

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS
ON ABDALLAH YOUSUF ALI 'S ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF SURAH
AL-RAHMAN BY USING DIANE D. BORNSTEIN 'S THEORY OF TREE
DIAGRAMS**

By

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
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Thesis
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By

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2008

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Rosid's thesis entitled A Syntactic Analysis on Abdallah Yusuf Ali 's English Translation of Surah AL-Rahman by Using Diane D. Bornstain 's Theory of Tree Diagram.

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MOTTO

Be capitalist

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

*My beloved parents, Family and ex-close Friend Ririn Nur Baiyy who always be
my inspiration
Advices*

“Do what you want....!”.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله رب العالمين. وَالصلاة والسلام على اشرف الانبياء والمرسلين
وعلي امة وصحبة اجمعين.

In the name of Allah SWT, the beneficent and merciful praise belongs to Allah SWT. I would like to express the deepest gratitude to Allah SWT for the merciful and grace who has blessed me the strength and health so that the writer can do best in finishing this thesis entitled " **A Syntactic Analysis on Abdallah Yousuf Ali 's English Translation of Surah AL-Rahman by Using Diane Bonstain 's Theory of Tree Diagram**" Sholawat 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.

Everything in this world can be played without Allah Swt but as the human being, we must attempt to do something that they want. In this thesis, the writer 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.

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- ❖ K.H. Khozin as my teacher in PP.DARUL-HIJRAH who always give good motivation how to face the complicated life.
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- ❖ To UIN Malang, STIBA Malang libraries, staffs and SAC (Self Access Center) which help me in gathering reference books to complete this thesis.

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- ❖ My special friends, MAN Nglawak, Kertosono especially for Ririn Nur Baity. Thanks for solution when I have problem.

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

The Writer

Rosid

ABSTRACT

Rosid. 2008. A Syntactic Analysis on Abdallah Yousuf Ali 's English Translation of Surah AL-Rahman by Using Diane Bornstain 's Theory of Tree Diagram.
Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture. State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Drs. Nur Salam M.Pd.

Key words: Syntax, English translation of Surah AL-Rohman, Surface Structure, and tree diagram.

Language is the key of civilization in this world. Human beings use the language to explore and sharpen their knowledge. It can be translation form from the other language. The writer chooses Abdallah Yousuf Ali's English translation of surah Al-Rohman to be analyzed because he is a Muslim translator of Qur'an. The first translation of Qur'an in Latin form, which is translated into the west language, is done by non-Muslim who wants to make bad bias of Islam in Europe. The writer just analyzes the sentence patterns are used in English translation of Surah Al-Rohman. It is syntactic analyzes which is the branches of linguistics that studies about phrases and sentence analysis, and it focuses on surface structure.

In analyzing the sentence, the writer uses some theories which are suitable with the subject material. He adopts the theory of Tree diagram proposed by Diane D. Bornstein which analyzes sentences into each of the content of the sentence. The writer focuses his research on the verses of Abdallah Yousuf Ali's English translation of surah Al-Rohman in his book "*The Glorious Kur'an Translation and Commentary*" and focus on noun phrase pattern and verb phrase pattern by surface structure.

In presenting this thesis, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative research. The writer reads Abdallah Yousuf Ali's English translation of Surah Al-Rohman. After getting the data, the writer writes down it. Then, the writer begins analyzing sentence by using Tree diagram proposed by Diane D. Bornstein's theory. Having analyzed the sentence, the writer finally finds fifteen options of the pattern of noun phrase in nominal sentence, and twenty eight options the patterns of noun phrase in verbal sentence, while, the pattern of verb phrase in nominal sentence is eight options and the pattern of verb in verbal sentence is twenty one options

Considering the importance of understanding the sentence structure especially in syntactic analysis, the writer would like to give brief suggestion for the readers of this thesis. For students who have intention to conduct a research on translation of holly Qur'an, they hopefully will give not only clear understanding in analyzing any kinds of materials, but also the advantages that can explore the knowledge and religion widely in the research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL SHEET	i
LEGITIMATION SHEET	ii
MOTTO	iii
DEDICATION.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problem of the Study	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study	5
1.4 Significance of the Study	5
1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study.....	6
1.6 Definition of the Key Terms	6

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Syntax	8
2.2 Transformational Grammar.....	9
2.2.1 Phrase Structure Rule	11
2.3 Sentence	13
2.3.1 Clauses	15
2.3.2 Voices	16
2.3.3 Noun Phrase	16
2.3.4 Auxiliary	18
2.3.5 Verb Phrase.....	22
2.4 Tree Diagram	24
2.5 Holly Qur'an	26
2.5.1 The Translation of Holly Qur'an into West.....	28

2.6 Surah AL - Rohman	30
2.7 Previous Study	31

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design	32
3.2 Data Sources	32
3.3 Research Instrument	32
3.4 Data Collection	33
3.5 Data Analysis	33
3.6 Triangulation.....	34

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Presentation	35
4.2 Result Analysis and Discussion	40
4.2.1 The Options of Sentence Pattern.....	85
4.2.1.1 The Pattern of Noun Phrase (NP) Options.....	85
4.2.1.2 The Pattern of Verb Phrase Options	87
4.2.1.3 The Pattern of Prepositional Phrase Option	89
4.2.1.4. The Pattern of Predication Options	90
4.2.1.5 The Pattern of Noun Phrase in Nominal Sentence	91
4.2.1.6 The Pattern of Noun Phrase in Verbal Sentence	92
4.2.1.7 The Pattern of Verb Phrase in Nominal Sentence	94
4.2.1.8 The Pattern of Verb Phrase in Verbal Sentence	94

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion	96
5.1.2 The Pattern of Noun Phrase in Nominal Sentence.....	96
5.1.2 The Pattern of Noun Phrase in Verbal Sentence.....	97
5.1.3 The Pattern of Verb Phrase in Nominal Sentence.....	100
5.1.4 The Pattern of Verb Phrase in Verbal Sentence.....	100
5.2 Suggestion	102

BIBLIOGRAPHY 104
APPENDIXES 105
CURRICULUM VITAE..... 109
CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHORSHIP 111

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 the key terms. Each of the items is clearly discussed clearly as the following:

1. Background of the Study

Language is the key of civilization. Human being cannot build the civilization without language because through the language they can develop their knowledge and technology. Furthermore, language is as communication with other people and expose our idea, feeling, idea, and though through our statement. The statement that they expose should be systematic structure in order to ignore misunderstanding in communication.

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates (Lyon, 1984 : 3-4). By using language, people can discover and enrich knowledge and technology. Besides, people use language to send message by letters, and to find out the inside meaning of other languages. Like, the language of Holy Qur'an that is derived from Arabic language. People can get the meaning inside it by using translation.

Translation is the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and subsequent production of an equivalent text, also called a **translation**, that communicates the same message in another language. The text to be translated is called the "source text," and the language it is to be translated into is called the "target language"; the final product is sometimes called the "target text."

Furthermore, all of the translations of Holly Qur'an, have grammatical rule. It contains phrase, clause, and sentences. Each of them must be in language as the structure in order to ignore the

missunderstanding whether translator and reader. It is very impossible for the existence of translation without any structural form. In the structural form, the message can be accepted easily and the intention can be got effectively.

When we talk about systematical structure, we should talk about the syntax because syntax is branch of linguistic that how to form and analyze phrase, clause, and the sentences. In this part, the statement that translator written can be identified the systematical structure, and we can find out the characterization of language that used in translation. In this case, what kinds of the systematical structure in that statement which used, is vitally important to be analyzed, in order to be got in what kinds of systematic structure term that used to stress meaning. It can be approached by **parsing** (more formally: *syntactic analysis*) that is the process of analyzing a sequence of tokens to determine grammatical structure with respect to a given (more or less) formal grammar. Then, the meaning of syntax is the study of syntax addresses the structure of sentences and their structural and functional relationships to one another (Finegan; 2004:146).

The text of Holy Qur'an is the God's idea that gained from the God through the prophet that is Muhammad SAW The Qur'an consists of 114 Surah of different lengths, with a total of 6236 verses (Arabic: ayat literary meaning "sign") (6348 ayat counting all the basmalas. Moreover, the Holy Qur'an is as the guide of human being behaviors through this text, all of the Moslems in this world try to find out the idea's The God trough translation of Qur'an into their own language.

The first translation of Qur'an in west uses Latin that is as core of English translation of Qur'an. From Latin, the Qur'an is changed into the west language by non-Muslims who have different intention to translate it. It is to make bad bias of Islam in European, like Ludovici Maracci who is successful in translating Qur'an from Latin into English, and also it is followed by A.Ross as the first translator's Qur'an in English language. In this cases, the writer chooses English translation of Qur'an by Yousuf Ali, because he is a Muslim translator of Qur'an. More over, Yousuf Ali has

studied English about literature and visited several European countries as a student. He concentrated his efforts on the Qur'an and studied the Qur'anic commentaries beginning with those written in early days of Islamic history. Yousuf Ali's most important work was his book *The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation and Commentary*, published in 1934.

Yousuf Ali was an outspoken supporter of the Indian contribution to the Allied effort in World War I. He was a respected intellectual in India and Sir Muhammed Iqbal recruited him to be the principal of Islamic College, Lahore. Later in his life, he went to England and was buried in the Muslim's cemetery at Brookwood, Surrey, near Woking, near another translator of the Qur'an, Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall.

Based on the explanation above, the writer learns the English translation of Holy Qur'an of surah AL-Rohman by using Diane Bonstain of tree diagram theory. It is to integrate religion and knowledge. In this university that Islamic religion's background, al-Qur'an is as the basic life for the Moslem, while the syntax is the knowledge that analyzes the system of word. Both of them can be integrated into one research to increase knowledge. In this research writer just focuses on the Yusuf Ali's translation of surah AL-Rohman. The writer chooses this object because Surah AL-Rohman contains the education of language for human being. Like, Allah teaches human kind speaking up. We can find out this education on the four verses in surah AL-Rohman. علمه البيان. It means that Allah teaches language for man and in the Surah-AL-Rohman, Allah also gives some warnings to human beings about affection and enjoyability. Allah uses statements that are repeated until thirty-one times in the question form. This question form is unusual used in the others Surah in Holly Qur'an.

The writer is inspired to apply the Bonstain's theory of tree diagram. So, the writer chooses the title **A Syntactic Analysis on Abdallah Yousuf Ali 's English Translation of Surah AL-Rahman by Using Diane Bonstain 's Theory of Tree Diagram.**

1.2. Problem of the Study

As mentioned in the background of study above, this study is intended to study about syntactical analysis on Surah Al-Rohman. There is problem needed to be answered and formulated as follow:

What syntactic patterns are used in Yousuf Ali's English translation of Surah Al-Rohman based on the theory of transformational grammar suggested by Diane D. Bonstein?

1.3. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study is to describe the surface structure used in the English translation of Surah Al-Rohman by using theory of tree diagrams, to elaborate surface structures which are used in Yousuf Ali 's English translation of Surah Al-Rohman.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The results of this study are supposed to let the readers who want to conduct research in the same topic have both theoretical and practical contributions on the syntactical area. Theoretically, the results of this study are intended to be one of the sources in syntax particularly on the syntactic analysis on the English translation of Holy Qur'an using theory of tree diagrams.

The writer hopes that the analysis of the material by using Tree Diagram, practically, will give the advantages to the writer, the students of the State Islamic University of Malang or other readers who want to know the syntactic analysis on the translation of Holy Qur'an. Then this thesis is expected to give the information needed.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

In order to avoid the misunderstanding of the research analysis, this research just focuses on the syntactic analysis on the English translation of Surah Al-Rohman by using theory of tree diagrams. In this study the writer chooses the English translation of Surah AL-Rohman translated by Yousuf Ali. In analyzing the translation of the Surah AL-Rohman, the writer will choose the surface structure and then after having analyze the whole verses of English translation of surah Al-Rohman by Yousuf Ali, the writer focuses on Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase sentence patterns which are active and passive voice, compound, complex sentence, while the complex sentence will be divided into main and sub clause and the positive active and passive voice, negative active and passive voice, and interrogative sentence. Then the writer uses Diane D. Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams as stated in her book entitled "An Introduction to Transformational Grammar".

1.6. Definition of the Key Terms

Based on the title of the thesis, the writer would like explain the terms used in the title:

Syntax : 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 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.

Surface structure : The output of transformational component and the input to phonological component.

Holy Qur'an : 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 SAW.

Surah AL-Rohman : It is the fifty-fifth Surah in Holly Qur'an that consist seventy eight verses.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this review some theories which are related to his thesis, it is to strengthen this thesis, the writer reviews some points being discussed. The points are Syntax, Sentence, Transformational Grammar, Tree Diagram, the holly Qur'an, Surah AL- Rohman, previous study.

2.1 Syntax

The definitions of syntax are different each other given by experts of linguistics, in this thesis, the writer wants to quote some definitions of syntax from the linguists. According to oxford advanced learner's dictionary (1995:1212), syntax is the rules of grammar for the arrangement of words into phrases and of phrases into sentence. Then, According to Chomsky (1966:1), syntax is the study of the principles and process by which sentences are constructed in particular language. Then, the definition of syntax from Matthews (1981:1; Yule, 1994:80) says also the word syntax originates from the Greek words συν (syn), meaning "co-" or "together", and τάξις (táxis), meaning "sequence, order, or arrangement"

Then, we can find the definition of Syntax or syntactic analysis from (Wekker and Haegeman, 1989:5). They define that 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 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

While, the definition of syntax according to Lyn M. Berk, in his book "English Syntax From Word to Discourse (1999:9) is the ways words are combined into larger structures including sentence

In the differences of the syntax's definition, the writer can draw conclusion that syntax is branch of linguistic field that discusses about the way or technique to take shape phrase, clause, sentence language that organized based on grammatical rule.

2.2 Transformational Grammar

Bornstein (1977:99) makes a case that transformations bring about various kinds of changes; they can rearrange elements in a string of symbols, add elements that were not there before, delete elements, and substitute one element for another.

Bornstein also utters that transformational in grammar there are two levels for each sentences, a deep structure that represent the meaning, and surface structure that represent the sound. When a surface structure relates to ore than deep structure, we can ambiguity. When two surface structure relate to the same deep structure, we have a case of paraphrase" (1977:37). And then, the concept of deep structure plays an important role in transformational grammar. The deep structures are derivation of context free language. These trees are then transformed by a sequence of tree rewriting operation ("transformations") into surface structure. In other words, Deep structures and surface structures are formed 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).

In transformational grammar, Phrase Structure Rules are illustrated by means of tree diagram called "phrase maker", which show the hierarchical structure of the sentence. She begins with S, the highest level, and work down to lower levels until she comes to the maximally specific or terminal level where no additional symbols can be rewritten. This process is called derivation of sentence. The following rules and diagrams illustrate step by step derivation of sentence.

S → NP + VP

NP → Det + N

VP → Aux + Vt + NP/ Aux + Be + Pred

Aux → Tense (M)

Tense → Present

Past

2.2.1 Phrase Structure Rules

Traditional grammarians were following a correct intuition about the language in beginning their analysis of English with the study of simple actor-action sentence and simple grammatical relation, Such as subject-predicate or verb object. (Bonstain: 1995:39). While, a tree diagram with syntactic category information is called a phrase structure tree. In addition, 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 linear order of the words in the sentence, 2) the grouping of words into syntactic categories, and 3) the hierarchical 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).

Instead of beginning with actual sentences, however, we begin with directions for generating or producing structural descriptions of sentences, which are set forth in phrase structure rule. Each 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 → NP + VP

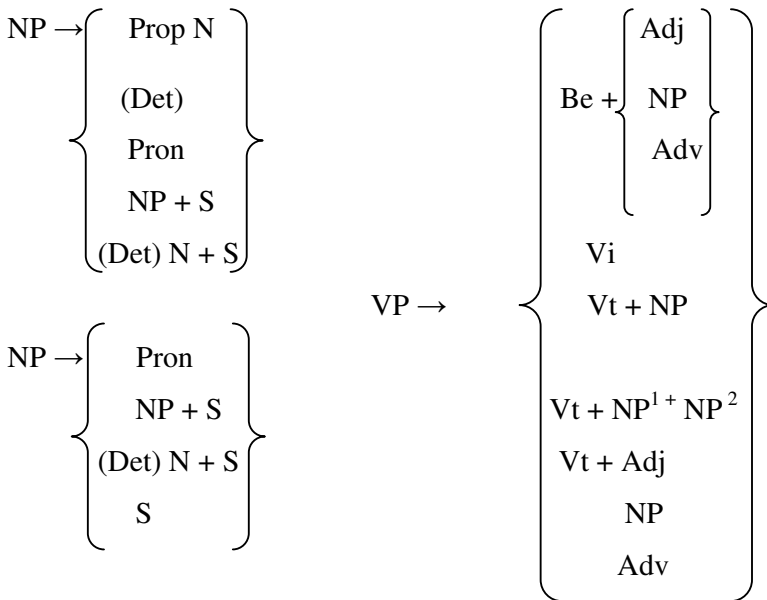
Means the symbol "S" for "sentence" should be expanded as a "NP" (noun phrase) and a "VP" (verb phrase).

Some of the common symbols used in phrase structure rules are the following (since the purpose of this chapter is to show how phrase structure work. This symbols and terms are being introduced merely for the purpose of illustration.) Bornstein (1977:39-40).

S	sentence
NP	noun phrase
VP	verb phrase
N	noun
V	verb
Det	Nominal, determiner (the definite article “the”, the indefinite article “a”; the demonstratives “this,” “that,” “these,” and “those”; numbers; and indefinite adjectives “some,” “any,” “many,” “much,” “each,” “every,” “few,” “several,” etc.)
Pron	pronoun
Aux	auxiliary
M	modal auxiliary (will, shall, can, may, must)
Cop or Be	the verb “be”
Pred	predicate (noun, adjective, adverb)
Vt	transitive verb (a verb that takes an object)
Vi	intransitive verb (a verb that may not be followed by an object)
VI	linking verb (become, seem)
Comp.	Complement (noun or adjective)

Adj	adjective
Adv	adverb
PP	prepositional phrase

The following phrase structure rule indicates the possibility that exists for rewriting the noun phrase and verb phrase.

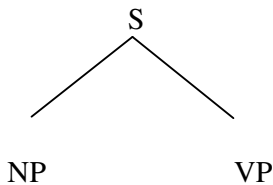


2.3 SENTENCE

The definition of sentence according to oxford advanced learner's dictionary (1995:1071), is a set of word expressing statement, a question or a command. Sentence usu contain a subject and a verb. In written English they begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop or an equivalent mark. Frank (1972:220) argues that a sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus

predicate with a finite verb”. Then, Matthew (1982:26) says that a sentence is a series of words in connected speech or writing, forming, grammatically, complete expression of a single thought.

According to Finch (1998:98) states that sentences, the highest units of syntactic analysis, are seen as hierarchies of interlocking smaller units, or constituents. E. Wishon and M. Burk (1980 : A- 29) argue that sentence begins with a capital letter and end with a period, the period often being called full stop (declarative, exclamatory, interrogative). Bornstein (1977: 48) In transformational grammar, the function of sentence becomes the basic unit of syntactic analysis. The first phrase structure rule breaks the sentence up into its principal constituents in relation to each other:



An NP that is immediately dominated by an S is the subject of the sentence; a VP that is immediately dominated by an S is the predicate (Bornstein, 1977:48-49).

Bornstein (1997:39) argues that sentence is considered as the basis of the syntactic system “.

Sentence is a words or group of words that complete thought. There are four kinds of sentences, such as simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence.

- a. A simple sentence contains only one predicate (group of word having a subject and predicate). For example:
 - We have mobile phone.

b. A. Compound sentence contains two or more predication connected by conjunction. M.

Berk (1999:292) compound is a word that is made up of two previously independent lexical items. For example:

- We have mobile phone but he has not it.

c. Complex sentence contains one or more predication called depended or a main (principle) predication or main clause. For example:

- This is mobile phone I bought.

d. Compound Complex Sentence is a sentence that contains both coordinator-linking clauses.

A. compound complex sentence contain at least one subordinate clause. For example:

- I don not like mobile phone very much but I have to buy it because I needed it.

In other words, sentence is the core of syntactic system which contain of a group of related words consisting a subject and a predicate as means to expresses ideas, thought, message etc. according to Bornstein (1997:52), sentence must have Noun Phrase, and Verb Phrase ($S \rightarrow NP + VP$).

2.3.1. Clauses

Bornstein (1977: 237) Clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb in finite form. An independent clause may stand alone as a sentence, whereas a dependent clause must occur as a support of another sentence. M. Berk (1999: 292) states that clause is any structure that contains its own verb.

Schrampher Azar (1989 :238) states that a clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. There are four forms of clauses in her book under tittle "Understanding and Using English Grammar". The first is independent clause. It is a complete sentence. It contains the main subject and verb of sentence. Second is independent clause. It is not complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause. The third is adjective clause. It is a dependent clause that

modifies a noun. It describes, identifies, or gives further information about a noun. (an adjective clause is also called a relative clause). The last is noun clause. It is used as a subject or an object. In other words, a noun clause is used in the same ways as a noun.

2.3.2. Voices

M. Berk (1999: 116) argues that voice is a very different phenomenon. Where tense and aspect work together to place an event or state within a time frame, voice provides a strategy for focusing on different participants in an event. English contains two so-called voices- the active and the passive. Active sentences are unmarked; in other word, if a sentence is not specifically marked passive, it is technically active.

In traditional grammar, the passive is defined as a sentence in which the subject receives the action of the verb. The term passive voice is normally used. Structural and transformational grammar identify the passive by form rather by meaning. Bornstein (1977: 243).

2.3.3. Noun Phrase

Noun phrases typically function as the subject, direct objects, indirect objects, subject complement, and object complement. M.Berk (1999:55). Bornstein (1977:242) states in traditional grammar, noun is defined as the name of a person, place, quality, or thing. And noun also is defined as the head word (main word) in a noun phrase, a classification based on position.

(Bonstain,1977:56)

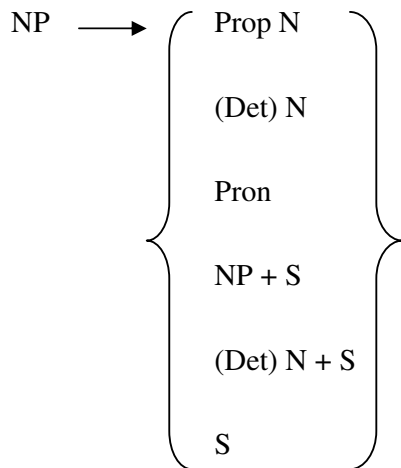
Noun phrase is phrase whose function in a sentence is equivalent to that of a noun (oxford advanced learner's dictionary 1995:791), while the definition of noun phrase according to (Bonstain,1977:242) is a phrase in which the head word or main word is a noun, nominal, or pronoun. The noun phrase is one of the two main constituents of the sentence, the other one being the verb phrase. (Bonstain, 1977:55) is a group of words in when 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.

- NP → Pron She, he, they, you,
- NP + S The mobile phone that you bought
- (Det) N + S The food that we eat
- S That we loved her.

There are three classifications of noun as the name of person, place, or thing, in traditional grammarians. 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.

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



2.3.3. Aux (Auxiliary)

Auxiliary is a verb used with main verbs to show tense, mood etc. and to form questions, eg. “do” and “has” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 1995:69).

Bornstein (1977:237). In traditional grammar, auxiliaries, sometimes called “helping verb”, are defined as verb used in combination with other verbs to convey shades of meaning regarding time, duration, futurity, volition, possibility, probability, permission and obligation. Structural grammarians define them similarly but place more emphasis on function and position.

Bornstein. (1977:65). In traditional grammar, auxiliaries, sometimes called “helping verb” are defined as verbs used in combination with other verbs volition, possibility, permission, and obligation. Since auxiliary verbs are a closed class (they are limited in number), they usually are listed. This list includes the following verbs:

Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, dare to, have, has, had.

Be, am, is, are, was, were, been

Do, does, did.

Bornstein (1977: 66-67) Auxiliaries still have to be treated as a special subclass of verb since they do not take the “S” ending for the present tense or the progressive form (be +- ing). 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:

$$S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$$

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 also argues that the subject, 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:

$$VP \rightarrow Aux + V$$

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:

$$Aux \rightarrow \text{tense}$$

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

Aux → 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 → 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 → 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 → pres + (be + -ing)

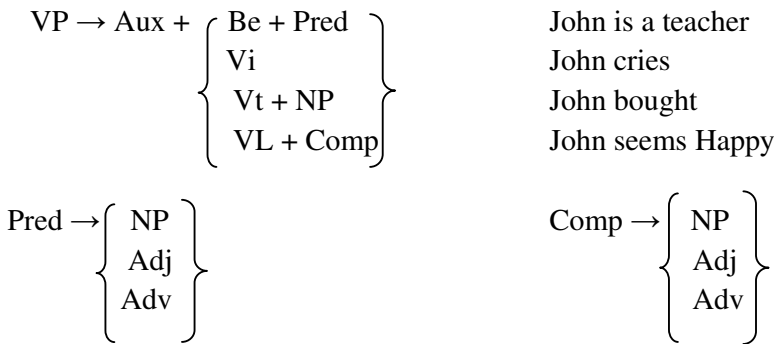
Several options are also available in rewriting the test of the verb phrase. The following phrase structure rule illustrates some of these option:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Be} + \text{Pred} \\ \text{Vi} \\ \text{Vt} + \text{NP} \\ \text{VL} + \text{Comp} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \\
 \text{Pred} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NP} \\ \text{Adj} \\ \text{Adv} \end{array} \right\} \qquad \qquad \text{Comp} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NP} \\ \text{Adj} \\ \text{Adv} \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array}$$

2.3.4. Verb Phrase

Generally linguistics has a similar perception dealing with the constituents of making up a verb phrase. Here the writer will present the explanation of verb phrase proposed by Bornstein.

Bornstein (1977:77-84) defines that a verb is a group of words which have a verb as the head (main word).



Bornstein (1977:39) states that when we try to set up for English the simplest grammar containing a phrase structure and transformational part, we find that the kernel of the language consist of simple, declarative, active sentence and that all other can be described more simply as transforms". Further more, Matthew (1981:269) clarifies that a kernel clause is a clause construction which is not derived from another, it is both sentence and simple sentence like, "The police have impounded his car" and "The police have impounded his car which he left outside the stadium". But the relative clause, "which he left out side the stadium" is transform of the kernel sentence "He left a car aout side the stadium". So, kernel sentence is a sentence which have S and P and the form are active statement, not interrogative sentence and sentence which have more complex structure of words and sentence which need transformation are considered to be transformed sentence.

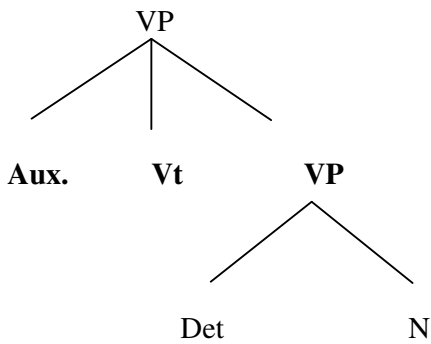
From all the definitions above, the writer concludes that the sentence should be formed by grammatical words arrangement used to express one's thought in written or spoken forms both in meaning and form. In forming the sentence there are two kinds of the sentence: kernel sentence which is simple, declarative, active sentence, transformed sentence that has more complex structure of words and in means transformation. According to Bornstein's theory of syntax a sentence must have noun phrase and verb phrase or one of it.

In summery, the writer can conclude that sentence is a group of words that consist of subject or the doer, and a predicate or the action which are arranged grammatically.

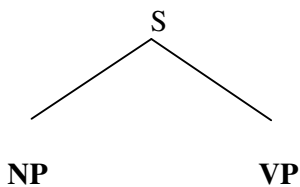
2.4. Tree Diagram

A tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence. The sentence is considered the basis of the syntactic system. Instead of the beginning which actual sentence, however we begin with directions for or generation producing structural description of sentences, which are set forth in phrase structure rules. The rule should be interpreted as an instruction to rewrite or expand the symbol on the left of the arrow as the sequence on the right. $S \rightarrow NP + VP$, "S" stands for sentence, "NP" (Noun Phrase) and "VP" (Verb Phrase) (Bornstein, 1977:39).

Moreover, tree diagram provides a precise means of defining syntactic relation. An NP immediately dominated by an S in the subject of that sentence. An NP immediately dominated by a VP is the object or complement of the sentence containing the verb phrase. Tree diagram also shows which words are constituents of a sentence (Bornstein, 1977:44). From the diagram below we can see that Aux, Vt and NP is belong to the VP.



Points of juncture in the tree diagram are called nodes. If one nodes is immediately dominate by another, it is called a daughter node, they are called sister nodes. In the following diagram, the nodes NP and VP are daughter of S and sister nodes to each other. NP is the left sister whereas VP is the right sister.



When a phrase structure rule offers several options, each choice results in different diagram. The rule for the VP allows for four possible diagrams, with VP dominating each one:

$$VP \rightarrow Aux + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Be + Pred \\ Vi \\ Vt + NP \\ Vt + Comp \end{array} \right\}$$

2.5 holy Qur'an

Some of the Muslim have the definition of holly qur'an. Within al qur'an it self, there is the application of Qur'an' word. Like in the surah Al Qiyammah 17-18:

“In truth, to collect Qur'an (in your hearth) and (determine) the reading (in your tongue) is our responsible. There for, if we have read it, let follow the reading” (Al Qiyammah: 17-18).

Then, it (Qur'an) is implicated for Al Qur'an that recently is famous. And then, the definition of Qur'an is writing instrument of Allah S.W.T. that is miracle form given to Prophet Muhammad S.A.W. and the reading it is one of the act devotion. Al Qur'an dan terjemah (1971: 16)

The meaning of holly Qur'an, according to the strong opinion, Dr. Subhi Al Salih means that “The reading” it derives from qara'a قرأ. The word Qur'an is masdar which has meaning maf'ul, that is maqru (read). While, the definition of Qur'an is the god's word which is miracle given to prophet Muhammad S.A.W. and written in sheet and narrative gradually, and then reading it is reward for moral conduct. In other word, the god's words which are given his all prophets, except Muhammad S.A.W. is not Al Qur'an, such as Taurah that is given to prophet Musa A.S., Injil that is given to prophet Jesus A.S. likewise the god's words which do not include the religious service, are not the holly Qur'an, like Hadist Qudsi. Al Qur'an dan terjemah Khadim al Haramain Fahd ibn' Aziz Al sa'ud, (1971:15)

The **Qur'an** (Arabic: القرآن *al-qur'ān*, literally "the recitation"; also sometimes transliterated as **Qur'ān**, **Koran**, **Alcoran** or **Al-Qur'ān**) is the central religious text of Islam. Muslims believe the Qur'an to be the book of divine guidance and direction for mankind, and consider the original Arabic text to be the final revelation of God. Islam holds that the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad by the angel Jibrīl (Gabriel) over a period of 23 years Muslims regard the

Qur'an as the culmination of a series of divine messages that started with those revealed to Adam, regarded in Islam as the first prophet, and continued with the *Suhuf-i-Ibrahim* (Scrolls of Abraham), the *Tawrat* (Torah), the *Zabur* (Psalms), and the *Injeel* (Gospel). The aforementioned books are not explicitly included in the Qur'an, but are recognized therein. The Qur'an also refers to many events from Jewish and Christian scriptures, some of which are retold in comparatively distinctive ways from the Bible and the Torah, while obliquely referring to other events described explicitly in those texts. The Qur'an itself expresses that it is the book of guidance. Therefore it rarely offers detailed accounts of historical events; the text instead typically placing emphasis on the moral significance of an event rather than its narrative sequence. It does not describe natural facts in a scientific manner but teaches that natural and supernatural events are signs of God. The Qur'an was written down by Muhammad's companions while he was alive, although the prime method of transmission was oral. It was compiled in the time of Abu Bakr, the first caliph, and was standardized in the time of Uthman, the third caliph. The Qur'an in its actual form is generally considered by academic scholars to record the words spoken by Muhammad because the search for variants in Western academia has not yielded any differences of great significance and that historically controversy over the content of the Qur'an has never become a main point. Therefore all Muslims, Sunni or Shia use the same Qur'an. [www.wikipedia.com/definition of Qur'an.com](http://www.wikipedia.com/definition_of_Qur'an.com)

2.5.1. The translation of holly Qur'an into west language

Each the Muslim in this world have ambition to not only read Holly Qur'an but comprehend it in their own language. Through the translation, they can analyze and take the meaning it. It is to take all of the intention of Qur'an. Before the modern Europe's language, the European use the Latin language. Therefore, the first translation of Qur'an use Latin. This translation is on monastery business in 1135.

In Renaissance century in west, gives the opportunity to publish the Islamic books. In the beginning 16th century the huge amount of Islamic books have spread, include the translation of holly Qur'an in Venice, using Latin language by Robert of Ketton 1543 at Basle with Bibliander's publisher. It is the source of translation's Qur'an in West, from this Latin translation's Qur'an, Al Qur'an is translated into variety Europe language, include English.

The attention of translation's Qur'an appears endlessly. Alexander Ross 1649 translates Qur'an into English from the French language as the sources. Then, George Sale, the man who is successful for translation's Qur'an into English in 1734. His translation is as same as Ludovici Maraci's translation in Latin language. Even, his inscriptions quote from Marraci. As the destination of Marraci, translates Qur'an is to throw off on Islam, and his translation is regarded as the best in the world moreover, it is published for several times and it includes "Chandos Classic" and gets good appreciation from Sir E. Denison Ros.

In Muslims selves, have initiative to translate Qur'an into English. One of the reasons is there are so many invalid statement that written in non-Muslims' translation. These phenomenons take place because of their deliberateness or incapable in Arabic language. The first Muslim's scholar who translates the Holly Qur'an into English is Dr. Muhammad Abdul Hakim Chan from Patiala in 1905. Then, the amount of the other Muslims' scholar who translate it increase sharply, include Muhammad Marmaduke Pickhtall, in his translation Qur'an under title "*The Meaning of the Glorious Koran*" completed by verses texts which get credibility (tashih) sign from Egypt's clergy in 1342 H.

The translation of Qur'an that is famous weather in Middle East or West is the translation's Qur'an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali, in his title "*The Holly Qor'an text. Translation and Comenntary*". In his translation is full of medium of instruction and footnotes. In the first divisions of the Qur'an

are completed by the explanation about division of the Qur'an and the conclusions of verses. The first printing is in 1934. Al Qur'an dan Terjemahnya (1971:30-32)

2.6 Surah AL- Rohman.

The English translation 's Yusuf Ali of surah ar-Rohman is in fifty fifth surah in Holy Qur'an that contains seventy eight verses and it is written after surah Ar-Ra'du. It is the Maddaniyah Category of surah because it is delivered to Prophet Muhammad S.A.W. after moving from Makkah.

The name "Al-Rohman" derives from "Al-Rohman" that takes from the first verses in this division of the Qur'an (surah). Al-Rohman is one of the God 's names. Some of the contain 's surah Al-Rohman describes about the God's munificence to God's creators. The god gives them some pleasant endlessly in the world and in future day. Al Qur'an dan terjemah Khadim al Haramain Fahd ibn' Aziz Al sa'ud, (1971:884)

The fundamental contains of surah Al-Rohman are the first is faith, Allah teaches human being talking; trees, plants submissive to the God. All of the creators will collapse except the God (Allah). The God is always in bustle; all of natures are the God's pleasant for people; people are created from the land and jinn is created from fire. The second is law, measure obligation, meted out, and taking into account fairly. And the last is man and jinn cannot escape from the God's power. The most of human being who do not enjoy the God's pleasant, divine revelation about destinations and those happen like Terusan Zeus and Panama history.

In the surah Al-Rohman tells about variety of the God's pleasant that given to human being. That is the God creates nature full of it's contain, then describes about day of reckoning, situation of hell occupant and who art in heaven, and the God tells about the situation in paradise that the God promised for human being who are pious. Al Qur'an dan terjemah Khadim al Haramain Fahd ibn' Aziz Al sa'ud, (1971:890)

2.7. Previous Study

In this study, the syntactic analysis has done by Khotimatul Rahmawati (2007) under title “Syntactic Analysis on The English Translation of Surah Yasin”. In her research identifies the systematic structure of verses surah Yasin.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter includes research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, data analysis and triangulation.

3.1. Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research because it is not dealing with numbers at all, but it describes the subject factually and accurately. This study is called descriptive because the data of this study are explained descriptively. The data in this research just analyzes and interprets based on Diane D. Bornstein's theory of tree diagrams.

3.2. Data Sources

In this study, the writer takes the data analysis from the text of Holy Qur'an, especially it is taken from Yusuf Ali's translation book entitled "The Glorious Qur'an translated to English by *Abdallah Yousuf Ali*".

3.3. Research Instrument

The key or main instrument of this study is the writer himself because there are no other instruments which are possibly used to obtain the needed data. The writer observes and takes an active participant to find the accurate data.

3.4. Data Collection

The data of the study are collected by following steps:

As the key instrument of the study, the writer reads and rereads the English translation's Yusuf Ali of Verses' Surah AL-Rohman to understand the whole content of the verses and the structure in it.

Next, the writer takes the whole verses Surah AL-Rohman as the sample and writes down it.

In the last, the writer analyzes all of the sentences in Abdallah Yousuf Ali's English translation of Surah AL-Rohman by using tree diagram proposed by Diane D. Bornstein theory.

3.5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, several steps are done as follows: *first*, writing down the English translation of surah AL-Rohman selected from Yusuf Ali book "The Glorious Qur'an translated to English by Abdallah Yousuf Ali". *Second*, analyzing the English translation of surah AL-Rohman based on the syntactic analysis using Diane D. Bornstein's theory of tree diagram. *Third*, describing the diagrams. *Fourth*, finding and mentioning Surface Structure, *Finally*, concluding the result of analysis of the surah in the form of phrase structures rules.

3.6. Triangulation

Triangulation is one technique to investigate validly the data. In this research the writer uses triangulation. He uses some sources to collect the same data. Then he uses the informant to recheck the result of the study in the purpose of achieving the accuracy of the finding. Furthermore, it will reduce the potential bias existed my result from single investigator working alone. In this case, the writer asks Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd as the informant, an expert in syntax because he has a very deep understanding in syntax.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the writer describes the syntactic patterns of English translation of surah Al-Rohman By Yousuf Ali, using theory of tree diagram proposed by Diane Bornstein as stated in her book entitled "an introduction to transformational grammar". The data takes from *The Glorious Kur'an Translation and Commentary*. Beirut: Darul Fikri.

This chapter is divided into two sections: (1) data presentation, and (2) result of analysis and discussion. The detail explanation can be seen as follows:

4.1. Data Presentation

Before analyzing the data, the writer collects the data by selecting data source, English translation of surah AL-Rohman By Yousuf Ali. The writer also finds seventy eight ayat or verses in his data. He divided into three section, in the first section contains twenty five verses, the second section contains twenty verses, and the last section contains thirty eight verses.

The discussion of each sections stated above can be described as follows:

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

1. The most gracious!
2. He who has taught the Quran.
3. He has created the man:
4. He has taught him an intelligent speech.
5. The sun and the moon follow courses computed.
6. And the herbs and the trees-both (alike) bow in adoration.
7. And the firmament has he raised high, and he has set up the balance,

8. In order that ye may not transgress (due) balance.
9. So establish weight with justice and fall not short in the balance.
10. He who has spread out the earth for (his) creatures.
11. Therein is fruit and date-palms, producing spathes (enclosing date);
12. Also corn, with (its) leaves and stalks for fodder, and sweet-smelling plants.
13. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
14. He created man from sounding clay like unto pottery,
15. And he created Jinns from fire free of smoke:
16. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
17. (he is) the Lord of the two easts and the Lord of the two wests:
18. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
19. He has let free the two seas meeting together:
20. Between them is a barrier which they do not transgress:
21. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
22. Out of them come pearls and coral:
23. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
24. And His are the ships sailing smoothly through the seas, lofty as mountains:
25. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

Section (2)

26. All that is on the earth will perish:
27. But will abide (for ever) the face of thy Lord,- full of majesty, Bounty and Honour.
28. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

29. Of Him seeks (its need) every creature in the Heaven and on earth: Every day in (new) splendour doth He (shine)!
30. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
31. Soon shall we settle your affairs, O both ye worlds!
32. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
33. O ye assembly of Jinns and men! If it be ye can pass beyond the zones of the Heavens and the earth, pass ye! Not without authority shall ye be able to pass!
34. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
35. On you will be sent (O ye evil ones twain!) A flame of fire (to burn) and a (flash of) molten brass no defence will ye have:
36. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
37. When the sky is rent asunders, and it becomes red like ointment:
38. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
39. On that day no question will be asked of the man or Jinn as to his sin,
40. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
41. (for) the sinners will be known by their marks: and they will be seized by their forelocks and their feet.
42. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
43. This is the Hell which the sinners deny:
44. In its midst and in the midst of boiling hot water will they wander round!
45. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

Section (3)

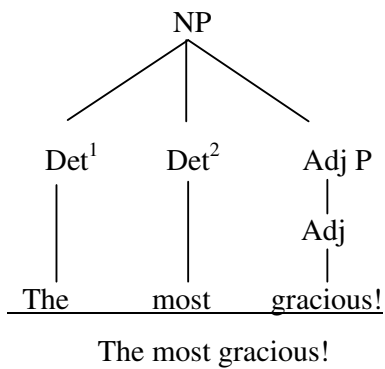
46. But for such as fear the time when they will stand before (the Judgement seat of) their Lord,
there will be two Gardens
47. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
48. Abounding in branches;
49. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
50. In them (each) will be two springs flowing (free);
51. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
52. In them will be fruits of every kind, two and two.
53. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
54. They will recline on carpets, whose inner linings will be of rich brocade: The fruit of the
gardens will be near (and easy of reach)
55. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
56. In them will be (maidens), chaste, restraining, their glances, whom no man or Jinn before
the has touched;
57. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
58. Like unto rabies and coral.
59. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
60. Is there any reward for good other than good?
61. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
62. And beside these two, there are two other Garden,
63. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
64. Dark-green in colour (from plentiful watering).
65. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
66. In them (each) will be two springs pouring forth water in continuous abundance:

67. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
68. In them will be fruits and dates and pomegranates:
69. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
70. In them will be fair (maidens), good, beautiful;
71. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
72. Maidens restrained (as to their glances), in (goodly) pavilions;
73. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
74. Whom no man or Jinn before them has touched;
75. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
76. Reclining on the green cushions and rich carpets of beauty.
77. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
78. Blessed be the name of thy Lord, full of majesty, Bounty and Honour.

4.2. Result of analysis and discussion

In this section, the writer analyzes and describes the syntactic patterns of English translation of surah Al- Rohman by Yousuf Ali using theory of tree diagram proposed by Diane Bornstein, as follows:

1. The most gracious!

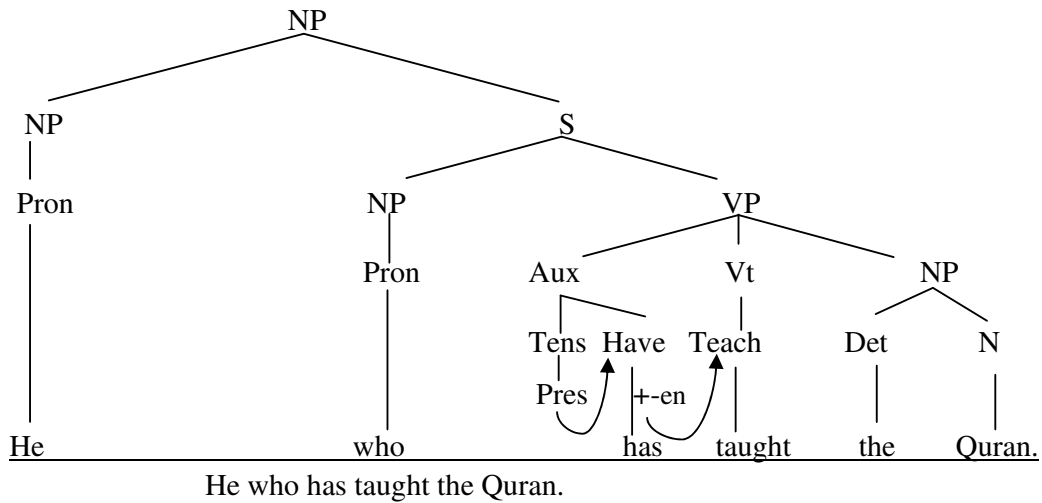


The structural description for the surface structure: NP → Det1 + Det2 + Adj

The sentence pattern: NP (Det1 + Det 2 + Adj P + Adj)

2.

He who has taught the Quran.



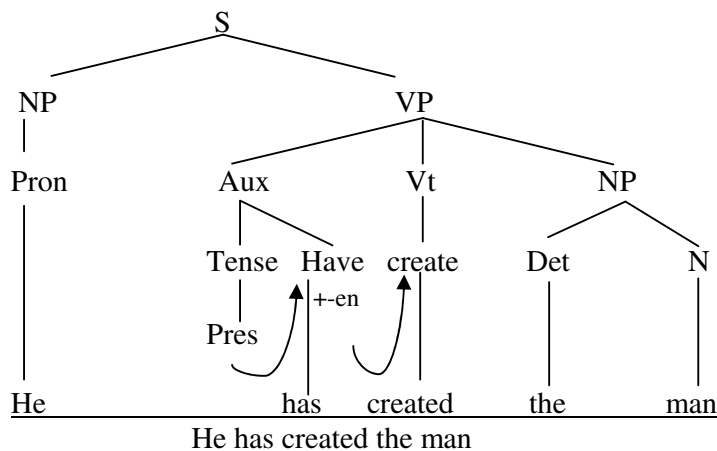
The structural description for the surface structure: NP+S+NP+ Aux (Has + en) + V + NP

The sentence pattern : NP→Pron; S→NP + Pron; → VP + Aux (Tens + Pres) + (Have+en); →Vt;
→NP (Det + N)

TENSE : Present Perfect Tense

3.

He has created the man

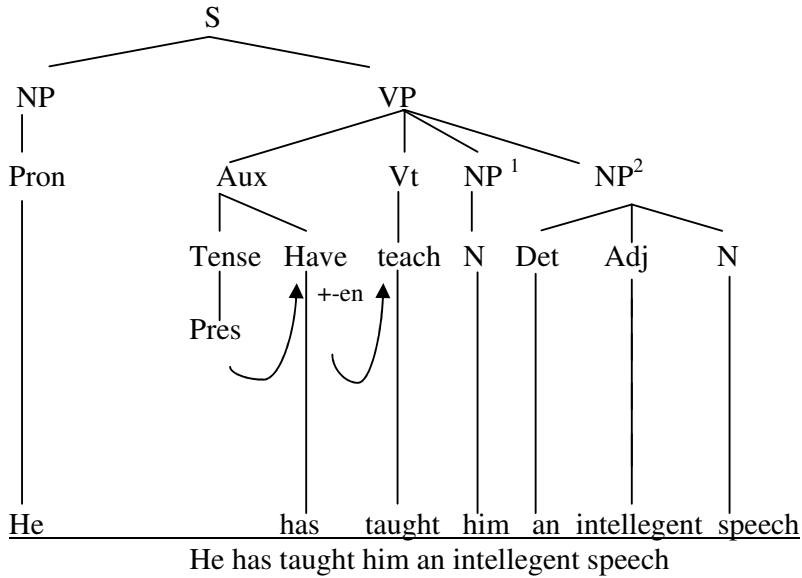


The structural description for the surface structure: NP + Aux (Have + en) + V + NP

The sentence pattern : NP→Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres) + (Has+en); →Vt;→NP (Det + N)

TENSE : Present Perfect Tense

4. He has taught him an intelligent speech.

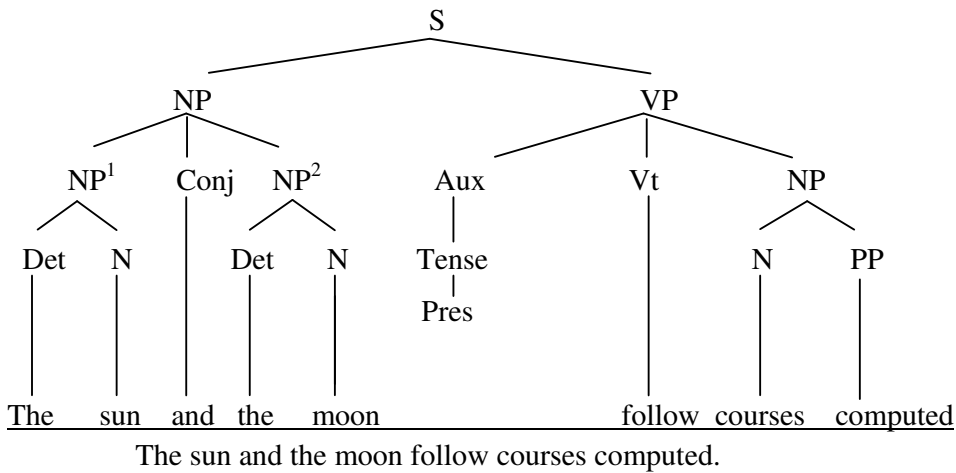


The structural description for the surface structure: NP + Aux (Has + en) + V + NP1+ NP 2

The sentence pattern : NP→Pron; VP → Aux (Tens+Pres) + (Have+en); → Vt; → NP1 + N; → NP2 (Det + Adj + N)

TENSE : Present Perfect Tense

5. The sun and the moon follow courses computed.

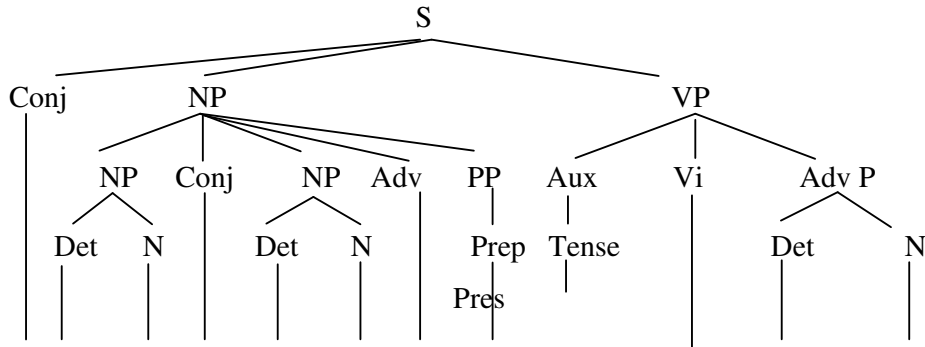


The structural description for the surface structure: NP + Aux + V + NP

The sentence pattern : NP → (NP1+Det+N); → (Conj); → NP2 + (Det →N); VP→ Aux (Tens+Pres) →Vt; → NP + (N + PP)

TENSE : Simple Present Tense

6. And the herbs and the trees-both (alike) bow in adoration.



And the herbs and the trees- both (alike) bow in adoration.
 And the herbs and the trees-both (alike) bow in adoration.

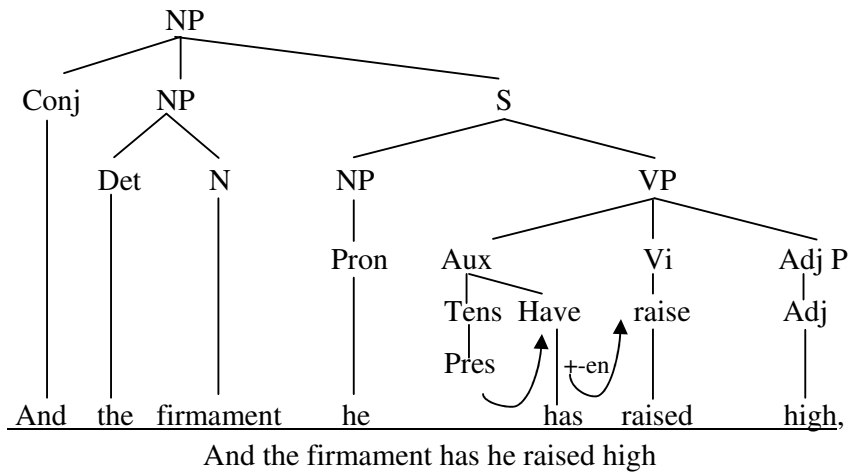
The structural description for the surface structure: Conj + NP + Aux + V + Adv P

The sentence pattern : Conj; NP → (NP+Det+N); → Conj + NP (Det+N); → Adv → PP + Prep;
 VP→Aux (Tens+Pres) → Vi; → Adv P (Det+ N)

TENSE : Simple Present Tense

7. And the firmament has he raised high, and he has set up the balance

And the firmament he has raised high,

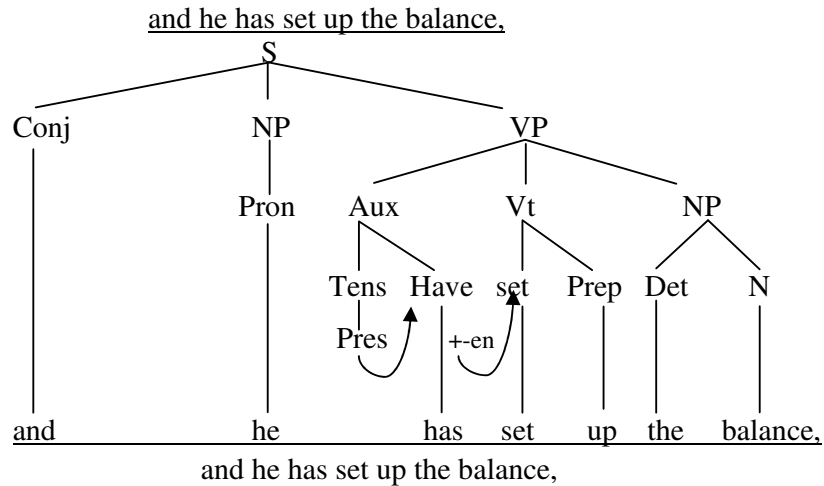


And the firmament has he raised high

The structural discription of surface structure: Conj+NP + S+NP + Aux (Has+en) + V+ Adj P

The sentence pattern : Conj; NP →(Det+N); S → (NP + Pron); VP → Aux (Tens+Pres) + (Has + en); → Vi; → Adj P + Adj

Tense : Present Perfect Tense

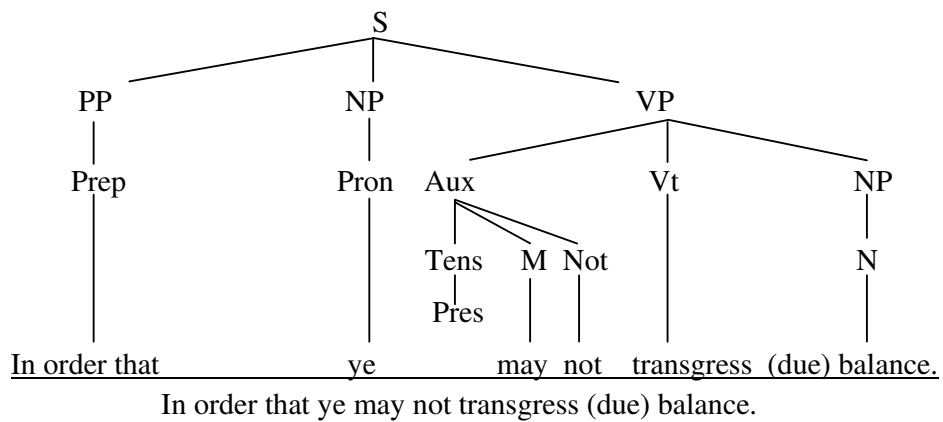


The structural description of surface structure: Conj + NP + Aux (Has+en) + V + NP

The sentence pattern : Conj; NP → Pron; VP → Aux (Tens+Pres) + (Has + en); → Vt + Prep → NP (Det + N)

Tense : Present Perfect Tense

8. In order that ye may not transgress (due) balance.

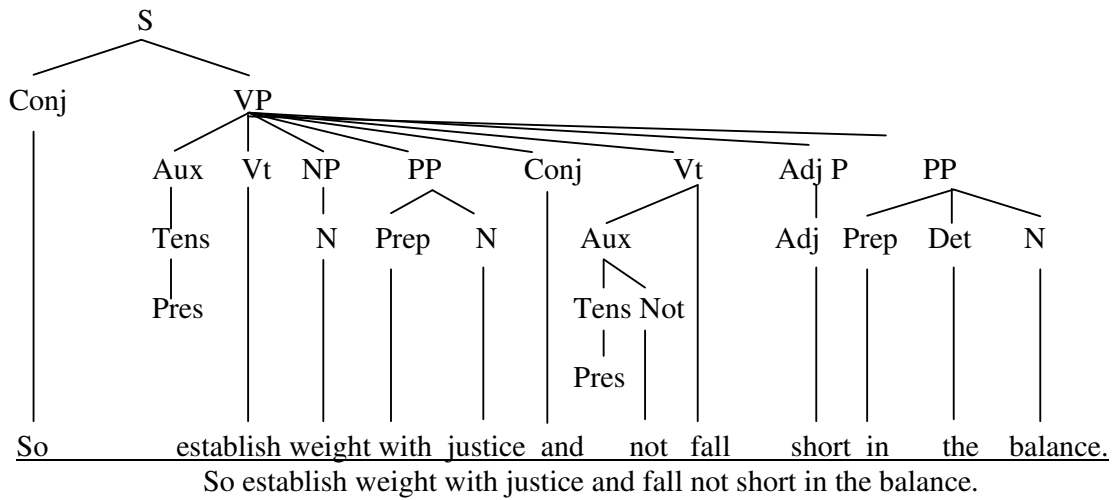


The structural description of surface structure: PP + NP + Aux (M + not) + V + NP

The sentence pattern : PP→Prep; NP→Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres)+(M + not); →Vt→ NP + N

Tense : Simple Present Tense

9. So establish weight with justice and fall not short in the balance.

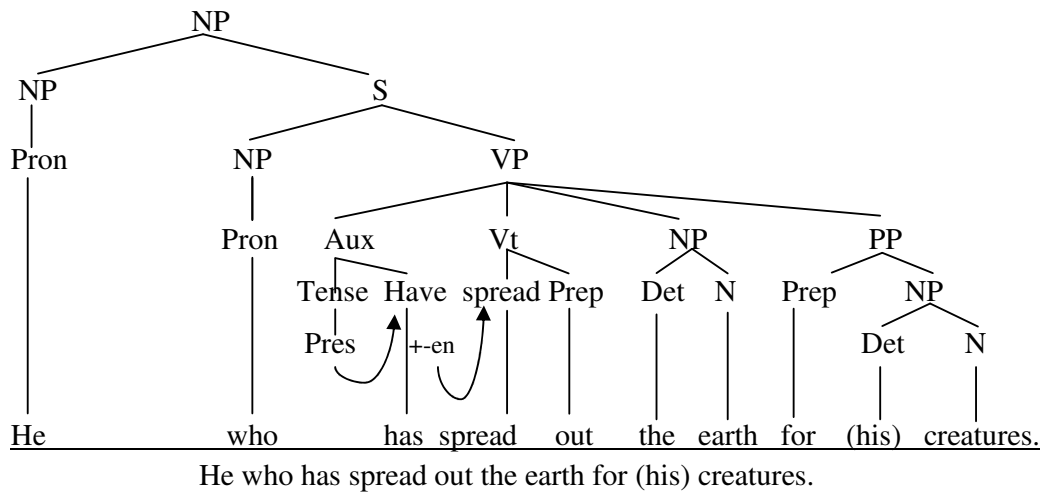


The structural description of surface structure: Conj+Aux +Vt+NP + PP+Conj + Vt+Adj P +PP

The sentence pattern : Conj; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres); →Vt; → NP + N; →PP (Prep +N); → Conj
 →Vt + Aux (Tens+Pres + Not); → Adj P + Adj; →PP (Prep + Det + N)

Tense : Simple Present Tense

10. He who has spread out the earth for (his) creatures.

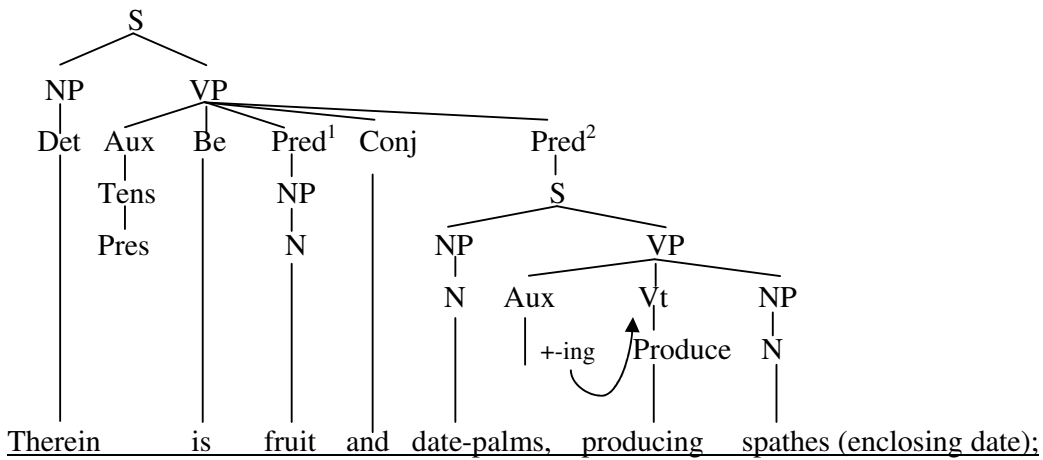


The structural description of surface structure: NP + S + NP + Aux (Has +en) + V + NP +PP

The sentence pattern : NP→Pron; S →NP + Pron; → VP → Aux (Tens+Pres)+(Has + en); →Vt
 + Prep; → NP (Det + N); →PP (Prep + NP→ Det+ N)

Tense : Present Perfect Tense

11. Therein is fruit and date-palms, producing spathes (enclosing date);



Therein is fruit and date-palms, producing spathes (enclosing date);

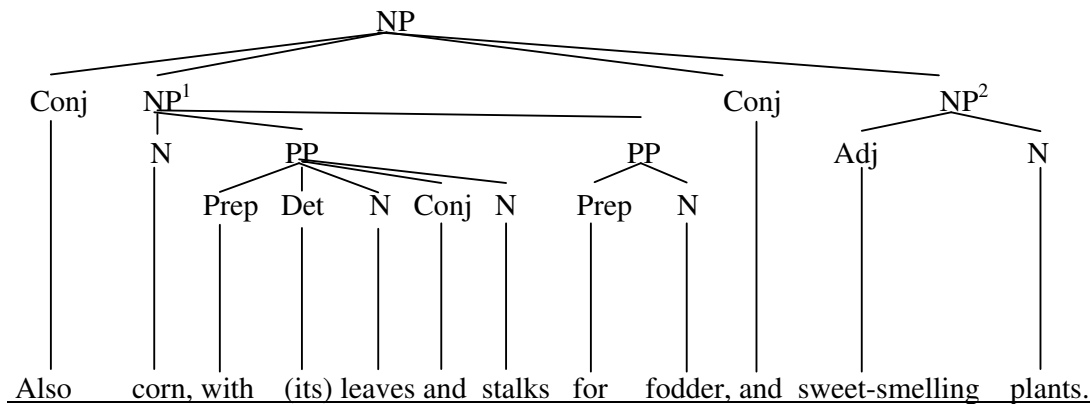
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux + Be + Pred + Conj + Pred

The sentence pattern : NP→Det; VP→Aux (Tens→Pres); → Be; → Pred (NP (Det + N)); → Conj;

→ Pred (→S + NP→N; VP →Aux (ing) + Vt; → NP + N)

Tense : Simple Present Tense

12. Also corn, with (its) leaves and stalks for fodder, and sweet-smelling plants.



Also corn, with (its) leaves and stalks for fodder, and sweet-smelling plants.

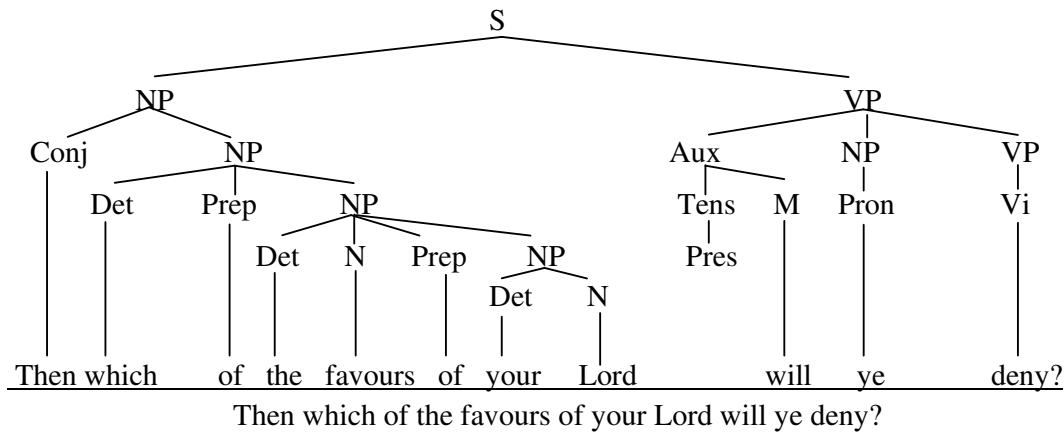
The structural discription of surface structure: Conj + NP1 + Conj + NP2

The sentence pattern : Conj; NP→ NP¹ + N (→ PP (Prep+ Det+N) + Conj+ N → PP (Prep+N);

→Conj; →NP² (Adj+ N)

Tense : Simple Present Tense

13. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



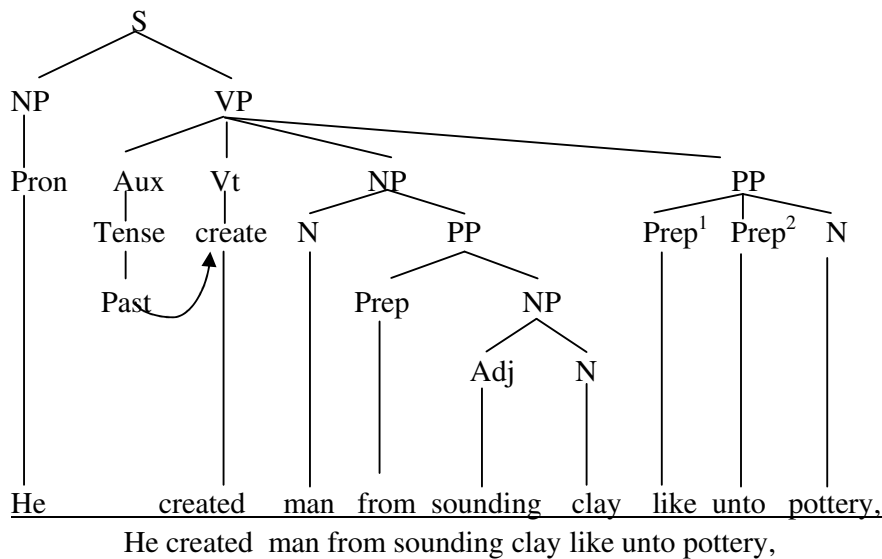
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

14. He created man from sounding clay like unto pottery.

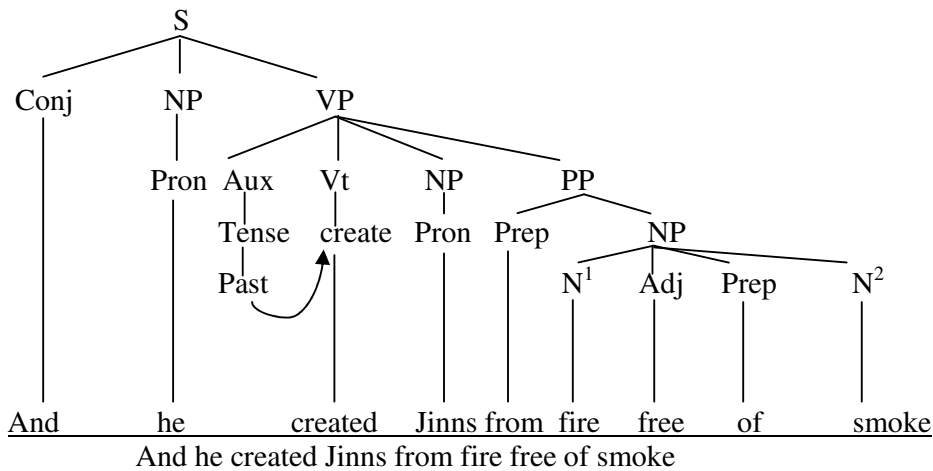


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (Past) + V + NP + PP

The sentence pattern : NP→Pron; VP → Aux (Tens→Past); → NP (N + PP →Prep + NP (Adj +N); → PP (Prep1 + Prep2 + N).

Tense : Simple Past Tense

15. And he created Jinns from fire free of smoke

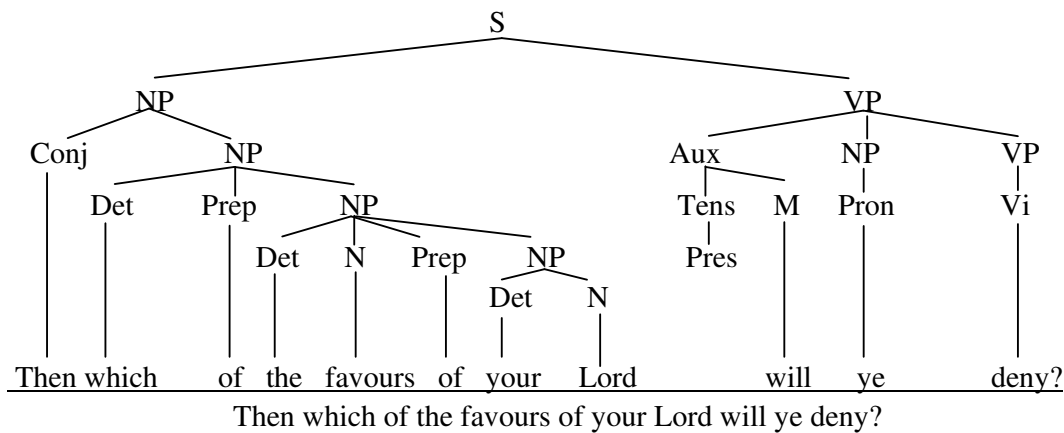


The structural discription of surface structure: Conj + NP + Aux (Past) + V

The sentence pattern : Conj; NP→ Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Past); →Vt; →NP → Pron; →PP
(Prep + NP (N + Adj + Prep + N)).

Tense : Simple Past Tense

16. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

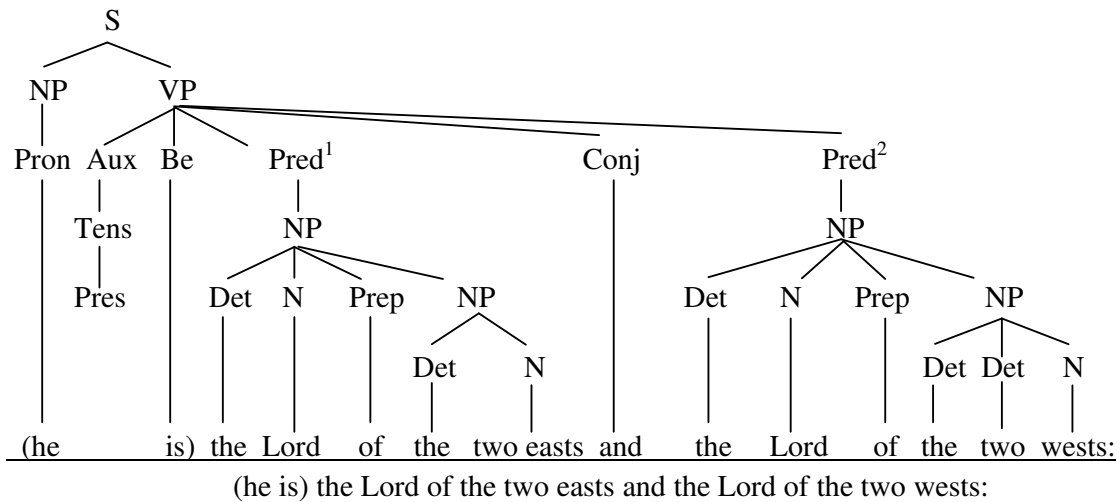


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));
VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

17. (he is) the Lord of the two easts and the Lord of the two wests:

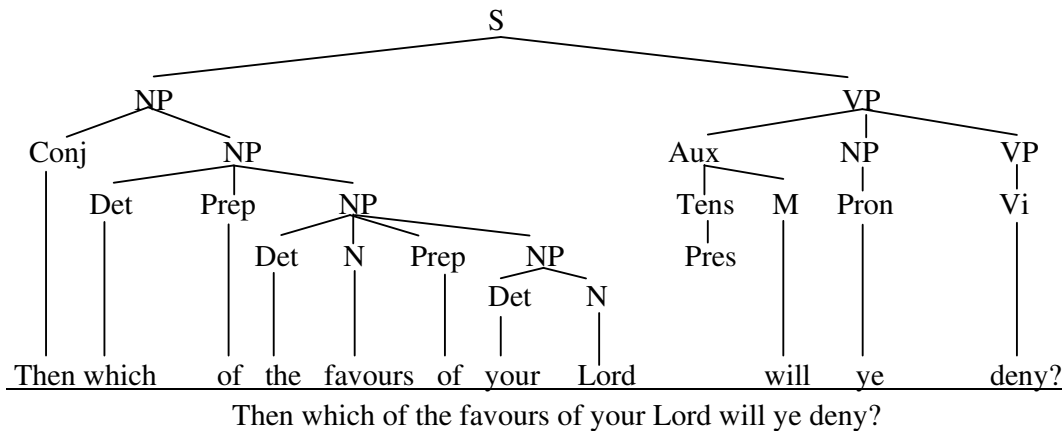


The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (Be) + Pred

The sentence pattern : NP→Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres); → Be; → Pred¹ (NP →(Det + N + Prep + NP → (Det + N)); → Conj; → Pred² (NP + (Det + N + Prep + NP → (Det + Det + N))

Tense : Simple Tense

18. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

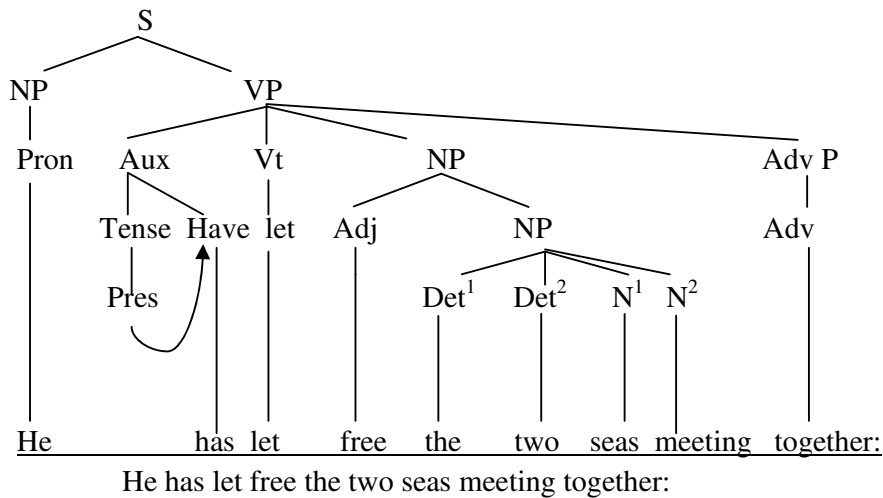


The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)); VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

19. He has let free the two seas meeting together:

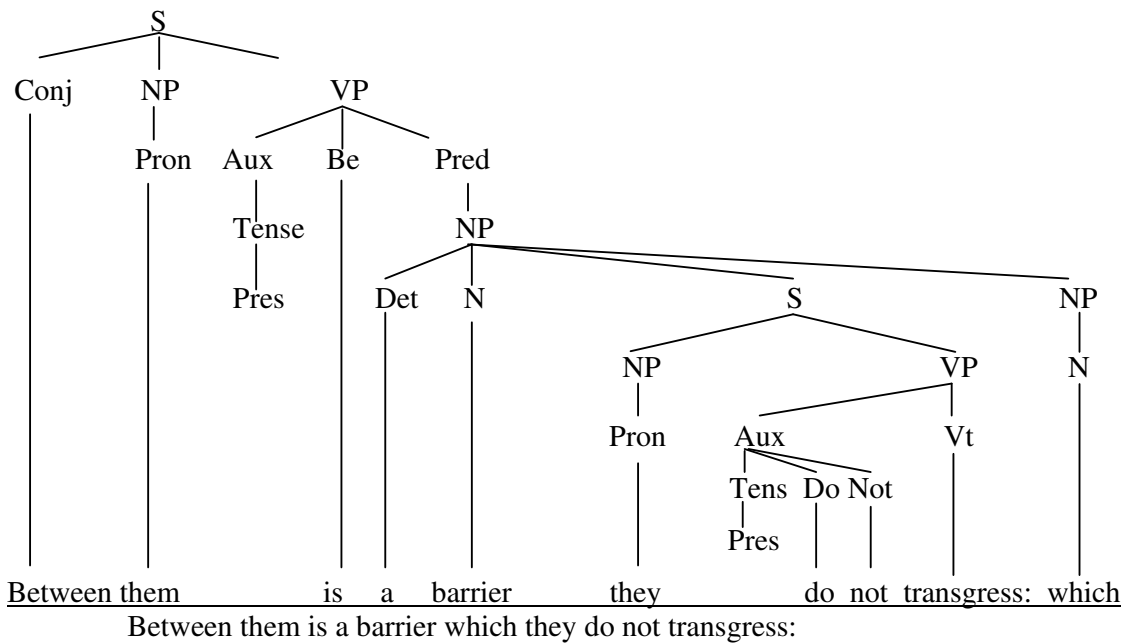


The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (Has + en) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres) + (Has + en); →NP (Adj + NP→(Det1 +Det2+ N1+N2); →Adv P→ Adv.

Tense : Present Perfect Tense

20 Between them is a barrier which they do not transgress:

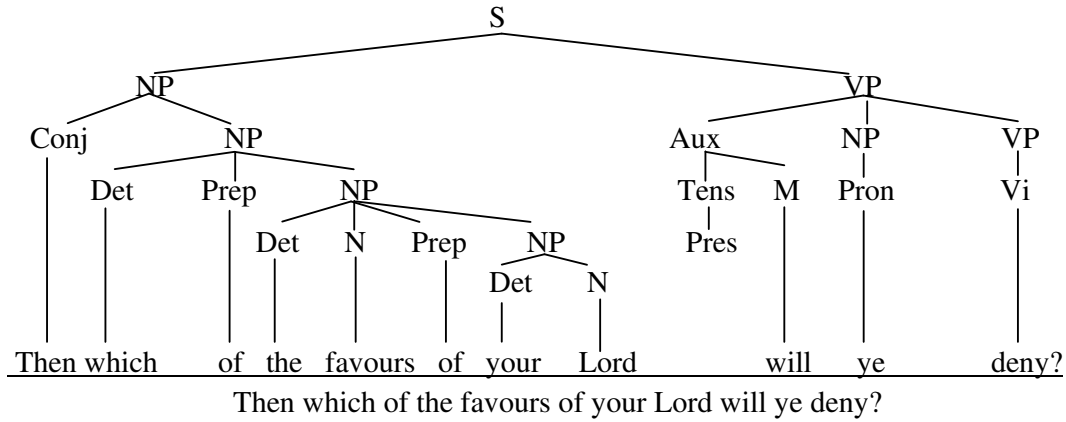


The structural description of surface structure: Conj + NP + Aux (Be) + Pred

The sentence pattern : Conj; NP→Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres) → (Be); →Pred (NP → (Det + N + S→ NP + Pron → VP (Aux + Tens + Pres + Do + Not) → Vt; →NP+ N.

Tense : Simple Present Tense

21. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



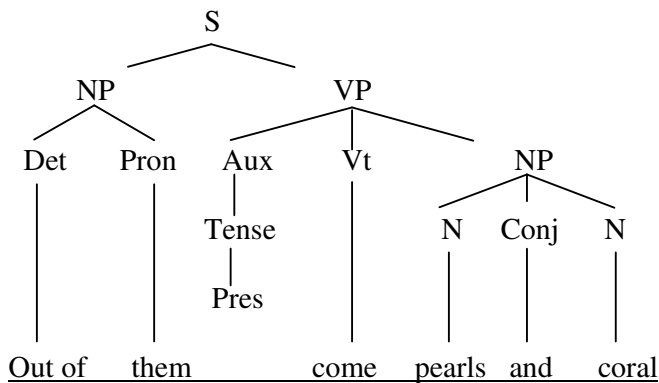
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

22. Out of them come pearls and coral



Out of them come pearls and coral

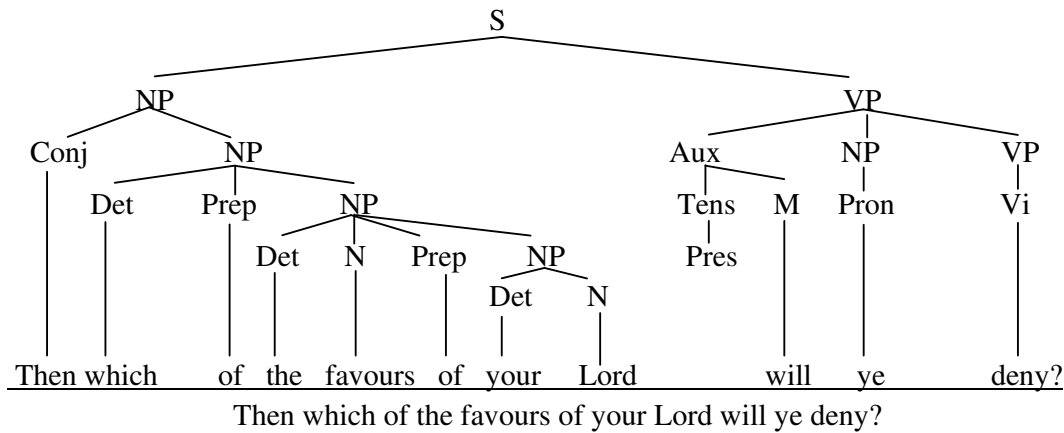
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux + V

The sentence pattern : NP→ Det + Pron; VP→Aux (Tens→Pres) → Vt;

NP→N→ Conj → N

Tense : Simple Present Tense

23. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



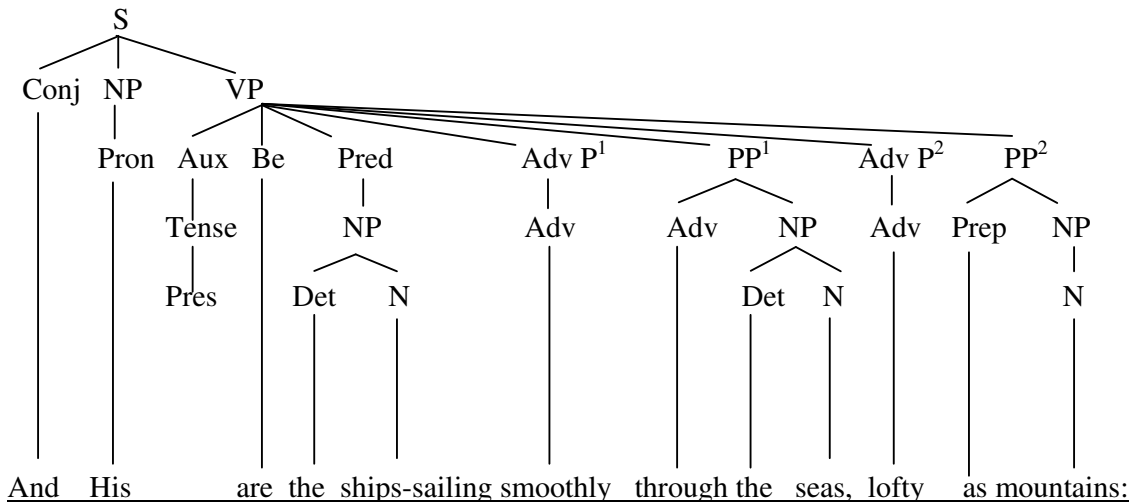
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

24. And His are the ships sailing smoothly through the seas, lofty as mountains:



And His are the ships sailing smoothly through the seas, lofty as mountains:

The structural discription of surface structure: Conj + NP + Aux (Be) + Pred + Adv P + PP + Adv P + PP

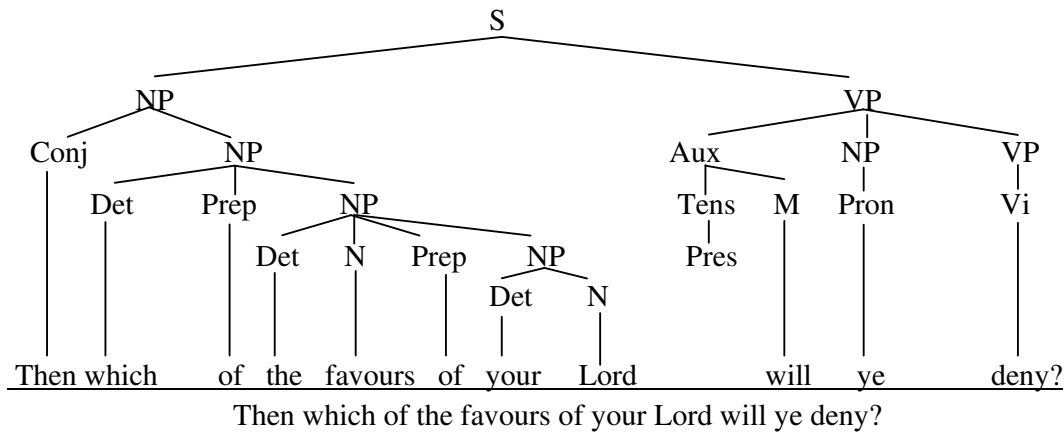
The sentence pattern : Conj; NP→Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres); → Be; →Pred + NP (Det + N);

→ Adv P¹+Adv; → PP (Adv + NP→Det+N); + Adv P²→ Adv; → PP (Prep + NP + N)

Tense : Simple Present Tense

25.

Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



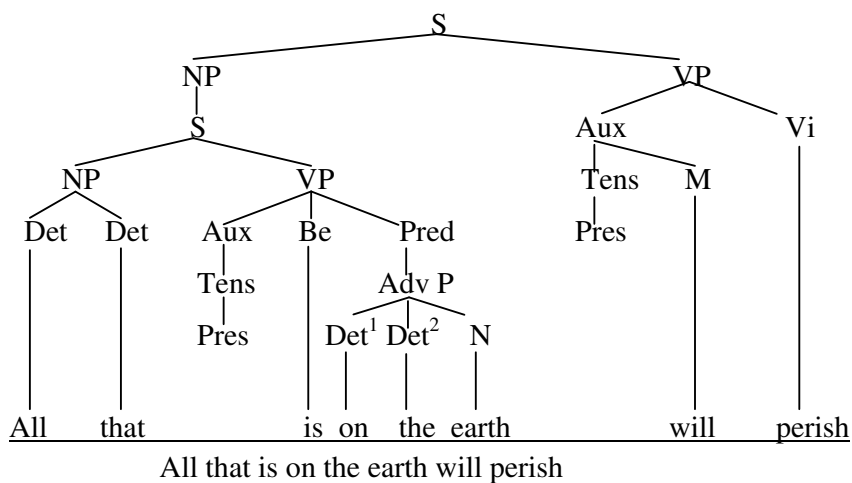
The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP → Conj → NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP → Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

Section (2): 26. All that is on the earth will perish



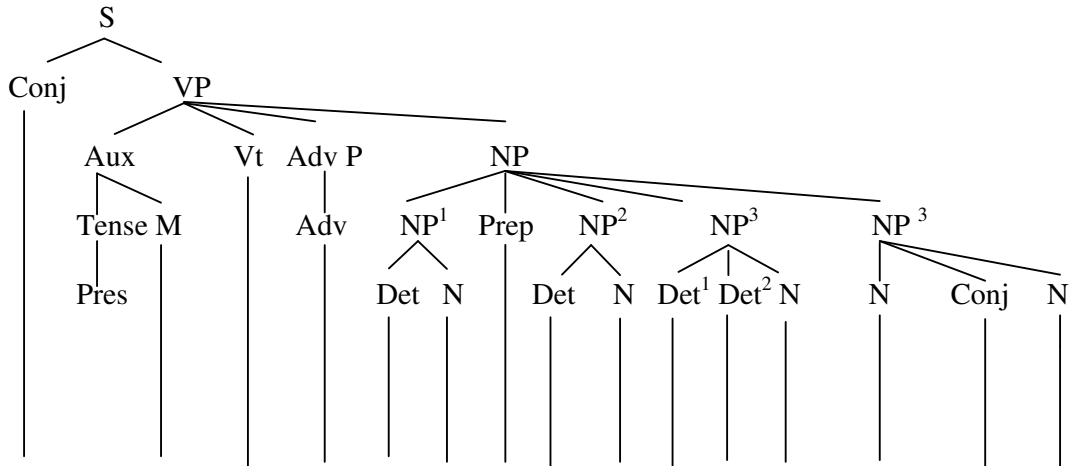
The structural description of surface structure: NP + S + NP + VP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP → S → NP (Det + N); → VP → (Aux + Tens + Pres); → Be; → Pred

(Adv P → Det¹ + Det² + N); → VP → (Aux + Tens + Pres + M); → Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

27. But will abide (for ever) the face of thy Lord,- full of majesty, Bounty and Honour.



But will abide (forever) the face of thy Lord,- full of majesty, Bounty and Honour.

But will abide (for ever) the face of thy Lord,- full of majesty, Bounty and Honour.

The structural discription of surface structure: Conj + Aux (M) + V + Adv P + NP

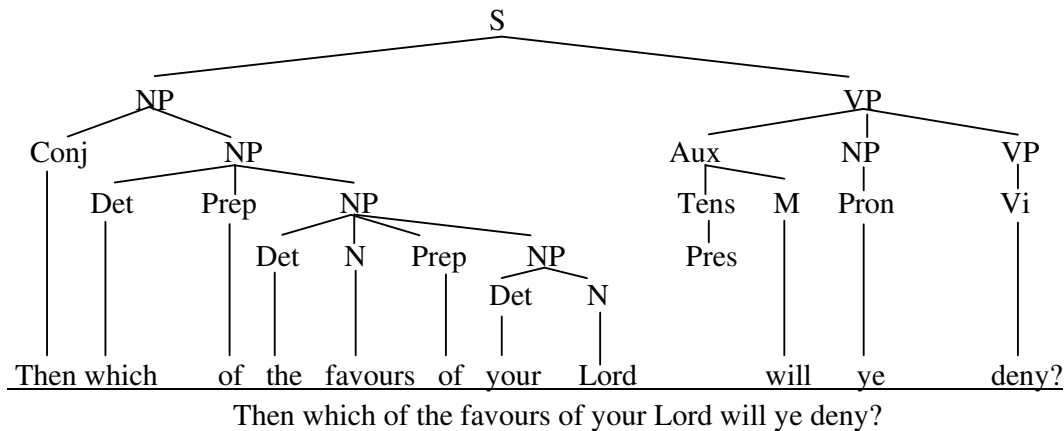
The sentence pattern : Conj; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres) + M); → Vt ; → Adv P + Adv; → NP → NP1

(Det + N); → Prep; → NP2 (Det + N); → NP3 (Det1 + Det2 + N); → NP4

(N + Conj + N.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

28. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

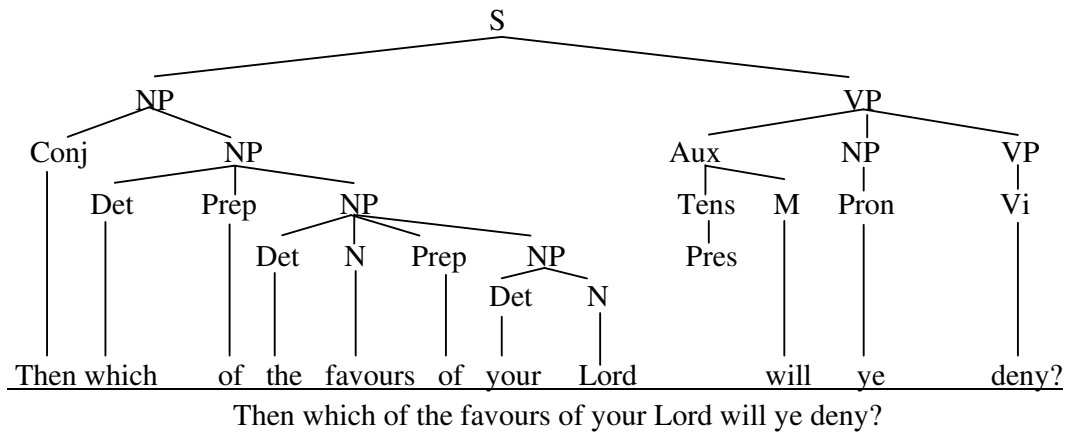
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

30. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



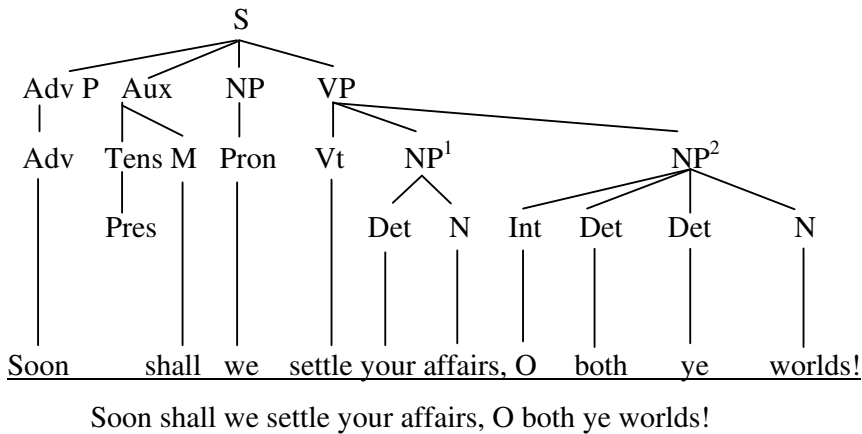
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

31. Soon shall we settle your affairs, O both ye worlds!



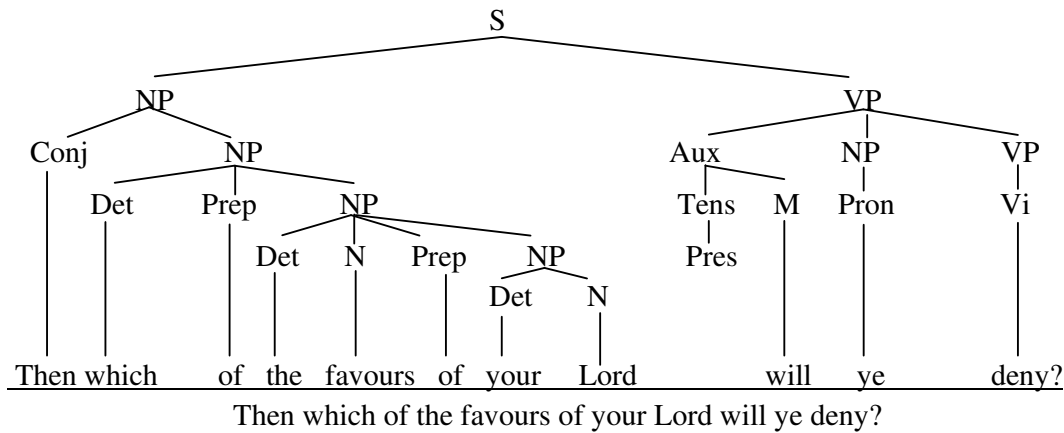
The structural discription of surface structure: Adv P + Aux (M) + NP + V + NP +NP

The sentence pattern : Adv P → Adv; Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vt + NP¹ (Det +

N); → NP² (Int + Det + Det + N).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

32. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

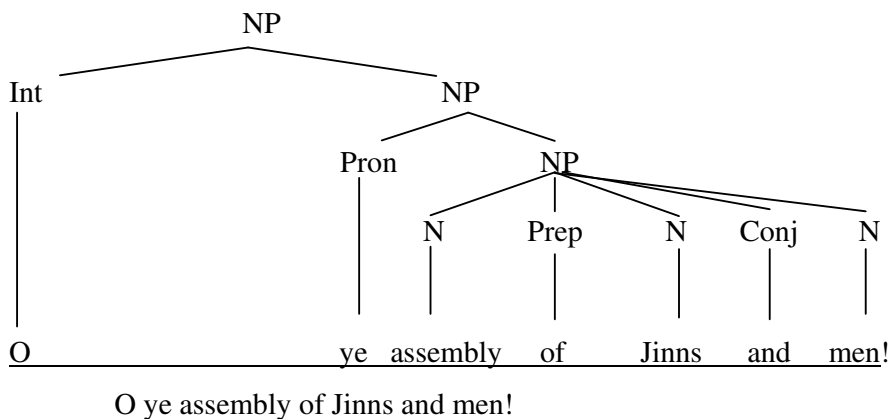
The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

33. O ye assembly of Jinns and men! If it be ye can pass beyond the zones of the Heavens and the earth, pass ye! Not without authority shall ye be able to pass!

O ye assembly of Jinns and men!

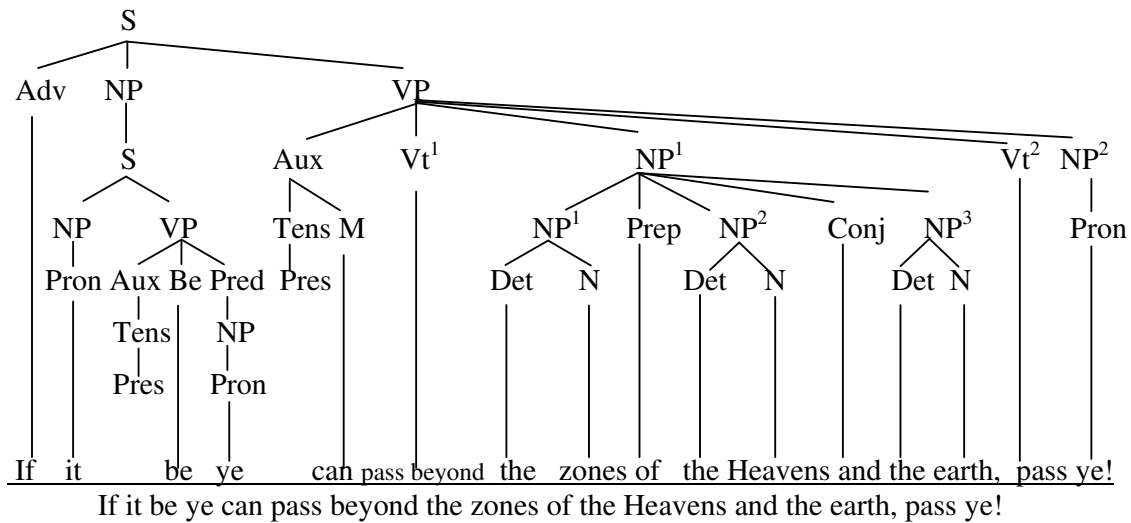


The structural discription of surface structure: Int + NP1 + NP2

The sentence pattern : Int; NP →Pron + NP (N + Prep + N + Conj + N).

Tense : Simple Present Tense

If it be ye can pass beyond the zones of the Heavens and the earth, pass ye!

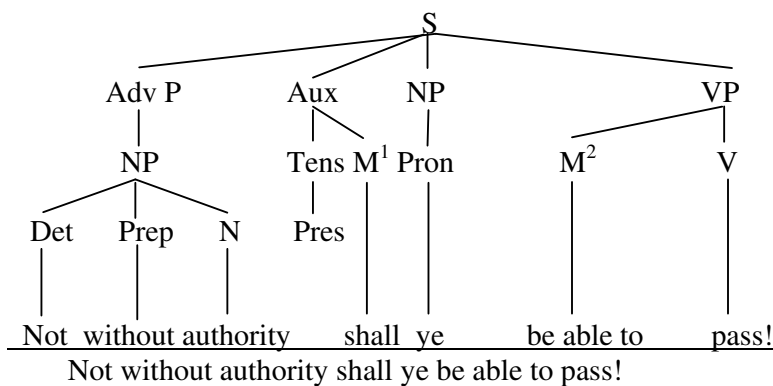


The structural discription of surface structure: Adv + NP + Aux (M) + V + NP1+ NP2 + VP2 + NP2

The sentence pattern : Adv; NP → S (→ NP + Pron; →VP → Aux (Tens + Pres; →Be; →Pred (NP+Pron)); VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M; →Vt; →; →Vt2; → NP2→ Pron.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

Not without authority shall ye be able to pass!

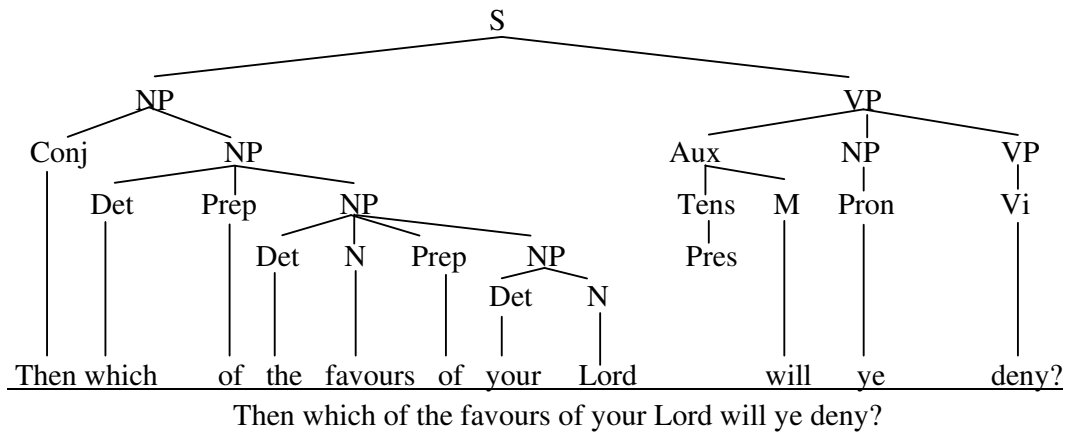


The structural discription of surface structure: Adv P + Aux (M¹) + NP + M² + VP

The sentence pattern : Adv P →(Det+ Prep + N); Aux → (Tens + Pres + M¹; NP →Pron; VP → (M²) + Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

34. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

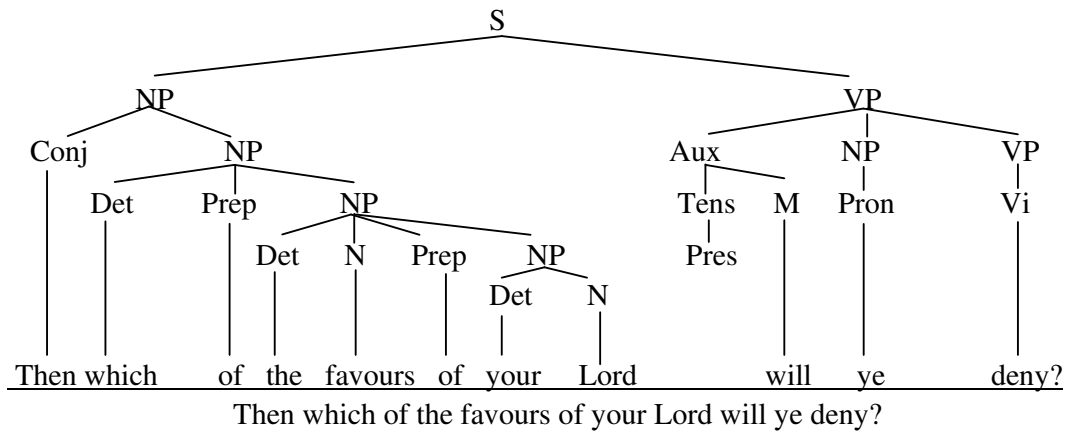


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj + NP1→ (Det + Prep + NP2 →(Det + N + Prep + NP3→ (Det + N)); VP→Aux (Tens→Pres) + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

36. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

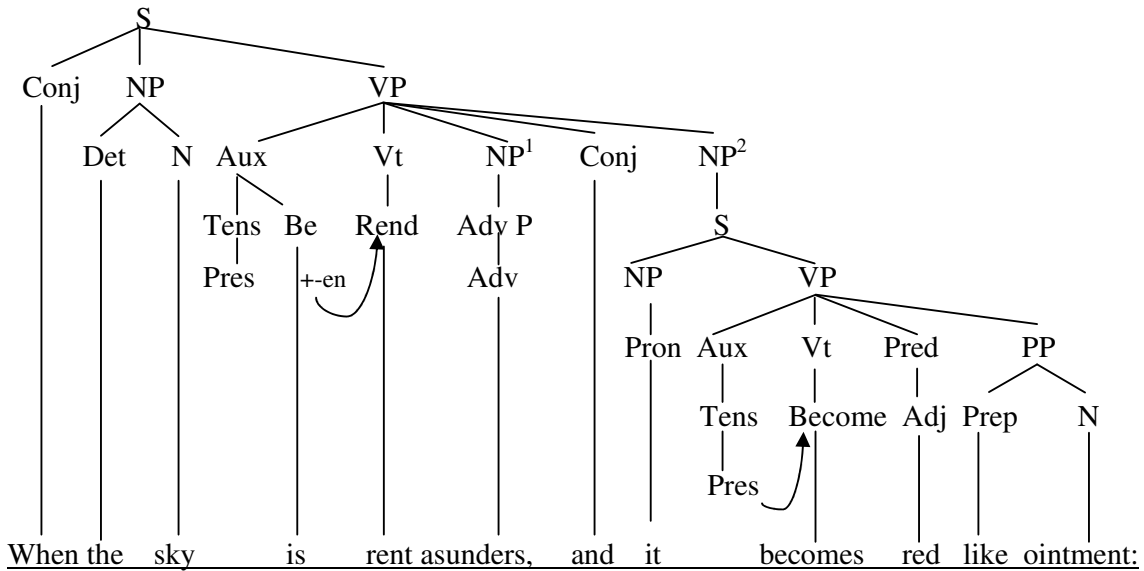


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)); VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

37. When the sky is rent asunders, and it becomes red like ointment:



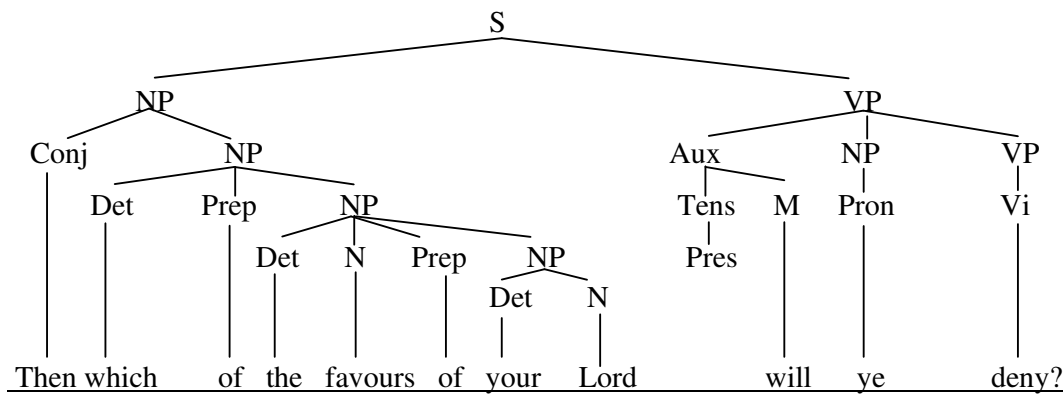
When the sky is rent asunders, and it becomes red like ointment:

The structural discription of surface structure: Conj+NP+Aux (Be + en) + Vt + NP1 + Conj + NP2

The sentence pattern : Conj; NP→ (Det + N); VP→Aux (Tens + Pres + Be + en); → Vt; → →
 Conj; →NP² (S → NP + Pron; VP → Aux Tens + Pres); → Vt; → Pred (Adj
 + PP); → PP+ N.

Tense : Simple Present Tense

38. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



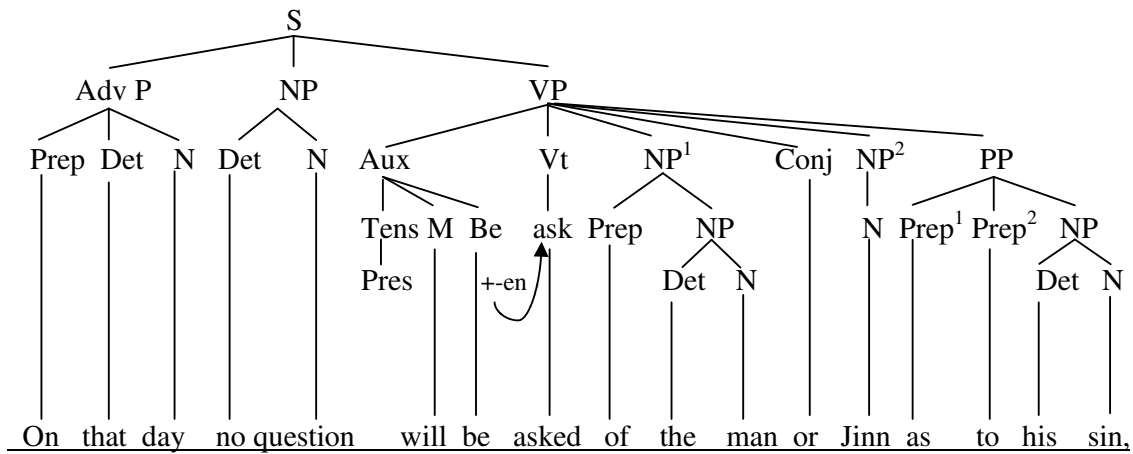
Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));
 VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

39. On that day no question will be asked of the man or Jinn as to his sin.



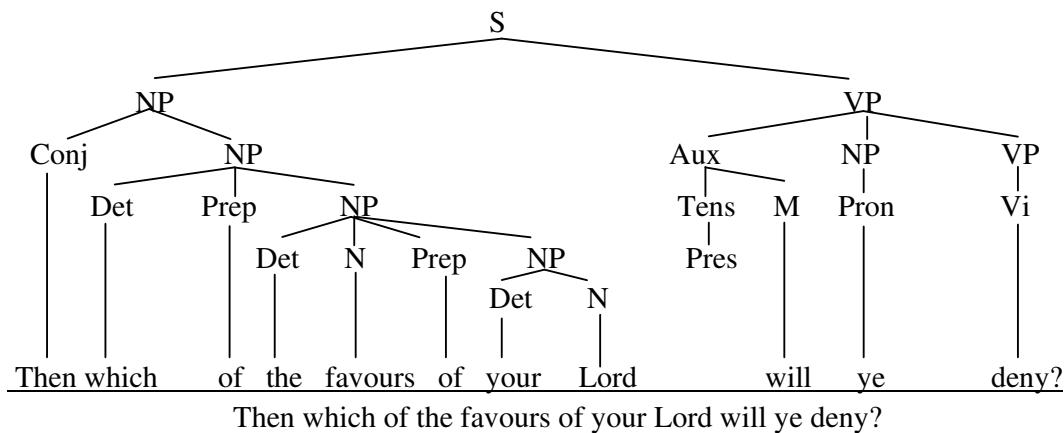
On that day no question will be asked of the man or Jinn as to his sin,

The structural discription of surface structure: Adv P + NP + Aux (M + Be + en) + V + NP Conj + NP + PP

The sentence pattern : Adv P → (Prep + Det + N); NP → Det + N; VP → Aux → Tens → Pres + M + (Be + en); → Vt; → + NP¹ → (Prep + NP → (Det + N)); → Conj; → NP² + N; → PP (Prep1 + Prep2 + NP (Det + N).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

40. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



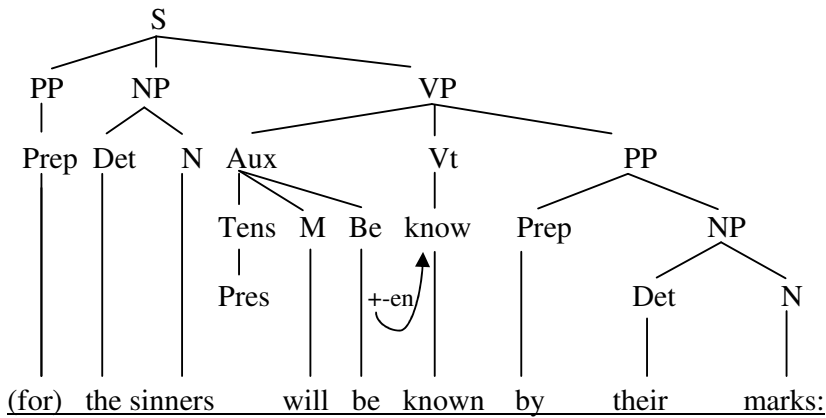
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N))); VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

41. (for) the sinners will be known by their marks: and they will be seized by their forelocks and their feet.

(for) the sinners will be known by their marks:



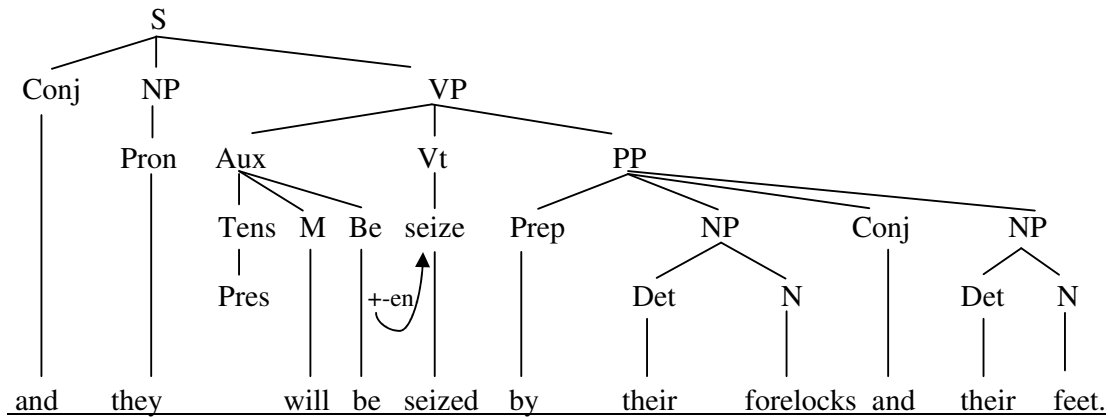
(for) the sinners will be known by their marks:

The structural description of surface structure: PP + NP + Aux (M + Be +en) + V + PP

The sentence pattern : PP → Prep; NP → Det + N; VP → Aux (Tens+Pres + M + Be + en); → Vt;
→ PP (Prep + NP (Det + N)).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

and they will be seized by their forelocks and their feet.



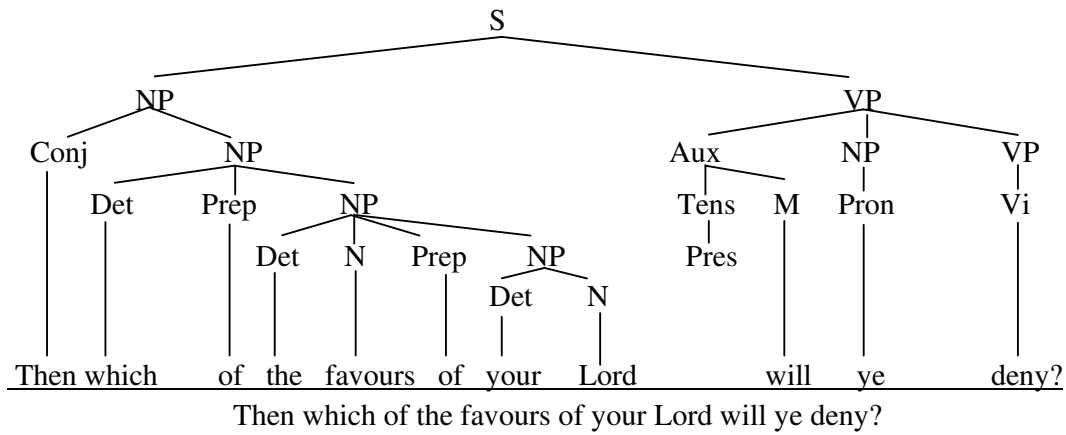
and they will be seized by their forelocks and their feet.

The structural description of surface structure: Conj + NP + Aux (M + Be + en) + V + PP

The sentence pattern : Conj; NP → Pron; VP → Aux (Tens+Pres + M + Be); → Vt; → PP + (Prep + NP (Det + N) + Conj + NP (Det + N)).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

42. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



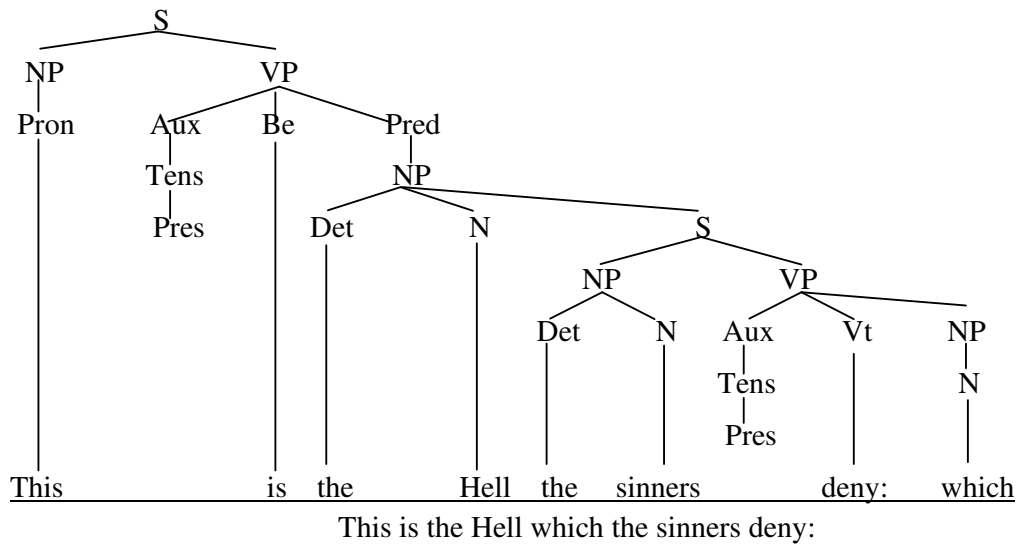
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

43. This is the Hell which the sinners deny:



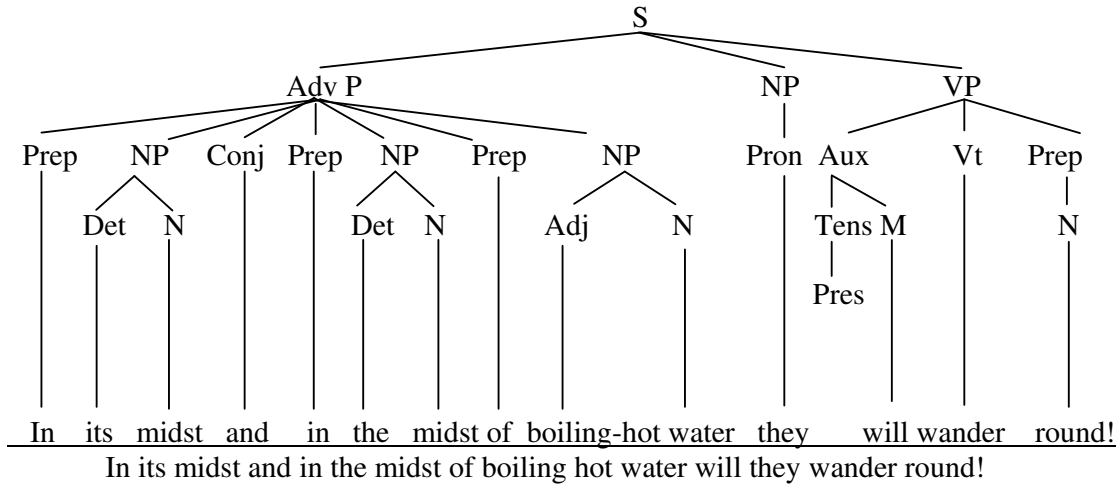
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (Be) + V + Pred

The sentence pattern : NP → Pron; VP→Aux (Tens + Pres); → Be; → Pred (NP → Det + N; → S

→ NP → Det + N; VP → Aux + Tens + Pres; → Vt; →NP + N.

Tense : Simple Present Tense

44. In its midst and in the midst of boiling hot water will they wander round!

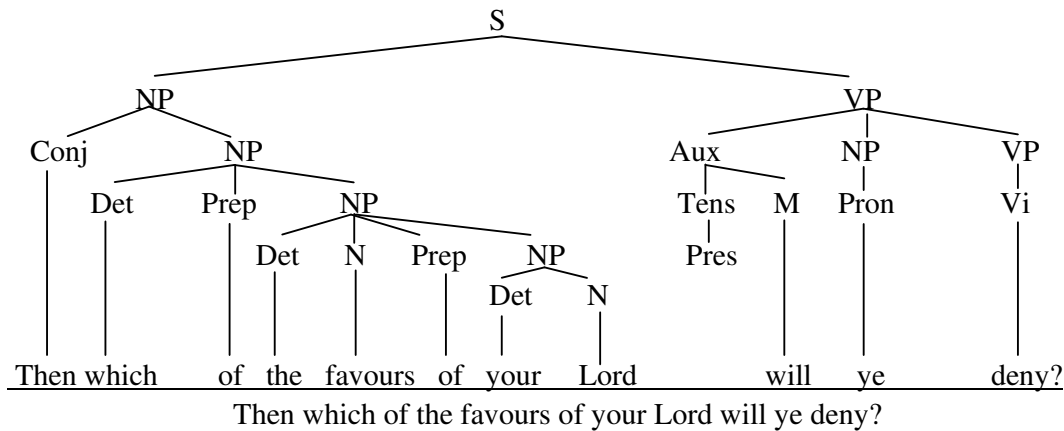


The structural description of surface structure: Adv P + NP + Aux (Be) + V + NP

The sentence pattern : Adv P → Prep + NP (Det + N) + Conj + Prep + NP (Det + N) + Prep + NP (Adj + N); NP → Pron; VP → Aux + Tens + Pres + M; → Vt; → Prep + N.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

45. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

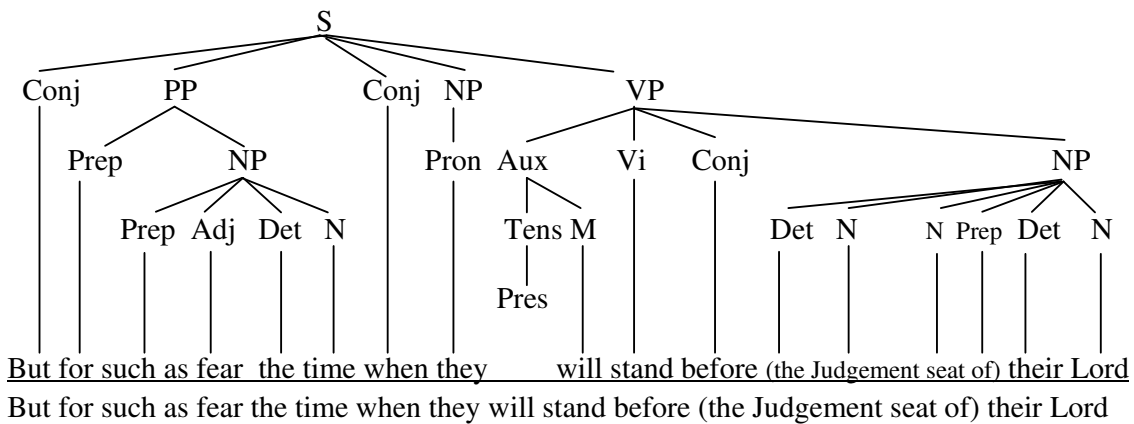
The sentence pattern : NP → Conj → NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N))); VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP → Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

Section (3)

46. But for such as fear the time when they will stand before (the Judgement seat of) their Lord, there will be two Gardens

But for such as fear the time when they will stand before (the Judgement seat of) their Lord

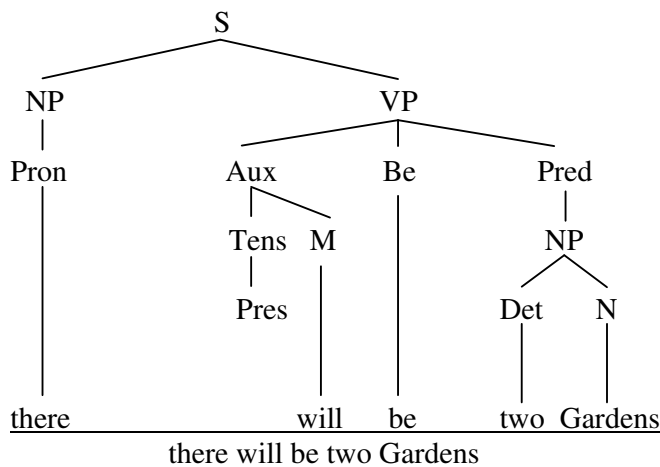


The structural discription of surface structure: Conj + PP + Conj +NP+Aux(M) + VP + Conj + NP.

The sentence pattern : Conj; PP → Prep + NP (Prep + Adj + Det + N); Conj; NP → Pron; VP → Aux (Tens+Pres + M) + Vi; →Conj; → NP →Det +N+N+ Prep + Det + N

Tense : Simple Future Tense

there will be two Gardens

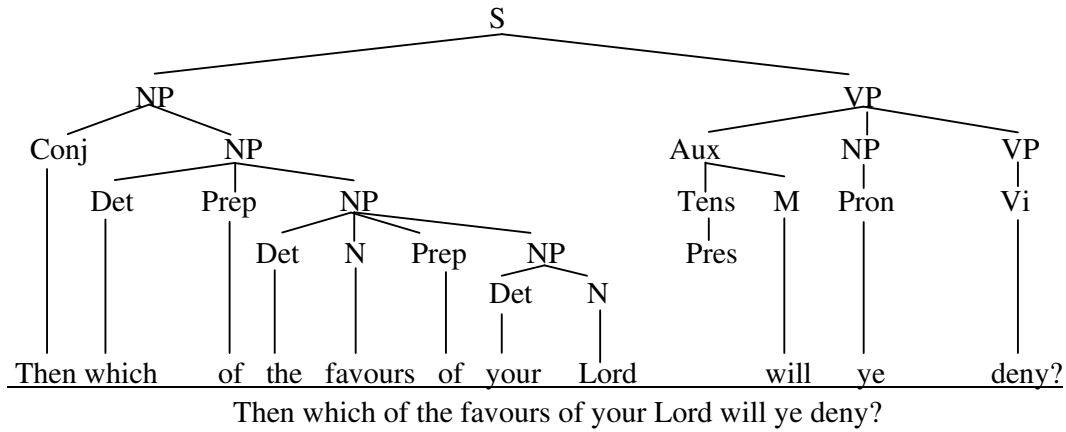


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + Be + Pred

The sentence pattern : NP→Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres+M); →Be; →Pred (NP → Det+ N).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

47. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

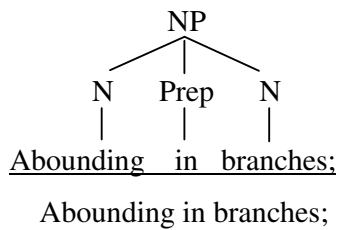
The sentence pattern : NP → Conj → NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP → Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

48. Abounding in branches;

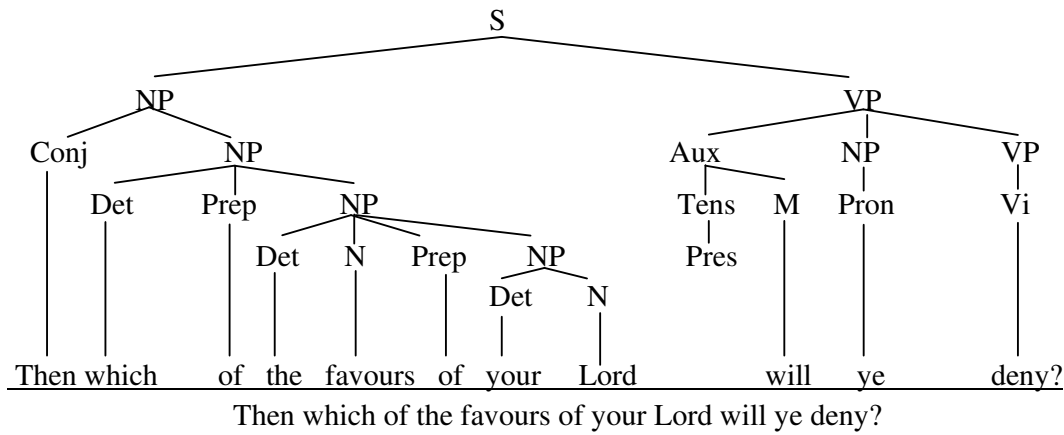
Abounding in branches;



The structural description of surface structure: NP

The sentence pattern : NP → (N + Prep + N).

49. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



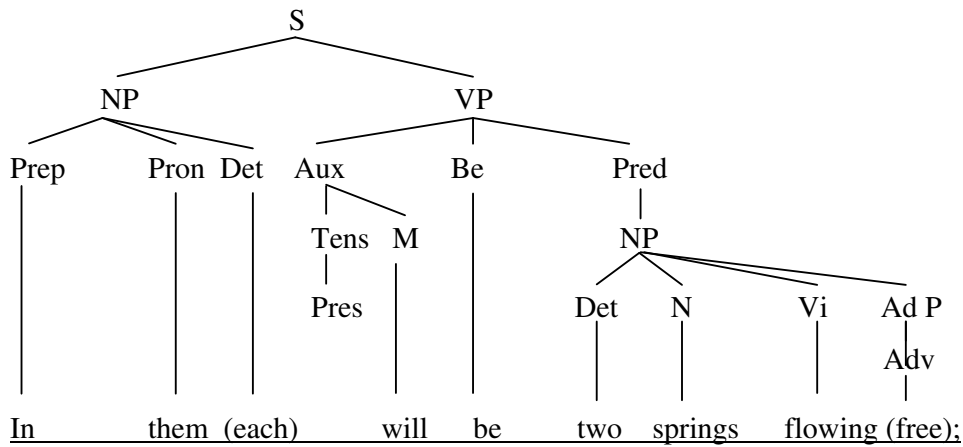
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

50. In them (each) will be two springs flowing (free);



In them (each) will be two springs flowing (free);

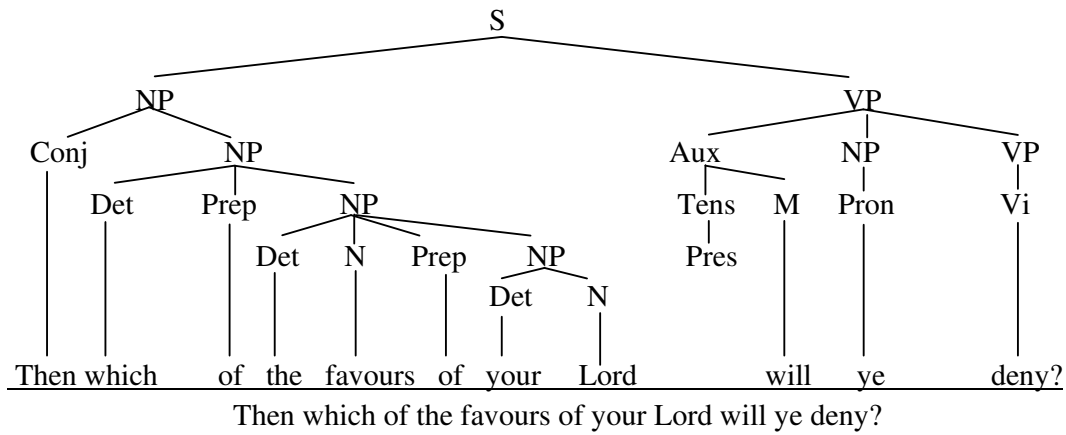
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + Be + Pred

The sentence pattern : NP→ Prep + Pron + Det; VP→Aux (Tens + Pres + M); →Be; →Pred (NP

→ (Det + N) + Vi + (Adv P + Adv)).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

51. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



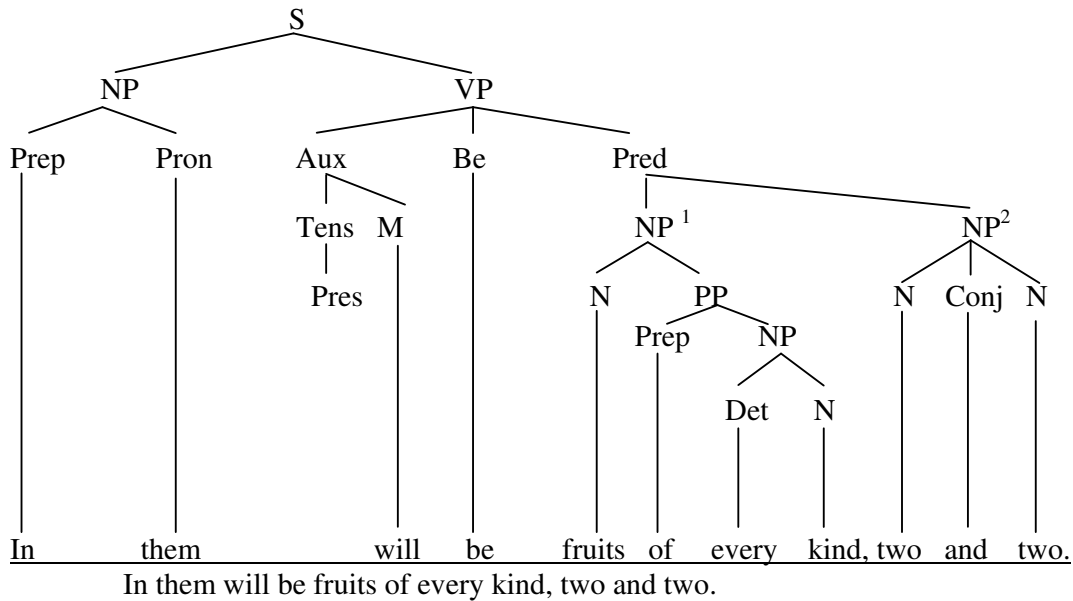
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

52. In them will be fruits of every kind, two and two.

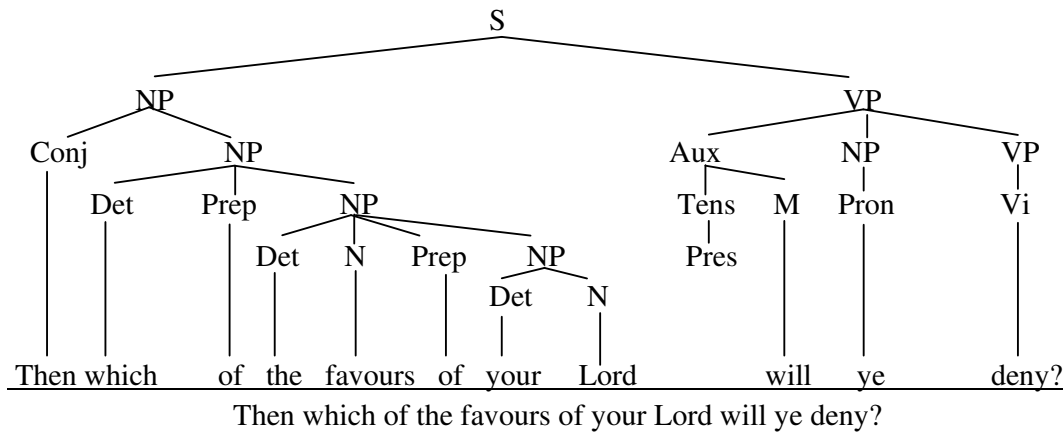


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + Be + Pred

The sentence pattern : NP → Prep + Pron; VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); → Be; →Pred (NP1→ N + PP → Prep + NP (Det + N); → NP2 (N+ Conj + N)).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

53. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



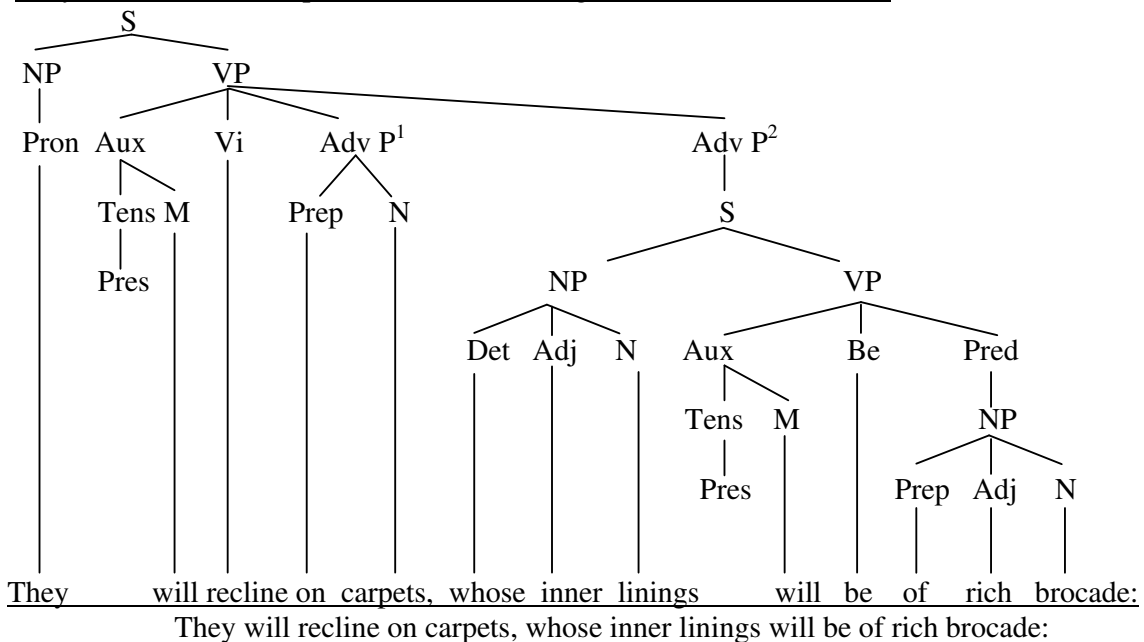
The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP → Conj → NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));
 VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP → Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

54. They will recline on carpets, whose inner linings will be of rich brocade: The fruit of the gardens will be near (and easy of reach)

They will recline on carpets, whose inner linings will be of rich brocade:

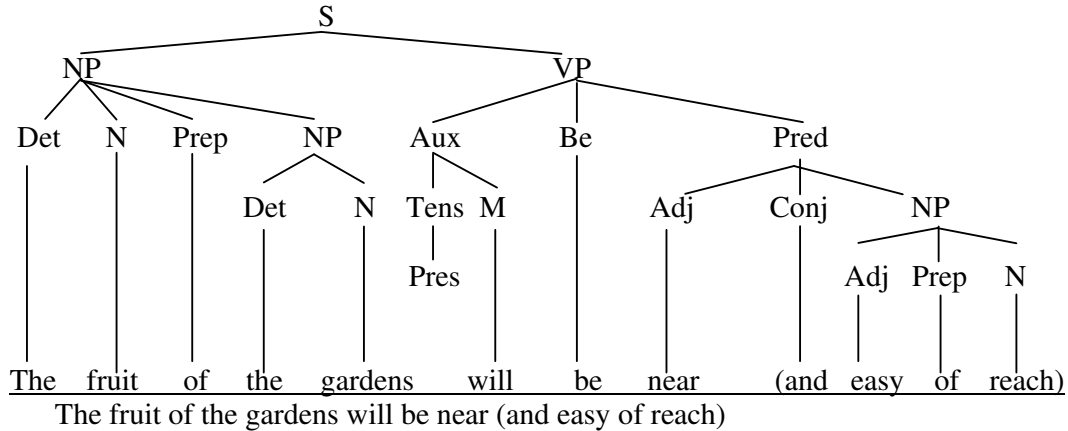


The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V + Adv P1 + Adv P2

The sentence pattern : NP → Pron; VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); → Vi; → Adv P1 (Prep + N);
 Adv P2 → (S → NP (Det + Adj + N); VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); → Be; → Pred (NP → Prep + Adj + N).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

The fruit of the gardens will be near (and easy of reach)

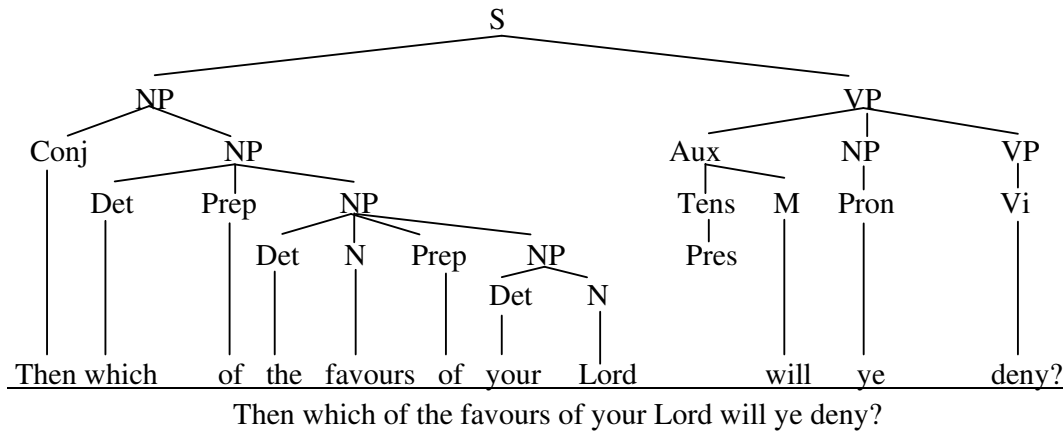


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + Be + Pred

The sentence pattern : NP → (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)); VP → Aux (Tens+Pres + M);
 →Be; →Pred (Adj + Conj + NP (Adj + Prep + N)).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

55. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

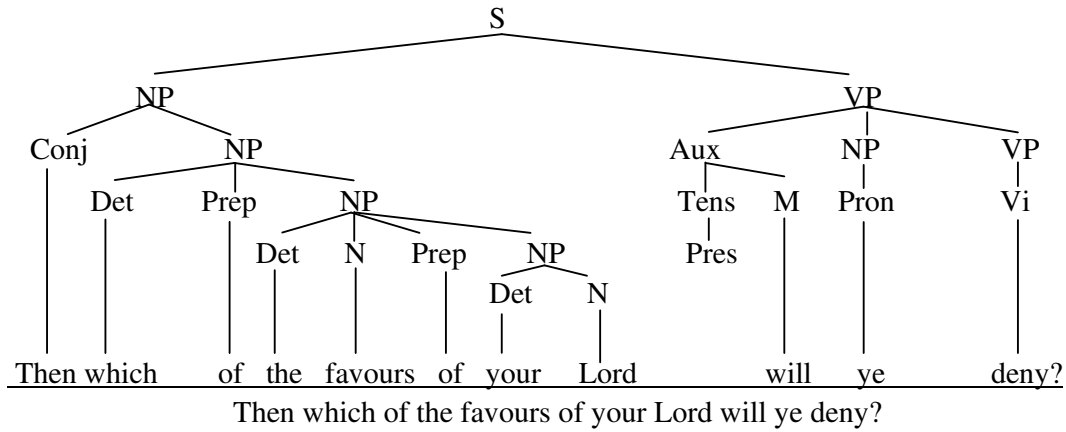


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));
 VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

57. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



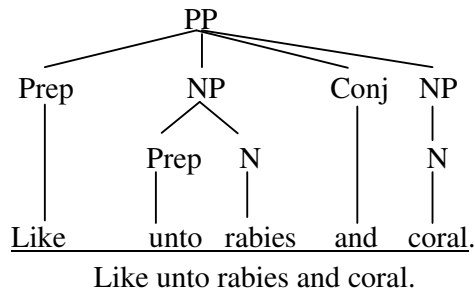
The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP → Conj → NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP → Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

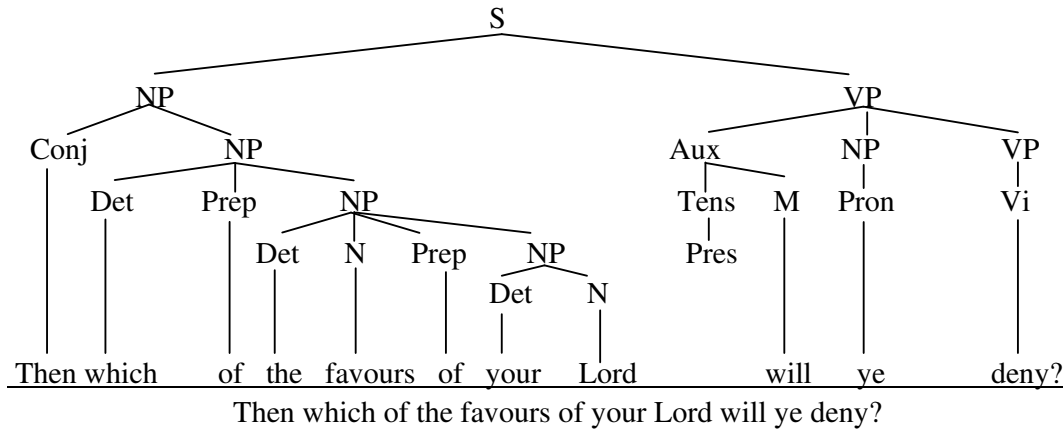
58. . Like unto rabies and coral.



The structural description of surface structure: PP

The sentence pattern : PP → Prep + NP (Prep + N); → Conj; → NP + N.

59. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



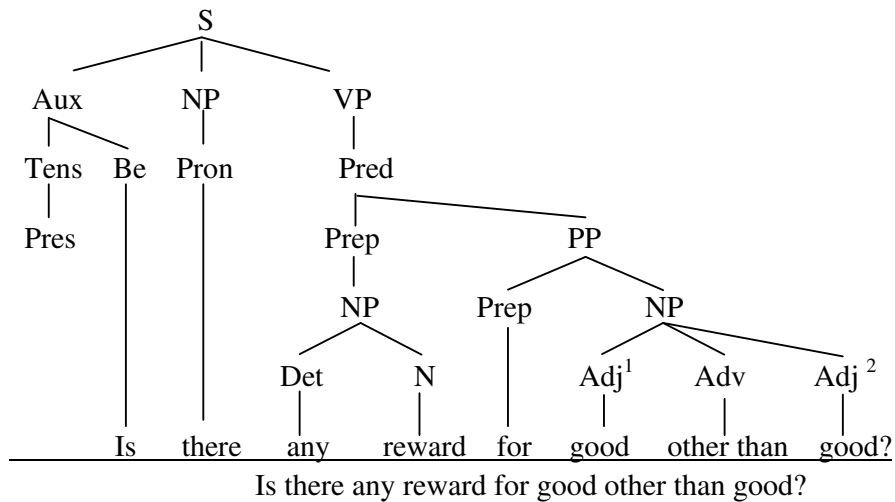
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

60. Is there any reward for good other than good?

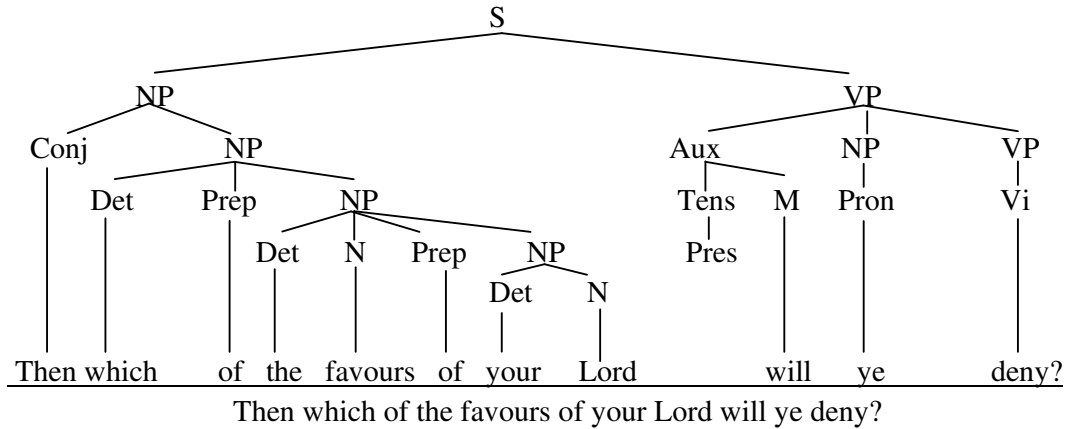


The structural discription of surface structure: Aux (Be) + NP + V + Prep + PP

The sentence pattern : Aux →Aux (Tens+Pres + Be); NP → Pron; VP → Pred (Prep → (NP + Det + N); → PP (Prep + NP (Adj1 → Adv + Adj2))).

Tense : Simple Present Tense

61. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



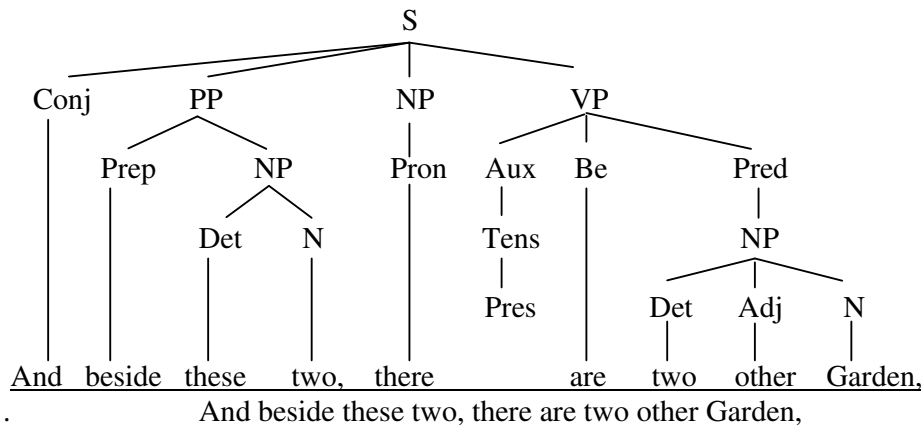
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

62. And beside these two, there are two other Garden.



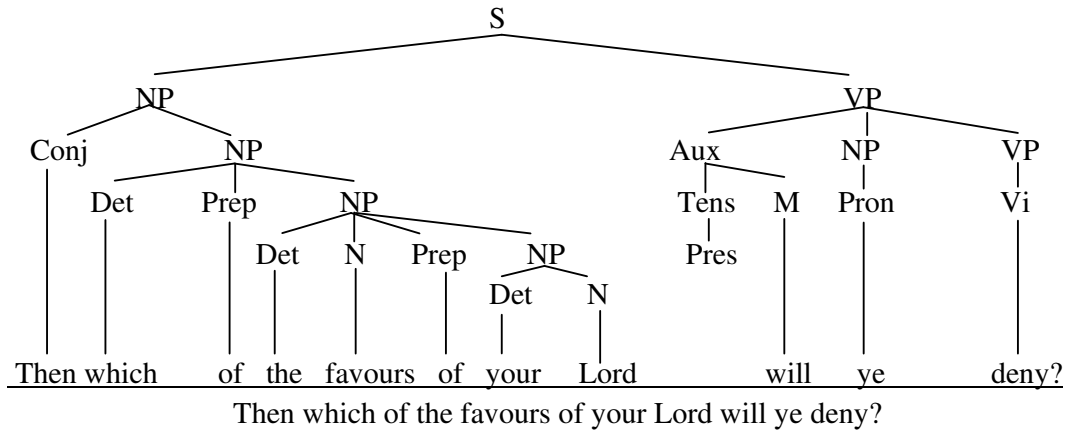
The structural discription of surface structure: Conj + PP + NP + Aux (Be) + Pred

The sentence pattern : Con; PP → (Prep + NP (Det + N); NP → Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+ Pres);

→Be; →Pred (NP → (Det + Adj + N)).

Tense : Simple Present Tense

63. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



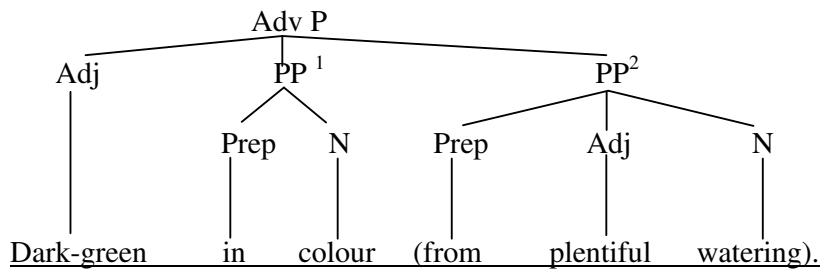
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

64. Dark-green in colour (from plentiful watering).



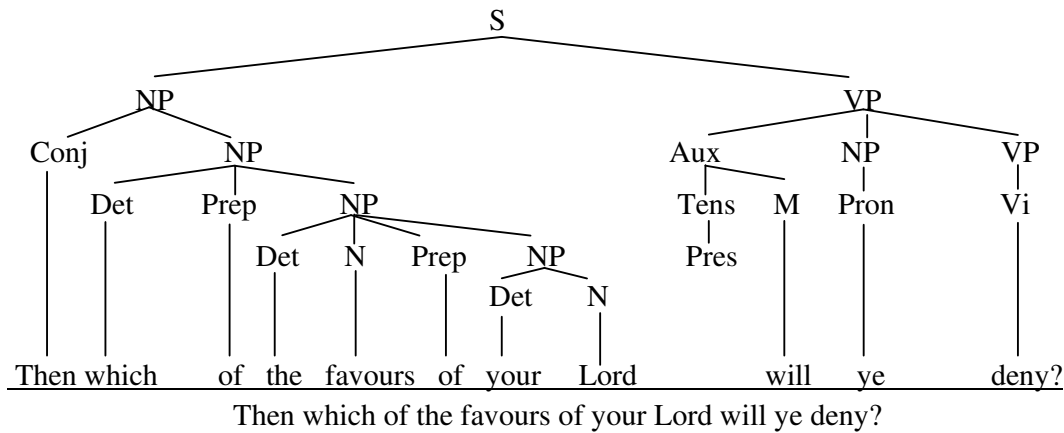
Dark-green in colour (from plentiful watering).

The structural discription of surface structure: Adv P

The sentence pattern : Adv P → Adj; → PP1 (Prep + N); → PP2 (Prep + Adj + N).

Tense : Simple Present Tense

65. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



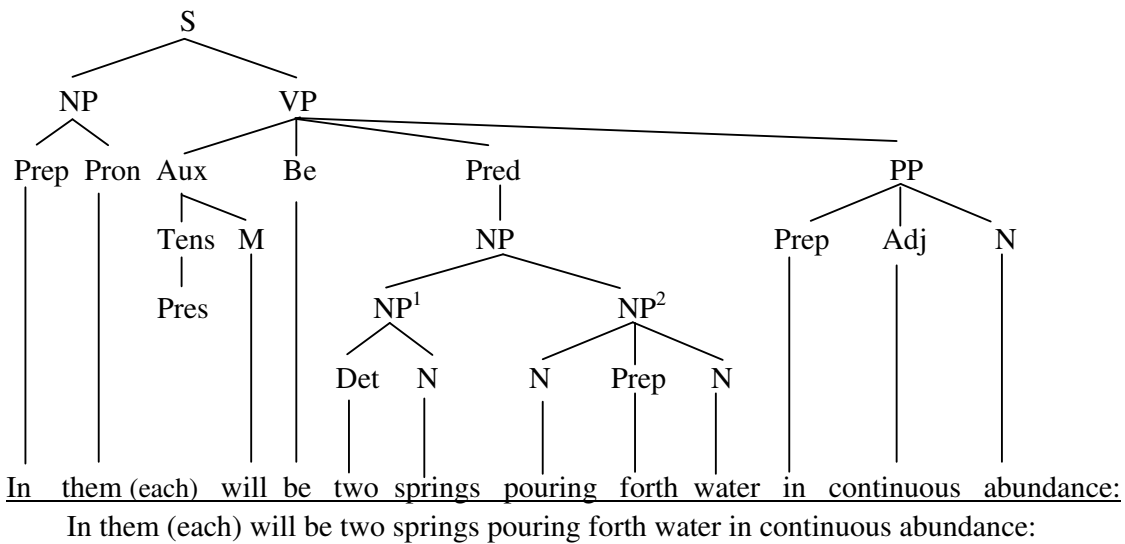
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

66. In them (each) will be two springs pouring forth water in continuous abundance:



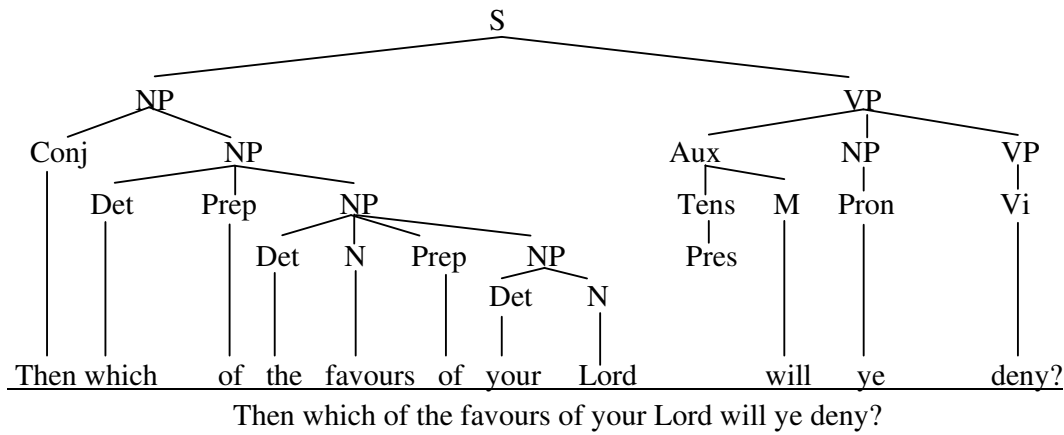
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + Be + Pred + PP

The sentence pattern : NP→ Prep + Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); →Be; →Pred (NP →

NP¹→ (Det + N) + NP² → (N + Prep + N); →PP (Prep + Adj + N).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

67. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



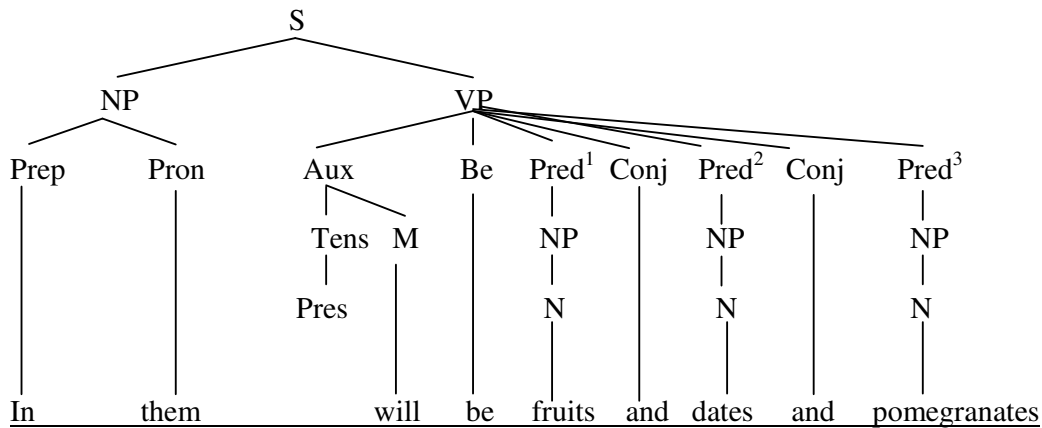
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

68. In them will be fruits and dates and pomegranates



In them will be fruits and dates and pomegranates

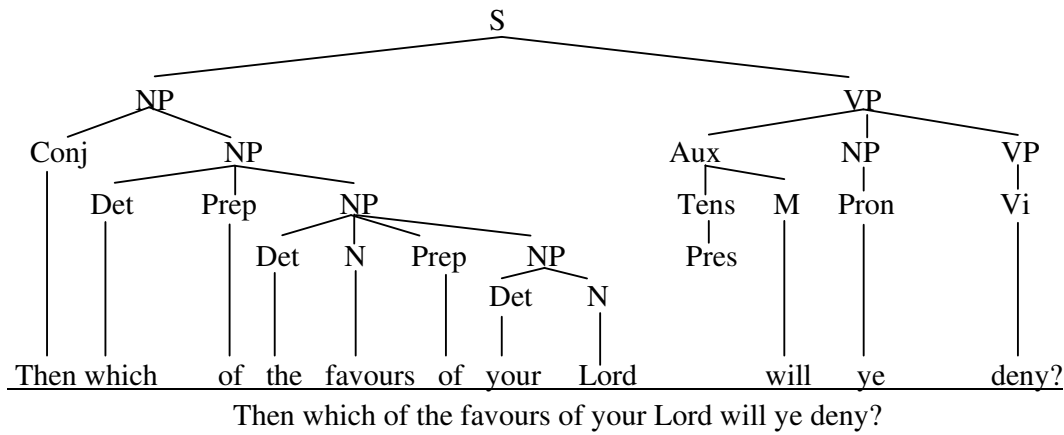
The structural discription of surface structure: NP+Aux(M) +V+ Pred + Conj + Pred + Conj + Pred

The sentence pattern : NP→ Prep + Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); → Be; →Pred1 (NP + N);

→Pred2 (NP + N); → Conj; → Pred3 (NP + N).

Tense : Simple Future Tense

69. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



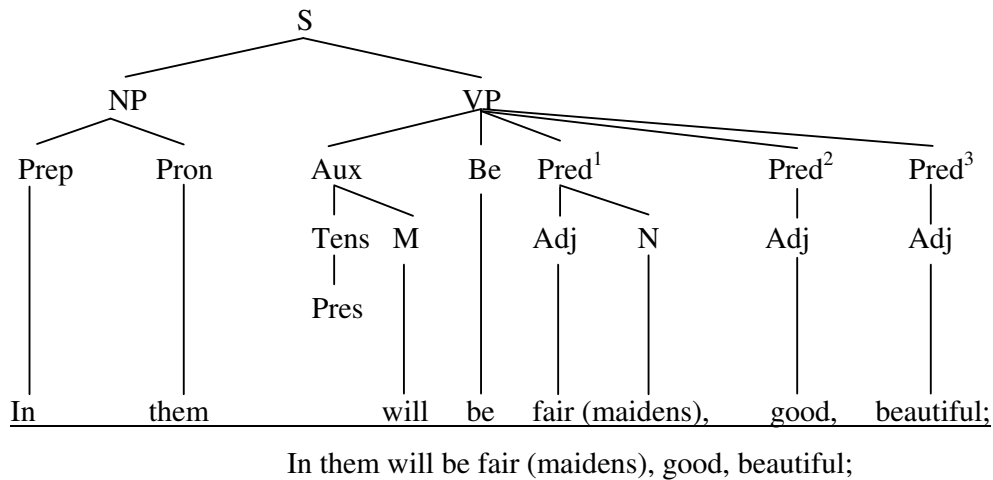
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

70. In them will be fair (maidens), good, beautiful;



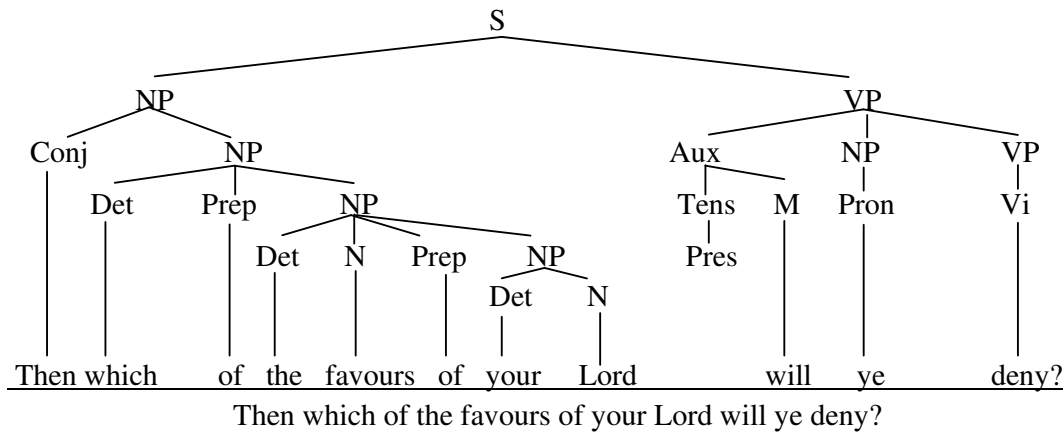
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + Be + Pred1 + Pred2 + Pred3

The sentence pattern : NP→ Prep + NP; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); →Be; →Pred1+Adj; →

Pred2 + Adj; → Pred3 + Adj.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

71. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



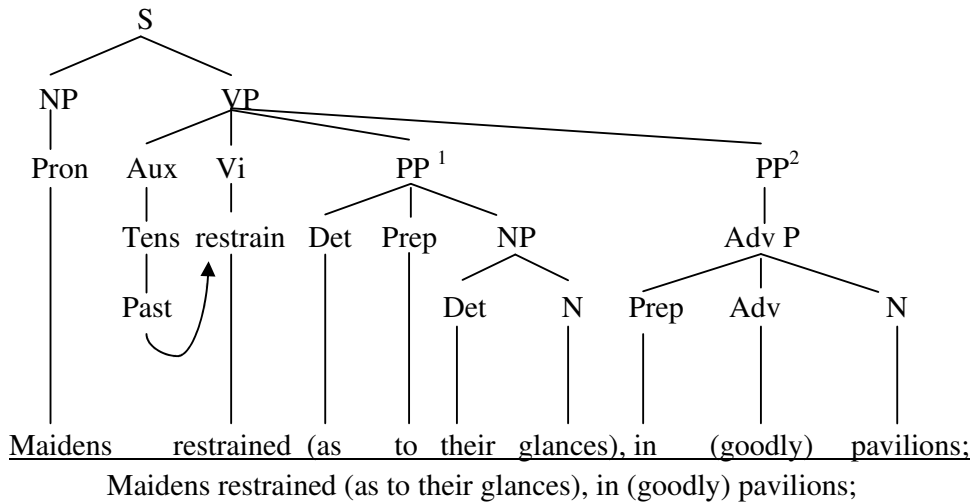
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

72. Maidens restrained (as to their glances), in (goodly) pavilions;

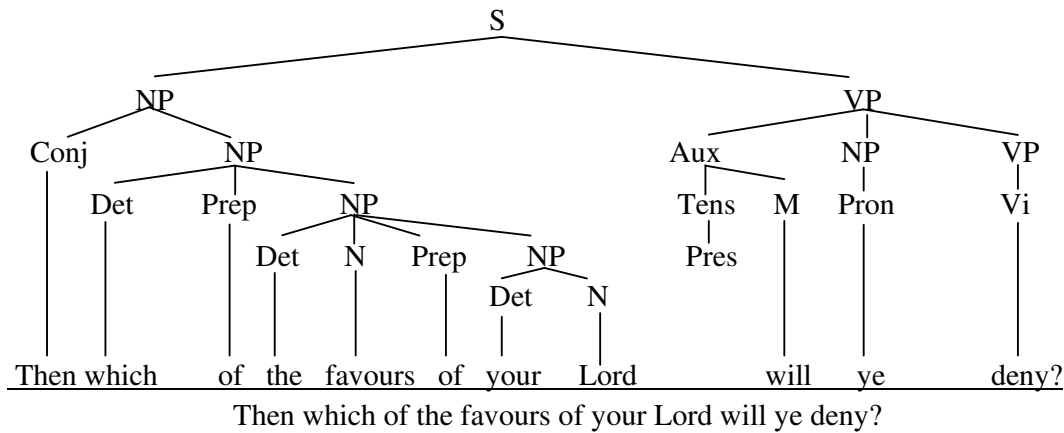


The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (Pres) + Vi + PP1 + PP2

The sentence pattern : NP→ Pron; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres); → Vi; →PP1 (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N)); →PP2 (Adv P + Prep + Adv + N).

Tense : Simple Past Tense

73. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



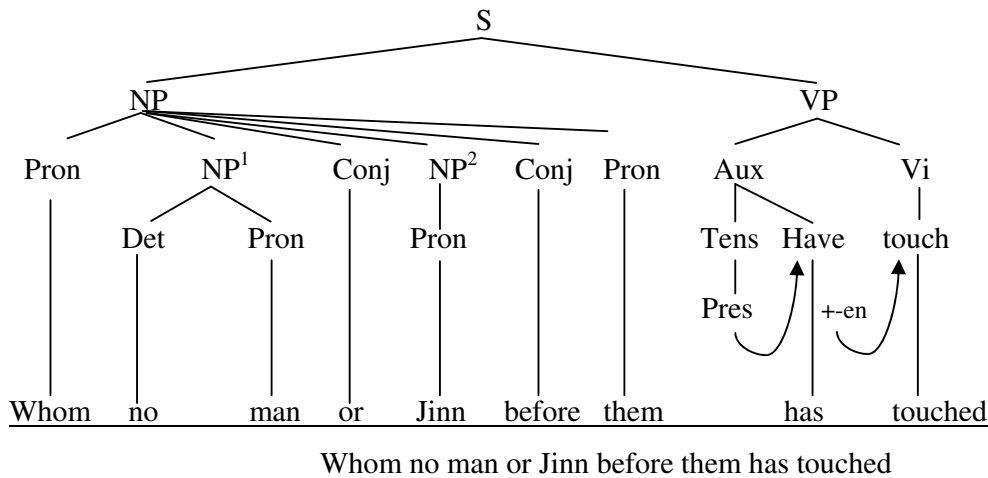
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

74. Whom no man or Jinn before them has touched



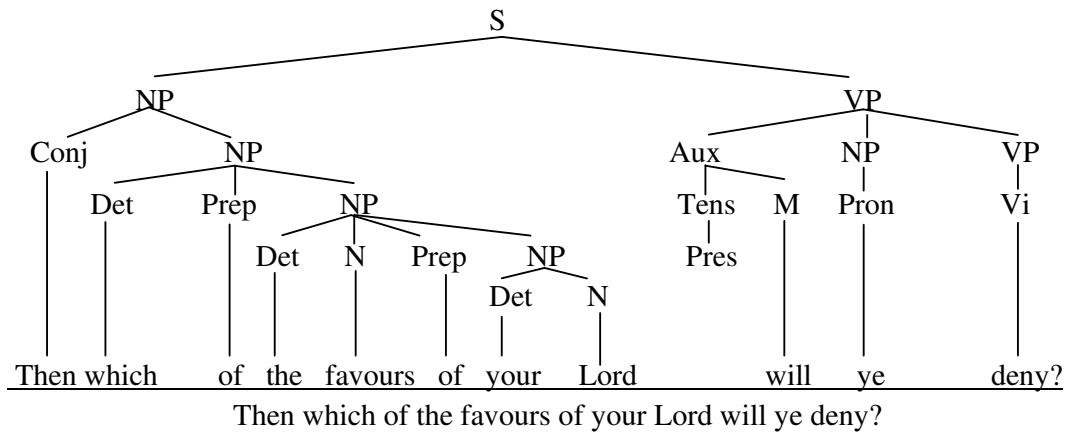
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (Has + en) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→ Pron + NP1 (Det + Pron) + Conj + NP2 + (Pron) + Conj + Pron;

VP→Aux (Tens + Pres + Has + en); → Vi.

Tense : Simple Perfect Tense

75. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



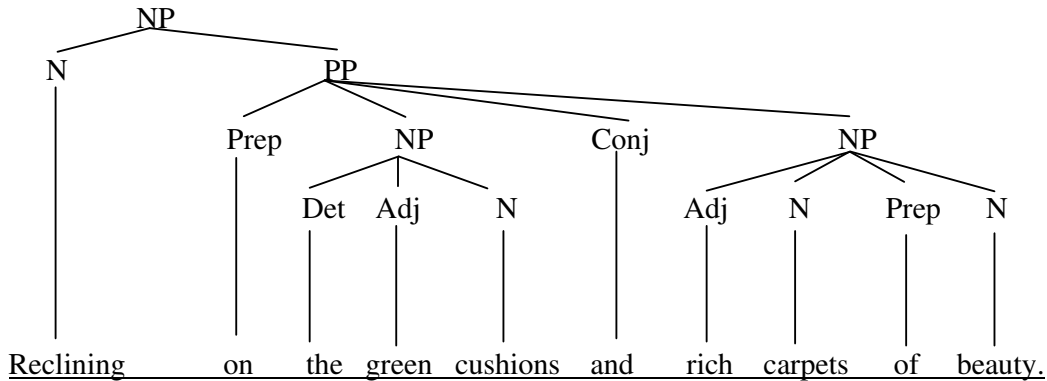
The structural description of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP → Conj → NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP → Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

76. Reclining on the green cushions and rich carpets of beauty.



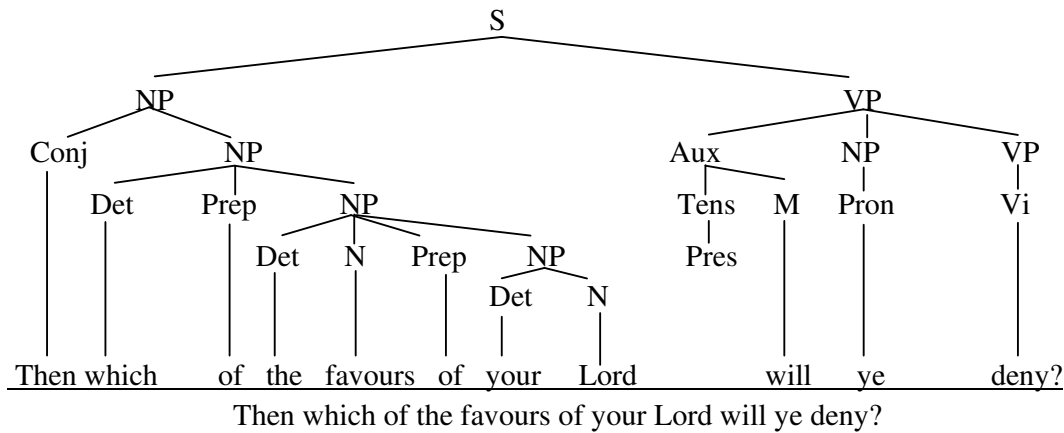
Reclining on the green cushions and rich carpets of beauty.

The structural description of surface structure: NP

The sentence pattern : NP → N; → PP (Prep + NP (Det + Adj + N); → Conj; → NP (Adj + N + Prep + N).

Tense : Simple Present Tense

77. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?



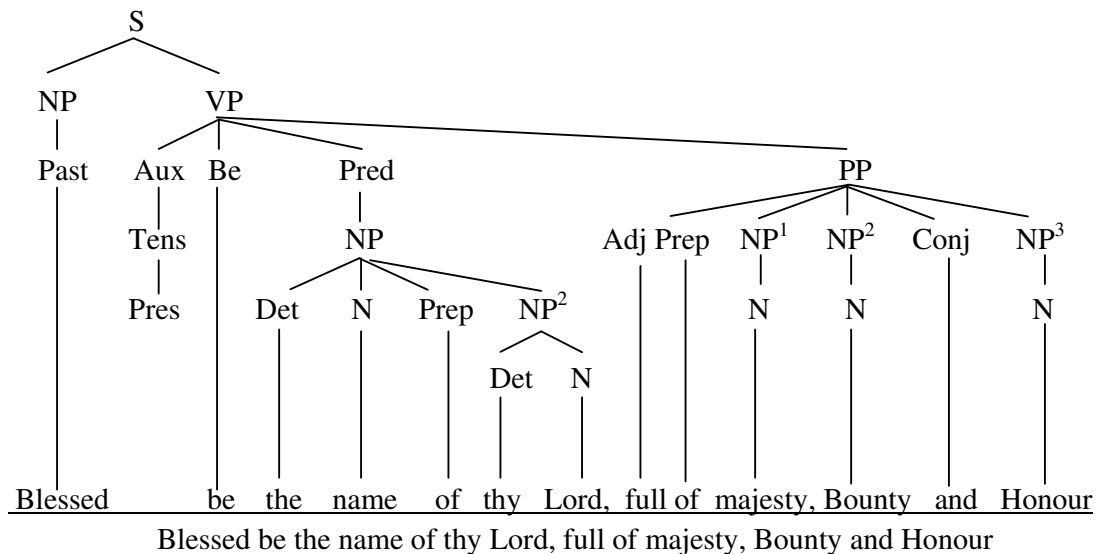
The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (M) + V

The sentence pattern : NP→Conj →NP (Det + Prep + NP (Det + N + Prep + NP (Det + N)));

VP→Aux (Tens+Pres + M); NP → Pron; VP →Vi.

Tense : Simple Future Tense

78. Blessed be the name of thy Lord, full of majesty, Bounty and Honour



The structural discription of surface structure: NP + Aux (Be) + Prep + PP

The sentence pattern : NP→ Past; VP→Aux (Tens+Pres); →Be; →Pred + NP (Det + N + Prep +

NP2 (Det + N); →PP (Adj + Prep + NP1 (N) + NP2 (N) + Conj + NP3 (N)).

Tense : Simple Present Tense

4.2. Discussion

4.2.1 The Options of Sentence Patterns

The sentence pattern that taken from the analyses above, the writer selects the noun phrase and verb phrase that are analyzed, preposition phrase and predication that are just described, how to make clear whether the sentence patterns include verb phrase, noun phrase, preposition phrase or predication form.

4.2.1.1 The pattern of noun phrase (NP) options

NP → Det

NP → (Det + N + S → NP + Pron → VP (Aux + Tens + Pres + Do + Not) → Vt; → NP + N.

NP → Det + N

NP → Det + N; → S → NP → Det + N; VP → Aux + Tens + Pres; → Vt; → NP + N.

NP → N

NP → (Det + N + Prep + NP → (Det + N)); → Conj; → Pred² (NP + (Det + N + Prep + NP → (Det + Det + N))

NP (Det + N + Prep + NP₂ (Det + N))

NP → NP¹ + N (→ PP (Prep + Det + N) + Conj + N → PP (Prep + N)); → Conj; → NP² (Adj + N)

NP → NP₁ → (Det + N) + NP₂ → (N + Prep + N); → PP (Prep + Adj + N).

NP (Adj₁ → Adv + Adj₂)

NP → (Det + N) + Vi + (Adv P + Adv).

NP₁ → N + PP → Prep + NP (Det + N); → NP₂ (N + Conj + N).

NP → Det + Adj + N

NP → Prep + Adj + N

NP (Adj + Prep + N).

NP → Det1 + Det2 + Adj P + Adj

NP → (Pron S → NP + Pron; → VP + Aux (Tens+Pres) + (Have+en); → Vt; → NP (Det + N))

NP → Pron

NP → N

NP → (Det + N)

NP → N + PP

NP → (Det + Adj + N)

NP + N

NP → (NP1+Det+N); → (Conj); → NP2 + (Det → N)

NP + (N + PP)

NP → NP¹ + N (→ PP (Prep+ Det+N) + Conj+ N → PP (Prep+N); → Conj; → NP² (Adj+ N)

NP → (N + PP → Prep + NP (Adj +N)

NP → Pron

NP → (Adj + NP → (Det1 + Det2+ N1+N2)

NP → N + Conj + N

NP → NP1 (Det + N); → Prep; → NP2 (Det + N); → NP3 (Det1 + Det2 + N); → NP4 (N + Conj
+ N.

NP → (Int + Det + Det + N)

NP → (NP1 (Det + N) + NP2 (Det + N) + Conj + NP3 (Det+N))

NP → Int + NP → Pron + NP (N + Prep + N + Conj + N)

NP (Adv P + Adv)

NP (S → NP + Pron; VP → Aux Tens + Pres); → Vt; → Pred (Adj + PP); → PP+ N

NP → (Prep + NP → (Det + N)

NP → Det +N+N+ Prep + Det + N

NP → (N + Prep + N).

NP → Pron + NP1 (Det + Pron) + Conj + NP2 + (Pron) + Conj + Pron

NP → N; → PP (Prep + NP (Det + Adj + N)); → Conj; → NP (Adj + N + Prep + N).

4.2.1.2 The pattern of verb phrase options

VP → Aux + Vt + NP

VP → Aux + Vt + NP1 + NP2

VP → Aux + Vi + Adj P

VP → Aux + M + Not + NP

VP → Aux + Vt + NP + PP + Conj + Vt + Adj P + PP

VP → Aux + Be + Pred1 + Conj + Pred2

VP → Aux + M + Vi

VP → Aux + Vt + NP + PP

VP → Aux + Vt NP1 + NP2 + Adv P 1 + Conj + Adv P 2 + Adv P 3 + PP1 + PP2 + NP3

VP → Aux + M + Be + Vt + NP1 + NP 2 + NP3

VP → Aux + Be + Pred1 + Conj + Pred2

VP → Aux + M + Be + Pred + NP1 + NP2

VP → Aux + Vt + NP + Adv P

VP → Aux + Be + Pred

VP → Aux + Be + Pred + Adv P1 + PP1 + Adv P2 + PP2

VP → Aux + M + Vt + Adv P + NP

VP → Aux + M + Vt + Np1 + NP2

VP → Aux + M + Vt 1 + NP 1 + Vt2 + NP2

VP → Aux + M1 + M2 + Vi

VP → Aux + Be + Vt + NP1 + Conj + NP2

VP → Aux + M + Be + Vt + NP1 + Conj + NP2 + PP

VP → Aux + M + Be + Vt + PP

VP → Aux + M + Be + Vt + PP

VP → Aux + Be + Pred

VP → Aux + M + Vt + Pred

VP → Aux + M + Vi + Conj + NP

VP → Aux + M + Vi + Adv P1 + Adv P2

VP → Aux + Be + Prep + PP

VP → Aux + Be + Pred + PP

VP → Aux + Be + Pred 1 + Conj + Pred2 + Conj + Pred3

VP → Aux + M + Be + Pred1 + Pred2 + Pred3

VP → Aux + Vi + PP1 + PP2

VP → Aux + Vi

4.2.1.3. The pattern of prepositional phrase options

PP → Prep

PP → Prep + N

PP → Prep + Vt

PP → Prep + Det + N

PP1 (Prep + NP (Adj + N))

PP → Prep + NP (Det + N)

PP → Prep + Det + N + Conj + N

PP → Prep1 + Prep2 + N

PP → Prep + NP (N + Adj + Prep + N)

PP → Prep + NP (Pron)

PP → Prep + Adv + NP (Det + N)

PP → Prep1 + Prep2 + NP (Det + N)

PP → Prep + NP (Det + N) + Conj + NP (Det + N)

PP → Prep + NP (Prep + Adj + Det + N)

PP → Prep + NP (Adj1 → Adv + Adj2)

PP → Prep + NP (Prep + N); → Conj; → NP + N.

PP → Prep + Adj + N

PP → Adv P + Prep + Adv + N

PP → Det + Prep + NP (Det + N)

PP (Prep + NP (Det + Adj + N); →Conj; → NP (Adj + N + Prep + N).

PP (Adj + Prep + NP1 (N) + NP2 (N) + Conj + NP3 (N).

4.2.1.4. The pattern of predication options

Pred → (NP → (Det + N))

Pred → (→S + NP→N; VP →Aux (ing) + Vt; → NP + N)

Pred → (NP →(Det + N + Prep + NP → (Det + N));

Pred → (NP + (Det + N + Prep + NP → (Det + Det + N))

Pred (NP →(Det +N +S→ NP + Pron→VP (Aux + Tens + Pres + Do + Not) → Vt; →NP+ N

Pred → (Adv P → Det1 + Det2 + N)

Pred →Adj

Pred→ (NP → Det + N; → S → NP →Det + N; VP → Aux + Tens + Pres; → Vt; →NP + N.

Pred → (NP → (Det + N) + Vi + (Adv P + Adv)).

Pred → (NP1→ N + PP → Prep + NP (Det + N); → NP2 (N+ Conj + N).

Pred → (NP → Prep + Adj + N).

Pred → (Adj + Conj + NP (Adj + Prep + N)).

Pred → (Prep → (NP + Det + N); → PP (Prep + NP (Adj1 → Adv + Adj2))).

Pred → (NP → (Det + Adj + N))

Pred → (NP → NP1 → (Det + N) + NP2 → (N + Prep + N))

Pred → (NP + N)

Pred + Adj.

Pred + Adj + N

Pred → NP (Det + N + Prep + NP2 (Det + N))

Pred → (NP1 → (Adj P1 + Adj) → (Adj P2 + Adj) → (Adj P3 + Adj) → NP (Det + N); → NP2 (S
→ NP + Pron¹ + Aux + Pron² + Conj + Pron³); → Adv P (Adv + NP (Pron)); VP → Aux
(Tens + Pres + Has + en); → Vt.

4.2.1.5 The pattern of noun phrase in nominal sentence

The pattern of noun phrase in nominal sentence may appear in fifteen options as follow:

NP → Det

NP → (Det + N + S → NP + Pron → VP (Aux + Tens + Pres + Do + Not) → Vt; → NP + N.

NP → Det + N

NP → Det + N; → S → NP → Det + N; VP → Aux + Tens + Pres; → Vt; → NP + N.

NP → N

NP → (Det + N + Prep + NP → (Det + N)); → Conj; → Pred² (NP + (Det + N + Prep + NP →
(Det1 + Det2 + N))

NP (Det + N + Prep + NP2 (Det + N))

NP → NP¹ + N (→ PP (Prep + Det + N) + Conj + N → PP (Prep + N)); → Conj; → NP² (Adj + N)

NP → NP1 → (Det + N) + NP2 → (N + Prep + N); → PP (Prep + Adj + N).

NP (Adj1 → Adv + Adj2)

NP → (Det + N) + Vi + (Adv P + Adv).

NP → N + PP → Prep + NP (Det + N); → NP2 (N + Conj + N).

NP → Det + Adj + N

NP → Prep + Adj + N

NP (Adj + Prep + N).

4.2.1.6 The pattern of noun phrase in verbal sentence

The pattern of noun phrase in verbal sentence may appear in twenty eight options as follow:

NP → Det1 + Det2 + Adj P + Adj

NP → (Pron S → NP + Pron; → VP + Aux (Tens+Pres) + (Have+en); → Vt; → NP (Det + N))

NP → Pron

NP → (Det + N)

NP → N + PP

NP → (Det + Adj + N)

NP → (S → NP + Pron; → VP + Aux (Tens + Pres); → Vi).

NP → (Det + N + Prep + N + PP (Prep + V) + Conj + NP2 (Det + N + Prep + NP (Adj + N))

NP → (S → PP (Det + N); → Aux (Tens + Pres + M); → NP (Pron); → VP + Vt).

NP + N

NP → (NP1+Det+N); → (Conj); → NP2 + (Det → N)

NP + (N + PP)

NP → NP¹ + N (→ PP (Prep+ Det+N) + Conj+ N → PP (Prep+N); → Conj; → NP² (Adj+ N))

NP → (N + PP → Prep + NP (Adj + N))

NP → (Adj + NP → (Det1 + Det2 + N1 + N2))

NP → N + Conj + N

NP → NP1 (Det + N); → Prep; → NP2 (Det + N); → NP3 (Det1 + Det2 + N); → NP4 (N + Conj + N).

NP → (Int + Det1 + Det2 + N)

NP → (NP1 (Det + N) + NP2 (Det + N) + Conj + NP3 (Det + N))

NP → Int + NP → Pron + NP (N + Prep + N + Conj + N)

NP (Adv P + Adv)

NP (S → NP + Pron; VP → Aux Tens + Pres); → Vt; → Pred (Adj + PP); → PP + N

NP → (Prep + NP → (Det + N))

NP → Det1 + N1 + N2 + Prep + Det2 + N3

NP → (N + Prep + N).

NP → Pron + NP1 (Det + Pron) + Conj + NP2 + (Pron) + Conj + Pron

NP → N; → PP (Prep + NP (Det + Adj + N)); → Conj; → NP (Adj + N + Prep + N).

4.2.1.7 The pattern of verb phrase in nominal sentence

The pattern of verb phrase in nominal sentence may appear in eight options as follow:

VP → Aux + M + Not + NP

VP → Aux + Be + Pred1 + Conj + Pred2

VP → Aux + M + Be + Pred + NP1 + NP2

VP → Aux + Be + Pred + Adv P1 + PP1 + Adv P2 + PP2

VP → Aux + Be + Pred

VP → Aux + M + Be + Pred1 + Pred2 + Pred3

VP → Aux + Be + Pred 1 + Conj + Pred2 + Conj + Pred3

VP→Aux + Be + Pred + PP

4.2.1.8 The pattern of verb phrase in verbal sentence

pattern of verb phrase in verbal sentence may appear in twenty one options as follow:

VP→Aux + Vt + NP

VP→Aux + Vt + NP1 + NP2

VP→Aux + Vi + Adj P

VP→Aux + Vt + NP + PP + Conj + Vt + Adj P + PP

VP→Aux + M + Vi

VP→Aux + Vt + NP + PP

VP → Aux + Vt NP1 + NP2 + Adv P 1 + Conj + Adv P2 + Adv P3 + PP1 + PP2 + NP3

VP → Aux + M + Be + Vt + NP1 + NP 2 + NP3

VP→Aux + Vt + NP + Adv P

VP→Aux + M + Vt + Adv P + NP

VP→Aux + M + Vt + NP1 + NP2

VP→Aux + M + Vt 1 + NP 1 + Vt2 + NP2

VP→Aux + M1 + M2 + Vi

VP→Aux + Be + Vt + NP1 + Conj + NP2

VP→Aux + M + Be + Vt + NP1 + Conj + NP2 + PP

VP→Aux + M + Be + Vt + PP

VP→Aux + M + Vt + Pred

VP→Aux + M + Vi + Conj + NP

VP→Aux + M + Vi + Adv P1 + Adv P2

VP→Aux + Vi + PP1 + PP2

VP→Aux + Vi

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer wants to draw conclusions dealing with syntactic pattern of the whole Abdallah Yousuf Ali's English translation of surah Al-Rohman using theory of tree diagram, especially in surface structure. All of the conclusions that explained based on the result of the analysis in the chapter five. And then, this thesis will be accomplished with the writer's suggestion dealing with the study of this thesis.

5.1 Conclusion

The syntactic pattern used in English translation of surah Al-Rohman by Abdallah Yousuf Ali using theory of tree diagram, especially in surface structure are presented in the form of phrase structure rules as follows:

5.1.1 The pattern of noun phrase in nominal sentence

The pattern of noun phrase in nominal may appear in fifteen options as follows: 1) Noun Phrase consists of Determiner, 2) Noun Phrase followed by Determiner and Noun, Sentence that followed by noun phrase that consist of Pronoun, and followed by Verb Phrase which consists of Aux, Tens, Present, Do, Not, Vt that followed by noun phrase and noun. 3) Noun Phrase followed by Determiner and Noun, 4) Noun Phrase followed by noun, 5) Noun Phrase followed by Determiner, noun and Sentence that consist Noun phrase, Noun, and Verb phrase which consists of auxiliary, tense, present, transitive verb that followed Noun phrase and noun. 6) Noun Phrase followed by determiner, noun, preposition, noun phrase which consists of determiner and noun, conjunction, predication 2 which consists of noun phrase that followed by determiner, noun, preposition, noun phrase which consists of determiner1, determiner2 and noun. 7) Noun phrase followed by noun phrase1 that followed by noun, preposition phrase which consists of preposition,

determiner, noun, conjunction, noun, preposition phrase that consists of preposition and noun conjunction, noun phrase2 that consists of adjective noun and noun. 8) Noun Phrase followed by determiner, noun, preposition, noun phrase2 that consists of determiner and noun. 9) Noun Phrase followed by noun phrase1 that consist of determiner, noun and followed noun phrase2 that consists of noun, preposition, noun, and followed by preposition phrase that consists of preposition, adjective and noun. 10) Noun phrase followed by adjective 1, adverb and adjective2. 11) Noun phrase followed by determiner, noun, intransitive verb that followed by adverb phrase and adverb. 12) Noun phrase followed by noun, preposition phrase which consists of preposition, and followed by noun phrase that consists of determiner and noun, noun phrase 2 which consists of noun, conjunction and noun. 13) Noun phrase followed by determiner, adjective, and noun. 14) Noun phrase followed by adjective, preposition and noun. 15) Noun phrase followed by preposition, adjective and noun.

5.1.2 The pattern of noun phrase in verbal sentence

The pattern of noun phrase in verbal sentence may appear in twenty eight options as follow: 1) Noun phrase followed by determiner1, determiner2, adjective phrase and adjective. 2) Noun phrase followed by pronoun and noun phrase which consists of pronoun, and followed by verb phrase which consists of auxiliary, tense, present, have –+en, and followed by noun phrase which consists of determiner and noun. 3). Noun phrase followed by pronoun. 4) Noun phrase followed by noun. 5) Noun phrase followed by determiner and noun. 6) Noun phrase followed by noun and preposition phrase. 7) Noun phrase followed by determiner, adjective and noun. 8) Noun phrase followed by sentence which consists of noun phrase which consists of pronoun, and followed by verb phrase that consists of auxiliary, tense, present, and intransitive verb. 9) Noun phrase followed by determiner, noun, preposition, noun, preposition phrase that consists of prepositon, verb, conjunction, noun phrase2 which consists of determiner, noun, preposition, noun phrase

which consists of adjective and noun. 10) Noun phrase followed by sentence that consists of preposition phrase that consists of determiner and noun, and followed by auxiliary, tense, present, modal, and followed by noun phrase that consist of pronoun, and followed by verb phrase and transitive verb. 11) Noun phrase followed by noun phrase 1, determiner, noun, conjunction, noun phrase that consists of determiner and noun. 12) Noun phrase followed by noun and preposition phrase. 14) Noun phrase followed by noun phrase 1, noun, and followed by preposition phrase1 that consists of preposition, determiner, noun, conjunction, noun, and followed by preposition phrase2, preposition, noun, conjunction, followed by noun phrase 2, adjective and noun. 15) Noun phrase followed by noun, preposition phrase that consists of preposition, noun phrase which consists of adjective and noun. 16) Noun phrase followed by adjective, noun phrase consists of determiner1, determiner2, noun1 and noun2. 17) Noun phrase followed by noun conjunction and noun. 18) Noun phrase followed by noun phrase1 that consists of determiner and noun, followed by preposition, noun phrase2 that consists of determiner and noun, noun phrase3 that consists of determiner1, determiner2 and noun, and followed by noun phrase4 that consists of noun, conjunction and noun. 19) Noun phrase followed by interjection, determiner1, determiner2 and noun. 20) Noun phrase followed by noun phrase 1 that consists of determiner and noun, noun phrase2 that consists of determiner and noun, conjunction, noun phrase3 that consists of determiner and noun. 21) Noun phrase followed by interjection, noun phrase that consists of pron and followed by noun phrase that consists of noun, preposition, noun, conjunction and noun. 22) Noun phrase followed by adverb phrase and adverb. 23) Noun phrase followed by sentence that consists of noun phrase that consists of pronoun, verb phrase that consists of auxiliary, tense, present, and followed by intransitive verb that followed by predication that consists of adjective and preposition phrase, and followed preposition phrase that consists of noun. 24) Noun phrase followed by preposition, noun phrase that consists of determiner and noun. 25) Noun phrase followed by determiner1,

noun1, noun2, preposition, determiner2 and noun3 26) Noun phrase followed by noun, preposition and noun. 27) Noun phrase followed by pronoun, noun phrase1 that consists of determiner, pronoun, conjunction, noun phrase2 that consists of pronoun, conjunction and pronoun. 28) Noun phrase followed by noun, followed by preposition phrase that consists of preposition, noun phrase which consists of determiner, adjective and noun, conjunction, noun phrase that consists of adjective, noun, preposition, and noun.

5.1.3 The pattern of verb phrase in nominal sentence

The pattern of verb phrase in nominal sentence may appear in eight options as follow: 1) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, be and predication. 2) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, be, predication1, predication2 and predication3. 3) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, be, predication1, conj, predication2, conjunction, predication3. 4) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, be, predication and preposition phrase. 5) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, be, predication, adverb phrase1, preposition phrase1, adverb phrase phrase2 and preposition phrase2. 6) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, be, predication, noun phrase1 and noun phrase2. 7) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, be, predication1, conjunction, predication 2. 8) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, not, and noun phrase.

5.1.4 The pattern of verb phrase in verbal sentence

The pattern of verb phrase in verbal sentence may appear in twenty options as follow: 1) verb phrase followed by auxiliary transitive verb and noun phrase. 2) verb phrase followed by auxiliary transitive verb, noun phrase1 and noun phrase2. 3) verb phrase followed by auxiliary intransitive verb, adjective phrase. 4) verb phrase followed by auxiliary transitive verb, noun phrase, preposition phrase, conjunction, transitive verb, adjective phrase and prepositon phrase. 5) verb

phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, intransitive verb. 6) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, transitive verb, noun phrase and preposition phrase. 7) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, transitive verb that followed by noun phrase1, noun phrase2, adverb phrase1, conjunction, adverb phrase2, adverb phrase3, prepositon phrase1, preposition phrase2 and noun phrase3. 8) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, be, transitive verb, noun phrase phrase1, noun phrase2 and noun phrase3. 9) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, transitive verb, noun phrase and adverb phrase. 10) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, transitive verb, adverb phrase and noun phrase. 11) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal transitive verb, noun phrase1 and noun phrase verb2. 12) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, transitive verb1, noun phrase1, transitive verb2 and noun phrase2. 13) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal1, modal2 and intransitive verb. 14) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, be, transitive verb, noun phrase1, conjunction, noun phrase2. 15) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, be, transitive verb and preposition phrase. 16) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, transitive verb and predication. 17) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, intransitive verb, conjunction and noun phrase. 18) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, intransitive verb, adverb phrase1 and adverb phrase2. 19) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, intransitive verb, preposition phrase1 and preposition phrase2. 20) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, intransitive verb. 21) verb phrase followed by auxiliary, modal, be, transitive verb, noun phrase1, conjunction, noun phrase2 and preposition phrase.

5.2. Suggestion

Considering the importance of understanding the sentence structure especially in syntactic analysis, the writer would like to give some brief suggestion for the reader of this thesis. For students and readers who have intention to conduct a research on translation of Holly Qur'an, it hopefully will give not only clear understanding in analyzing any kinds of materials, but also the

advantages that relates to the religion. that can explore the knowledge and religion widely in the research.

The writer suggests to the next researchers who want to conduct a research in the same fields in syntax to use the other english translation of Holly Qur'an in the different translators, like english translation of Marmaduke Pickthal, shakir and the others translator of Holly Qur'an who are Muslim, or in the same translator but in the different surah. In this case, the writer limits his research in Abdallah Yousuf Ali's English translation of Surah AL-Rohman using surface structure, for further researchers it important for them to conduct their reserach not only limited on surface but also expands deeply the analysis about syntax. It is to enrich the our knowledge.

We are as the Muslim must enlarge and open our mind to face the glonalization. In that condition, the hight compition is strongest. Then, the key how to get the sucessful is just using our mind. There are many statements in Holly Qur'an that support the human being to use their mind. Like

يُغْشَىٰ آثَنَيْنِ زَوْجَيْنِ فِيهَا جَعَلَ الثَّمَرَاتِ كُلِّ وَمِنْ وَأَنْهَرًا رَوَاسِي فِيهَا وَجَعَلَ الْأَرْضَ مَدًّا الَّذِي وَهُوَ
﴿٢٠﴾ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ لِقَوْمٍ لَّا يَتَذَكَّرُ فِي إِنْ النَّهَارَ اللَّيْلِ

3. and he is the god who widen the earth, and creates mountains and rivers in it, and makes them the whole fruits into couple, Allah caps off the night to the daylight period. in hence, there are the majesty's signs of Allah for the community who are use their intellectual.

Referring to Al Qur'an above, we can find the lesson about everything that we done will get the extraordinary result, even get of the best of modern era, if we can utilize our mind efectifelly. In this case, we have to attempt to search the contain of Holly Qur'an and analyze it by using the science. Because science without religion is blind and religion without science is lame. So, in analyze something about science should integrate with religion.

The expectation of the writer for other students or readers who have ambition to conduct a research on the same topic with different materials, is they can find new knowledge dealing with syntactic study.

The writer needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers to make this thesis perfect. Hopefully this activity can develop the mutually criticism in the academic. Furthermore, it will give the effective correction to the writerself, the other readers, especially to the lectures and students of English Letters and Language Department of UIN Malang. In the last sentence, the writer expects that this thesis can add the contribution which used as reference for the students or readers who want to conduct analyzis in syntactical study.

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APPENDIXES

THE HOLY QURAN

(Yusuf Ali Translation)

SURAH INDEX

Surah 55. Ar-Rahman (The Beneficent, The Mercy Giving)

1. ((Allah)) Most Gracious!
2. It is He Who has taught the Qur'an.
3. He has created man:
4. He has taught him speech (and intelligence).
5. The sun and the moon follow courses (exactly) computed;
6. And the herbs and the trees - both (alike) bow in adoration.
7. And the Firmament has He raised high, and He has set up the Balance (of Justice),
8. In order that ye may not transgress (due) balance.
9. So establish weight with justice and fall not short in the balance.
10. It is He Who has spread out the earth for (His) creatures:
11. Therein is fruit and date-palms, producing spathes (enclosing dates);
12. Also corn, with (its) leaves and stalk for fodder, and sweet-smelling plants.
13. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
14. He created man from sounding clay like unto pottery,
15. And He created Jinns from fire free of smoke:
16. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
17. (He is) Lord of the two Easts and Lord of the two Wests:
18. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
19. He has let free the two bodies of flowing water, meeting together:
20. Between them is a Barrier which they do not transgress:
21. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
22. Out of them come Pearls and Coral:
23. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?

24. And His are the Ships sailing smoothly through the seas, lofty as mountains:
25. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
26. All that is on earth will perish:
27. But will abide (for ever) the Face of thy Lord,- full of Majesty, Bounty and Honour.
28. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
29. Of Him seeks (its need) every creature in the heavens and on earth: every day in (new) Splendour doth He (shine)!
30. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
31. Soon shall We settle your affairs, O both ye worlds!
32. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
33. O ye assembly of Jinns and men! If it be ye can pass beyond the zones of the heavens and the earth, pass ye! not without authority shall ye be able to pass!
34. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
35. On you will be sent (O ye evil ones twain!) a flame of fire (to burn) and a smoke (to choke): no defence will ye have:
36. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
37. When the sky is rent asunder, and it becomes red like ointment:
38. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
39. On that Day no question will be asked of man or Jinn as to his sin.
40. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
41. (For) the sinners will be known by their marks: and they will be seized by their forelocks and their feet.
42. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
43. This is the Hell which the Sinners deny:
44. In its midst and in the midst of boiling hot water will they wander round!
45. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
46. But for such as fear the time when they will stand before (the Judgment Seat of) their Lord, there will be two Gardens-
47. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?-
48. Containing all kinds (of trees and delights);-
49. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?-
50. In them (each) will be two Springs flowing (free);

51. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?-
52. In them will be Fruits of every kind, two and two.
53. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
54. They will recline on Carpets, whose inner linings will be of rich brocade: the Fruit of the Gardens will be near (and easy of reach).
55. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
56. In them will be (Maidens), chaste, restraining their glances, whom no man or Jinn before them has touched;-
57. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?-
58. Like unto Rubies and coral.
59. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
60. Is there any Reward for Good - other than Good?
61. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
62. And besides these two, there are two other Gardens,-
63. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?-
64. Dark-green in colour (from plentiful watering).
65. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
66. In them (each) will be two Springs pouring forth water in continuous abundance:
67. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
68. In them will be Fruits, and dates and pomegranates:
69. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
70. In them will be fair (Companions), good, beautiful;-
71. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?-
72. Companions restrained (as to their glances), in (goodly) pavilions;-
73. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?-
74. Whom no man or Jinn before them has touched;-
75. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?-
76. Reclining on green Cushions and rich Carpets of beauty.
77. Then which of the favours of your Lord will ye deny?
78. Blessed be the name of thy Lord, full of Majesty, Bounty and Honour.



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No.	Date	Matter	Signature
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2	March 20, 2008	Revise proposal	
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