │              │        │        │   │     ┌────┴────┐
        │              │        │      Tense │    Adj.P      PP
        │              │        │        │   │    ┌─┴─┐    ┌─┴─┐
        │              │        │      Pres  │   Adv Adj Prep  NP
        │              │        │        │   │    │   │   │    │
        │              │        │        │   │    │   │   │   Pron
        │              │        │        │   │    │   │   │    │
      They           will     say   It      is  too bad for   us   NP2          NP3
```

They will say: "It's too bad for us! Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters? This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the truth."

143
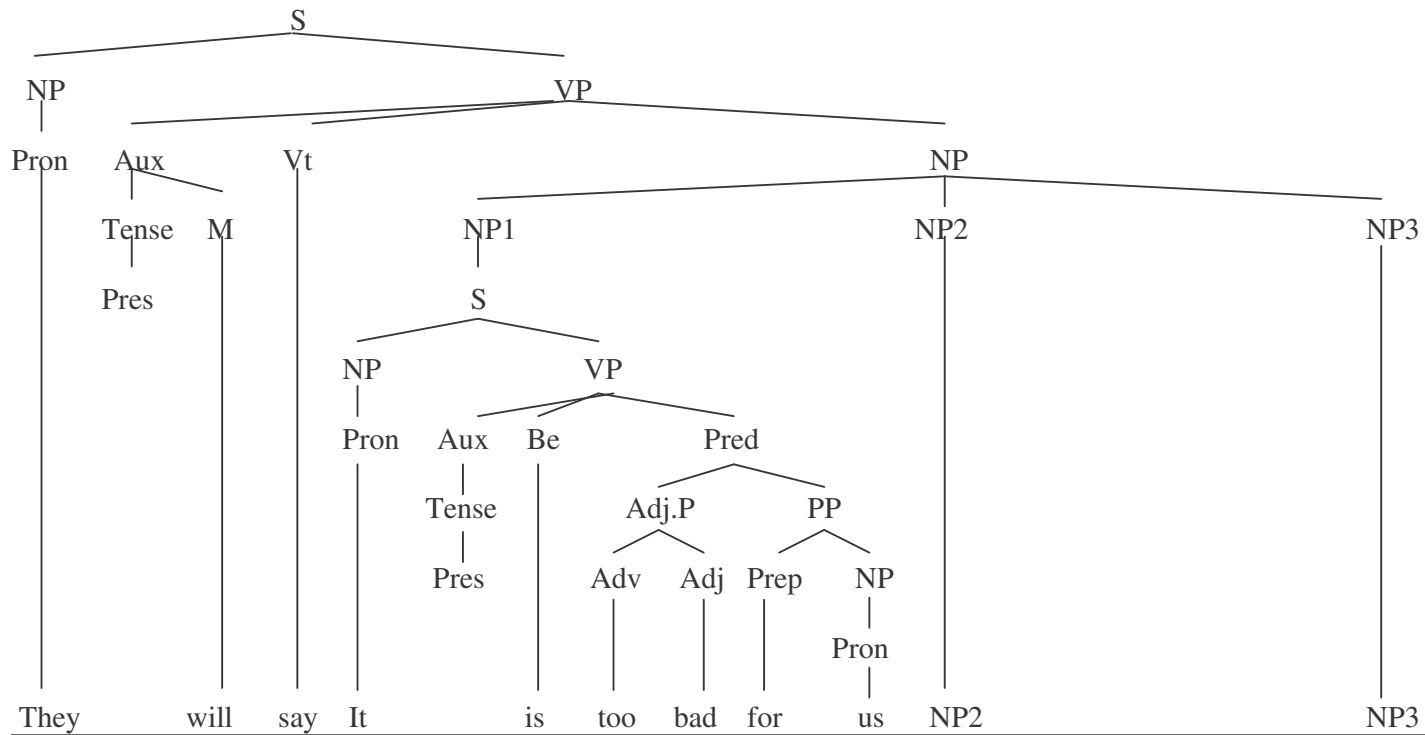
Note:
NP2   : Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters?
NP3   : This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the truth."

Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters?

144

NP3

S

S1 · S2

NP · VP

Pron · Aux · Be · Pred

Tense

Pres

NP

S

NP · NP · VP

Pron Det · N · Aux · Vt

Tense promise

Past

NP · VP

Det · N · Aux · Vt · NP

Tense · Have · Be · tell · Det · N

Pres · +-en · +-ing

This · is · what · the · Mercy-giving · promised · the emissaries · have · been · telling · the · truth
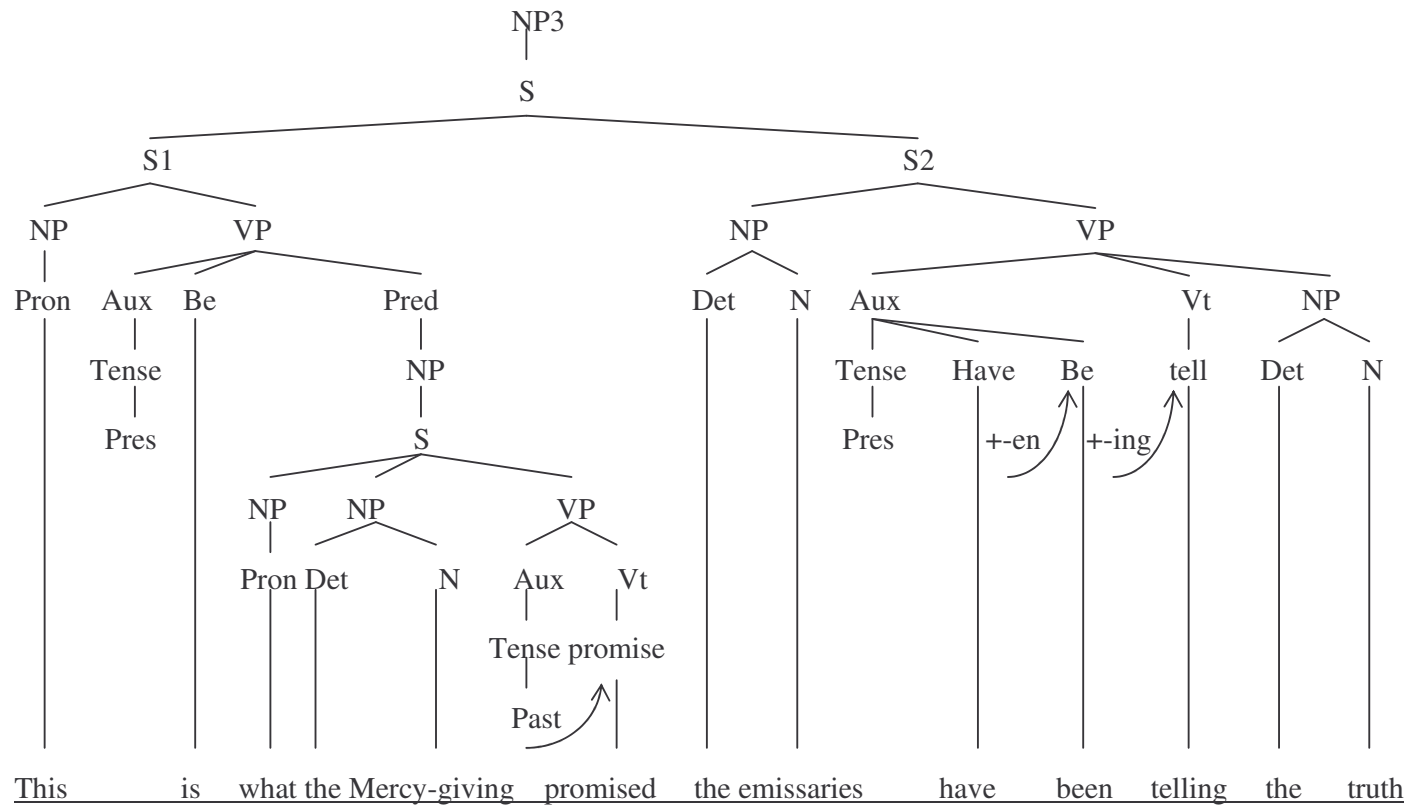
This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the truth.

Sentence *(They will say: "It's too bad for us! Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters? This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the tru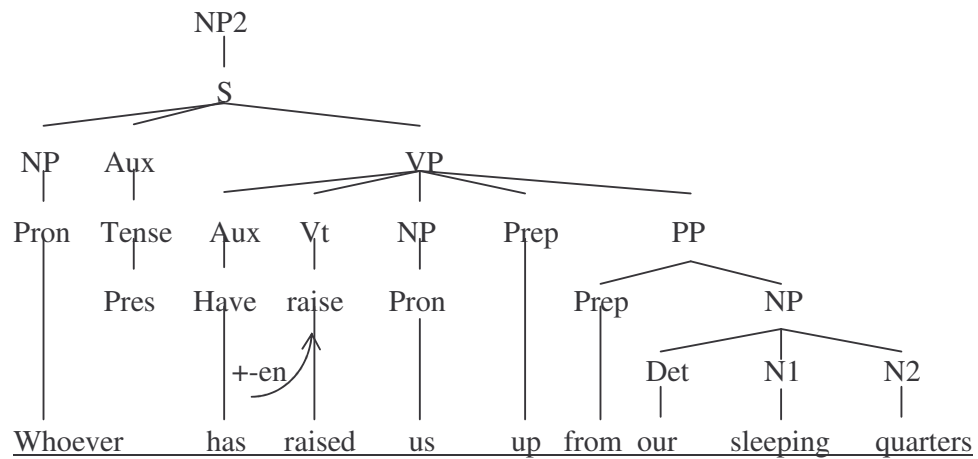th.")* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(will say: "It's too bad for us! Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters? This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the truth.")*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliry followed by transitive verb *(say),* and noun phrase *("It's too bad for us! Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters? This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the truth.")*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)*; and the noun phrase consits of first noun phrase followed by second noun phrase and third noun phrase.

The first noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun cluase: It's too bad for us!)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(it)* followed by verb phrase *(is too bad for us)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(it)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(too bad for us)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of adjective phrase *(too bad)* followed by prepositional phrase *(for us)*. The adjective phrase consists of adverb *(too)* followed by adjective *(bad)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(us)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional pharse consists of pronoun *(us).*

The second noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: Whoever has raised us up from our sleeping quarters?).* The sentence consists of noun phrase

(whoever) followed by auxiliary and verb phrase *(has raised us up from our sleeping quarters)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(whoever)*; the auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(raise)*, noun phrase *(us),* preposition *(up),* and prepositional phrase *(from our sleeping quarters)*. The auxiliary consists of Have plus the past participle ending (*-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(raised);* the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(us);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(our sleeping quarters)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(our)* followed by first noun *(sleeping)* and second noun *(quarters).*

The third noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun cluase: This is what the Mercy-giving promised; the emissaries have been telling the truth)*. The sentence consists of first sentence *(This is what the Mercy-giving promised)* followed by second sentence *(the emissaries have been telling the truth)*.

The first sentence of the sentence (*This is what the Mercy-giving promised)* consists of noun phrase *(this)* followed by verb phrase *(is what the Mercy-giving promised)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(this)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(what the Mercy-giving promised)*. The auxilairy consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(what the Mercy-giving promised)*. The noun phrase of the predicate consists of sentence. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(what)* followed by noun phrase *(the Mercy-giving)* and verb phrase *(promised).* The noun phrase *(what)* consists of pronoun.; the noun phrase *(The Mercy-giving)*

consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Mercy-giving);* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(promise)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) and the verb pharse *(promised).*

While, the second sentence of the sentence (*the emissaries have been telling the truth)* consits of noun phrase *(the emissaries)* followed by verb phrase *(have been telling the truth).* The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(emissaries)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(tell)* and noun phrase *(the truth)*. The auxilairy consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *-en* placed on Be and Be plus the present participle ending *-ing* placed on the main verb*;* the transitive verb *(telling);* and the noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(truth).*

37. There will be only a single Blast and then they will all be assembled in Our presence. *(Verse 53)*

```
                                         S
              ┌──────────────────────────┴─────────────────────────────┐
             S1                              Conj                       S2
     ┌────────┴────────┐                      │            ┌─────────────┴──────────────┐
    NP                VP                       │           NP                            VP
     │        ┌────────┼────────┐             │            │         ┌───────────────────┼──────────┐
   Pron     Aux       Be       Pred           │          Pron      Aux                   Vt          PP
     │     ┌──┴──┐    │     ┌────┴────┐        │            │    ┌──┬──┴──┬────┐           │        ┌──┴──┐
          Tense M   Adv.P         NP           │                Tense M Adv.P Be  assemble Prep     NP
            │         │      ┌────┼────┐       │                  │      │         │        │     ┌──┴──┐
          Pres      Adv    Det  Adj   N        │                Pres   Adv      +-en            Det    N
```

There   will   be only   a   single   Blast and then they   will all   be assembled in   Our presence
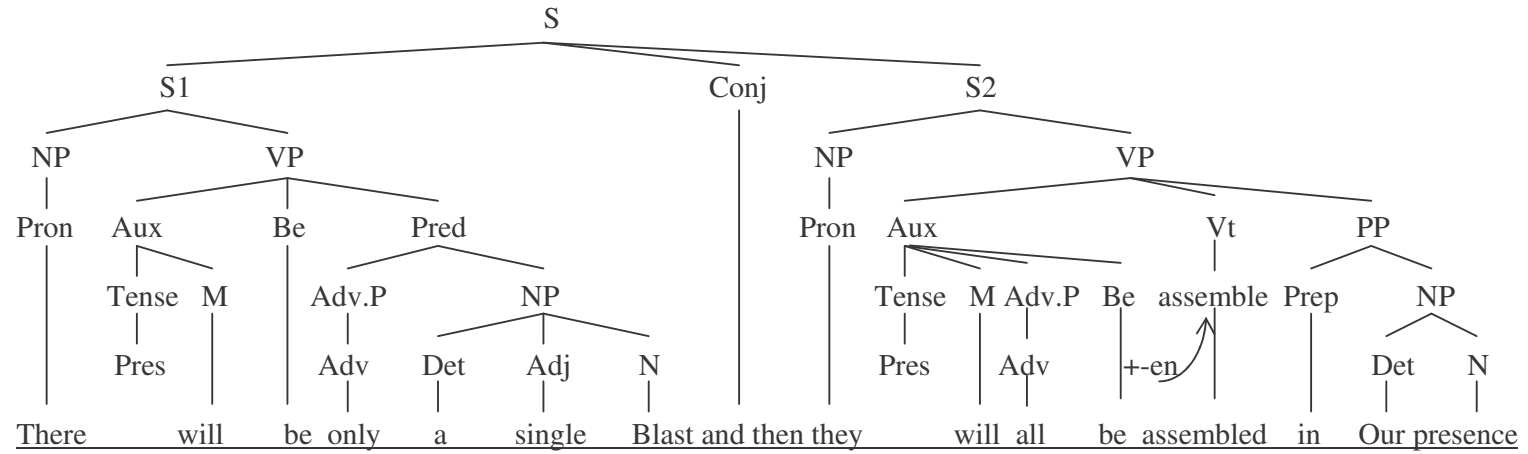
There will be only a single Blast and then they will all be assembled in Our presence

Sentence *(There will be only a single Blast and then they will all be assembled in Our presence.)* consists of first sentence *(There will be only a single Blast)* followed by conjunction *(and then)* and second sentence *(they will all be assembled in Our presence)*.

The first sentence *(There will be only a single Blast)* consists of noun phrase *(there)* followed by verb phrase *(will be only a single Blast)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(there)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed Be and predicate *(only a single Blast)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)* and the predicate consists of adverb phrase *(only)* followed by noun phrase *(a single Blast)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(only)* and the noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by adjective *(single)* and noun *(Blast)*.

While, the second sentence *(they will all be assembled in Our presence)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase (*will all be assembled in Our presence)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(assemble)* and prepositional phrase *(in Our presence)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)*, adverb phrase *(all);* the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(all)*, and Be plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(assembled)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(in)* followed by noun phrase *(Our presence)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(Our)* followed by noun *(presence)*.

38. On that day no soul will be harmed in any way, and you will be rewarded only for what you have been doing. *(Verse 54)*

S
Adv.P   S
Adv   S1   Conj   S2
      NP   VP   NP   VP
   Pron Aux   Vt Adv.P   Pron Aux   Vt Adv.P   PP
      Tense M Be harm   Adv   Tense M Be reward Adv Prep   NP
      Pres   +-en   Adv   Pres   +-en   S
                                                            NP NP   VP
                                                            Pron Pron Aux   Vt
                                                               Tense Have Be   do
                                                               Pres +-en +-ing

On that   day no soul   will be harmed in any way and you   will be rewarded only for what you   have   been   doing

On that day no soul will be harmed in any way, and you will be rewarded only for what you have been doing.
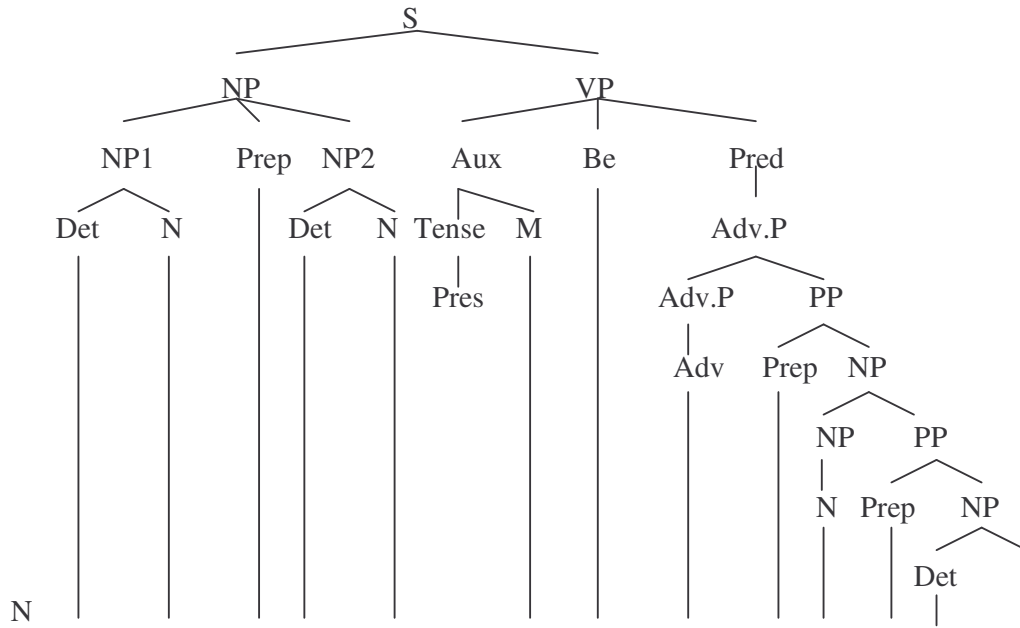
151
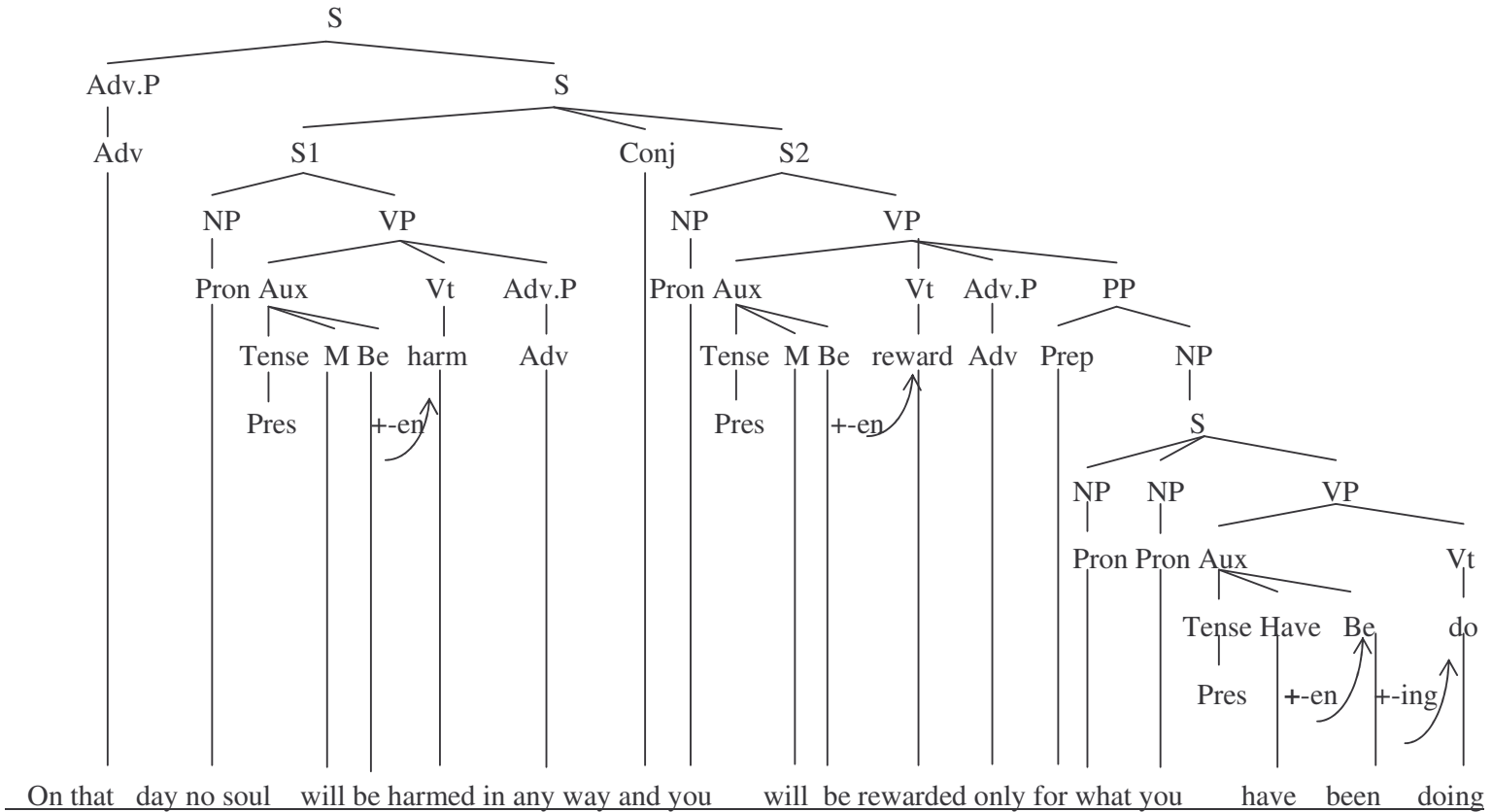
Sentence *(On that day no soul will be harmed in any way, and you will be rewarded only for what you have been doing.)* consists of adverb phrase *(on that day)* followed by sentence *(no soul will be harmed in any way, and you will be rewarded only for what you have been doing)*.

The adverb phrase consists of adverb (on that day); and the sentence of the sentence consists first sentence *(no soul will be harmed in any way)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second sentence *(you will be rewarded only for what you have been doing)*.

The first sentence of the sentence *(no soul will be harmed in any way)* consists noun phrase *(no soul)* followed by verb phrase *(be harmed in any way)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(no soul)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(harm)* and adverb phrase *(in any way)*. The auxiliary consists of tense (present) followed by modal *(will)* and Be plus ending *en*; the transitive verb *(harmed)*. While, the second sentence of the sentence *(you will be rewarded only for what you have been doing)* consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(will be rewarded only for what you have been doing)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(reward)*, adverb phrase *(only)*, and prepositional phrase *(for what you have been doing)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)* and Be plus ending *en;* the transitive verb *(rewarded)*; the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(only)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(what you have been doing)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of

noun phrase *(what)* followed by noun phrase *(you)* and verb phrase *(have been doing what).* The noun phrase *(what)* consists of pronoun; the noun phrase *(they)* consists of pronoun; and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(do)* and noun phrase *(what).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending –en placed on Be and Be plus the present participle ending *-ing* placed on the main verb; and the transitive verb *(doing).*

39. The inhabitants of the Garden will be happily at work of that day. *(Verse 55)*

```
                              S
              ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
             NP                               VP
       ┌──────┴──────┐              ┌──────────┼──────────┐
     NP1      Prep   NP2          Aux         Be         Pred
   ┌──┴──┐          ┌──┴──┐      ┌──┴──┐                   │
  Det    N         Det    N    Tense   M                Adv.P
   │     │          │     │      │     │            ┌──────┴──────┐
   │     │          │     │     Pres   │          Adv.P          PP
   │     │          │     │      │     │            │        ┌────┴────┐
   │     │          │     │      │     │           Adv     Prep      NP
   │     │          │     │      │     │            │                ┌──┴──┐
   │     │          │     │      │     │            │               NP    PP
   │     │          │     │      │     │            │                │  ┌──┴──┐
   │     │          │     │      │     │            │                N Prep  NP
   │     │          │     │      │     │            │                │       │
   │     │          │     │      │     │            │                │      Det
N  │     │          │     │      │     │            │                │       │   │

   The inhabitants of the Garden      will   be   happily at work of that
day
```
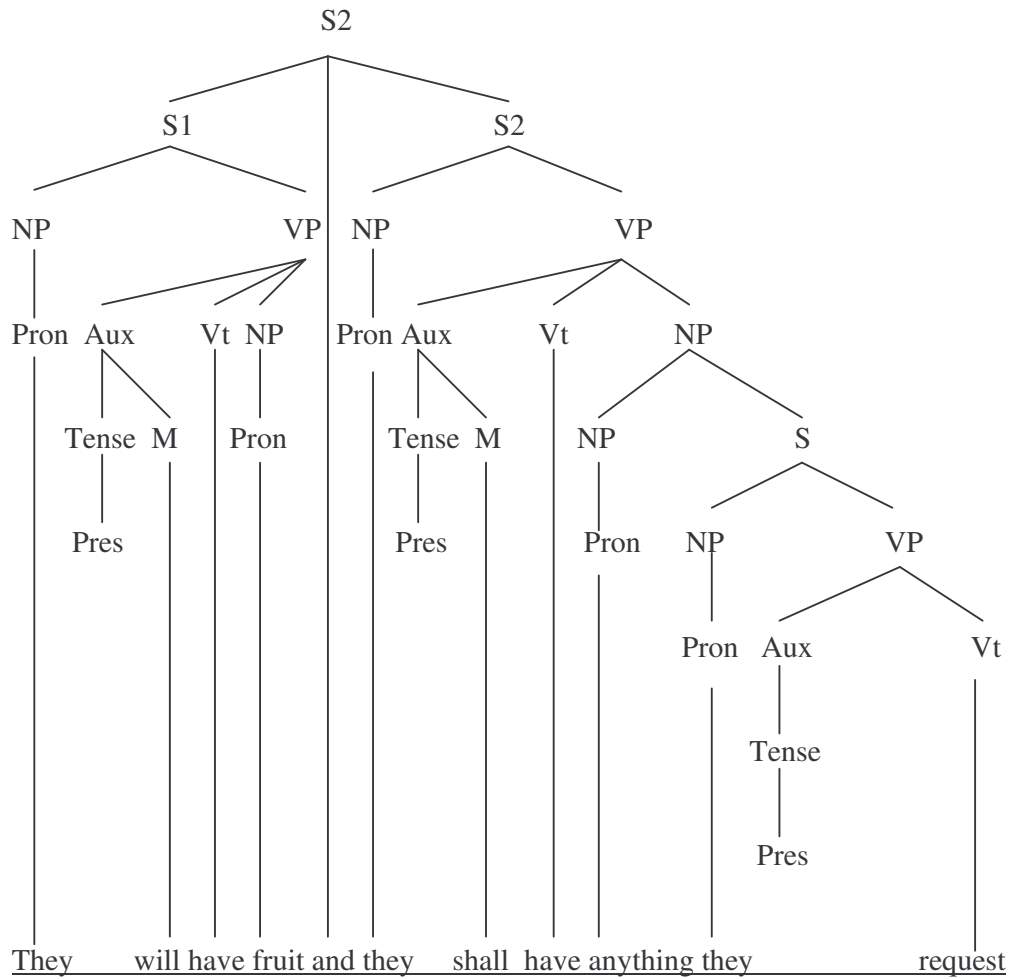
The inhabitants of the Garden will be happily at work of that day.

Sentence *(The inhabitants of the Garden will be happily at work of that day)* consists of noun phrase *(the inhabitants of the Garden)* followed by verb phrase *(will be happily at work of that day)*. The noun phrase *(the inhabitants of the Garden)* as the subject of the sentence consists of first noun phrase *(the inhabitants)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(the Garden)*. The first noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(inhabitants)* and the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Garden)*. While, the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed Be and predicate *(happily at work of that day)*. The predicate consists of adverb phrase *(happily at work of that day)*.

The adverb phrase of the predicate *(happily at work of that day)* consists of adverb phrase *(happily)* followed by prepositional phrase *(at work of that day)*. The adverb phrase of the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(happily)*, and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(at)* followed by noun phrase *(work of that day)*. The noun phrase prepositional phrase consists of nun phrase *(work)* followed by prepositional phrase *(of that day)*. The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of noun *(work)*, and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(of)* followed by noun phrase *(that day)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(that)* followed by noun *(day)*.

40. They and their spouses will relax on couches in shady nooks; they will have

   fruit there and they shall have anything they request. *(Verse 56-57)*

```
                                         S
                          _____
                         S1                                   S2
             _____|_____                         |
            NP                        VP                        |
       _____|_____            _____|_____                 |
     NP1  Conj  NP2         Aux      Vt       PP                 |
      |    |    _|_         _|_       |     ___|___              |
    Pron  Det    N      Tense  M    Prep      NP                 |
      |    |     |        |    |      |     ___|___              |
      |    |     |      Pres   |      |    NP      PP            |
      |    |     |        |    |      |    |     ___|___         |
      |    |     |        |    |      |    N   Prep     NP       |
      |    |     |        |    |      |    |    |     ___|___    |
      |    |     |        |    |      |    |    |    Adj    N    |
      |    |     |        |    |      |    |    |     |     |    |
   They and  their spouses  will relax on couches in shady nooks S2
```

They and their spouses will relax on couches in shady nooks; they will have fruit

there and they shall have anything they request.

Note:

S2: They will have fruit there and they shall have anything they request.

They will have fruit and they shall have anything they request.

Sentence *(**They and their spouses will relax on couches in shady nooks;** they will have fruit there and they shall have anything they request)* consists of first sentence *(**They and their spouses will relax on couches in shady nooks**)* followed by second sentence *(They will have fruit there and they shall have anything they request)*.

The first sentence consist of noun phrase *(**they and their** spouses)* followed by verb phrase *(will relax on couches in shady nooks)*. The noun phrase

as the subject of the first sentence consists of first noun phrase *(they)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second noun phrase *(their spouses)*. The first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(spouses)*. While, the verb phrase as the predicate of the first sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(relax)* and prepositional phrase *(on couches in shady nooks)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(on)* followed by noun phrase *(couches in shady nooks)*.
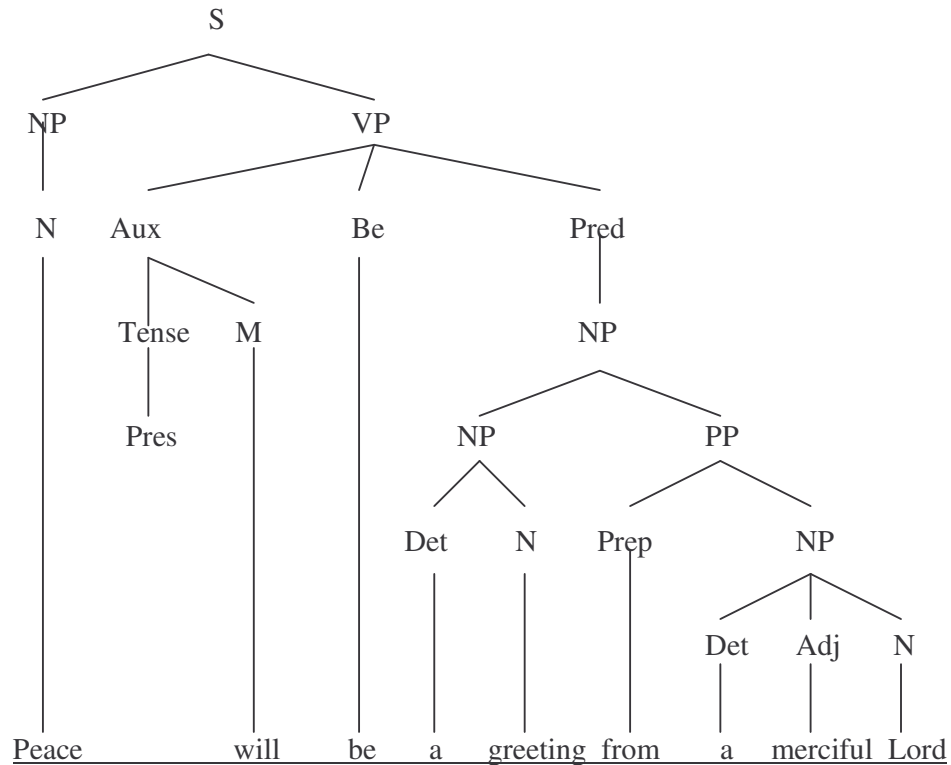
The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase *(couches in shady nooks)* consists of noun phrase *(couches)* followed by prepositional phrase *(in shady nooks)*. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(in)* followed by noun phrase *(shady nooks)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of adjective *(shady)* followed by noun *(nooks)*.

While, the second Sentence *(They will have fruit and they shall have anything they request.)* consists of first sentence *(they will have fruit)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second sentence *(they shall have anything they request)*.

The first sentence *(they will have fruit)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(will have fruit)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the first sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(have)* and noun phrase *(fruit)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)* and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object the first sentence consists of pronoun *(fruit)*.

158

Whereas, the second sentence *(they shall have anything they request)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(shall have anything they request)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(have)* and noun phrase *(anything they request anything)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(shall)* and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the second sentence consists of noun phrase *(anything)* followed by sentence *(they request anything)*. The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(anything)* and the sentence of the noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(request anything)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(request)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present).

41. "Peace!" will be a greeting from a Merciful Lord. *(Verse 58)*

```
                              S
               ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
              NP                             VP
               │              ┌───────────────┼───────────────┐
               N             Aux              Be             Pred
                          ┌───┴───┐                            │
                        Tense    M                            NP
                          │                          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                        Pres                        NP                   PP
                                                  ┌──┴──┐          ┌──────┴──────┐
                                                 Det    N         Prep          NP
                                                                           ┌─────┼─────┐
                                                                          Det   Adj    N
    Peace          will    be    a    greeting  from       a    merciful Lord
```

"Peace!" will be a greeting from a Merciful Lord.

Sentence *("Peace!" will be a greeting from a Merciful Lord.)* consists of
noun phrase *("peace!")* followed by verb phrase *(will be a greeting from a*
Merciful Lord). The noun phrase consists of noun *("Peace!")* and the verb phrase
consists of auxiliary followed by Be and predicate (*a greeting from a Merciful*
Lord). The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun
phrase *(a greeting from a Merciful Lord)*.

The noun phrase *(a greeting from a Merciful Lord)* consists of noun phrase
(a greeting) followed by prepositional phrase *(from a merciful Lord)*. The noun

phrase of the noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by noun *(greeting)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(a merciful Lord)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by adjective *(merciful)* and noun *(Lord)*.
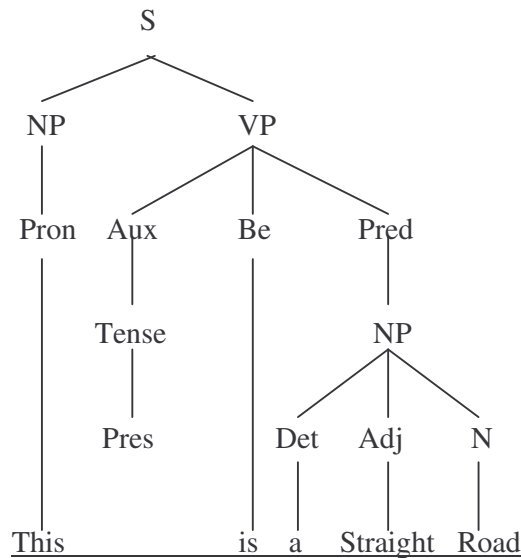
42. He is an open enemy of yours. *(Verse 60)*

```
                          S
             _____
            |                        |
            NP                        VP
            |              _____
            |             |         |                |
           Pron          Aux        Be              Pred
            |             |          |                |
            |           Tense        |                NP
            |             |          |         _____
            |            Pres        |        |       |       |
            |             |          |       NP1     Prep    NP2
            |             |          |      __|__      |       |
            |             |          |     |   |  |    |       |
            |             |          |    Det Adj  N   |      Pron
            |             |          |     |   |   |   |       |
           He            is         an  open enemy of        yours
```
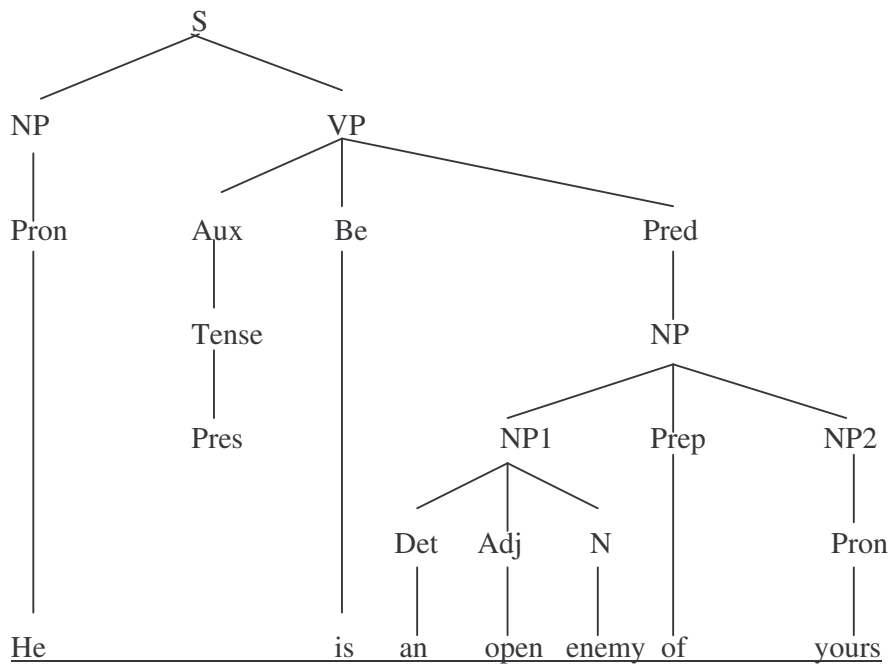
He is an open enemy of yours.

      Sentence *(He is an open enemy of yours)* consists of noun phrase *(he)* followed by verb phrase *(is an open enemy of yours)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(he)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(an open enemy of yours)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(an*

open enemy of yours). The noun phrase of the predicate consists of first noun phrase *(an open enemy of yours)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(yours)*. The first noun phrase consists of determiner *(an)* followed by adjective *(open)* and noun *(enemy)* and the second noun phrase consists of pronoun *(yours)*.

43. This is a Straight Road. *(Verse 61)*

```
                    S
        ┌───────────┴───────────┐
       NP                       VP
        │              ┌─────────┼──────────┐
      Pron   Aux      Be        Pred
        │     │        │          │
        │   Tense      │         NP
        │     │        │      ┌───┼────┐
        │    Pres      │    Det  Adj   N
        │     │        │     │    │    │
      This            is     a  Straight Road
```

This is a Straight Road.

       Sentence *(This is a Straight Road.)* consists of noun phrase *(this)* followed by verb phrase *(is a Straight Road)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(this)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(a Straight Road)*. The auxiliary consists Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(a Straight Road)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by adjective *(Straight)* and noun *(Road)*.

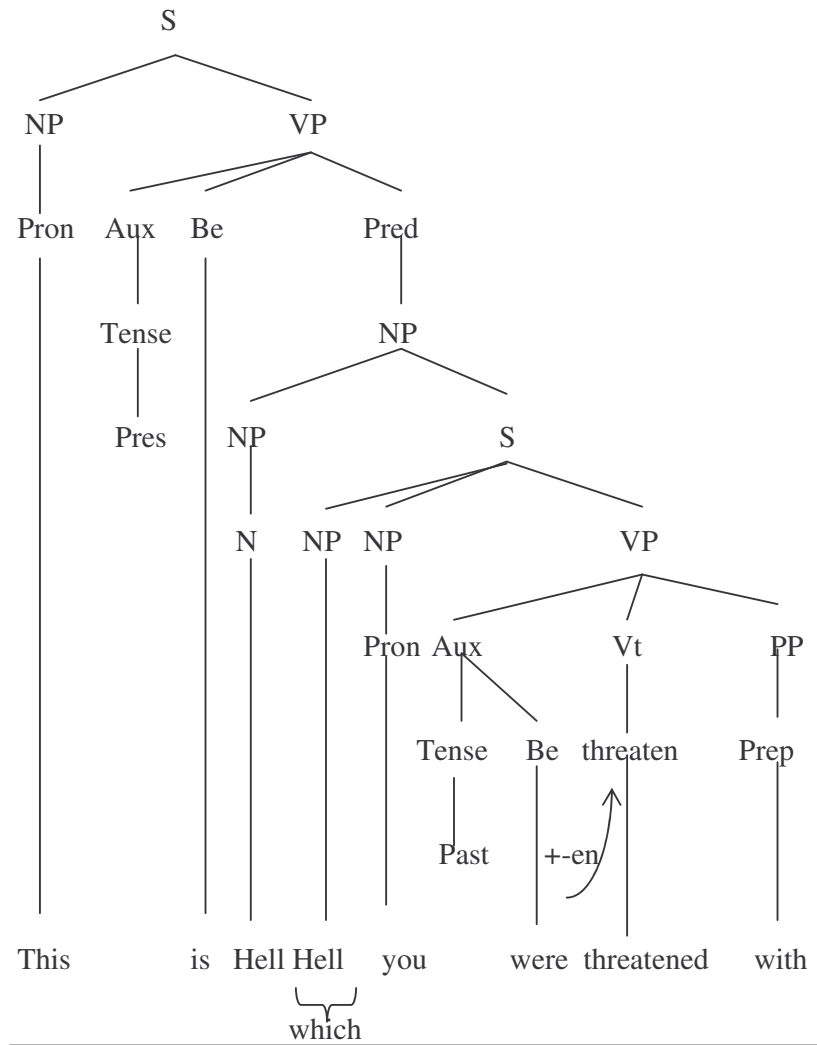44. He has led a numerous mob of you astray. *(Verse 62)*

```
                               S
              ┌────────────────┴──────────────────────┐
             NP                                        VP
              │            ┌──────┬──────────┬──────────────────┬──────────┐
            Pron          Aux     Vt                  NP                  Adv.P
              │          ┌──┴──┐   │          ┌────────┴────────┐           │
              │        Tense Have lead        NP                PP         Adv
              │          │    │    ↑      ┌────┼────┐         ┌──┴──┐        │
              │        Pres  +-en      Det  Adj  N  Prep      NP            │
              │                                                │            │
              │                                              Pron           │
              │          │    │    │    │    │    │    │       │            │
             He         has       led   a numerous mob  of    you         astray
```
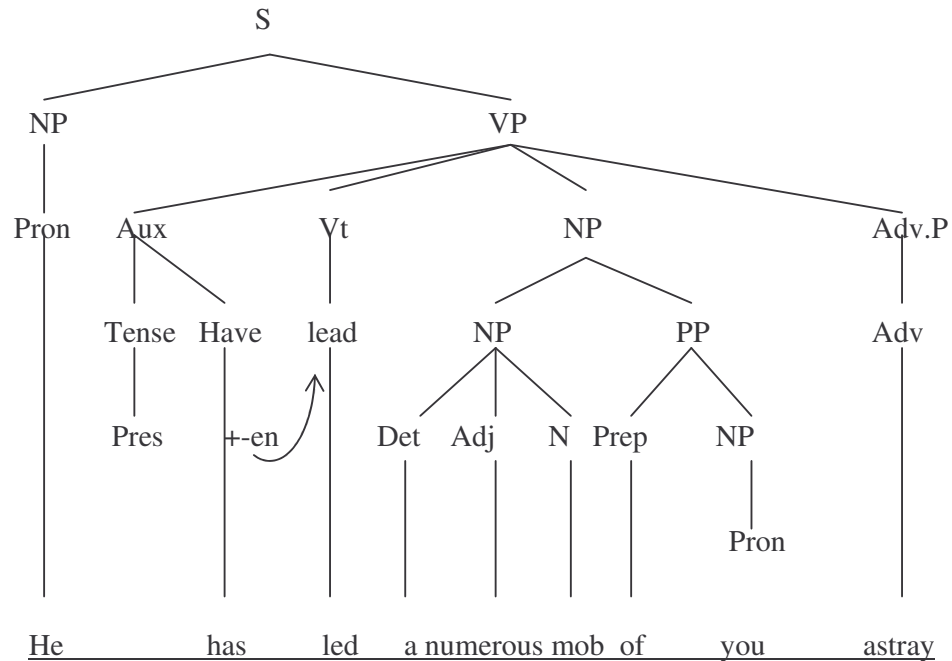
He has led a numerous mob of you astray.

      Sentence *(He has led a numerous mob of you astray)* consists of noun phrase *(he)* followed by verb phrase *(has led a numerous mob of you astray).* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(he)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(lead),* noun *phrase (a numerous mob of you),* and adverb phrase *(astray).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(led)* the noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(a numerous mob)* and prepositional phrase *(of you).* The noun phrase *(a numerous mob)* consists of determiner *(a)* followed by adjective *(numerous)* and noun *(mob),* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition

(of) followed by noun phrase *(you)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase

consists of pronoun *(you)*.

45. This is Hell, which you were threatened with. *(Verse 63)*

```
                        S
              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
             NP                   VP
              │            ┌───────┼────────┐
            Pron          Aux     Be        Pred
              │            │                 │
            Tense                            NP
              │                      ┌───────┴────────┐
            Pres         NP                           S
                          │            ┌──────┬───────┴──────────┐
                          N           NP     NP                  VP
                          │            │      │            ┌──────┴──────┐
                                     Pron    Aux          Vt            PP
                                      │    ┌──┴──┐          │            │
                                    Tense  Be threaten    Prep
                                      │     │
                                    Past  +-en

   This          is   Hell Hell   you        were  threatened    with
                        └──┬──┘
                         which
```
_____

This is Hell, which you were threatened with.

        Sentence *(This is Hell, which you were threatened with.)* consists of noun

phrase *(this)* followed by verb phrase *(is Hell, which you were threatened with)*.

The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(this)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(Hell, which you were threatened with)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(Hell, which you were threatened with)*. The noun phrase of the predicate consists of noun phrase *(Hell)* followed by sentence *(which you were threatened with Hell)*. The noun phrase consists of noun *(Hell)* and the sentence consists of noun phrase *(Hell)* followed by noun phrase *(you)* and by verb phrase *(were threatened with Hell)*. The noun phrase (*Hell*) consists of noun; the noun phrase *(you)* as the subject of the adjective clause consist pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(threaten)* and preposition *(with)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by Be *(were)* plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(threatened);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(with)* followed by noun phrase *(Hell)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun *(Hell)*.

46. That day We shall seal their mouths up while their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning. *(Verse 65)*
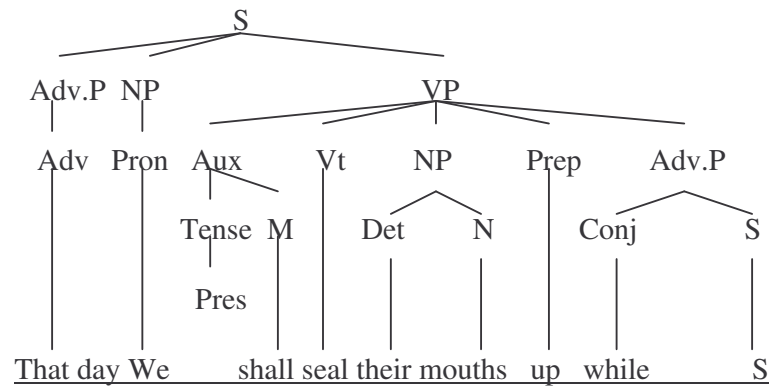
That day We shall seal their mouths up while their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning.

Note:
S   : their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear *witness* about what they have been earning.

166

Their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning.

S
├── S1
│   ├── NP
│   │   ├── Det — Their
│   │   └── N — hands
│   └── VP
│   ├── Aux
│   │   ├── Tense — Pres
│   │   └── M — will
│   ├── Vt — speak
│   └── PP
│   ├── Prep — to
│   └── NP — Pron — Us
├── Conj — and
└── S2
    ├── NP
    │   ├── Det — their
    │   └── N — feet
    └── VP
        ├── Aux — Tense — Pres
        ├── Vt — bear
        └── NP
            ├── NP — N — witness
            └── PP
                ├── Prep — about
                └── NP — S
                    ├── NP — Pron — what
                    ├── NP — Pron — they
                    └── VP
                        ├── Aux
                        │   ├── Tense — Pres
                        │   ├── Have — have
                        │   └── Been — been
                        └── Vt — earn +-ing (earning)

Their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning.
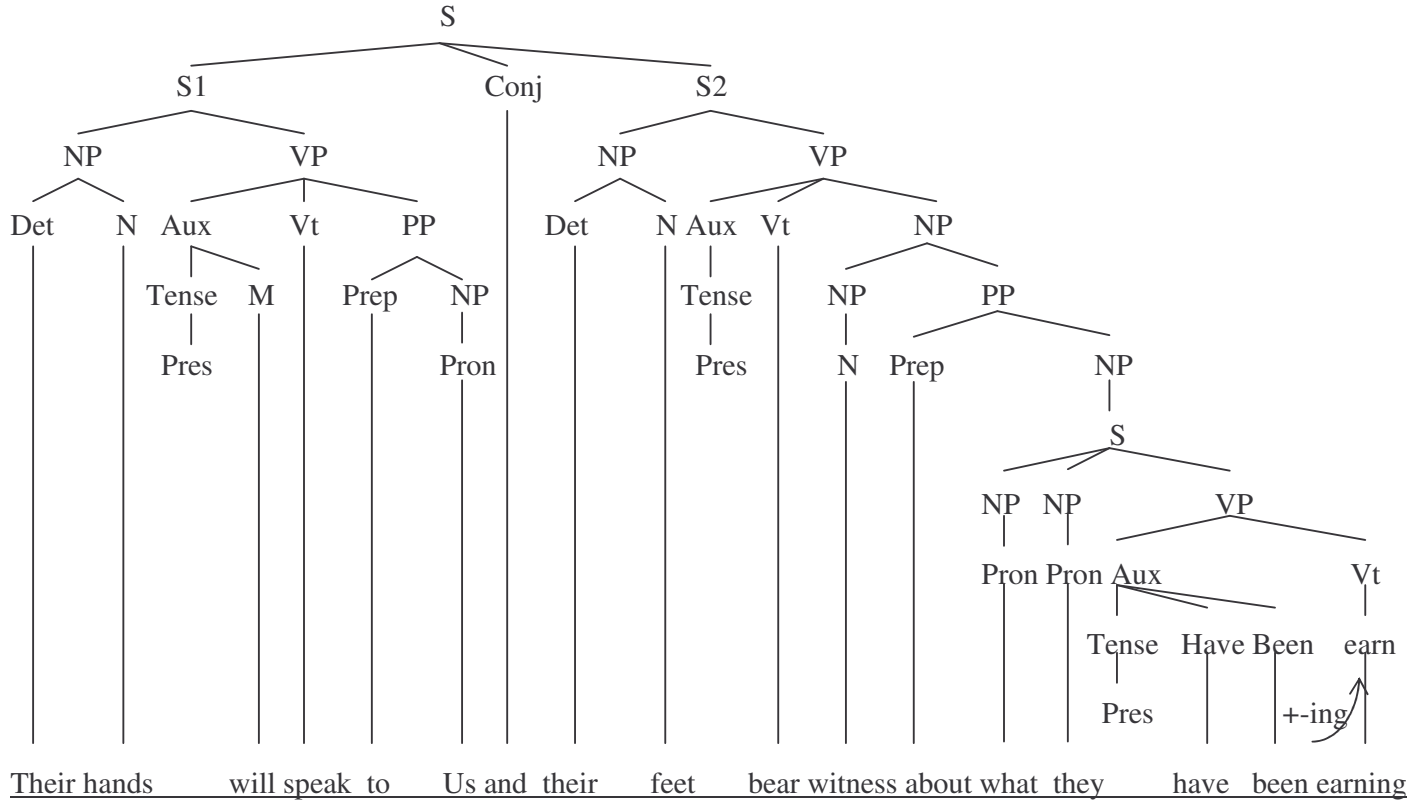
167

Sentence *(That day We shall seal their mouths up while their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning.)* consists of adverb phrase *(that day)* followed by noun phrase *(We)* and verb phrase *(shall seal their mouths up while their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(that day)*; the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(We)*; and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(seal),* noun phrase *(their mouths)*, preposition *(up),* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: while their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(shall)*; the noun phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(mouths)*; and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(while)* followed by sentence *(Their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning)*.

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(Their hands will speak to Us and their feet bear witness about what they have been earning)* consists of first sentence *(their hands will speak to Us)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second sentence *(their feet bear witness about what they have been earning)*.

The first sentence *(Their hands will speak to Us)* consists of noun phrase *(their hands)* followed by verb phrase *(will speak to Us)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(hands),* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(speak)* and prepositional phrase *(to Us).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)*, and the

prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(Us)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(Us)*.

While, the second sentence *(Their feet bear witness about what they have been earning)* consists of noun phrase *(their feet)* followed by verb phrase *(bear witness about what they have been earning)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(their)* followed by noun *(feet)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(bear)* and noun phrase *(witness about what they have been earning)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present), and the noun phrase of the verb phrase consists of noun phrase *(witness)* followed by prepositional phrase *(about what they have been earning)*. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(about)* followed by noun phrase *(what they have been earning)*.

The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase *(what they have been earning)* consists of sentence (noun clause). The sentence consists of noun phrase *(what)* followed by noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(have been earning)*. The noun phrase *(what)* consists of pronoun; the noun phrase *(you)* as the subject of the noun clause consists of pronoun; and the verb phrase as the predicate of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(earn)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending –en placed on B and Be plus ending the present participle ending *(-ing)* placed on the main verb; and the transitive verb *(earning)*.

47. If We so wished, We would put their eyes out so they must grope along the Road. *(Verse 66)*
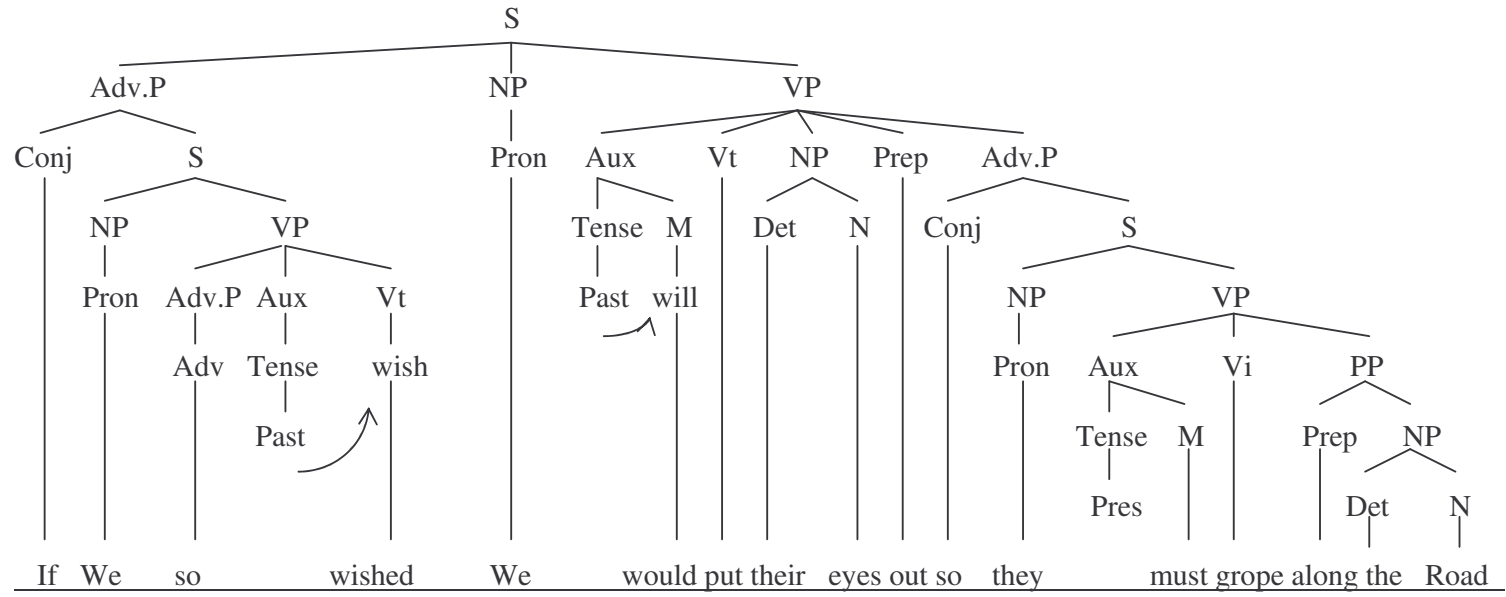
If We so wished, We would put their eyes out so they must grope along the Road.

Sentence *(If We so wished, We would put their eyes out so they must grope along the Road.)* consists of adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: If We so wished)* followed by noun phrase *(We)* and verb phrase *(would put their eyes out so they must grope along the Road).*

The adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: If We so wished)* consists of conjunction *(If)* followed by sentence *(We so wished).* The sentence consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(so wished).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of adverb phrase *(so)* followed by auxiliary and transitive verb *(wish).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(so)*; the auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); and the transitive verb *(wished).*

The noun phrase *(We)* as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(We)*, and the verb phrase *(would put their eyes out so they must grope along the Road)* as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(put)*, noun phrase *(their eyes),* preposition *(out),* and adverb phrase *(so they must grope along the Road).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(will);* the noun phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(eyes)*; and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence (*They must grope along the Road).*

The sentence *(They must grope along the Road)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(must grope along the Road).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(grope)* and prepositional phrase *(along the Road).* The auxiliary

consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(must)*, and the prepositional

phrase consists of preposition *(along)* followed by noun phrase *(the Road)*. The

noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by

noun *(Road)*.

48. If We wished, We would nail them to the spot so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return. *(Verse 67)*
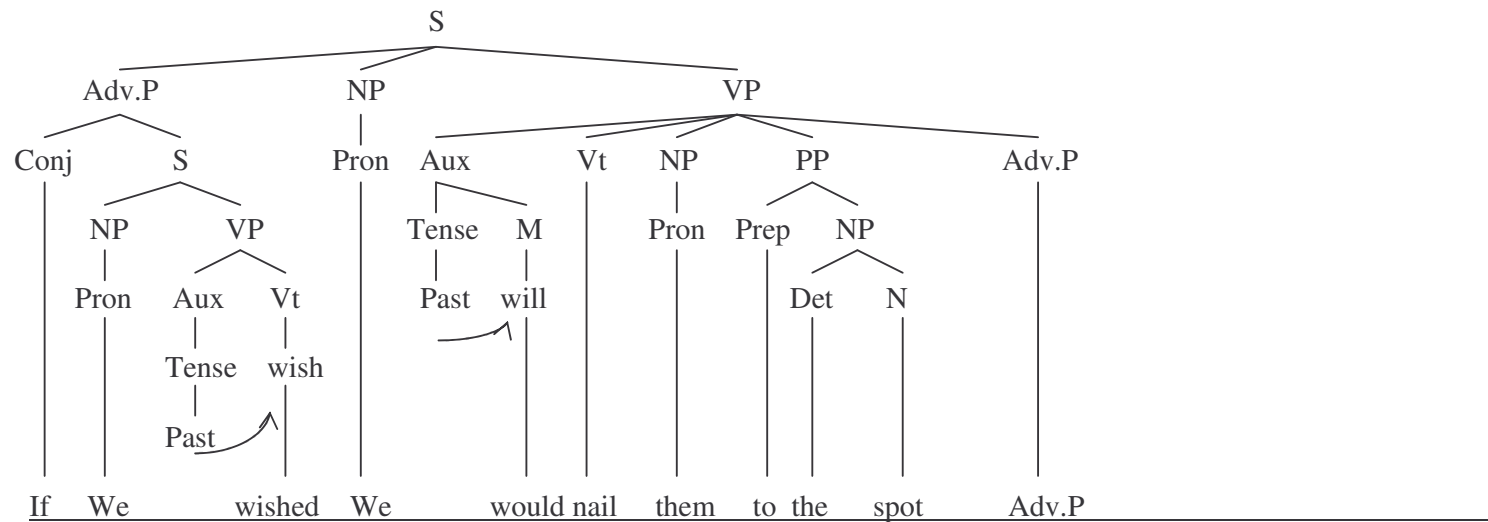
If We wished, We would nail them to the spot so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return.

Note:
Adv.P: so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return.

so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return. *(Verse 67)*

Adv.P

Conj   S

S1   Conj   S2

NP   VP   Aux   NP   VP

Pron   Aux   Vt   To   Vt   NP   Tense   M   Pron   Adv. P   Vi

Tense   M   Not   N   Past   will   Adv

Past   will

so   they   would not manage to   keep on going   nor   would   they   ever   return

so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return..

174
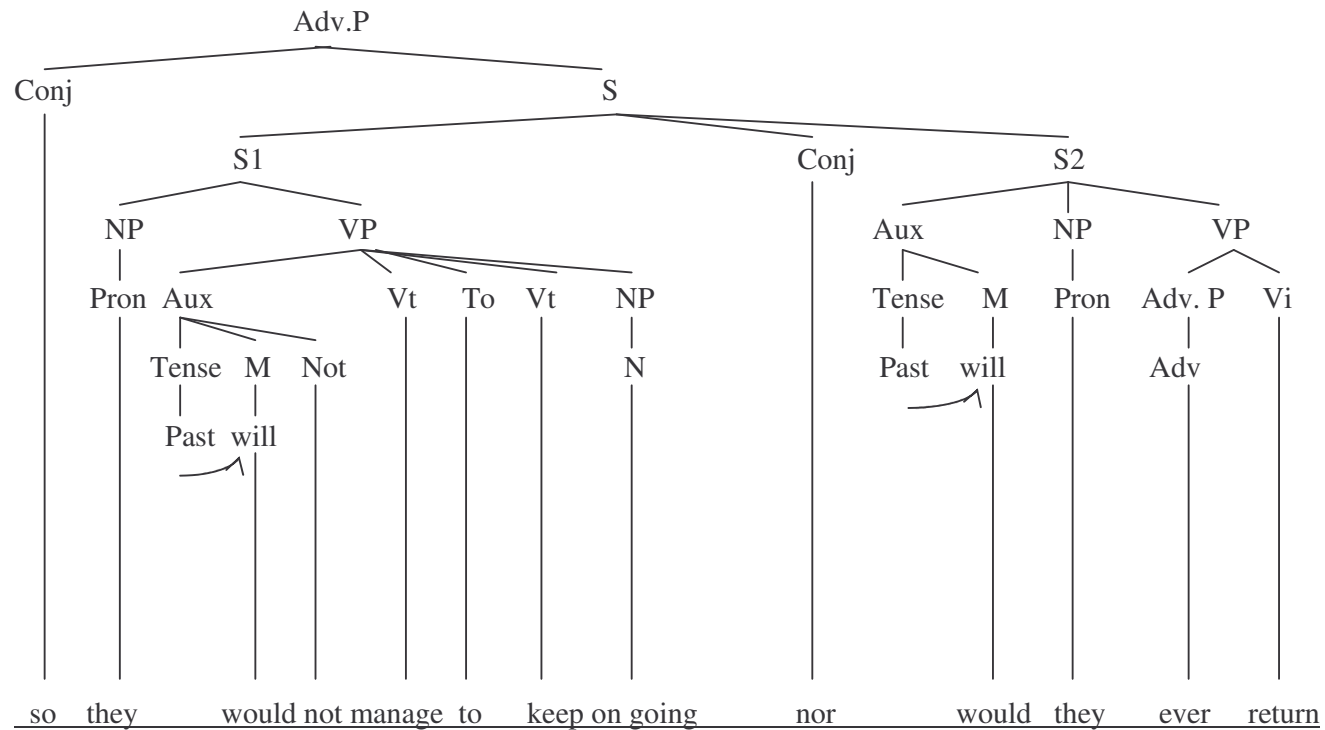
Sentence (*If We wished, We would nail them to the spot so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return.)* consists of adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: If We wished)* followed by noun phrase *(We)* and verb phrase *(would nail them to the spot so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return).*

The adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: If we wished)* consists of conjunction *(if)* followed by sentence *(We wished)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(wished).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(wish).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) and the transitive verb *(wished).*

The noun phrase *(We)* as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(We),* and the verb phrase *(would nail them to the spot so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(nail)*, noun phrase *(them)*, prepositional phrase *(to the spot),* and adverb phrase *(so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(will);* the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(the spot).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(spot);* and the adverb phrase of the verb phrase *(adverbial clause: so they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return)* consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by sentence *(they would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return).*

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(They would not manage to keep on going nor would they ever return)* consists of first sentence *(they would not manage to keep on going)* followed by conjunction *(nor)* and second sentence *(would they ever return)*.

The first sentence *(They would not manage to keep on going)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(would not manage to keep on going)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(manage)*, To infinite, transitive verb *(keep on),* and noun *(going).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(will)* and Not, and the noun phrase consists of noun *(going).*

While, the second sentence *(would they ever return)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(they ever return)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(will);* the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)*; and the verb phrase consists of adverb phrase *(ever)* followed by intransitive verb *(return)*. The adverb phrase of the verb phrase consists of adverb *(ever).*

49. Anyone We grant long life to, We switch around within creation. *(Verse 68)*

```
                                    S
              ┌─────────────────────┼──────────────────────────┐
             NP                     NP                         VP
        ┌─────┴─────┐               │         ┌────┬──────┬─────┴────┐
       NP           S              Pron     Aux   Vt    Prep        PP
        │      ┌────┴────┐          │        │     │     │      ┌────┴────┐
      Pron    NP         VP        Pron     Tense              Prep      NP
        │      │    ┌────┼────┐              │                            │
       │     Pron  Aux  Vt  NP   PP         Pres                          N
       │      │     │    │   │    │
       │     │    Tense │  Adj  N Prep
       │     │     │    │   │   │  │
       │     │    Pres  │   │   │  │
     Anyone  We       grant long life to   We        switch around within creation
```

Anyone We grant long life to, We switch around within creation.

177
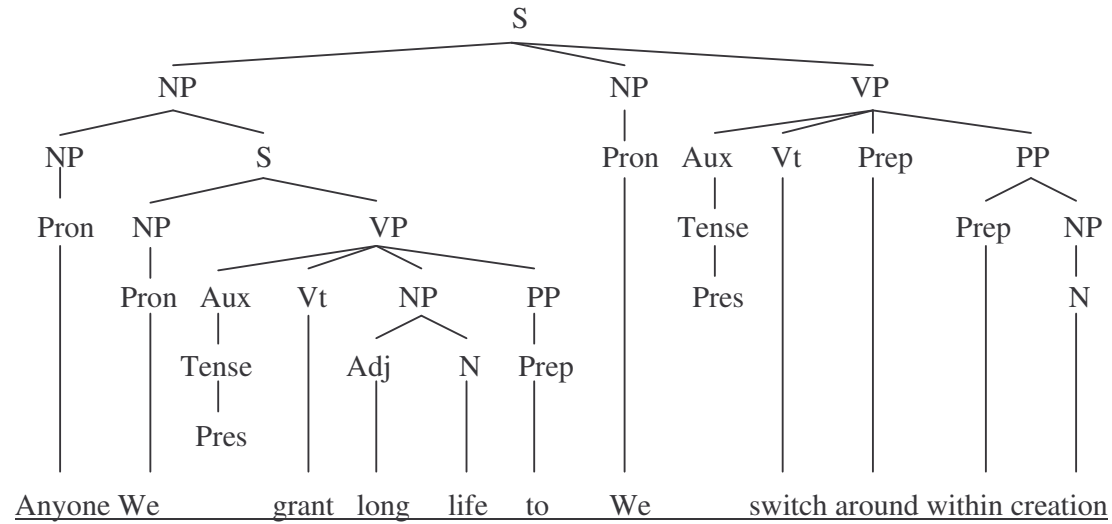
Sentence *(Anyone We grant long life to, We switch around within creation.)* consists of noun phrase *(Anyone We grant long life to)* followed by noun phrase *(We)* and verb phrase *(switch around within creation)*.

The noun phrase *(Anyone We grant long life to, We switch around within creation.)* consists of noun phrase *(anyone)* followed by sentence *(We grant long life to)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(anyone)* and the sentence consists of noun phrase *(We)* followed by verb phrase *(grant long life to).* The noun phrase of the sentence consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(grant)*, noun phrase *(long life),* and prepositional phrase *(to)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the noun phrase *(long life)* consists of adjective *(long)* followed by noun *(life)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition (to).

While, the noun phrase *(We)* consists of pronoun *(We)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(switch)*, preposition *(around)*, and prepositional phrase *(within creation)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(within)* followed by noun phrase *(creation)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun *(creation).*

50. It is merely a Reminder and a clear Reading so he may warn anyone who is

alive and the Sentence may be confirmed against disbelievers. *(Verse 69-70)*

```
                              S
                  _____|_____
                 NP                        VP
                 |          _____|_____
                Pron      Aux    Be                    Pred                          Adv.P
                 |         |      |          _____|_____                    |
                 It      Tense    |         Adv.P                   NP                   |
                          |       |          |            _____|_____           |
                         Pres     |         Adv         NP1      Conj      NP2           |
                                  |          |         _|_        |      ___|___         |
                                  |          |       Det   N      |   Det  Adj   N       |
                                  |          |        |    |      |    |    |    |       |
                  It             is       merely      a Reminder and  a  clear Reading Adv.P
```
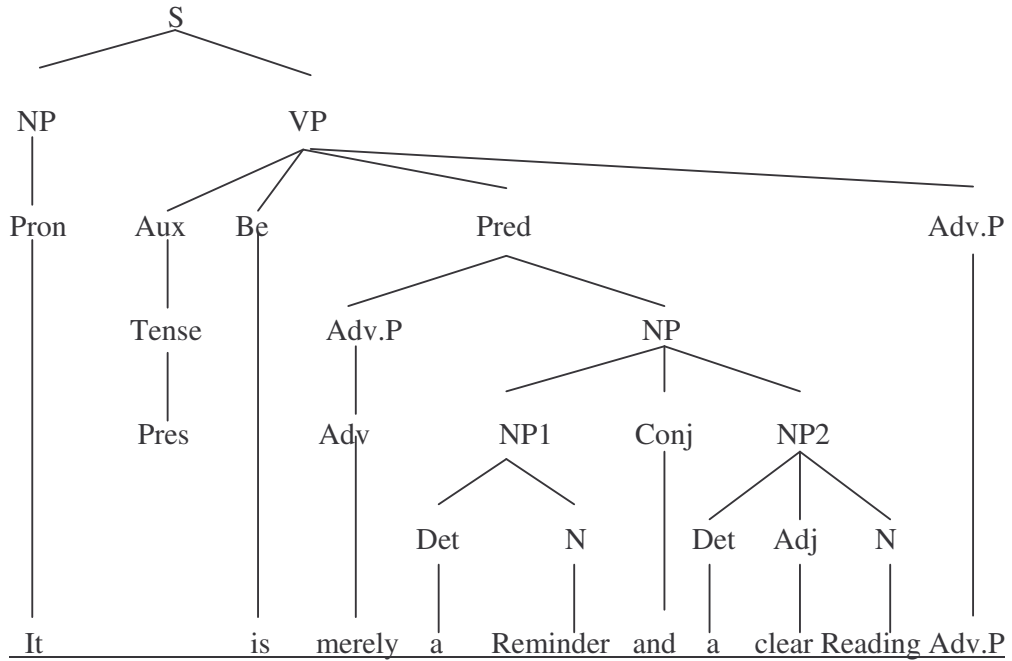
It is merely a Reminder and a clear Reading

Note:

Adv.P: so he may warn anyone who is alive and the Sentence may be confirmed
       against disbelievers.
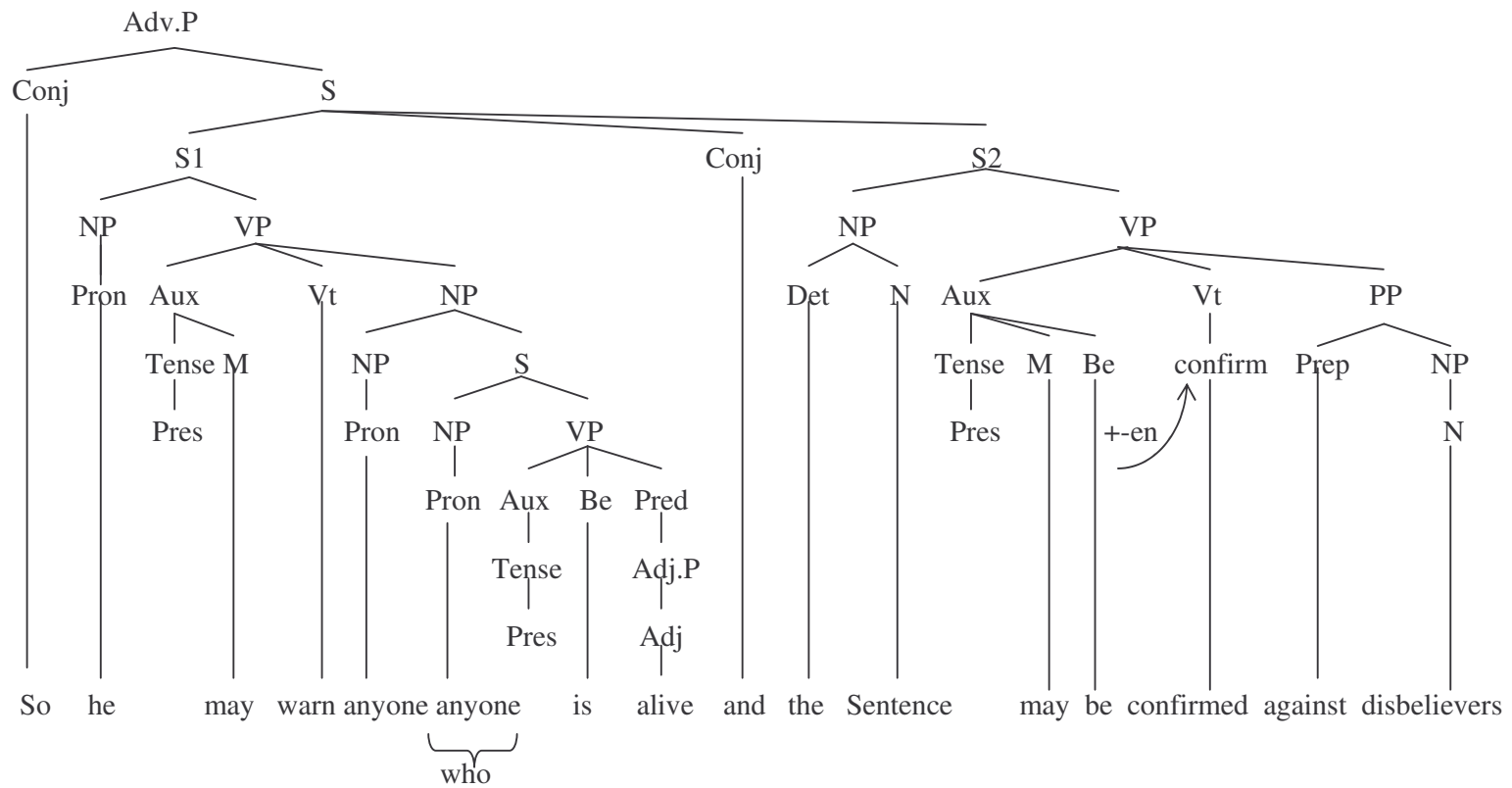
So he may warn anyone who is alive and the Sentence may be confirmed against disbelievers.

Sentence *(It is merely a Reminder and a clear Reading so he may warn anyone who is alive and the Sentence may be confirmed against disbelievers)* consists of noun phrase *(it)* followed by verb phrase *(is merely a Reminder and a clear Reading).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(it)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)*, predicate *(merely a Reminder and a clear Reading)*, and adverb phrase *(so he may warn anyone who is alive and the Sentence may be confirmed against disbelievers).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of adverb phrase *(merely)* followed by noun phrase *(a Reminder and a clear Reading).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(merely)* and the noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(a Reminder)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second noun phrase *(a clear Reading).* The first noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by noun *(Reminder)* and the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)* followed by adjective *(clear)* and noun *(Reading).*

The adverb phrase *(so he may warn anyone who is alive and the Sentence may be confirmed against disbelievers)* consists of conjunction *(so)* followed by first sentence *(he may warn anyone who is alive)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second sentence *(the Sentence may be confirmed against disbelievers).*

The first sentence *(He may warn anyone who is alive)* consists of noun phrase *(he)* followed by verb phrase *(may warn anyone who is alive).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(he)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(warn)* and noun phrase *(anyone who is alive).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(may)* and the noun phrase consists

181

of noun phrase *(anyone)* followed by sentence *(anyone is alive)*. The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(anyone)* and the sentence of the noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(anyone)* followed by verb phrase *(is alive)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adjective clause consists of pronoun *(anyone)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective clause consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(alive)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of adjective phrase *(alive)*. The adjective phrase consists of adjective *(alive)*.

While, the second sentence *(The Sentence may be confirmed against disbelievers)* consists of noun phrase *(the Sentence)* followed by verb phrase *(may be confirmed against disbelievers)*. The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Sentence)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(confirm)*, and prepositional phrase *(against disbelievers)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(may)* and Be plus the past participle ending *(-ing)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(confirmed);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(against)* followed by noun phrase *(disbelievers)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of noun *(disbelievers)*.

51. We let them tame them: some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat;
    They receive benefits and drinks from them. *(Verse 72-73)*

```
                                              S
                  _____/ _____
                 S1                                                               S2
          _____/_____
         NP            VP
          |      ___/|_____
        Pron   Aux  Vt    NP1   Vt              NP2
          |     |          |         _____/_____
        Tense  Pron       NP1                           NP2
          |                |                             \
        Pres              Pron                            S
                                              _____/  _____
                                             NP                      VP
                                       ___/  |  \___        ___/ | | | _____
                                      NP1   Prep  NP2      Aux Be TO BE  Vt    Adv.P
                                       |          |         |                  /  \
                                      Pron       Pron     Tense   + -en ride Conj   S
                                                            |                       /  \
                                                           Pres                   NP    S
                                                                                   |    /  \
                                                                                 Pron  NP   VP
                                                                                        |   /  \
                                                                                      Pron Aux  Vt
                                                                                            |
                                                                                          Tense
                                                                                            |
                                                                                          Pres
```

We   let   them tame   them some   of   them   are to be ridden   while others they   eat S2

We let them tame them: some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat; They receive benefits and drinks from them.

183
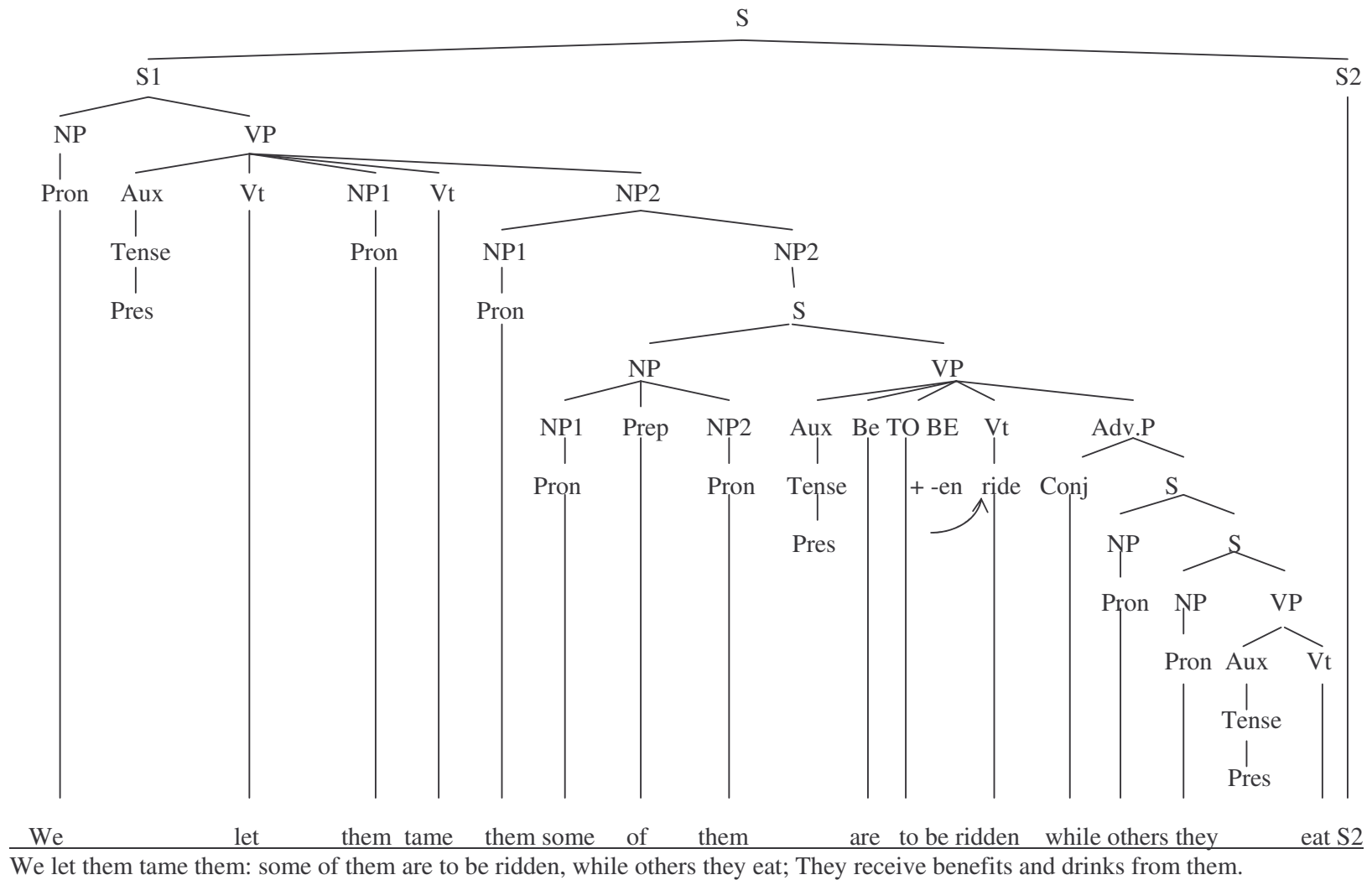
Note:
S2   **:** They receive benefits and drinks from them.

```
                              S2
                  ┌────────────┴──────────────┐
                 NP                           VP
                  │          ┌──────┬─────┬───────────────┐
                 Pron       Aux     Vt    NP              PP
                  │          │      │   ┌──┼──┐        ┌───┴───┐
                  │        Tense    │  NP1 Conj NP2   Prep     NP
                  │          │      │   │      │       │       │
                  │         Pres    │   N      N       │      Pron
                  │          │      │   │      │       │       │
                They              receive benefits and drinks from   them
```
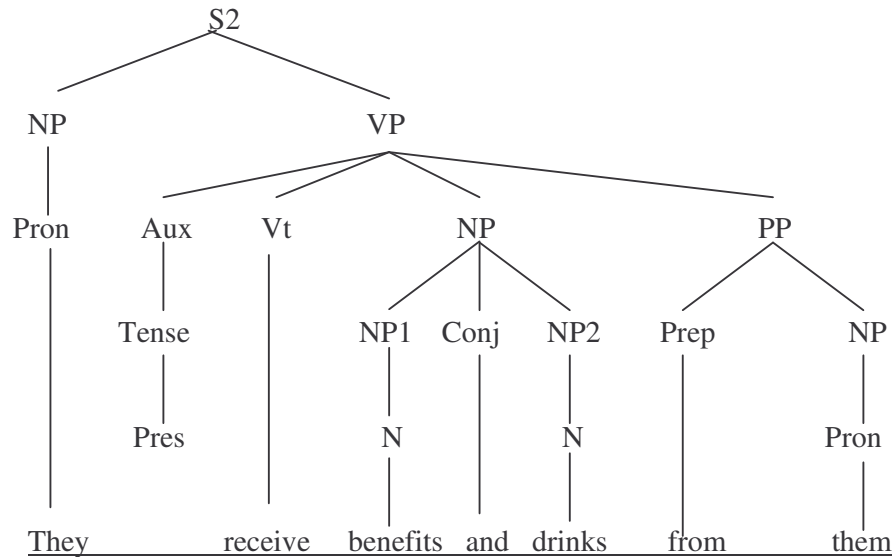
They receive benefits and drinks from them.

Sentence *(We let them tame them: some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat; They receive benefits and drinks from them)* consists of first noun phrase *(main clause: We let them tame them: some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat)* followed by second sentence *(main clause: They receive benefits and drinks from them).*

The first sentence *(main clause: We let them tame them: some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat)* consists of noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(let them tame them: some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat).* The noun phrase as the subject of the first sentence consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by

transitive verb *(let),* first noun phrase *(them),* transitive verb *(tame),* second noun phrase *(them: some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them);* the second noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(them)* followed by second noun phrase *(some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat).* The first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them)* and the second noun phrase consists of sentence.

The sentence of the noun phrase *(some of them are to be ridden, while others they eat)* consists of noun phrase *(some of them)* followed by verb phrase *(are to be ridden, while others they eat).* The noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(some)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(them).* The first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(some)* and the second noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them).* The verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed Be, To Be plus the past participle ending *–en* placed on the main verb, transitive verb *(ridden),* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: while others they eat).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and he adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(while)* followed by sentence *(others they eat).* The sentence consists of noun phrase *(others)* followed by sentence *(they eat).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(others)* and the sentence consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(eat).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(eat).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present).

The second sentence *(main clause: They receive benefits and drinks from them.)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(receive benefits and drinks from them).* The noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the second sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(receive),* noun phrase *(benefits and drinks)*, and prepositional phrase *(from them).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(benefits)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second noun phrase *(drinks).* The first noun phrase consists of noun *(benefits)* and the second noun phrase consists of noun *(drinks);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(them).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them).*

52. Yet they have adopted [other] gods instead of God [Alone, so that they may be supported. *(Verse 74)*

S
Conj   NP   VP
Pron   Aux   Vt   NP   PP   Adv.P
        Tense Have adopt   Adj   N   Prep   NP   Conj   S
        Pres   +-en   N   NP   VP
                                                         Pron   Aux   Vt
                                                                 Tense M   Be   support
                                                                 Pres   +-en

Yet   they   have   adopted other gods instead of God so that they   may   be   supported

Yet they have adopted [other] gods instead of God [Alone, so that they may be supported.

187
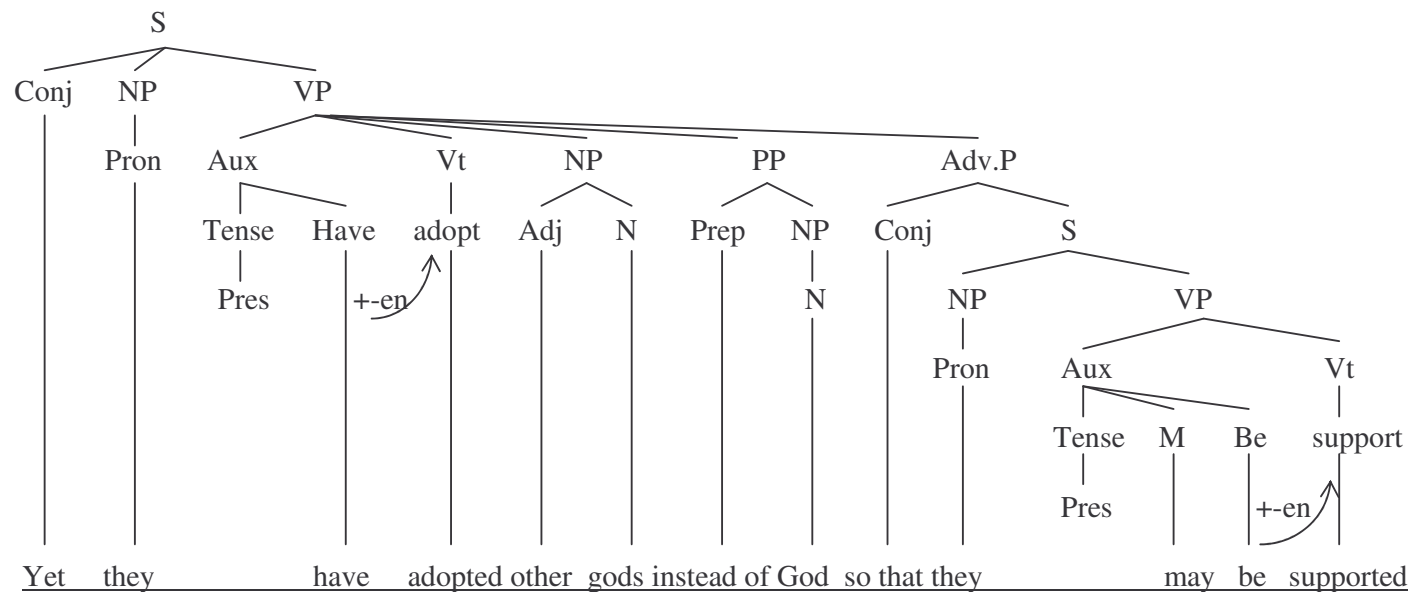
Sentence *(Yet they have adopted [other] gods instead of God [Alone, so that they may be supported.)* consists of conjunction *(yet)* followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(have adopted [other] gods instead of God [Alone, so that they may be supported)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(adopt),* noun phrase *(other gods)*, prepositional phrase *(instead of God)*, and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: so that they may be supported)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending (*-en*) placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(adopted)*; the noun phrase consists of determiner *(other)* followed by noun *(gods)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(instead of)* followed by noun phrase *(God)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of (God); and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(so that)* followed by sentence *(they may be supported)*.

The sentence of the adverb phrase *(They may be support)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(may be supported)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial cause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(support)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(may)* and Be plus the past participle ending (*-en*) placed on the main verb, and the transitive verb *(supported)*.

53. Yet he is an open adversary! *(Verse 77)*

```
                              S
              ┌───────────────┼───────────────┐
            Conj             NP              VP
             │                │          ┌────┼──────────┐
             │              Pron        Aux   Be        Pred
             │                │          │     │          │
             │                │        Tense   │          NP
             │                │          │     │      ┌────┼────┐
             │                │         Pres   │     Det  Adj   N
             │                │          │     │      │    │    │
            Yet               he               is     an  open adversary
```
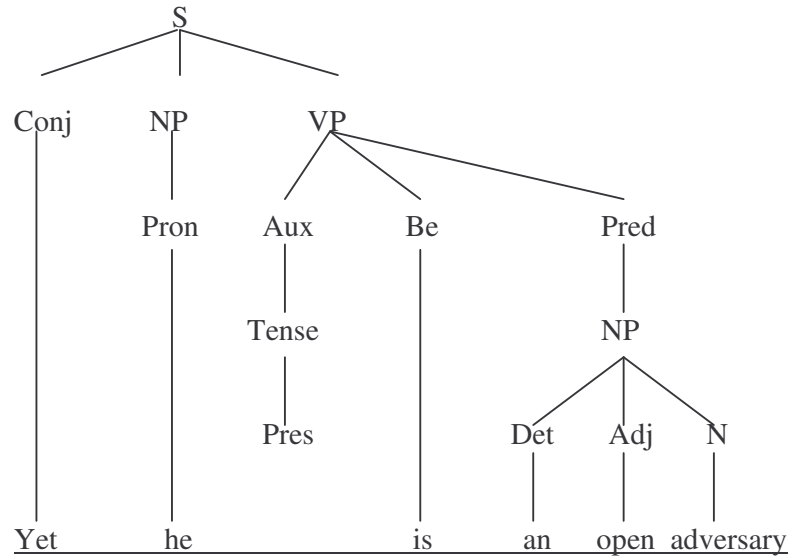
Yet he is an open adversary!

      Sentence (Yet he is an open adversary!) consists of conjunction *(yet)* followed by noun phrase *(he)* and verb phrase *(is an open adversary)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(he)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(an open adversary)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(an open adversary)*. The noun phrase of the predicate consists of determiner *(an)* followed by adjective *(open)* and noun *(adversary)*.

54. He makes something up to be compared with Us and forgets how he was created. *(Verse 78)*
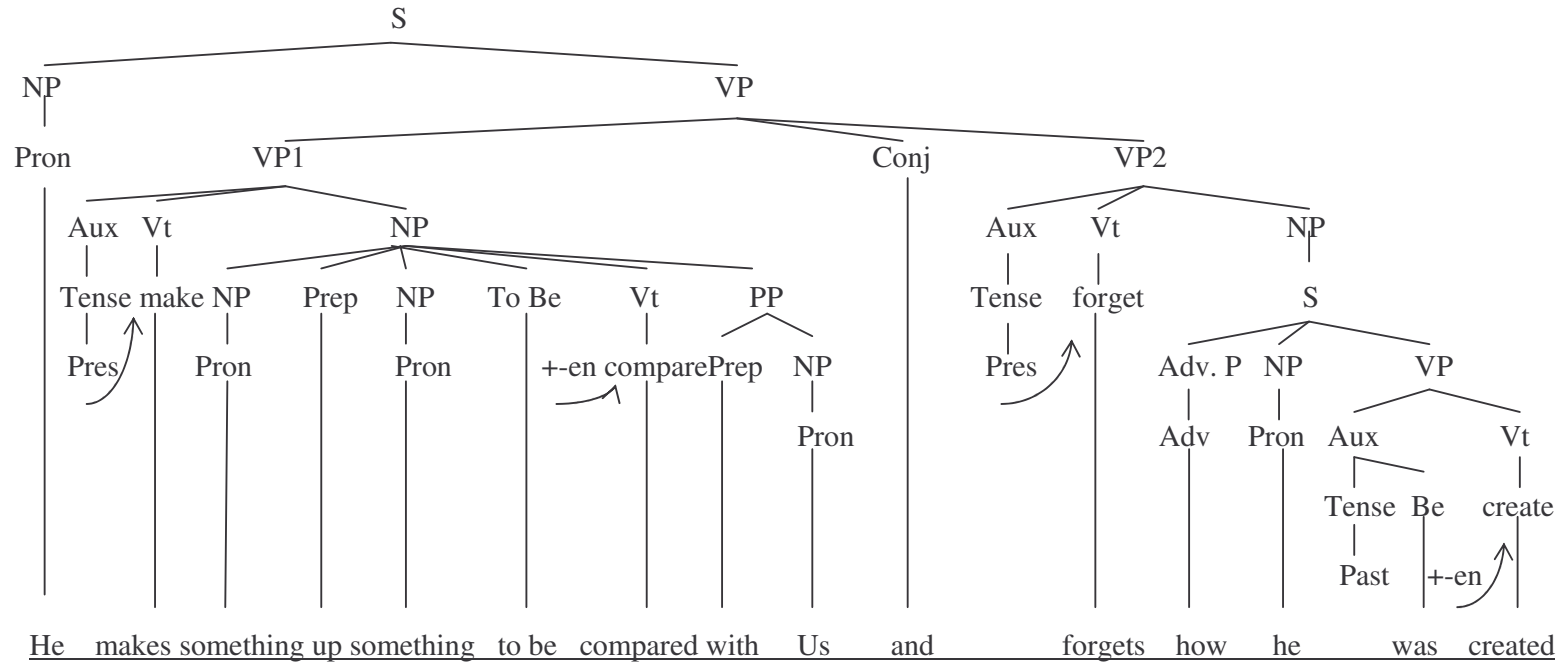
He makes something up to be compared with Us and forgets how he was created.

Sentence *(He makes something up to be compared with Us and forgets how he was created.)* consists of noun phrase *(he)* followed by verb phrase *(makes something up to be compared with Us and forgets how he was created).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(he)* and the verb phrase consists of first verb phrase *(makes something up to be compared with Us)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second sentence *(forgets how he was created).*

The first verb phrase *(makes something up to be compared with Us)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(make)* and noun phrase *(something),* preposition *(up)*, To Be plus the plus participle ending (-en) on the main verb, transitive verb *(compared)*, and prepositional phrase *(with Us).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the transitive verb *(makes)*; the noun phrase of the verb phrase consists of noun phrase *(something);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(with)* followed by noun phrase *(Us).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(Us).*

While, the second verb phrase *(forgets how he was created)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(forget)* and noun phrase *(how he was created).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the transitive verb *(forgets);* and the noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: how he was created).* The sentence consists of adverb phrase *(how)* followed by noun phrase *(he)* and verb phrase *(was created).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(how)*; the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(he);* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(create).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by Be *(is)* plus ending the past participle ending (*-en)*, and the transitive verb *(created).*

191

55. He even says: "Who will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?" *(Verse 78)*


```
                              S
              NP                         VP
              |          ┌─────┬─────┬──────────┐
             Pron      Adv.P  Aux    Vt          NP
              |          |     |     |           |
                        Adv  Tense  say          S
                         |    |          ┌────────┬──────────────┐
                        Pres                NP   Aux            VP
                                            |     |      ┌───┬────┬──────┐
                                           Pron  Tense  Aux  Vt   NP    Adv.P
                                                  |     |         |   ┌──┴──┐
                                                 Pres   M       Det N  Conj    S
                                                                          ┌────┴────┐
                                                                         NP         VP
                                                                         |      ┌───┼────┐
                                                                        Pron   Aux  Vi  Prep
                                                                              ┌──┴──┐ |
                                                                            Tense Have rot
                                                                              |      |
                                                                             Pres  +-en

He      even        says who        will revive our  bones once they      have    rotted away
```

He even says: "Who will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?"

192

Sentence *(He even says: "Who will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?")* consists of noun phrase *(he)* followed by verb phrase *(even says: "Who will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?").* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(he)* and the verb phrase consists of adverb phrase *(even)* followed by auxiliary, transitive verb *(say),* and noun phrase *(Who will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(even)*; the auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the transitive verb *(says);* and the noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: Who will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?).*

The Sentence *(noun clause: Who will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?)* consists of noun phrase *(who)* followed by auxiliary and verb phrase *(will revive [our] bones once they have rotted away?).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(who)*; the auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(revive)*, noun phrase *(our bones)*, and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: once they have rotted away).* The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of modal *(will)*; the noun phrase consists of determiner *(our)* followed by noun *(bones);* and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(once)* followed by sentence *(they have rotted away).*

Sentence of the adverb phrase *(They have rotted away)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(have rotted away).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(rot)* and preposition *(away).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present)

followed by Have plus the past participle ending (*-en)* placed on the main verb*;*

and the intransitiv*e* verb *(rotted).*

56. He is Aware of all creation, The One Who grants you fire from green trees. *(Verse 80-81)*
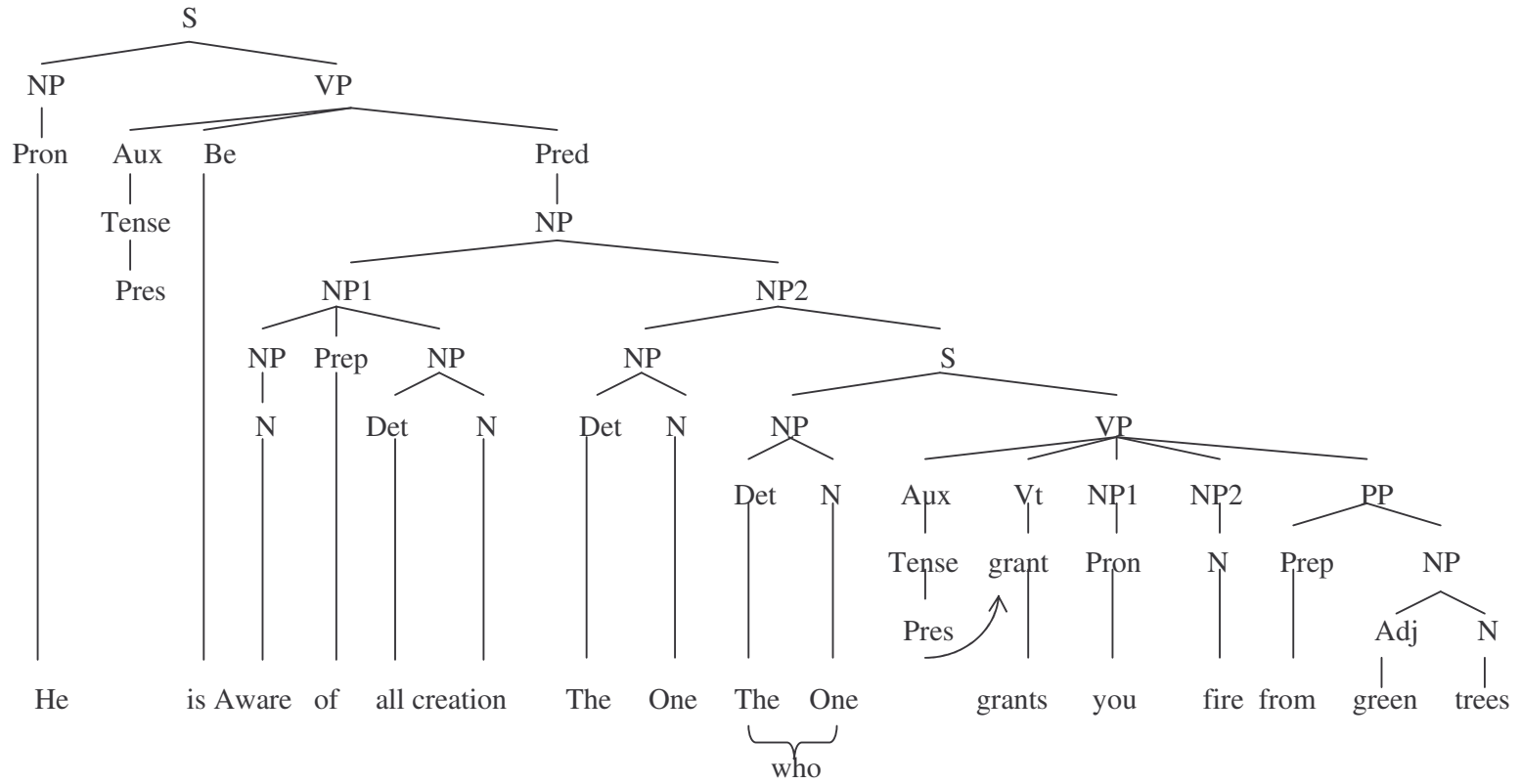
He is Aware of all creation, The One Who grants you fire from green trees.

Sentence *(He is Aware of all creation, The One Who grants you fire from green trees.)* consists of noun phrase *(He)* followed by verb phrase *(is Aware of all creation, The One Who grants you fire from green trees).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(He)* and the verb phrase consists of Auxiliary followed by Be (is) and predicate *(Aware of all creation, The One Who grants you fire from green trees).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of noun phrase. The noun phrase *(Aware of all creation, The One Who grants you fire from green trees)* consists of first noun phrase *(Aware of all creation)* followed by second noun phrase *(The One Who grants you fire from green trees).*

The first noun phrase *(Aware of all creation)* consists of noun phrase *(Aware)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(all creation).* The first noun phrase consists of noun *(Aware)* and the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(all)* followed by noun *(creation).*

Whereas, the second noun phrase *(The One Who grants you fire from green trees)* consists of noun phrase (The One) followed by sentence *(The One grants you fire from green trees).* The noun phrase consists of determiner *(The)* followed by noun *(One)*, and the sentence consists of noun phrase (The One) followed by verb phrase *(grants you fire from green trees).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adjective clause consists of determiner *(The)* followed by noun *(One)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adjective clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(grants)*, first noun phrase *(you),* second noun phrase *(fire),* and prepositional phrase *(from green trees).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Pres); the first noun phrase consists of pronoun (you); the

196

second noun phrase consists of noun *(fire);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(green trees).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of adjective *(green)* followed by noun *(trees).*

57. He is the Creator, the Aware. *(Verse 81)*

```
                          S
                _____
              NP                        VP
               |              _____
             Pron         Aux      Be                Pred
               |           |        |                 |
             Tense                  NP
               |            _____
             Pres          NP1                 NP2
                          __|__               __|__
                        Det    N            Det    N
                         |     |             |     |
             He         is    the  Creator  the  Aware
```
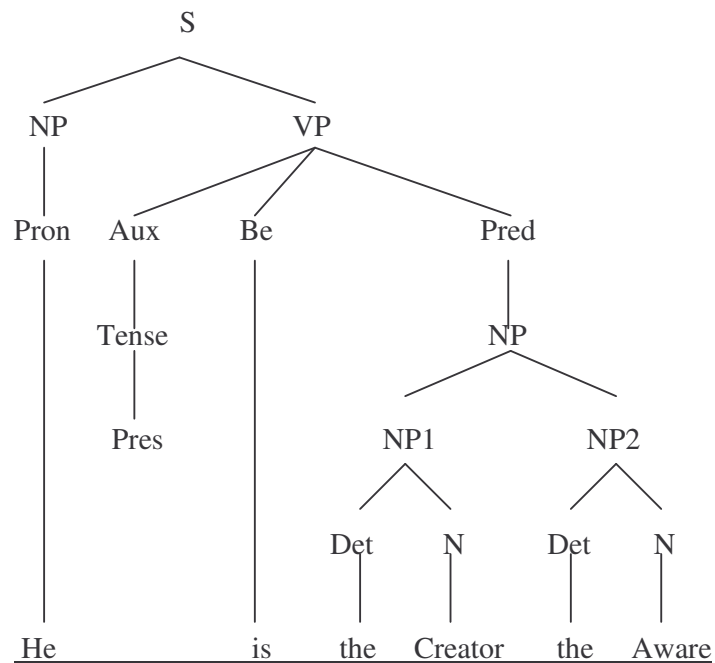
He is the Creator, the Aware.

Sentence (He is the Creator, the Aware.) consists of noun phrase *(He)* followed by verb phrase *(is the Creator, the Aware).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(He)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(the Creator, the Aware).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present), and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(the Creator, the Aware).* The noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(the Creator)* and second noun phrase *(the Creator).*

The first noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Creator)*, whereas the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(aware)*.

58. Once He wishes anything, His command only needs to tell it: "Be"; and it is! *(Verse 82)*
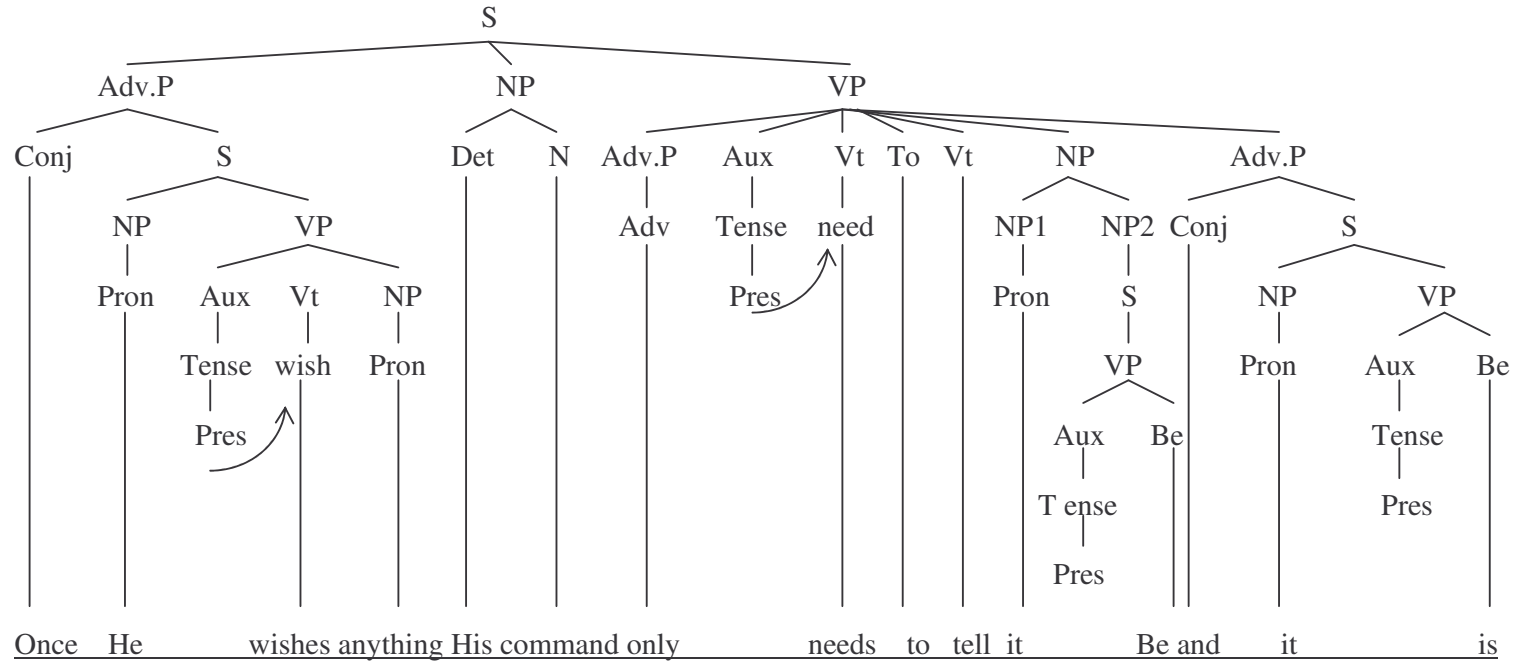
Once He wishes anything, His command only needs to tell it: "Be"; and it is!

Sentence (*Once He wishes anything, His command only needs to tell it: "Be"; and it is!*) consists of adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: once He wishes anything)* followed by noun phrase *(His command)* and verb phrase *(only needs to tell it: "Be"; and it is!)*. The adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(once)* followed by sentence *(He wishes anything)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(He)* followed verb phrase *(wishes anything)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(He)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(wish)* and noun phrase *(anything)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(anything)*.

The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner *(His)* followed by noun phrase *(command)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(need)*, To infinitive, transitive verb *(tell),* noun phrase *(it: "Be"),* and adverb phrase *(and it is!)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of first noun phrase *(it)* and second noun phrase *(Be!)*. The first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(it)* and the second noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: Be!)*. The sentence *(noun clause)* consists of verb phrase. The verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present).

The adverb phrase *(and it is)* consists of conjunction *(and)* followed by sentence *(It is)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(it)* followed by verb phrase

(is). The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(it)* and the verb phrase consists of

auxiliary followed by Be *(is).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present).

4.2.2 Negative Sentences

There are nine negative sentences found in the English translation of Surah

Yasin, as follows:

1. If the Mercy-giving should want any harm [to happen] to me, their intercession would never help me out in any way nor would they rescue me. *(Verse 23).*
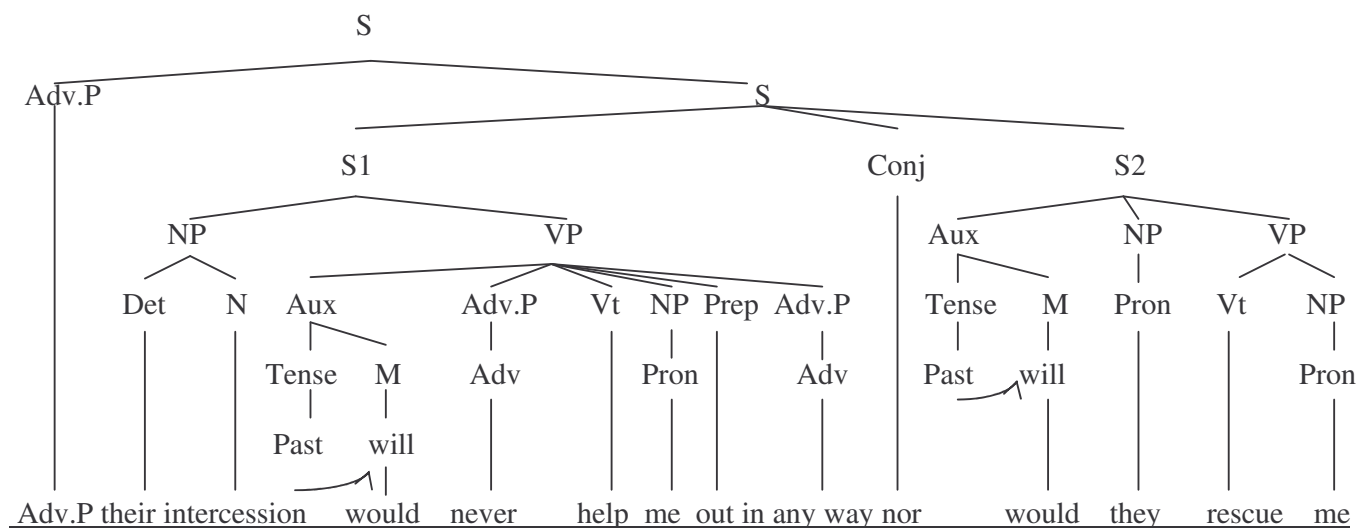
If the Mercy-giving should want any harm [to happen] to me, their intercession would never help me out in any way nor would they rescue me.

Note
Adv.P: If the Mercy-giving should want any harm [to happen] to me
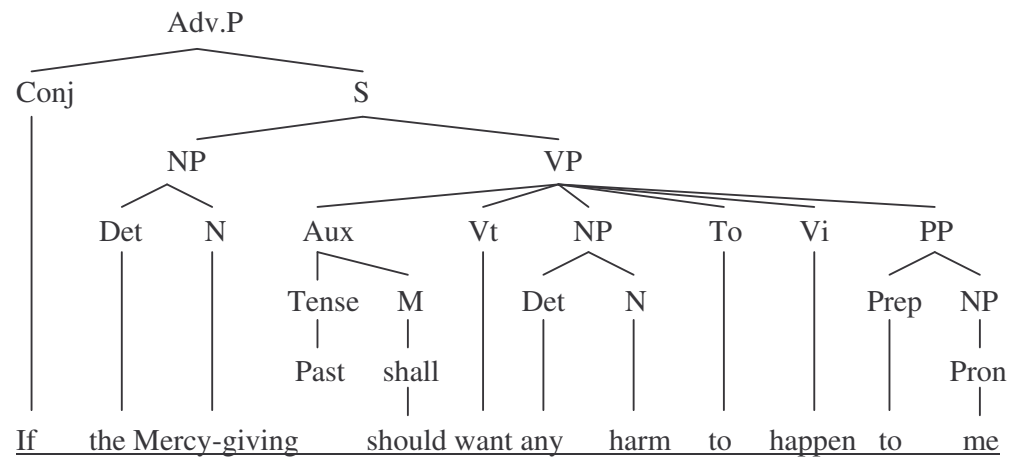
If the Mercy-giving should want any harm to happen to me

Sentence *(If the Mercy-giving should want any harm [to happen] to me, their intercession would never help me out in any way nor would they rescue me)* consists of adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: If the Mercy-giving should want any harm [to happen] to me)* followed by sentence *(Their intercession would never help me out in any way nor would they rescue me).* The sentence consists of first sentence *(Their intercession would never help me out in any way)* followed by conjunction *(nor)* and second sentence *(would they rescue me).*

The adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: If the Mercy-giving should want any harm [to happen] to me)* consists of conjunction *(if)* followed by sentence *(the Mercy-giving should want any harm [to happen] to me).* The sentence consists of noun phrase *(the Mercy-giving)* followed verb phrase *(should want any harm [to happen] to me).* The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(Mercy-giving)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(want),* noun phrase *(any harm),* To infinitive, intransitive verb *(happen),* and prepositional phrase *(to me).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(shall);* the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of adverbial clause consists of determiner *(any)* followed by noun *(harm);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(me).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(me).*

The first sentence *(Their intercession would never help me out in any way)* consists of noun phrase *(their intercession)* followed by verb phrase *(would never help me out in any way).* The noun phrase as the subject of the first sentence

consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(intercession)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the first sentence consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(never),* transitive verb *(help),* noun phrase *(me),* preposition *(out),* and adverb phrase *(in any way).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal *(will);* the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(never);* the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the first sentence consists of pronoun *(me);* and the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(in any way).*

While, the second sentence *(would they rescue me)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(rescue me).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by modal (will); the noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(they);* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the second sentence consists of transitive verb *(rescue)* followed by noun phrase *(me).* The noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the second sentence consists of pronoun *(me).*

2. We did not send any army down from Heaven to his folk after him, nor do We ever send any down *(verse 28).*
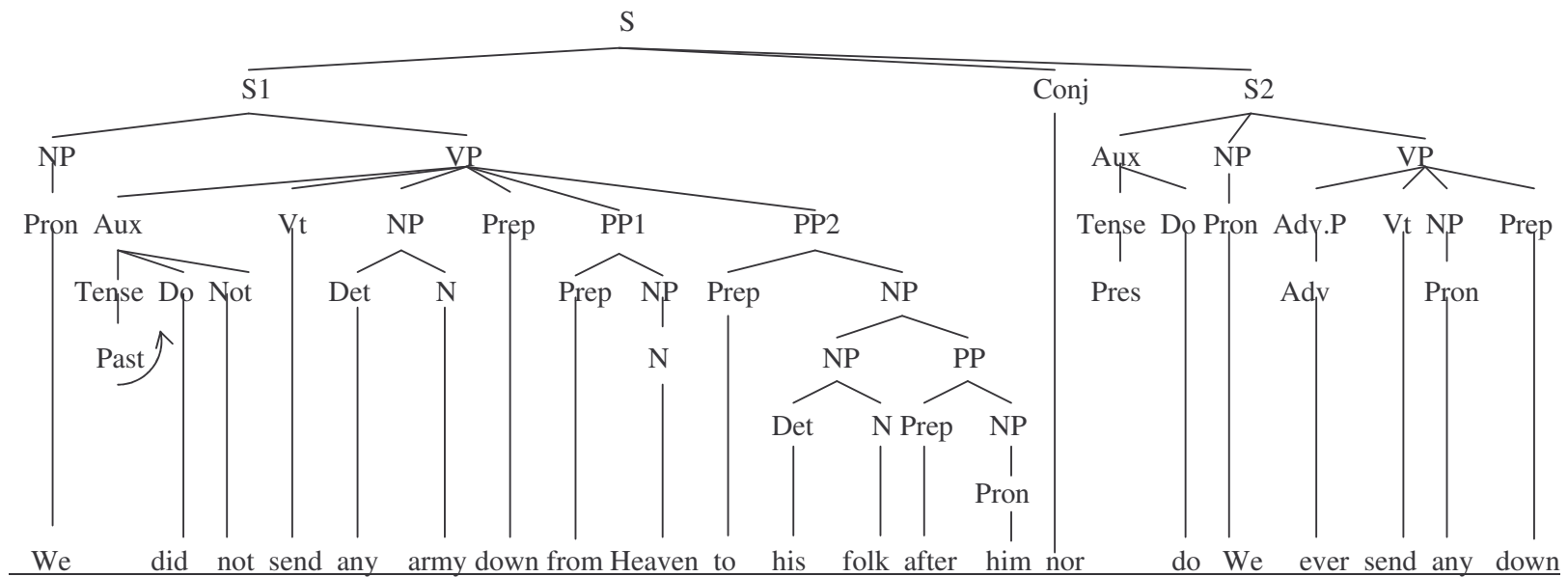
We did not send any army down from Heaven to his folk after him, nor do We ever send any down.

Sentence (*We did not send any army down from Heaven to his folk after him, nor do We ever send any down*) consists of first sentence *(first main clause: We did not send any army down from Heaven to his folk after him*) followed by conjunction *(nor)* and second sentence *(second main clause: do We ever send any down*).

The first sentence *(the first main clause: We did not send any army down from Heaven to his folk after him*) consists of noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase *(did not send any army down from Heaven to his folk after him).* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(send),* noun phrase *(any army),* preposition *(down),* first prepositional phrase *(from Heaven),* and second prepositional phrase *(to his folk after him).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of determiner *(any)* followed by noun *(army);* the first prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase *(Heaven);* and the second prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(his folk after him).*

The noun phrase of the first prepositional phrase consists of noun *(Heaven)* and the noun phrase of the second prepositional phrase consists of noun phrase *(his folk)* followed by prepositional phrase *(after him).* The noun phrase of the noun phrase of the second prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(his)* and noun *(folk).*

While the second sentence *(second main clause: do We ever send any down*) consists of auxiliary, followed by noun phrase *(we),* and verb phrase *(ever send any down).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Do; the noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence (the second main clause) consists of pronoun *(we);* and the verb phrase consists of adverb phrase *(ever)* followed by transitive verb *(send),* noun phrase *(any),* and preposition *(down).* The adverb phrase of the verb phrase of the second sentence consists of adverb *(ever)* and the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(any).*

3. No messenger has ever come to them unless they made fun of him. *(Verse 30)*
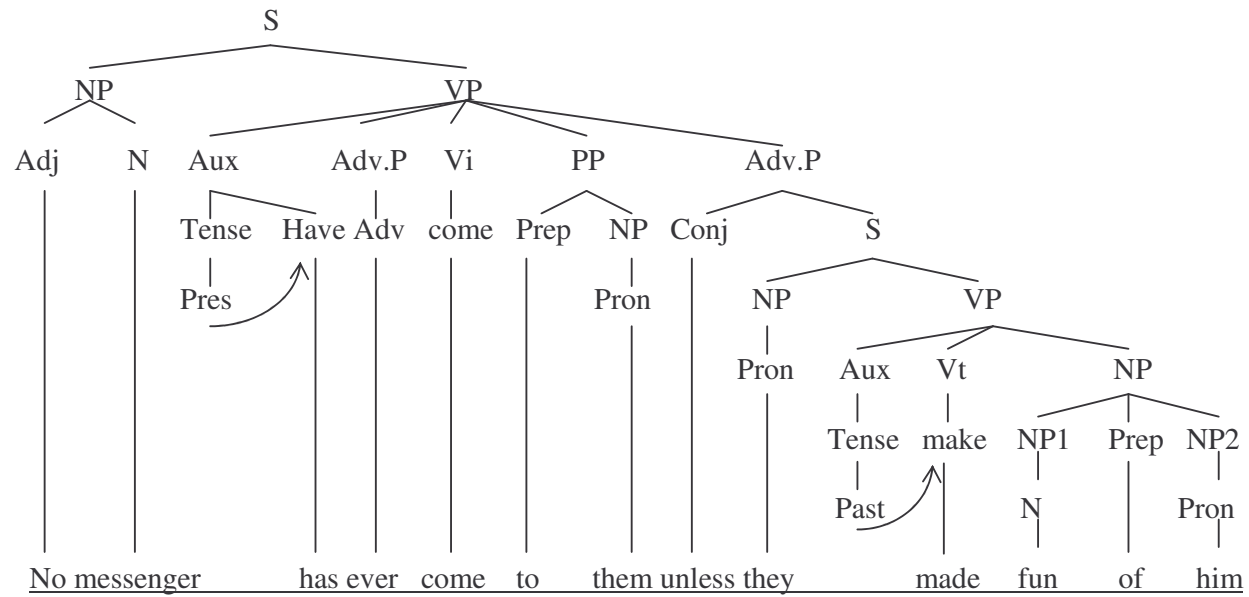
No messenger has ever come to them unless they made fun of him.

Sentence *(No messenger has ever come to them unless they made fun of him)* consists of noun phrase *(no messenger)* followed by verb phrase *(has ever come to them unless they made fun of him)*. The noun phrase consists of adjective *(no)* followed by noun *(messenger)*; and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(ever)*, intransitive verb *(come)*, prepositional phrase *(to them)*, and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: unless they made fun of him)*.

The auxiliary consists of Tense (Pres) followed by have; the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(ever)*; the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(them)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them)*; and the adverb phrase consists of conjunction *(unless)* followed by sentence *(They made fun of him)*.

The sentence of the adverb phrase consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(made fun of him)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(make)* and noun phrase *(fun of him)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(made)*; and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the adverbial clause consists of first noun phrase *(fun)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(him)*. The first noun phrase consists of noun *(fun)* and the second noun phrase consists of pronoun *(him)*.

4. Their own hands did not produce it *(verse 35)*

```
                              S
                    ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                  NP                     VP
            ┌─────┼─────┐          ┌──────┼──────┐
          Det    Adj    N        Aux           Vt    NP
           │      │      │      ┌──┼──┐          │     │
           │      │      │   Tense  Do  Not      │    Pron
           │      │      │      │                │     │
           │      │      │    Past                │     │
           │      │      │      │                 │     │
         Their   own  hands    did    not     produce  it
```
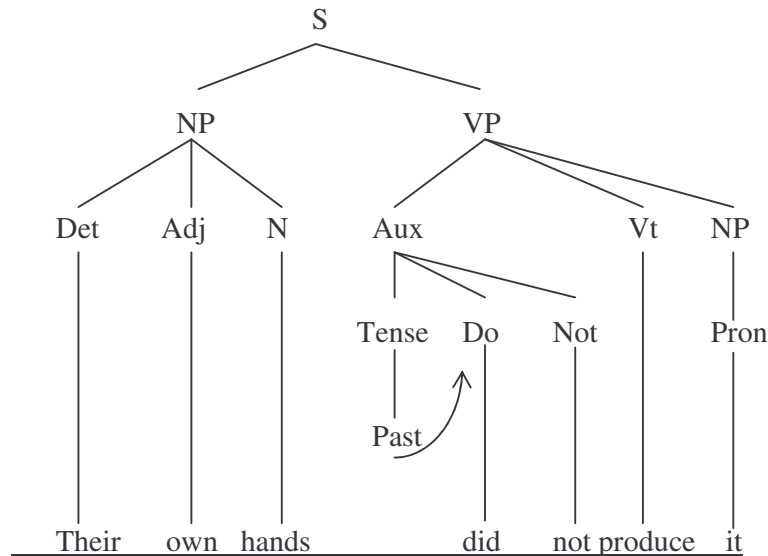
The sentenc*e (Their own hands did not produce it)* consists of noun phrase *(their own hands)* followed by verb phrase *(did not produce it).* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of determiner *(their)* followed by adjective *(own)* and noun *(hands),* while the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(produce)* and noun phrase. The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of Tense (past) followed by Do and Not and the noun phrase as the object of the sentence consists of pronoun *(it).*

5. The sun dare not overtake the moon nor does night outpace the day *(Verse 40)*
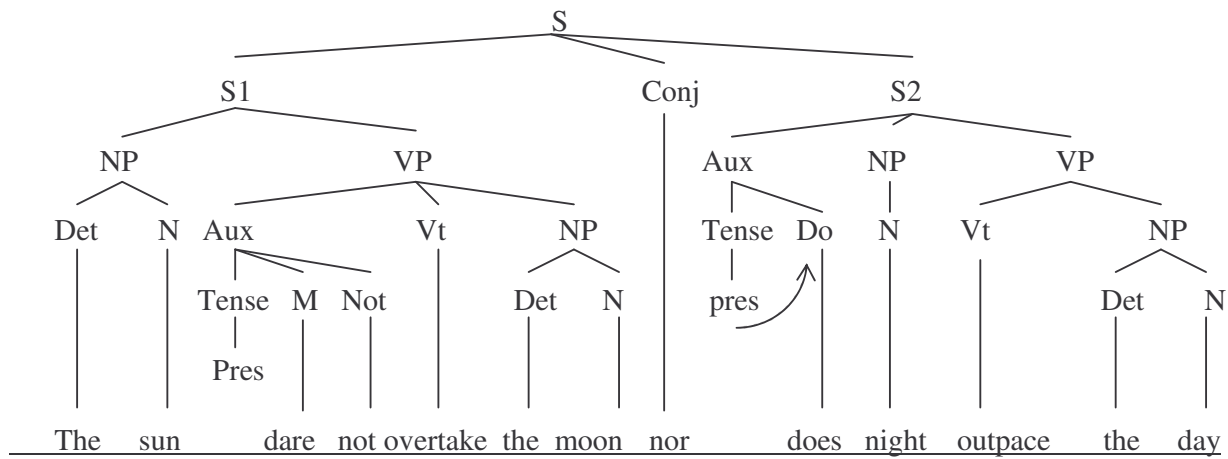
The sun dare not overtake the moon nor does night outpace the day.

Sentence *(The sun dare not overtake the moon nor does night outpace the day)* consists of first sentence *(first main clause: The sun dare not overtake the moon)* followed by conjunction *(nor)* and second sentence *(second main clause: does night outpace the day).*

The first sentence *(the first main clause: The sun dare not overtake the moon)* consists of noun phrase *(the sun)* followed by verb phrase *(dare not overtake the moon).* The noun phrase as the subject of the first sentence (clause) consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun (*sun*) and the verb phase as the predicate of the first sentence *(clause)* consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(overtake)* and noun phrase *(the moon).* The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of Tense (Present) followed by Modal *(dare)* and Not. The noun phrase of the verb phase as the object of the sentence consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(moon).*

While the second sentence *(the second main clause: does night outpace the day)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(night)* and verb phrase *(outpace the day).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Do; the noun phrase as the subject of the second sentence (the second main clause) consists of noun *(night);* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the second sentence (the second main clause) consists of transitive verb *(outpace)* followed by noun phrase *(the day).* The noun phrase of the verb phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(day).*
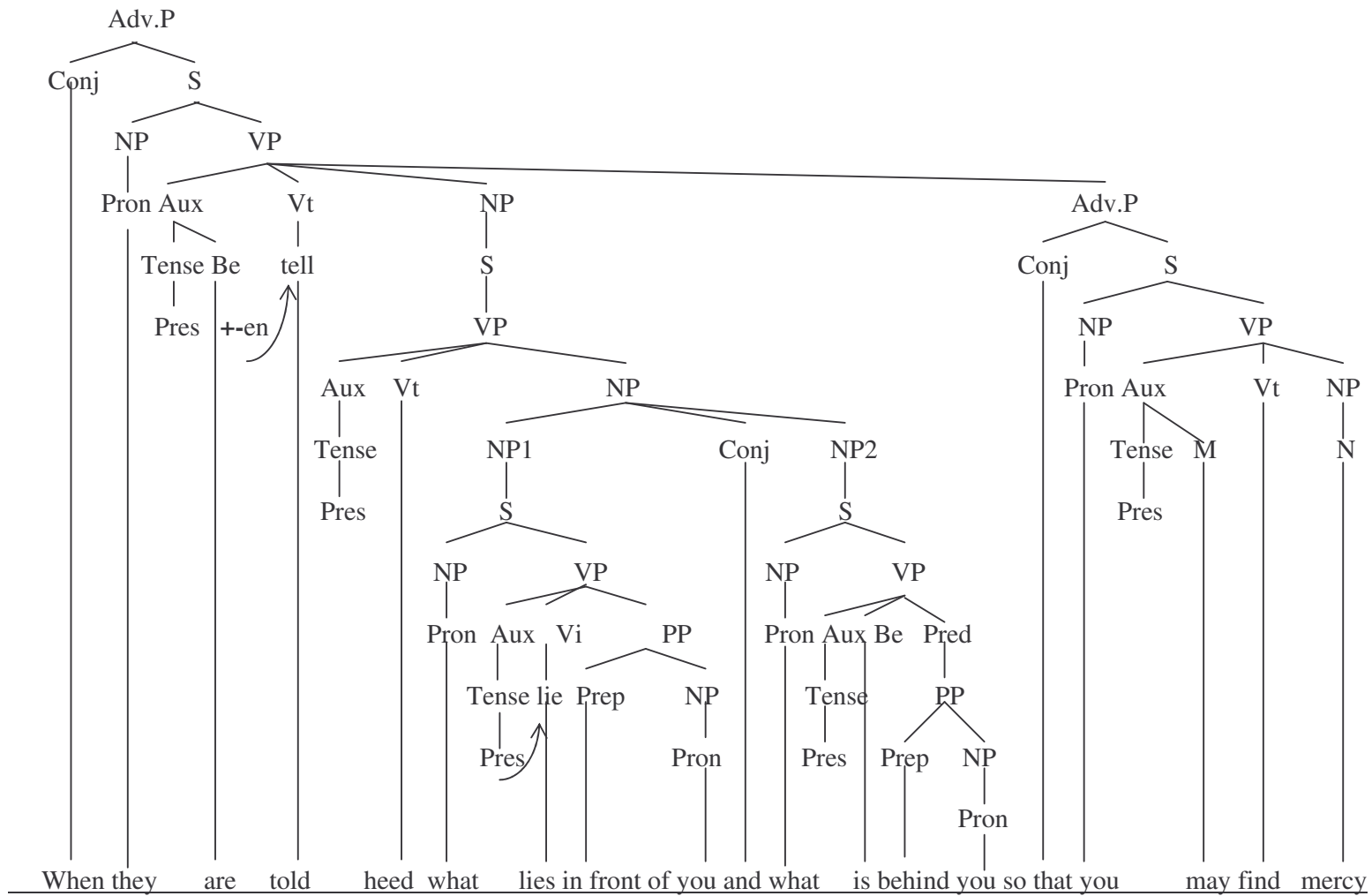
6. When they are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy," not one of their Lord's signs has come to them except they tried to avoid it". *(Verse45-46)*

When they are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy," not one of their Lord's signs has come to them except they tried to avoid it.

Note:
Adv.P: When they are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy"

When they are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy,"

Sentence *(When they are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy," not one of their Lord's signs has come to them except they tried to avoid it.)* consists of adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: When they are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy")* followed by noun phrase *(not one of their Lord's signs)* and verb phrase *(has come to them except they tried to avoid it)*.

The adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: When they are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy")* consists of conjunction *(when)* followed by sentence *(They are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy")*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(are told: "Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you so that you may find mercy")*. The noun phrase as the subject of the adverbial clause consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(tell),* noun phrase *(Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you)* and adverb phrase *(adverbial clause: so that you may find mercy).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Be *(are)* plus the past participle ending *(e)n*; the transitive verb *(told)*; and the noun phrase consists of sentence *(noun clause: Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you).*

The sentence of the noun phrase consists of verb phrase (*Heed what lies in front of you and what's behind you).* The verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(heed)* and noun phrase *(what lies in front of you and what's behind you).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); and the noun phrase

consists of first noun phrase *(what lies in front of you)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second noun phrase *(what is behind you)*. The first noun phrase consists of sentence *(what lies in front of you)* and the second noun phrase consists of sentence *(what is behind you)*. The sentence of the first noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(what)* followed by verb phrase *(lies in front of you)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(what)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(lie)* and prepositional phrase *(in front of you)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present); the intransitive verb *(lies)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(in front of)* followed by noun phrase *(you)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(you)*. While, the sentence of the second noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(what)* followed by verb phrase *(is behind you)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(what)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(is)* and predicate *(behind you)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) and the predicate consists of prepositional phrase *(behind you)*. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(behind)* followed by noun phrase *(you)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(you)*.

While, the adverb phrase *(so that you may find mercy)* consists of conjunction *(so that)* followed by sentence *(you may find mercy)*. The sentence consists of noun phrase *(you)* followed by verb phrase *(may find mercy)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(find)* and noun phrase *(mercy)*. The auxiliary consists

of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(may)* and the noun phrase consists of noun *(mercy)*.

The noun phrase *(not one of their Lord's signs)* as the subject of the sentence consists of Not followednoun phrase *(one of their Lords's sign)*. The noun pharse consists of first noun phrase *(one)* followed by preposition *(of)* and second noun phrase *(their Lord's signs)*. The first noun phrase of noun phrase consits of pronoun *(one)* and the second noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of determiner *(their)* folowed by first noun *(Lord)* and second noun *(signs)*.

While, the verb pharse *(has come to them except they tried to avoid it)* as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliry followed by intransitive verb *(come),* first prepositional pharse *(to them)*, and second prepositional phrase *(except they tried to avoid it)*. The auxiliry consits of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus ending *en*, the intransitive verb *(come)*; the first prepositional phrase cosnists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(them)*. The noun phrase of the first prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them);* and the second prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(except)* followed by noun phrase *(they tried to avoid it)*.

The noun phrase *(They tried to avoid it)* consits of sentence. The sentence consisits of noun phrase (they) folowed by verb phrase *(tried to avoid it)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliry followed by transitive verb *(try)*, To infinitive, transiive verb *(avoid),* and noun phrase *(it).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(tried)* and the noun phrase consits of pronoun *(it).*

7. They will not even manage to draw up a will, nor will they return to their own people. *(Verse 50)*
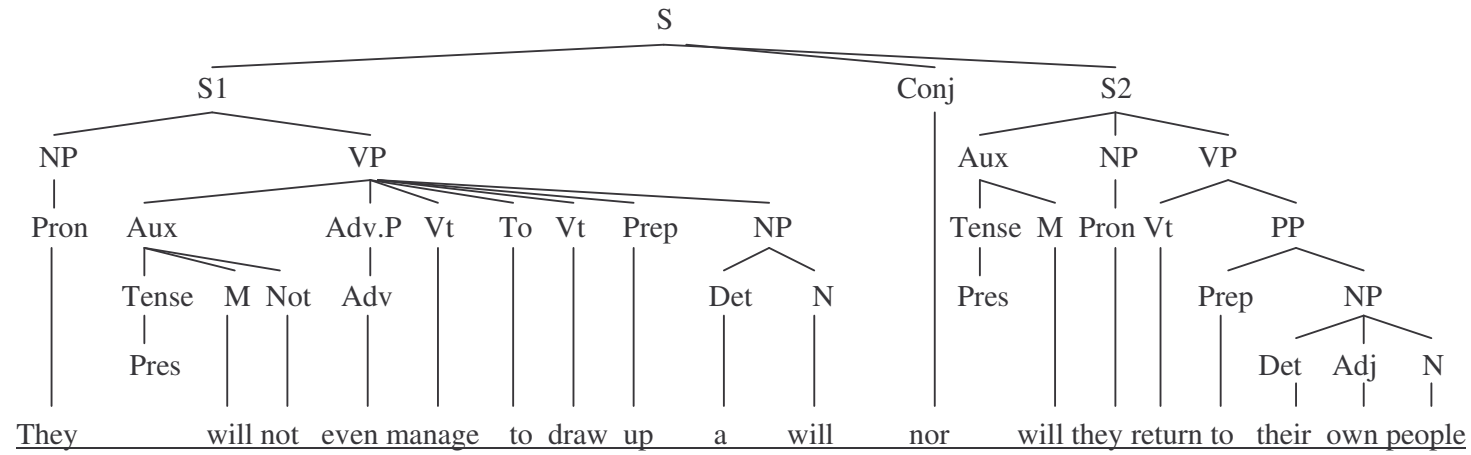
They will not even manage to draw up a will, nor will they return to their own people.

Sentence *(They will not even manage to draw up a will, nor will they return to their own people.)* consists of first sentence *(They will not even manage to draw up a will)* followed by conjunction *(nor)* and second sentence *(will they return to their own people).*

The first sentence *(They will not even manage to draw up a will)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(will not even manage to draw up a will)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the first sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the first sentence consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(even)*, transitive verb *(manage)*, To infinitive, transitive verb *(draw),* preposition *(up),* and noun phrase *(a will).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)* and Not; the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(even)*; and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of determiner *(a)* followed by noun *(will).*

While, the second sentence *(will they return to their own people)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(return to their own people).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will)*; the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)*; and the verb phrase consists of transitive verb *(return)* followed by prepositional phrase *(to their own people).* The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(their own people).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by adjective *(own)* and noun *(people).*

8. We have not taught him any poetry nor would it be fitting for him. *(verse 69)*
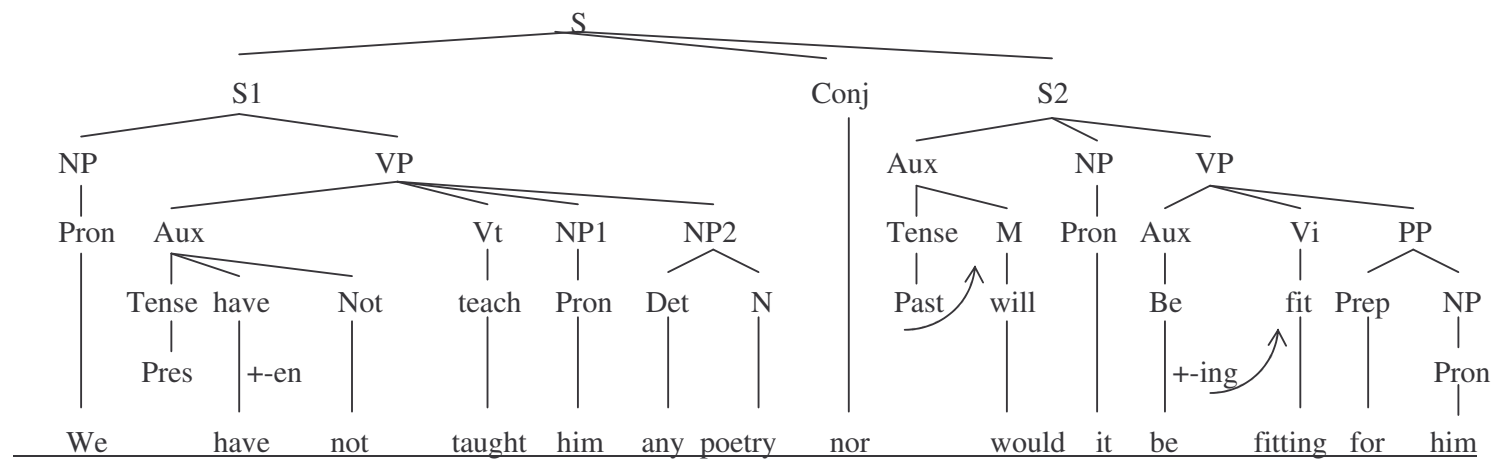
We have not taught him any poetry nor would it be fitting for him.

Sentence *(We have not taught him any poetry nor would it be fitting for him)* consists of first sentence *(first main clause: We have not taught him any poetry)* followed by conjunction *(nor)* and second sentence *(second main clause: would it be fitting for him).*

The first sentence *(We have not taught him any poetry)* consists of noun phrase *(we)* followed by verb phrase (*have not taught him any poetry). The noun phrase as the subject of the first sentence consists of pronoun *(we)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the first sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(teach),* first noun phrase *(him),* and second noun phrase *(any poetry).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have and Not; the first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(him*); and the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(any)* followed by noun *(poetry).*

The second sentence *(would it be fitting for him)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(it),* and verb phrase *(be fitting for him).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by Modal (will); the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(it);* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary (Be) followed by intransitive verb *(fit)* and prepositional phrase *(for him).* The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase. The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(him).*

9. They still cannot achieve their support; yet they stand up for them like an army in their presence! *(Verse 75)*
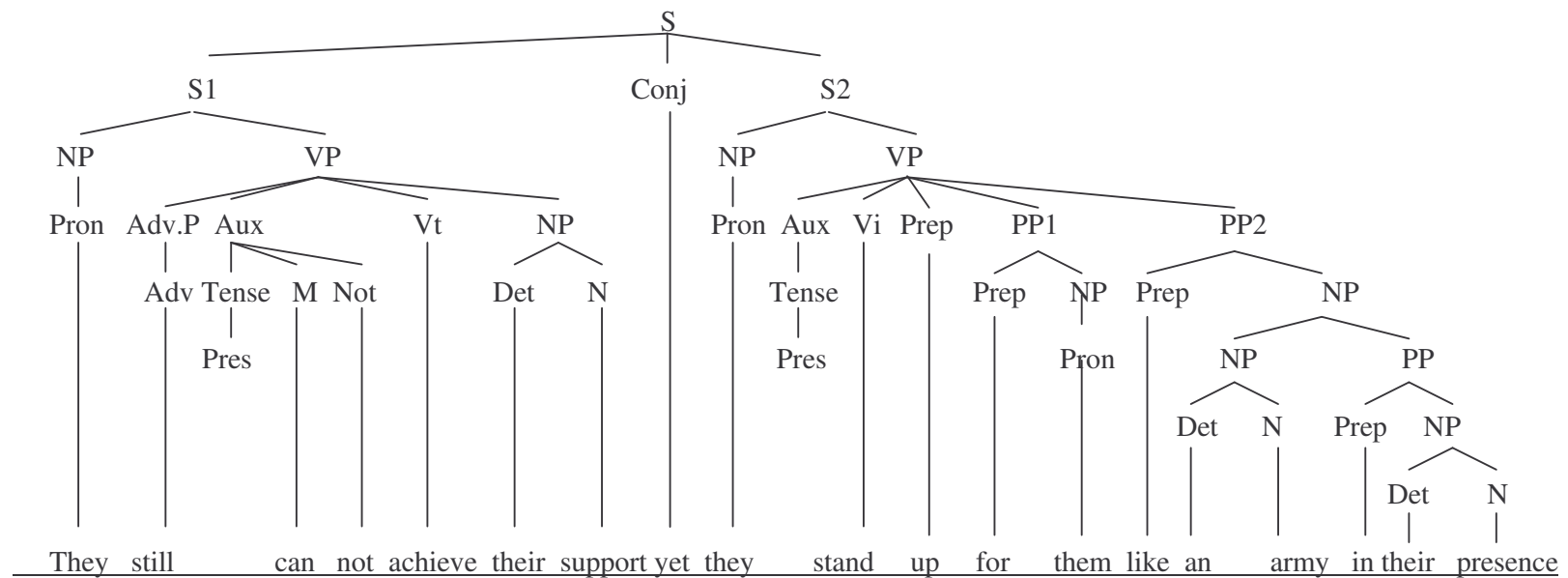
They still cannot achieve their support; yet they stand up for them like an army in their presence!

In the diagram shown that sentence *(They still cannot achieve their support; yet they stand up for them like an army in their presence!)* consists of first sentence *(first main clause: They still cannot achieve their support)* followed by conjunction *(Yet)* and second sentence *(second main clause: They stand up for them like an army in their presence!)*.

The first sentence (*They still cannot achieve their support)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(still cannot achieve their support)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun (*They)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the first sentence consists of adverb phrase *(still)* followed by auxiliary, transitive verb (*achieve),* and noun phrase *(their support).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Modal (can) and Not, while the noun phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(support).*

The second sentence (*They stand up for them like an army in their presence!)* consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(stand up for them like an army in their presence!).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by intransitive verb *(stand),* preposition *(up),* first prepositional phrase *(for them),* and second prepositional phrase *(like an army in their presence).*

The first prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(them).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(them),* while the second prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(like)* and noun phrase *(an army in their presence).* The noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(an army)* followed by prepositional phrases *(in their presence).* The noun phrase of the noun phrase

consists of determiner (an) followed by noun (army) and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(in)* followed by noun phrase (*their presence).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(presence).*

4.2.3 Interrogative Sentences

There are twelve interrogative sentences used in English Translation of Surah Yasin, as follows:

1. Why should I worship the One Who fashioned me and to Whom you will (all) return? *(verse 22)*
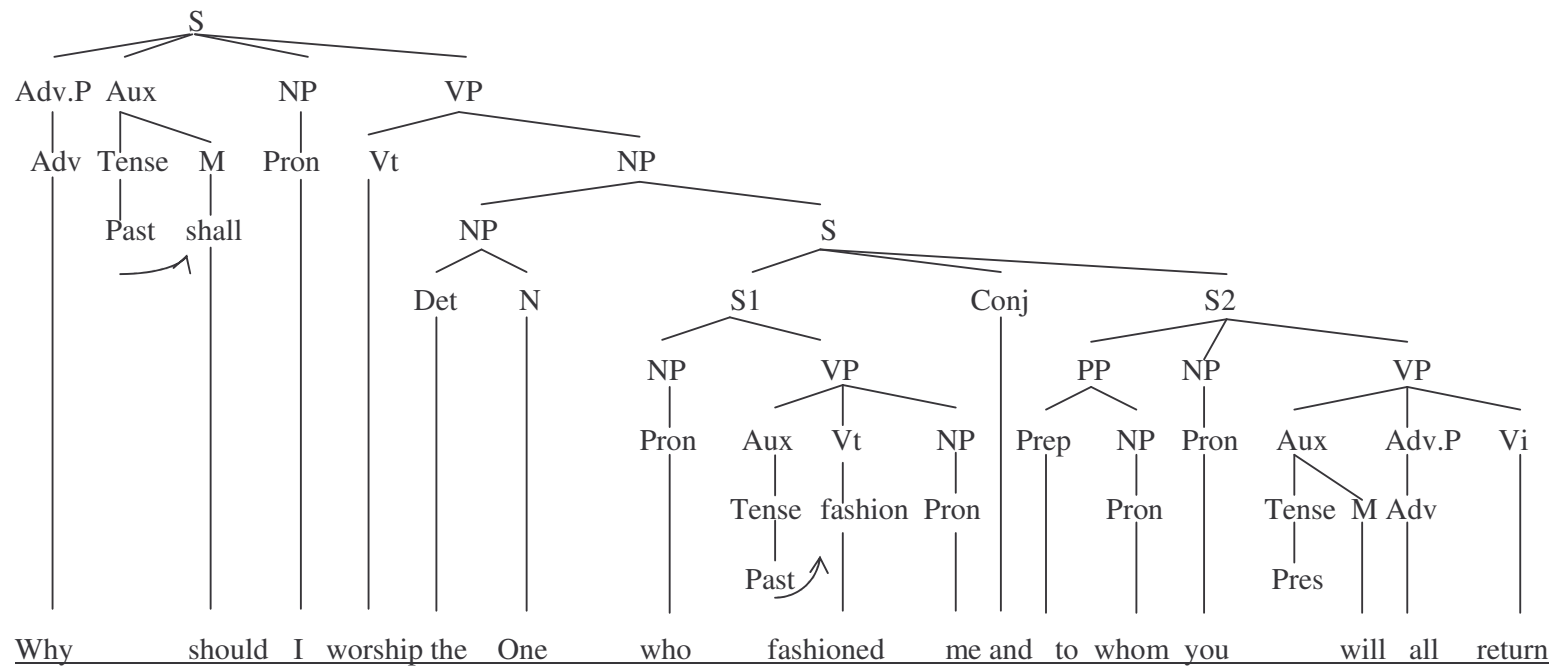
Why should I worship the One Who fashioned me and to Whom you will (all) return?

Based on the diagram, the sentence (*Why should I worship the One Who fashioned me and to Whom you will (all) return?*) consists of adverb phrase *(why)* followed by auxiliary, noun phrase *(I),* and verb phrase *(worship the One Who fashioned me and to Whom you will (all) return).*

The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(why);* the auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by Modal *(shall);* the noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(I);* and the verb phrase consists of transitive verb *(worship)* followed by noun phrase *(the One Who fashioned me and to Whom you will (all) return).*

The noun phrase *(the One Who fashioned me and to Whom you will (all) return)* is noun clause which functions as the object of the sentence. It consists of noun phrase *(the One)* followed by sentence *(sub clause: the One fashioned me and to Whom you will (all) return).* The noun phrase consists of determiner *(the)* followed by noun *(One)* and the sentence consists of first sentence *(Who fashioned me)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second sentence (*to Whom you will (all) return).*

The first sentence *(Who fashioned me)* consists of noun phrase *(who)* followed by verb phrase *(fashioned me).* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence (clause) consists of pronoun *(who)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(fashion)* and noun phrase. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past); the transitive verb *(fashioned);* and the noun phrase as the object of the clause consists of pronoun *(me).*

While the second sentence (*to Whom you will (all) return).*

consists of prepositional phrase *(to whom)* followed by noun phrase *(you)* and verb phrase *(will all return)*. The prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(Whom)*. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(whom)*. The noun phrase of the sentence (clause) consists of pronoun *(you)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed adverb phrase (all) and intransitive verb (return). The auxiliary consists of Tense (present) followed by Modal *(will)* and the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(all)*.

2. Should I adopt other gods instead of Him? *(verse 23)*

Should I adopt other gods instead of Him?
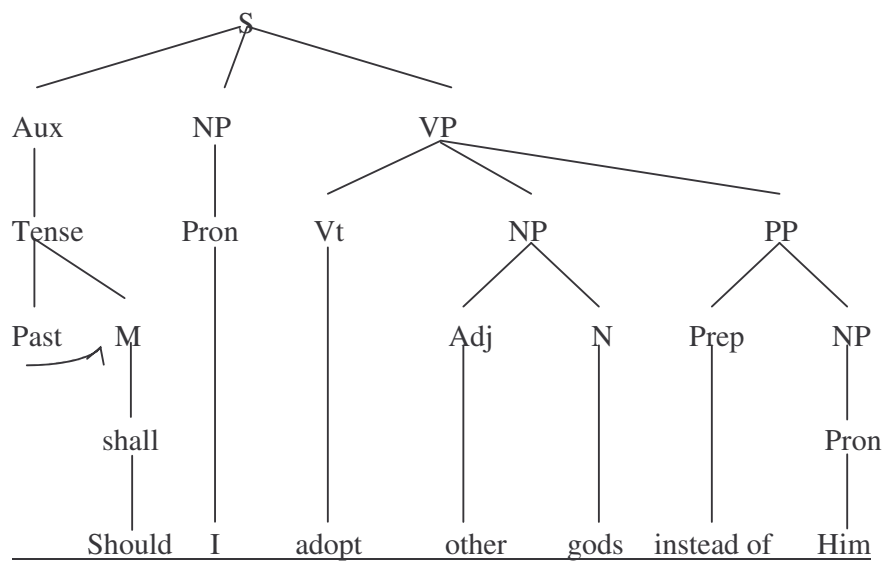
The sentence *(Should I adopt other gods instead of Him?)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(I)* and verb phrase *(adopt other gods instead of Him)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Past) followed by Modal *(shall);* the

noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(I);* and the verb phrase consists of transitive verb *(adopt)* followed by noun phrase *(other gods)* and prepositional phrase *(instead of Him).* The noun phrase *(other gods)* as the object of the sentence consists of adjective *(other)* followed by noun *(gods)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(instead of)* followed by noun phrase. The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(Him).*

3. Have they not seen how many generations We have wiped out before them who will never return to them? *(Verse 31)*
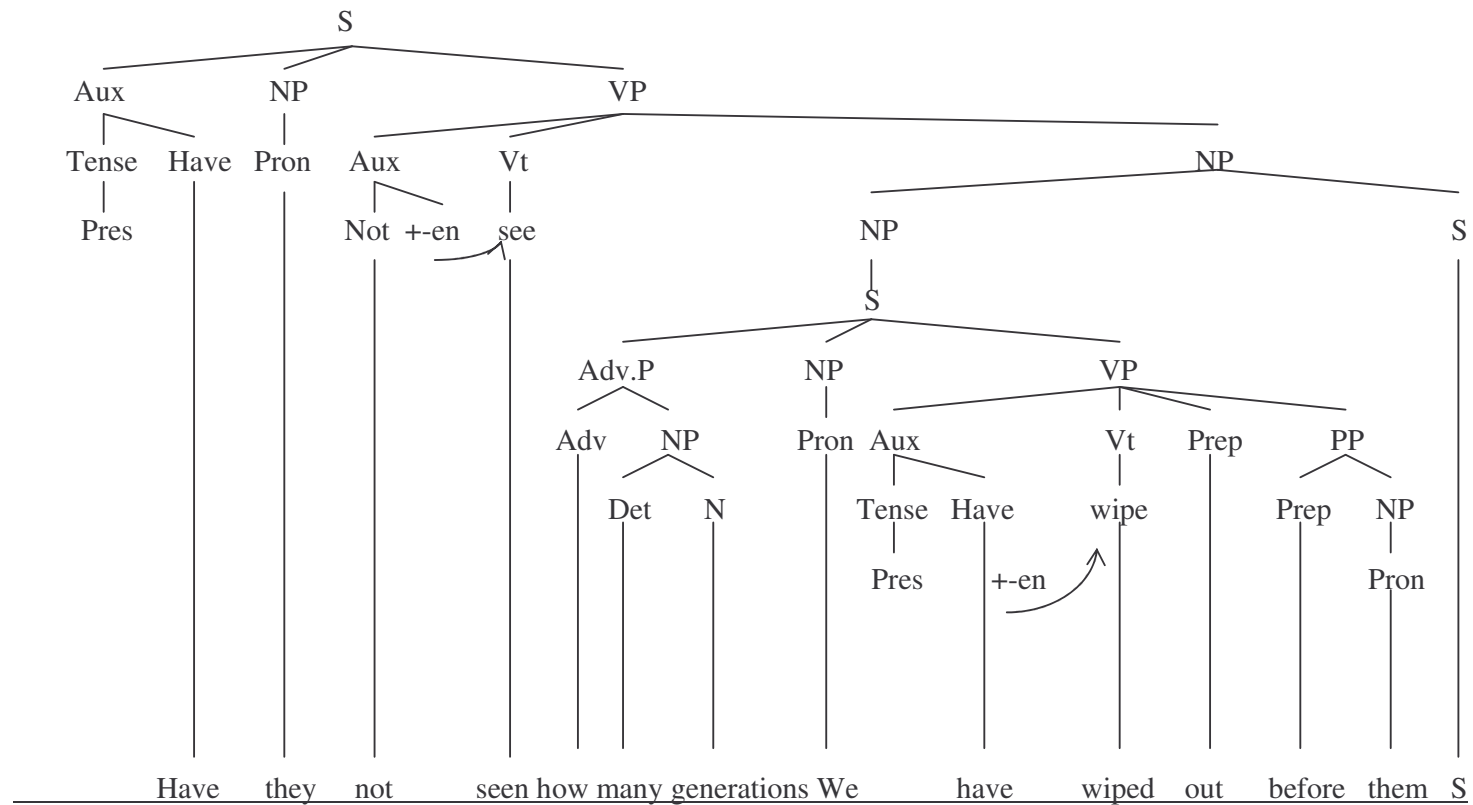
Have they not seen how many generations We have wiped out before them who will never return to them?

Note:

S   : who will never return to them.

```
                          S
            _____
          NP                           VP
          |            _____|_____
          |          Aux        Adv.P    Vt        PP
          |        ___|___        |       |      ___|___
          |      Tense   M       Adv      |    Prep    NP
          |        |      |       |       |     |      |
          |      Pres     |       |       |     |     Pron
          |               |       |       |     |      |
         who            will    never   return  to   them
```
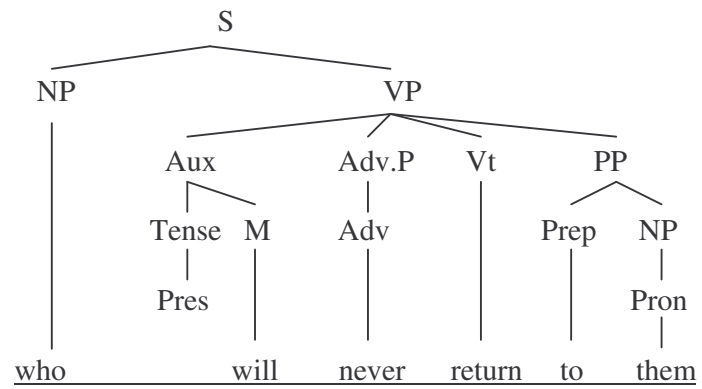
who will never return to them.

Sentence *(Have they not seen how many generations We have wiped out before them who will never return to them?)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(not seen how many generations We have wiped out before them who will never return to them)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have; the noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)*; and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(see)*, and noun phrase *(how many generations We have wiped out before them who will never return to them)*. The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of Not plus the past participle ending (*en*) placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(seen)*; and the noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(how many generations We have wiped out before them)* followed by sentence *(who will never return to them)*.

The noun phrase *(how many generations We have wiped out before them)* consists of sentence. The sentence consists of adverb phrase *(how many generations)* followed by noun phrase *(We)* and verb phrase *(have wiped out before them who will never return to them)*. The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(how)* followed by noun phrase *(many generations)*. The noun phrase of the adverb phrase consists of determiner *(many)* followed by noun *(generations)*; the noun phrase consists of pronoun *(they)*; and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(wipe)*, preposition *(out)*, and prepositional phrase *(before them)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending (*en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(wiped)*;

the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(before)* followed by noun phrase *(them).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them).*

The sentence of the noun phrase *(who will never return to them)* consists of noun phrase *(who)* followed by verb phrase *(will never return to them).* The noun phrase consists of pronoun *(who)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by adverb phrase *(never),* transitive verb *(return),* and prepositional phrase *(to them).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by modal *(will);* the adverb phrase consists of adverb *(never)*; and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(to)* followed by noun phrase *(them).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them).*

4. So, will they not give thanks? *(Verse 35)*
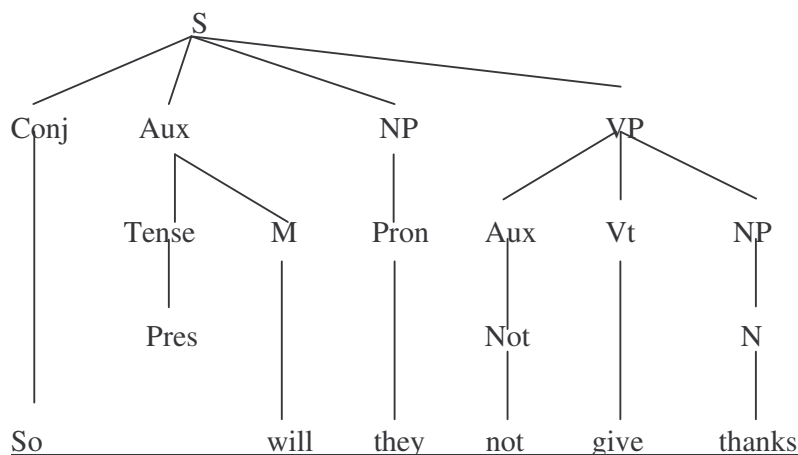
So, will they not give thanks?

The sentence *(So, will they not give thanks?)* shown in the diagram above consists of conjunction (*so*) followed by auxiliary, noun phrase (*they*), and verb

phrase *(not give thanks).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by

Modal *(will);* the noun phrase consists of pronoun (*they*); and the verb phrase

consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb (*give*) followed by noun phrase

(thanks). The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of Not and the noun phrase of

the verb phrase consists of noun (*thanks*).

5. Did I not contract you, O children of Adam, not to serve Satan? *(Verse 60).*
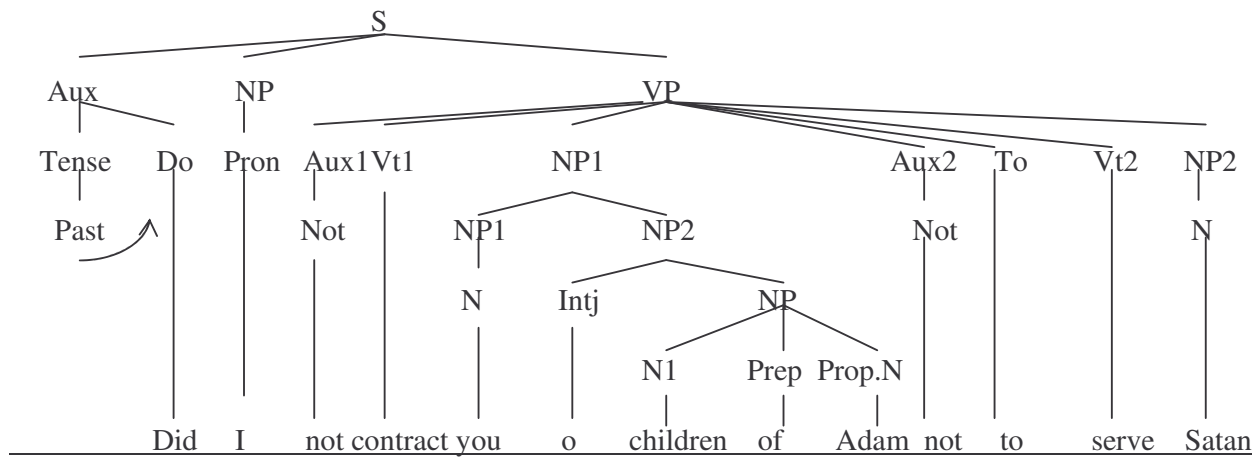
Did I not contract you, O children of Adam, not to serve Satan?

Sentence (*Did I not contract you, O children of Adam, not to serve Satan?*) consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(I)* and verb phrase *(not contract you, O children of Adam, not to serve Satan?).* The auxiliary consists of the sentence consist of Tense (Past) followed by Do; the noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(I);* the verb phrase consists of first auxiliary (Not) followed by first transitive verb *(contract),* first noun phrase *(You, O children of Adam),* second auxiliary (Not), To, second transitive verb (serve), and second noun phrase (Satan).

The first auxiliary consists of Not; the first noun phrase consists of first noun phrase *(you)* and second noun phrase *(O children of Adam).* The second noun phrase consists of Intj *(o)* followed by noun phrase *(children of Adam).* The noun phrase consists of first noun (children) followed by preposition (of) and proper name (Adam), while the second auxiliary consists Not and the second noun phrase consists of noun (Satan).

6. Haven't you been reasoning things out? *(Verse 62)*

Haven't you been reasoning things out?

The sentence shown in the diagram above means that sentence *(Haven't you been reasoning things out?)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase (you) and verb phrase *(been reasoning things out)*. The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have and Not; the noun phrase of the sentence as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(you);* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(reason),* noun phrase *(things);* and preposition *(out).*

The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of the past participle ending *(-en)* followed by Be plus the present participle ending *(-ing)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(reasoning)*; and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of pronoun *(things).*

7. Yet how will they ever notice [anything]? *(Verse 66)*

Yet how will they ever notice [anything]?

 Sentence *(Yet how will they ever notice [anything]?)* based on the
diagram above consists of conjunction *(Yet)* followed by adverb phrase *(how),*
auxiliary, noun phrase *(they)*, and verb phrase *(ever notice anything).*

The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(how);* the auxiliary consists of
Tense (Present) followed by Modal *(will);* the noun phrase as the subject of the
sentence consists of pronoun *(they)*; and the verb phrase consists of adverb phrase
(ever) followed by transitive verb *(notice)* and noun phrase *(anything).*

The adverb phrase of the verb phrase consists of adverb *(ever),* while the
noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of pronoun
(anything).

8. Will they not use their reason? (*Verse 68*)
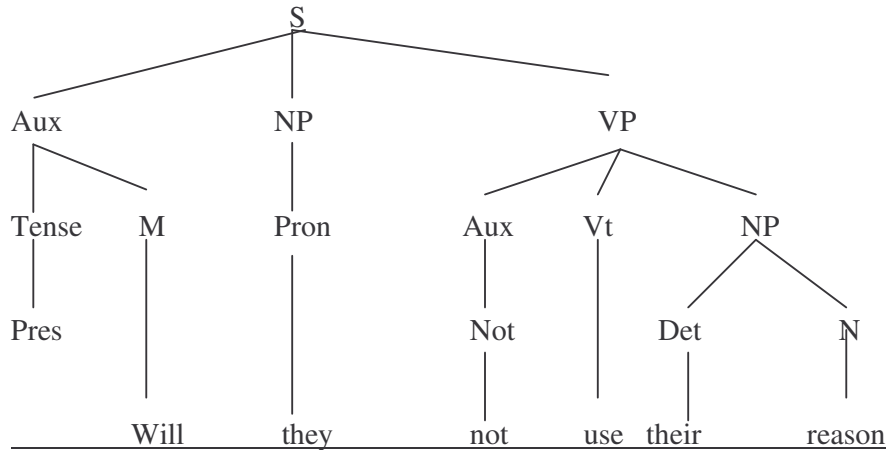
Will they not use their reason?

Sentence *(Will they not use their reason?)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(not use their reason).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Modal *(will);* the noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)*; and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(use)* and noun phrase *(their reason).* The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists Not and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of determiner *(their)* followed by noun *(reason).*

9. Have they not considered how We have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them? *(Verse 71)*
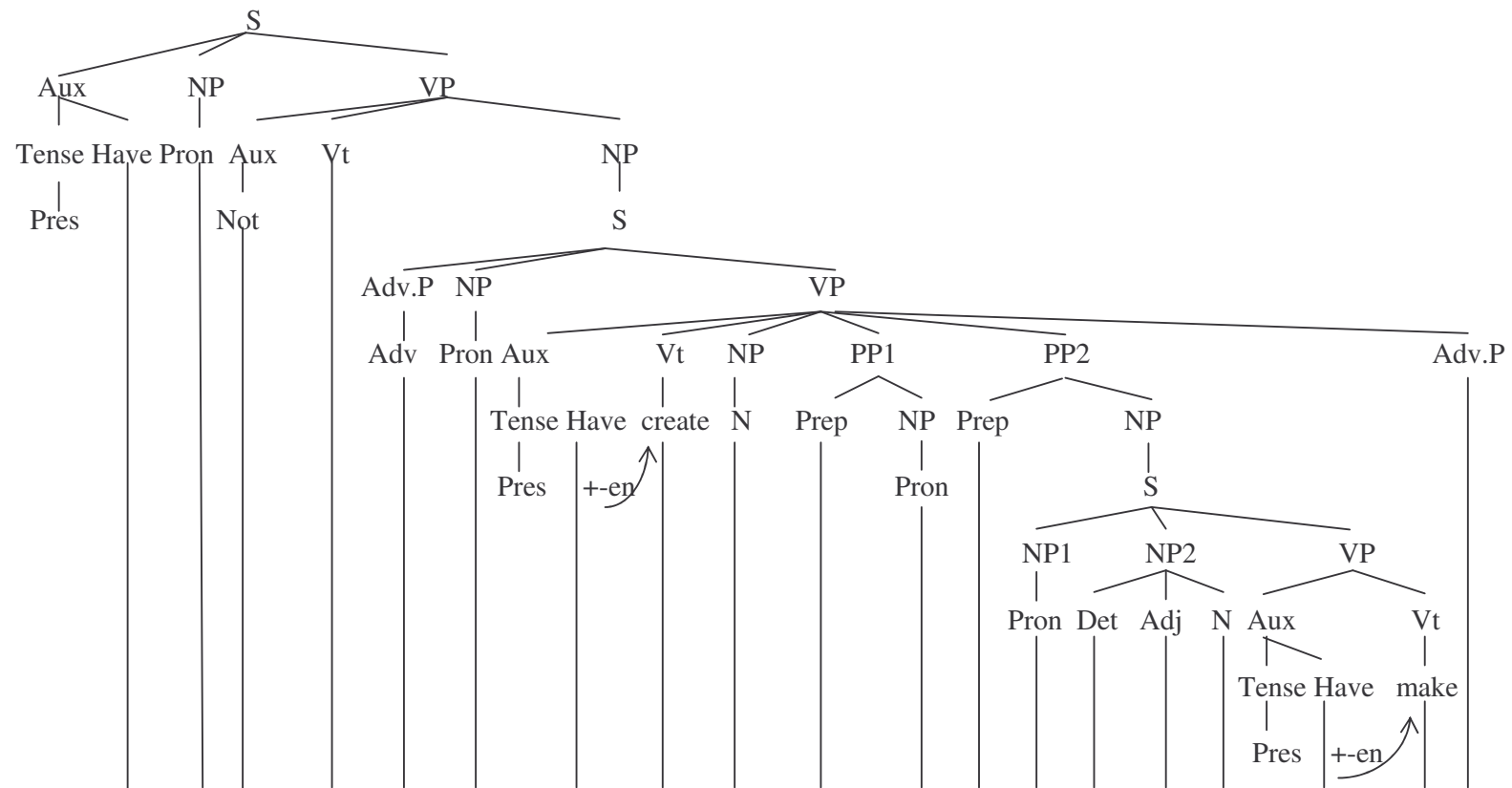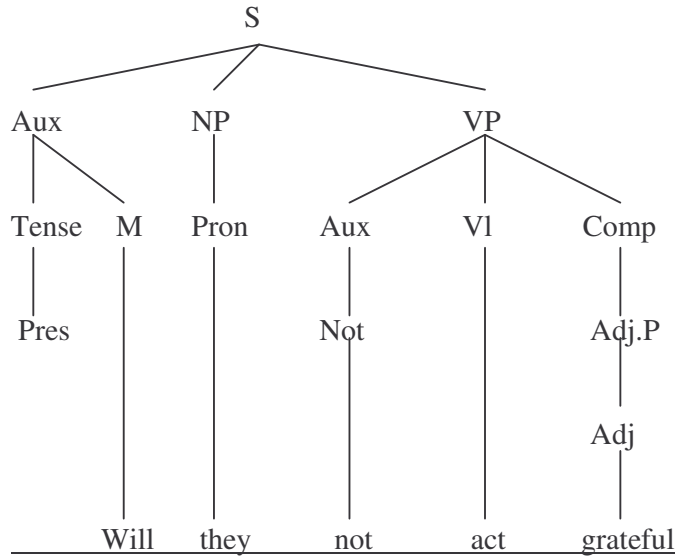

Have they not considered how We have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them?

Note :

Adv.P : and they are masters over them.

```
                        Adv.P
                       /     \
                   Conj       S
                            /   \
                         NP      VP
                         |      / | \
                        Pron  Aux Be  Pred
                              |        |
                            Tense      NP
                              |       /   \
                            Pres    NP     PP
                                    |     /  \
                                    N   Prep  NP
                                                |
                                               Pron

        and  they        are masters over    them
```
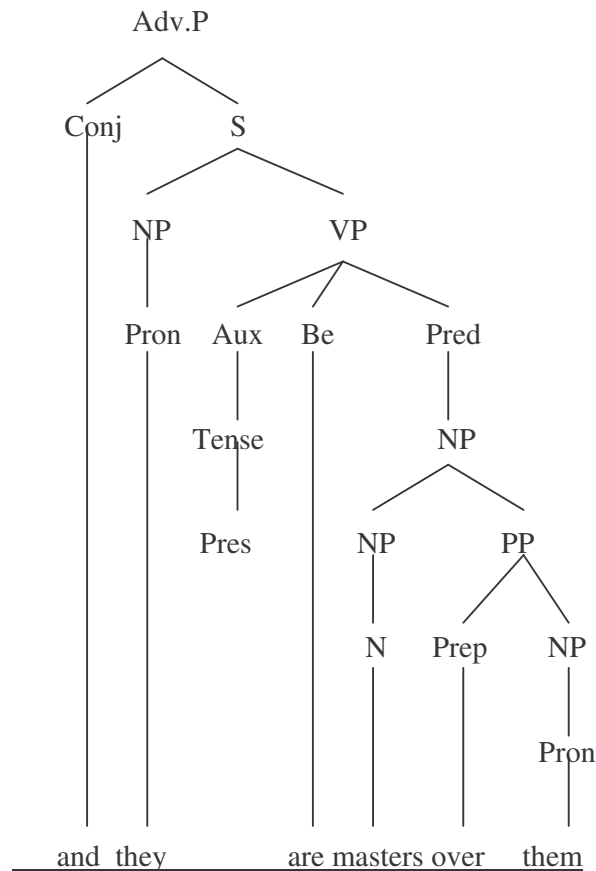
and they are masters over them.

Sentence *(Have they not considered how We have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them?)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(not considered how We have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have; the noun phrase as the subject of the sentence

consists of pronoun *(they)*; the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed transitive verb *(considered)*; and noun phrase *(how We have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them).* The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of Not; the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of sentence *(noun clause: how We have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them).*

The sentence of the noun phrase *(noun clause: how We have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them)* consists of adverb phrase *(how)* followed by noun phrase *(we)* and verb phrase *(have created livestock for them out of what Our own hands have made, and they are masters over them).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(how)*; the noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of pronoun *(We);* the verb phrase as the predicate of the noun clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(create)*, noun phrase *(livestock)*, first prepositional phrase *(for them),* second prepositional phrase *(out of what Our own hands have made);* and adverb phrase *(and they are masters over them).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(created)*; the noun phrase consists of noun *(livestock);* the first prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(for)* followed by noun phrase *(them).* The noun phrase of the first prepositional phrase consists of pronoun (them). The second prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(out of)* followed

by noun phrase *(what Our own hands have made).* The noun phrase of the second prepositional phrase consists of sentence *(what Our own hands have made).*

The sentence *(what Our own hands have made)* consists of first noun phrase *(what)* followed by second noun phrase *(Our hands)* and verb phrase *(have made).* The first noun phrase consists of pronoun *(what);* the second noun phrase consists of determiner *(Our)* followed by adjective *(own)* and noun *(hands);* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(make).* The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by Have plus the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; and the transitive verb *(made).*

The adverb phrase of the verb phrase of the noun clause *(and they are masters over them)* consists of conjunction *(and)* followed by sentence *(They are masters over them).* The sentence consists of noun phrase *(they)* followed by verb phrase *(masters over them).* The noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they)* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by Be *(are)* and predicate *(maters over them).* The auxiliary consists of Tense *(Present)* and the predicate consists of noun phrase *(masters over them).* The noun phrase consists of noun phrase *(masters)* followed by prepositional phrase *(over them).* The noun phrase of the noun phrase consists of noun *(masters)* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(over)* followed by noun phrase *(them).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of pronoun *(them).*

10. Will they not act grateful?   *(verse 73)*

```
                             S
          ┌──────────────────┼──────────────────┐
         Aux                 NP                 VP
       ┌───┐                  │          ┌───────┼───────┐
     Tense  M               Pron        Aux     Vl      Comp
       │    │                │           │       │       │
      Pres  │               │           Not     │     Adj.P
            │                │            │       │       │
            │                │            │       │      Adj
            │                │            │       │       │
           Will            they          not     act   grateful
```
_____

Will they not act grateful?

      Sentence *(Will they not act grateful?)* in the diagram above consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(they)* and verb phrase *(not act grateful).* The auxiliary of the sentence consists of Tense (Present) followed by Modal *(will);* the noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of pronoun *(they);* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by linking verb *(act)* and complement *(grateful).* The complement consists of adjective phrase and the adjective phrase consists of adjective *(grateful).*

11. Has not man considered how We created him from a drop of semen? (Verse 77)
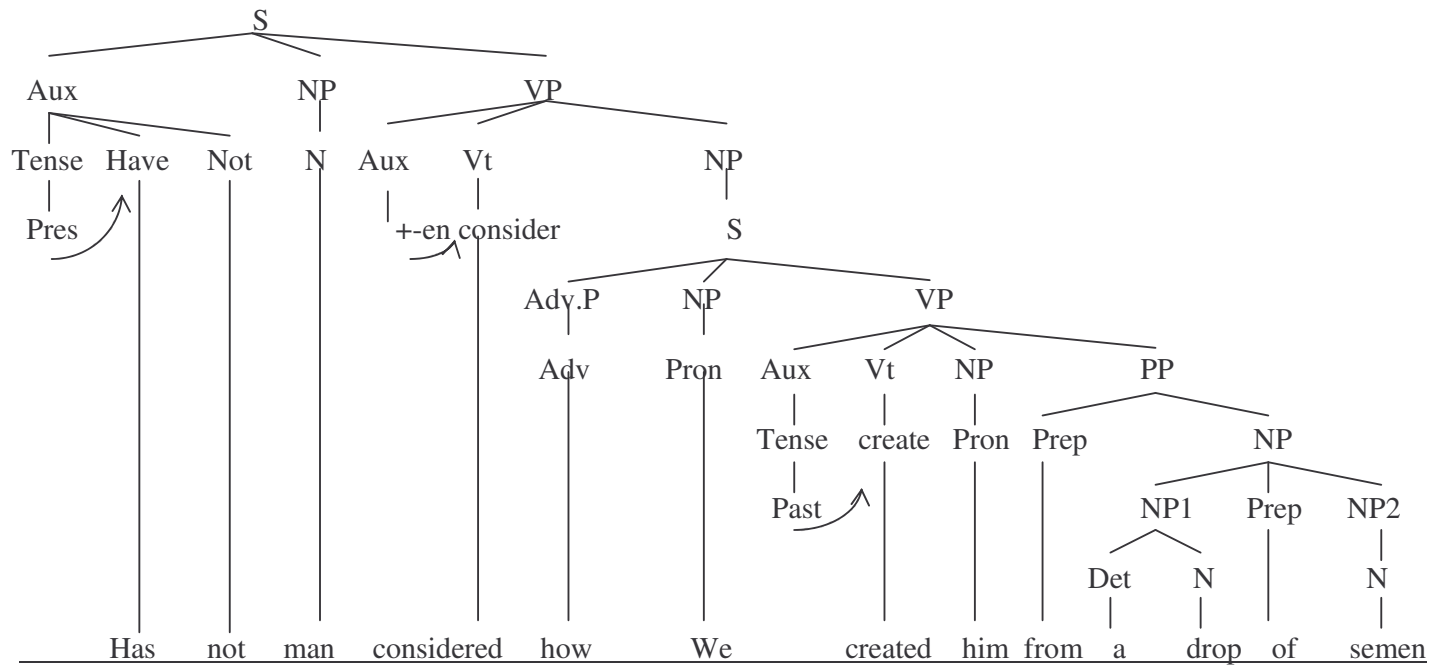
Has not man considered how We created him from a drop of semen?

Sentence *(Has not man considered how We created him from a drop of semen?)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(man)* and verb phrase *(considered how We created him from a drop of semen).*

The auxiliary consists of Tense (Present) followed by have and Not; the noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of noun *(man);* and the verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(consider)* and noun phrase *(how We created him from a drop of semen).*

The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of the past participle ending *(-en)* placed on the main verb; the transitive verb *(considered);* and the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the sentence consists of sentence *(noun clause: how We created him from a drop of semen).*

The sentence *(noun clause: how We created him from a drop of semen)* consists of adverb phrase *(how)* followed by noun phrase *(we)* and verb phrase *(created him from a drop of semen).* The adverb phrase consists of adverb *(how);* the noun phrase as the subject of the noun clause consists of pronoun (*we*), and the verb phrase as the predicate of the adverbial clause consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(create),* noun phrase *(him),* and prepositional phrase *(from a drop of semen).* The auxiliary of the verb phrase consists of Tense (Past); the noun phrase of the verb phrase as the object of the noun clause consists of pronoun *(him);* and the prepositional phrase consists of preposition *(from)* followed by noun phrase (*a drop of semen).* The noun phrase of the prepositional phrase consists of first noun phrase *(a drop)* followed by preposition *(of)* and

second noun phrase *(semen).* The first noun phrase consists of determiner *(a)*

followed by noun *(drop),* while the second noun phrase consists of noun *(semen).*

12. Is not Whoever created Heaven and Earth Able to create the same as them? *(verse 81)*
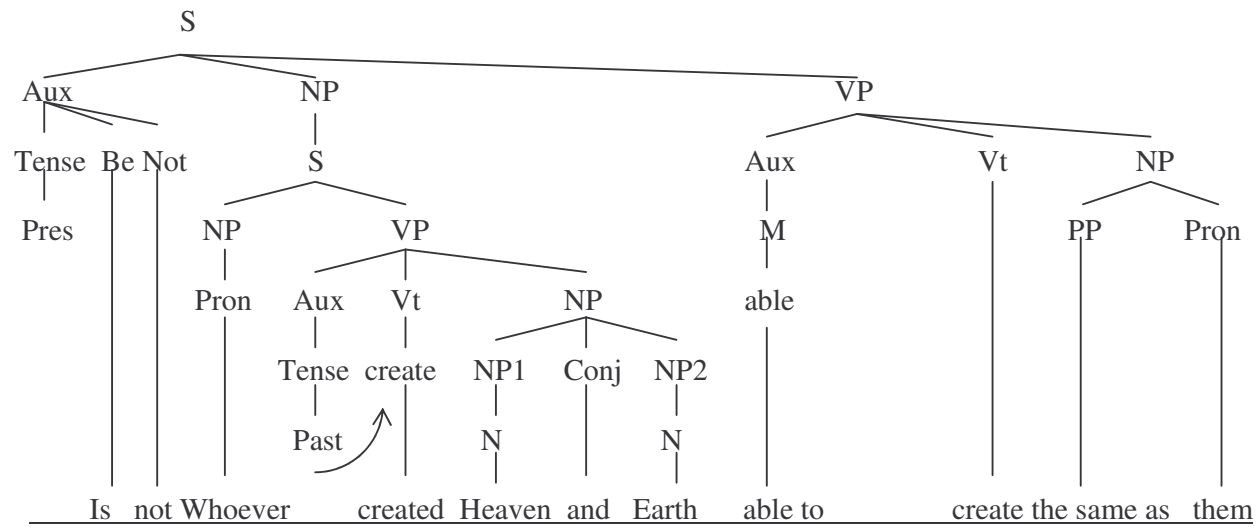
Is not Whoever created Heaven and Earth Able to create the same as them?

We can see from the diagram above that sentence *(Is not Whoever created Heaven and Earth Able to create the same as them?)* consists of auxiliary followed by noun phrase *(Whoever created Heaven and Earth)* and verb phrase (*Able to create the same as them)*.

The auxiliary of the sentence consists of Tense (Present) followed by Be *(is)* and Not; the noun phrase as the subject of the sentence consists of sentence *(Whoever created Heaven and Earth)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(create)* and noun phrase *(the same as them)*.

The sentence of the noun phrase *(Whoever created Heaven and Earth)* consists of noun phrase *(Whoever)* followed by verb phrase *(created Heaven and Earth)*. The noun phrase as the subject of the sub clause consists of pronoun *(Whoever)* and the verb phrase consists of auxiliary, followed by transitive verb *(create)*, and noun phrase (*Heaven and Earth)*. The auxiliary of the verb phrase of the sub clause consists of Tense (Past), while the noun phrase as the object of sub clause consists of first noun phrase *(Heaven)* followed by conjunction *(and)* and second noun phrase *(Earth)*. The first noun phrase consists of noun *(Heaven)* and the second noun phrase consists of noun *(Earth)*.

The verb phrase of the sentence consists of auxiliary followed by transitive verb *(create)* and noun phrase *(the same as them)*. The auxiliary consists of Modal *(able),* while the noun phrase consists of prepositional phrase *(the same as)* followed by noun phrase *(them)*. The noun phrase consists of pronoun (*them)*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer attempts to draw conclusions dealing with the syntactic patterns of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams. The conclusions are drawn based on the result of the analysis in the previous chapter. Further, this thesis will be accomplished with the writer's suggestion dealing with the study of this thesis.

5.1 Conclusion

The syntactic pattern of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin using theory of tree diagrams are presented in the form of phrase structures rules as follows:

5.1.1 The Syntactic Patterns of Positive Sentences

The syntactic patterns of positive sentences used in the English translation of surah Yasin as follows:

Positive sentences of the English translation of surah Yasin contain all kinds of sentences; simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Most of positive sentences of this surah contain complex sentences. Therefore, the writer separates the patterns of clauses and verb phrases of main clauses and sub clauses.

The Syntactic patterns of positive sentences may appear in eight options,

as follows:

$$S \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{NP + VP} \\ \text{Adv.P + NP + VP} \\ \text{Conj + NP + VP} \\ \text{VP} \\ \text{NP + NP + VP} \\ \text{Adv.P + S} \\ \text{S1 + S2} \\ \text{S1 + Conj + S2} \end{cases}$$
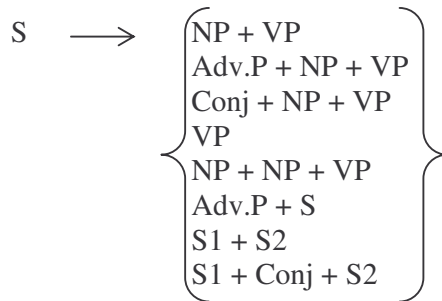
Besides, the patterns of sub clauses may appear in thirteen, as follows:

$$S \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{NP + VP} \\ \text{Adv.P + NP + VP} \\ \text{PP + NP + VP} \\ \text{Conj + NP + VP} \\ \text{Aux + NP + VP} \\ \text{Adv.P + Aux + NP + VP} \\ \text{NP + Aux + VP} \\ \text{VP} \\ \text{That + NP + VP} \\ \text{NP + NP + VP} \\ \text{Adv.P + S} \\ \text{S1 + S2} \\ \text{S1 + Conj + S2} \end{cases}$$

The usages of the patterns of sentence $S \longrightarrow SI + S2$ as follows:

No	The usages	Explanation
1	Compound sentence	It is compound sentence if S1 and S2 are main clauses. S1 and S2 joined by coordinate conjunction semicolon ";". The coordinate conjunction joins two main clauses.
2	Complex sentence	It is complex sentence if the sentence has one main clause and two sub clauses. S1 and S2 are sub clauses. S1 and S2 joined by coordinate conjunction semicolon. The coordinate conjunction joins two clauses that are equal grammatically.
3	Compound complex sentence	It is compound complex sentence if the sentence has two main clauses and one or

		more sub clauses. S1 and S2 are main clauses. S1 and S2 joined by coordinate conjunction semicolon. The coordinate conjunction joins two clauses that are equal grammatically.

The usages of the patterns of sentence S ⟶ SI + Conj + S2 as follows:

No	The usages	Explanation
1	Compound sentence	It is compound sentence if S1 and S2 are main clauses. S1 and S2 joined by coordinate conjunction such as "and, yet, nor, etc". The coordinate conjunction joins two main clauses.
2	Complex sentence	It is complex sentence if the sentence has one main clause and two sub clauses. S1 and S2 are sub clauses. S1 and S2 joined by coordinate conjunction such as "yet, and, nor, etc". The coordinate conjunction joins two clauses that are equal grammatically.
3	Compound complex sentence	It is compound complex sentence if the sentence has two main clauses and one or more sub clauses. S1 and S2 are main clauses. S1 and S2 joined by coordinate conjunction such as "yet, and, nor, etc". The coordinate conjunction joins two clauses that are equal grammatically.

In addition, in the sense of *and not*, the function of coordinate

conjunction" nor" is to join two negative clauses that are equal in grammatically.

So,

S $\rightarrow$ S1 + Conj + S2 with

S1 $\rightarrow$ NP + VP (negative)

S2 $\rightarrow$ Aux + NP + VP (positive)

The Patterns of Noun Phrases of main clauses and sub clauses may appear in seventeen options as follows:

NP ⟶
$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{N} \\ \text{Pron} \\ \text{N1 + N2} \\ \text{Adj + N} \\ \text{Det +} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{N} \\ \text{N1 + N2} \\ \text{Adj + N} \\ \text{Adj + N1 + N2} \end{array}\right. \\ \text{Pron + Adj + PP} \\ \text{NP + PP} \\ \text{NP1 + Prep + NP2} \\ \text{NP1 + Conj + NP2} \\ \text{NP1 + NP2} \\ \text{NP1 + NP2 + NP3} \\ \text{Intj. + NP} \\ \text{NP + S} \\ \text{S} \end{array}\right.$

Most of the patterns of Verb Phrases consist of auxiliary. The auxiliary can be rewritten as follows:

Aux ⟶ Tense $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{Pres} \\ \\ \text{Past} \end{array}\right.$ + (M) + (Have + -en) + (Be + -ing) + (Be + -en) +(Do)

If the sub clauses in the form of negative, the aux as stated above add "not".
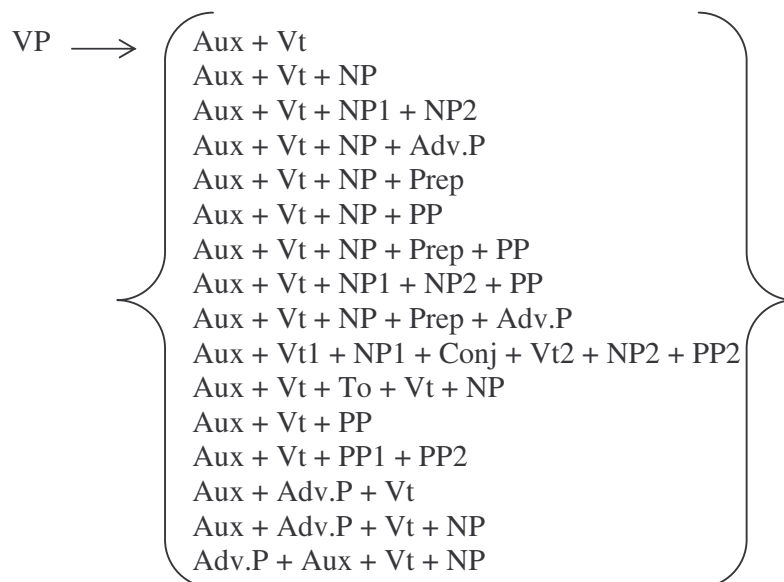
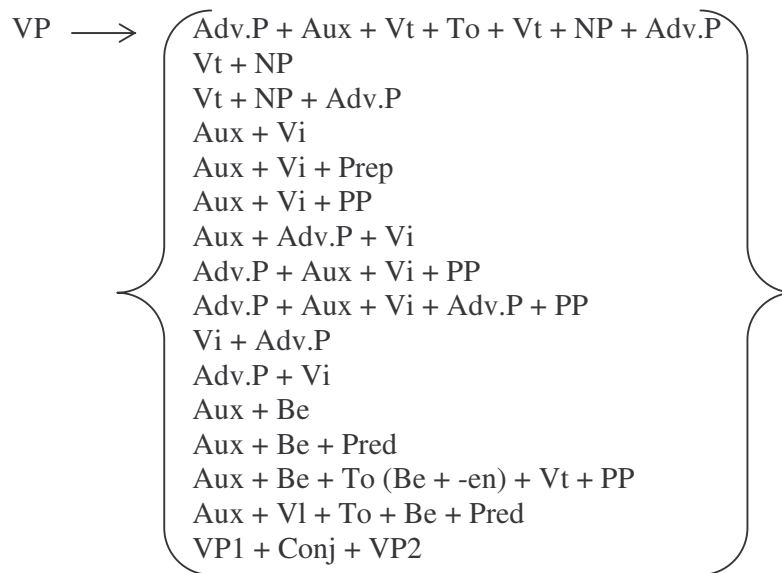The patterns of verb phrase of main clauses may appear in 33 options, as follows:

VP ⟶
$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{Aux + Vt} \\ \text{Aux + Vt + NP} \\ \text{Aux + Vt + NP1 + NP2} \\ \text{Aux + Vt + NP + Adv.P} \\ \text{Aux + Vt + NP1 + NP2 + Adv.P} \\ \text{Aux + Vt + NP + PP} \\ \text{Aux + Vt + NP + Prep + Adv.P} \\ \text{Aux + Vt + NP + PP + Adv.P} \\ \text{Aux + Vt + Prep + NP} \end{array}\right.$

VP ⟶ {
Aux + Vt + NP + Prep + PP + Adv.P
Aux + Vt + NP + Vi + Prep + PP
Aux + Vt + NP + To + Vt + Prep + PP
Aux + Vt + NP1 + Vt + NP2
Aux + Vt + NP + Prep + To (Be + -en) + Vt + PP
Aux + Vt + Adv.P
Aux + Vt + PP
Aux + Vt + Prep + PP
Aux + Vt + PP + Adv.P
Aux + Vt1 + Adv.P + Conj + Vt2 + PP2
Aux + Vt + To Be + Pred
Aux + Adv.P + Vt + NP
Aux + Adv.P + Vt + NP + Vi
Aux + Adv.P + Vt + PP + To + Vt + NP + Adv.P
Adv.P + Aux + Vt + NP
Aux + Vi + Prep + PP
Aux + Vi + Adv.P
Aux + Vi + PP + Adv.P
Aux + Vi + Prep + PP + To + Vt + NP
Adv.P + Aux + Vi
Aux + Be + Pred
Aux + Be + Pred + Adv.P
Aux + Adv.P + Be + Pred
VP1 + Conj + VP2
}

Whereas, the patterns of Verb Phrases of sub clauses may appear in 32

options, as follows:

VP ⟶ {
Aux + Vt
Aux + Vt + NP
Aux + Vt + NP1 + NP2
Aux + Vt + NP + Adv.P
Aux + Vt + NP + Prep
Aux + Vt + NP + PP
Aux + Vt + NP + Prep + PP
Aux + Vt + NP1 + NP2 + PP
Aux + Vt + NP + Prep + Adv.P
Aux + Vt1 + NP1 + Conj + Vt2 + NP2 + PP2
Aux + Vt + To + Vt + NP
Aux + Vt + PP
Aux + Vt + PP1 + PP2
Aux + Adv.P + Vt
Aux + Adv.P + Vt + NP
Adv.P + Aux + Vt + NP
}

VP $\longrightarrow$
- Adv.P + Aux + Vt + To + Vt + NP + Adv.P
- Vt + NP
- Vt + NP + Adv.P
- Aux + Vi
- Aux + Vi + Prep
- Aux + Vi + PP
- Aux + Adv.P + Vi
- Adv.P + Aux + Vi + PP
- Adv.P + Aux + Vi + Adv.P + PP
- Vi + Adv.P
- Adv.P + Vi
- Aux + Be
- Aux + Be + Pred
- Aux + Be + To (Be + -en) + Vt + PP
- Aux + Vl + To + Be + Pred
- VP1 + Conj + VP2

The patterns of Adverb Phrase of main clauses and sub clauses may appear in five options, as follows:

Adv.P $\longrightarrow$
- Adv
- Adv + adv
- Adv.P + PP
- Vi + Prep + PP
- Conj + S
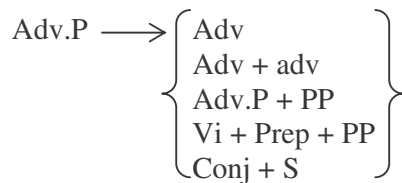
Adv.P $\longrightarrow$ Conj + S is the pattern of adverbial clause. This clause functions as adverb. Main clause and sub clause are joined by sub ordinate conjunstions, as follows:

Conjnctions	Usages
when	clause of time
while	clause of time
	clause of contrast
once	clause of time
till	clause of time
if	conditional clause
so (that)	clause of result
	clause of purpose
eventhough	clause of contrast

The patterns of Predicate of main clauses and sub clauses may appear in

six options, as follows:

Pred $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{NP} \\ \text{Adj.P} \\ \text{PP} \\ \text{Adj.P + PP} \\ \text{Adv.P} \\ \text{Adv.P + NP} \end{Bmatrix}$

The patterns of Adjective Phrases of main clauses and sub clauses may

appear in three options, as follows:

Adj.P $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{Adj} \\ \text{Adv + Adj} \\ \text{Adj + PP} \end{Bmatrix}$

The patterns of Prepositional Phrases of main clauses and sub clauses may

appear in three options, as follows:

PP $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{Prep + NP} \\ \text{Prep} \\ \text{Adv.P + PP} \end{Bmatrix}$

5.1.2   The Syntactic Patterns of Negative Sentences

Most of the negative sentences in this surah have the form of compound

sentences. Here, the sentences use coordinate conjunction "yet" and "nor" to join

two main clauses. The syntactic patterns of negative sentences as follows:

The patterns of main clauses of negative sentences may appear in four

options, as follows:

S $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{NP + VP} \\ \text{Adv.P + NP + VP} \\ \text{Aux + NP + VP} \\ \text{S1 + Conj + S2} \end{Bmatrix}$

The patterns of sub clauses of negative sentences may appear in two options, as follows:

$$S \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} NP + VP \\ VP \end{array} \right\}$$

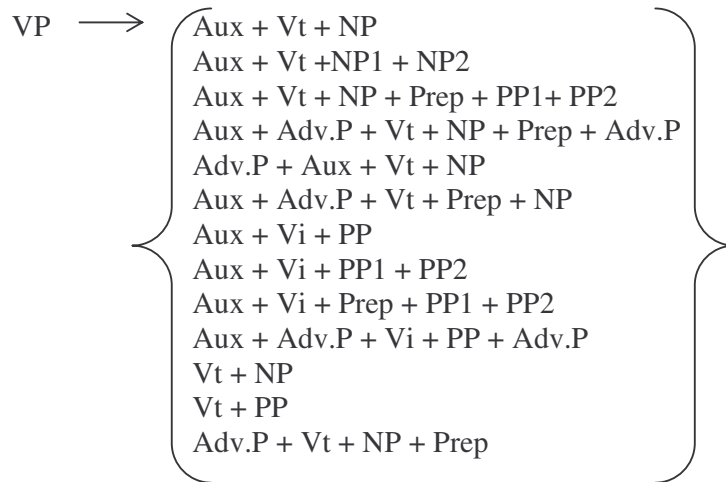The patterns of Noun Phrases of main clauses and sub clauses may appear in eleven options, as follows:

$$NP \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N \\ Pron \\ Adj + N \\ Det + N \\ Det + N1 + N2 \\ Det + Adj + N \\ NP + PP \\ NP1 + Prep + NP2 \\ Not + NP1 + Prep + NP2 \\ NP1 + Conj + NP2 \\ S \end{array} \right\}$$

Most of the patterns of Verb Phrases of consist of auxiliary. The auxiliary can be rewritten as follows:

$$Aux \longrightarrow Tense \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Pres \\ Past \end{array} \right\} + (M) + (Have + \text{-en}) + + (Be + \text{-en}) + (Do) + Not$$

If the first clause and the second clause joined by coordinate conjunction "nor", the auxiliary of the second clause without "not".

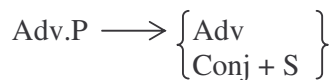The patterns of Verb Phrases of main clauses may appear in thirteen options, as follows

VP ⟶
{
Aux + Vt + NP
Aux + Vt +NP1 + NP2
Aux + Vt + NP + Prep + PP1+ PP2
Aux + Adv.P + Vt + NP + Prep + Adv.P
Adv.P + Aux + Vt + NP
Aux + Adv.P + Vt + Prep + NP
Aux + Vi + PP
Aux + Vi + PP1 + PP2
Aux + Vi + Prep + PP1 + PP2
Aux + Adv.P + Vi + PP + Adv.P
Vt + NP
Vt + PP
Adv.P + Vt + NP + Prep
}

Besides, the syntactic patterns of Verb Phrases of sub clauses may appear

in six options, as follows:

VP ⟶
{
Aux + Vt + NP
Aux + Vt + NP + Adv.P
Aux + Vt + To + Vt + NP
Aux + Vt + NP + To + Vi + PP
Aux + Vi + PP
Aux + Be + Pred
}
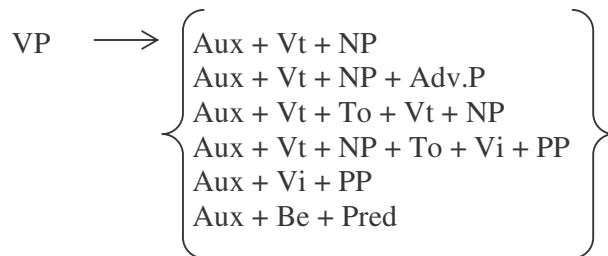
The syntactic patterns of Adverb Phrases of main clauses and sub clauses

may appear in two options, as follows:

Adv.P ⟶
{
Adv
Conj + S
}

The syntactic pattern of predicate is:

Pred ⟶ PP

The syntactic pattern of Prepositional Phrases of main clauses and sub

clauses are:

PP ⟶ Prep + NP
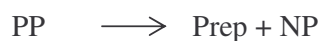
5.1.3 The Syntactic Patterns of Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences of the English translations of surah Yasin have the form yes/no questions and Wh questions.

The syntactic Patterns of yes/no questions as follows:

The patterns of main clauses may appear in two options, as follows:

$$S \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Aux} + \text{NP} + \text{VP} \\ \text{Conj} + \text{Aux} + \text{NP} + \text{VP} \end{Bmatrix}$$

While, the patterns of sub clauses may appear in four options, as follows:

$$S \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{NP} + \text{VP} \\ \text{Adv.P} + \text{NP} + \text{VP} \\ \text{NP1} + \text{NP2} + \text{VP} \\ \text{NP} + \text{S} \end{Bmatrix}$$

The patterns of Noun phrases of main clauses and sub clauses may appear in thirteen options, as follows:

$$NP \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Pron} \\ \text{N} \\ \text{Adj} + \text{N} \\ \text{Det} + \text{N} \\ \text{Det} + \text{Adj} + \text{N} \\ \text{NP} + \text{PP} \\ \text{N} + \text{Prep} + \text{Prop.N} \\ \text{NP1} + \text{Prep} + \text{NP2} \\ \text{NP1} + \text{NP2} \\ \text{Intj.} + \text{NP} \\ \text{PP} + \text{Pron} \\ \text{NP1} + \text{Conj} + \text{NP2} \\ \text{S} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Most of the patterns of Verb Phrases consist of auxiliary. The auxiliary can be rewritten as follows:

$$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Pres} \\ \\ \text{Past} \end{bmatrix} + (M) + (\text{Have}+\text{-en}) + (\text{Be} + \text{-ing}) + (\text{Be} +\text{-en}) + (\text{Do}) +(\text{Not})$$

The patterns of Verb Phrases of main clauses may appear in five options, as follows:

$$\text{VP} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Vt} + \text{NP} + \text{PP} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP} + \text{Prep} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Vt1} + \text{NP1} + \text{Aux2} + \text{To} + \text{Vt2} + \text{NP2} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Vl} + \text{Comp.} \end{cases}$$

While, the patterns of verb phrases of sub clauses may appear in seven options, as follows:

$$\text{VP} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP} + \text{PP} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP} + \text{PP1} + \text{PP2} + \text{Adv.P} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{Prep} + \text{PP} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Adv.P} + \text{Vt} + \text{PP} \\ \text{Aux} + \text{Be} + \text{Pred} \end{cases}$$

The pattern of Prepositional Phrase of main clauses and sub clauses is:

$$\text{PP} \longrightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{NP}$$

The patterns of Adverb Phrases of main clauses and sub clauses may appear in three options:

$$\text{Adv.P} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Adv} \\ \text{Conj} + \text{S} \\ \text{Adv} + \text{NP} \end{cases}$$

The pattern of Predicate of sub clause:

$$\text{Pred} \longrightarrow \text{NP}$$

The pattern of complement and adjective phase of main clause:

Comp. $\longrightarrow$ Adj.P

Adj.P $\longrightarrow$ Adj

The syntactic patterns of wh-questions as follows:

The patterns of main clauses may appear in two options:

$$S \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adv.P + Aux + NP + VP} \\ \text{Conj + Adv.P + Aux + NP + VP} \end{array} \right\}$$

The patterns of sub clauses may appear in two options:

$$S \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NP + VP} \\ \text{S1 + Conj + S2} \end{array} \right\}$$

The patterns of Noun Phrases of main clauses and sub clauses:

$$NP \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pron} \\ \text{Det + N} \\ \text{NP +S} \end{array} \right\}$$

Most of the patterns of Verb Phrases consist of auxiliary. The auxiliary

can be rewritten as follows:

$$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Pres} \\ \text{Past} \end{array} \right] + (M)$$

The Patterns of Verb Phrases of main clauses as follows:

$$VP \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vt + NP} \\ \text{Adv.P + Vt + NP} \end{array} \right\}$$

The Patterns of Verb Phrases of sub clauses as follows:

$$VP \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Aux + Vt + NP \\ Aux + Adv.P + Vi \end{array} \right\}$$

The patterns of Adverb Phrases of main clauses and sub clauses as follows:

$$Adv.P \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Adv \\ Adv + NP \end{array} \right\}$$

The pattern of Prepositional Phrase of sub clause is:

$$PP \longrightarrow Prep + NP$$

5.2 Suggestion

The writer suggests to the next researchers who are interested in conducting the same fields in syntax to use other theories that can support the theory the writer used.

I truly realize that this thesis is far from being perfect, so the constructive criticism and suggestions from the readers are expected to make it perfect. Hopefully it will be useful for the readers, especially for the lecturers and students of English Letters and Language Department of UIN Malang.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ali, A.Y. 1937. *The Glorious Kur'an Translation and Commentary*. Beirut: Darul Fikri.

Bornstein, D. 1977. *An Introduction to Transformational Gramma*r. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Winthrop Publishers, Inc.

Chomsky, N. 1966. *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague-Paris: Mouton & Co.

Dasteghib. 2005. *Tafsir Surah Yasin.* Jakarta: Cahaya.

Finch, G. 1998. *How to Study Linguistics.* London: Macmillan.

Finegan, E. 2004. *Language: Its Structure and Use, Fourth edition.* Massachusetts: Wadsworth, a part f Thomson Corporation.

Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English A practical Reference Guide.* Englewood Cliffs, New Jessei: Prentice-Hall. Inc.

Fromkin, V; Rodman, R and Hyams, N. 2003. *An Introduction to Language, Seven Edition.* Massachusetts: Heinle, a part of Thomson Corporation.

GEMA. Juli-Agustus, 2006. *Tiga Kali Masuk Muri,* hal.5.

Herawati, A. 2003. *Analyzing The Translation of Some Makiyyah Surahs of The Holy Qur'an by Marmaduke Pickthall by Using Diane Bornstein's Tree Diagram Theory*, an Unpublished Thesis. Malang: STIBA Malang.

Irving, T.B. 1985. *The Qur'an The First American Version*. Vermont: Amana Books.

Matthews, P.H, 1981. *Syntax.* USA: Cambridge University Press.

Nasir, M. 2006. *Tribute to Dr. Thomas Ballantyne Irving – A Canadian Muslim,* (Online), (http://theamericanmuslim.org/tam.php/features/articles/tribute_to_dr_thomas _ballantyne_irving_a_canadian_muslim/ , viewed April 20, 2007).

Shihab, M.Q. 2002. *Tafsir Al-Misbah*. Jakarta: Lentera.

Stainback, S.B. 1988. *Understanding and Conducting Qualitative Research.*

STIBA. 1994. *Morphologi*. Malang: STIBA Malang.

Supardhy, A.A. 2005. *A Syntactic Analysis o The Corrs' Song Lyrics in Their Album Entitled 'The Best of The Corrs' and Its Teaching Application*, an Unpublished Thesis. Malang: STIBA Malang.

Thomson, A.J. and Martinet, A.V. 1995. *Fourth Edition, A Practical English Grammar.* Hong Kong: Oxford University Press.

Wekker, H and Haegeman, L.1989. *A modern Course in English Syntax.* London, New York: Routledge.

Yule, G. 1994. *The Study of Language An Introduction.* London: Cambridge

University Press