

**SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS
ON THE TRANSLATION OF SURAH ‘ABASA
IN THE HOLY QUR’AN**

THESIS

Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

DEWI FARICHA

04320070



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

2008

**SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS
ON THE TRANSLATION OF SURAH ‘ABASA
IN THE HOLY QUR’AN**

THESIS

Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

DEWI FARICHA

04320070

**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2008**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

Name : Dewi Faricha

ID Number : 04320070

Address : Jl. Raya Wonorejo No. 227 Poncokusumo Malang

Hereby, I state that this thesis entitled *Syntactic Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an* is truly my original work. It is not incorporating any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claim from others.

Malang, September 18th 2008

Dewi Faricha

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana*'s thesis of Dewi Faricha entitled *Syntactical Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an* has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board Examiners.

Malang, September 18th 2008

Approved by:

Advisor

Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph. D
NIP. 150 299 503

Acknowledged by:

The Head of
English Letters and Language
Department

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, MA
NIP. 150 246 406

The Dean of
The Faculty of Humanities and Culture
The State Islamic University of Malang

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

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana*' thesis of Dewi Faricha entitled *Syntactical Structure Analysis On The Translation Of Surah 'Abasa In The Holy Qur'an* has been approved by the Board Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Letters and Language Department.

Malang, October 29th 2008

The Board Examiners

Signatures

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|----|
| 1. <u>Dra. Hj. Meinarni Susilowati, M. Ed.</u>
NIP. 150 295 492 | (Main Examiner) | 1. |
| 2. <u>Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M. Pd.</u>
NIP. 150 327 259 | (Chair) | 2. |
| 3. <u>Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed. Ph. D.</u>
NIP: 150 299 503 | (Advisor) | 3. |

Acknowledgement by:

The Dean of
The Faculty of Humanities and Culture
The State Islamic University of Malang

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

MOTTO

‘Verily in the remembrance of Allah, do hearts find rest’

(Ar-Ra’d: 28)

‘Satisfaction lies in the effort, not in the attainment. Full effort is full victory’

(Mahatma Gandhi)

And,

Do the best then let God does the rest



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

Abah, Ibu, Mbak Fida, Leli, Idris, Abiel, Chiya,
and all of my great family



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'Alamin, all praises be to Allah SWT, the Lord of the Universe who has been giving us His beneficent, especially to me. So I am able to finish this thesis entitled *Syntactical Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an*.

Sholawat and salam are always blessed and poured down upon our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW which has shown us the bright ways that make us recognize Islam, then we will always in shelter of Allah, now, until hereafter life, Amin.

This thesis entitled *Syntactical Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an* is intended the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* at the State Islamic University of Malang (UIN Malang).

Actually, this thesis would not have been completed without some supports from many people. Thus, I want to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor, Drs. H. Djoko susanto, M. Ed., Ph. D who has given me his valuable guidance, correction, and patience which finally enabled me to finish my thesis successfully.

Moreover, I want to express my thankfulness to:

1. The Rector of the State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo for the chance given to me to study in this green university.
2. The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture of UIN Malang,

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd. for his help so that I could finally finish studying in English Letters and Language Department of UIN Malang.

3. The Head of English Letters and Language Department, Dra. Syafiyah, MA, and all of the lecturers of English Letters and Language Department.
So many thanks for the valuable knowledge.
4. Mr. Nur Salam, my syntax teacher, thanks for introducing me syntax, it is so interesting and beneficial course. And Mrs. Meinarni Susilowati, thanks for giving me advice to make my analysis better.
5. My pride *Abah* and *Ibu*, thanks for prays, loves, supports, understandings, cares, and affections. My beloved sisters, brother, nieces and all members of my families, many thanks for your endless love and pray.
6. My big family in *Al-Mubarak*, KH. Suyuti Asyrof and his family, and all of my friends there, especially B5&C4. Thanks so much for giving me so many experiences and growing me better. I know that you never stop praying me.
7. My other big family, all of the teachers and the students of *Yayasan Pendidikan Islam Al-Amin*, thanks for your never ending support
8. My best friends in my lovely room, Averoes 19(Emma, Izza, Leli, Nan, Yuning), thanks for being my pleasant and comfortable place to share, to cry, and to laugh. Let's go around the world!!
9. My greatest friends; Nanik, Mbak Zaki, and Mae, you are the other best teachers that explain to me a true life while keeping dreaming, the other best family that show me how I should be, and the other compulsory that I get in this University. Let's keep it better!!
10. The many other friends I have been having, especially in English Letters and Language Department, are too many numerous to name, but I thank all

of them for sharing their joys and sorrows with me, especially, Nita, Izza, Izul, and Ichwan, thanks for being my good partners in advisements. .

11. And all people helping me to finish this thesis, which I cannot mention one by one. Thank you.

Last but not least, thanks for you, the reader. There is no body perfect, that's why I invite suggestions and critics responding to the presence of my thesis. Hopefully, this research will give many advantages to all of people who much concern in English language.

Malang, 18th September 2008

The writer

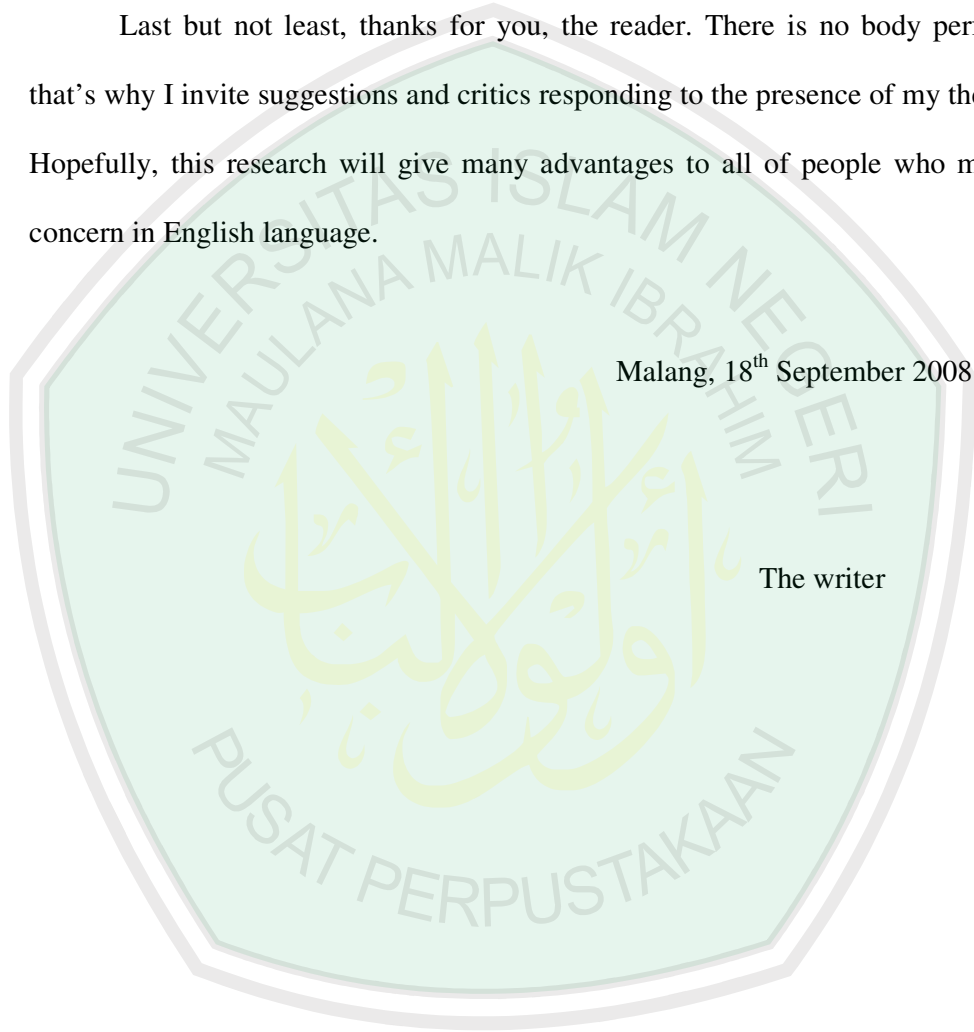


TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE SHEET.....	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENT	x
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of the Study.....	1
1.2. Problems of the Study	4
1.3. Objectives of Study	4
1.4. Significance of Study	5
1.5. Scope and Limitation of Study	5
1.6. Definition of Key Terms	6
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1. Descriptive Linguistic	7
2. 2.Syntax.....	8
2.2. Sentence.....	8

2.3. Syntactic Structures.....	11
2.3.1. Structure of Modification	11
2.3.2. Structure of Predication.....	17
2.3.3. Structure of Complementation.....	20
2.3.4. Structure of Coordination.....	26
2.4. Chinese Box system	27
2.5. The Translation of Surah ‘Abasa.....	28

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design	33
3.2. Data Sources.....	33
3.3. Research Instrument.....	34
3.4. Documentary Note-Taking.....	34
3.5. Data Analysis.....	35

CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Findings.....	36
4.1.1. Data Presentation	36
4.1.2. The analysis of the Translation of Surah ‘Abasa based on its Syntactic Structure Analysis	37
4.2. Discussion.....	50

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion.....	60
----------------------	----

5.2. Suggestion	61
-----------------------	----

REFERENCES

APPENDIX

CURRICULUM VITAE



ABSTRACT

Faricha, Dewi. 2008. *Syntactical Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an*. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Humanity and Culture Faculty, State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Drs. H. Djoko Susanto M. Ed., Ph. D

Keywords: Syntax, Syntactic Structure, *Surah 'abasa*, Chinese Box.

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the rules or 'patterned relations' that govern the way words combine to form sentences. To analyze syntax, one can use syntactic structure analysis. This is popularized by Nelson W. Francis arguing that is important to understand how the sentence is formed. As Francis states, there are four Syntactic Structures that can be analyzed in English sentence.

In this research, the object analyzed is the translation of surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an that is translated by Muh. Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilali and Muh. Muhsin Khan in the *'Interpretation of The Meanings of The Noble Qur'an'* published by Al-Haromain, the Islamic Foundation, in 2001.

The researcher uses qualitative research method in doing this research since the obtaining data is the only sources of the research. Moreover, this is a descriptive research as the researcher represents the finding descriptively.

The results of this research are the syntactic structures of the sentences formed of the verses. There are eight sentences' formed. The syntactic structures are the variations of the four syntactic structures' theory by Francis. They are structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.

In conclusion, the main structure of each sentence consists of the other syntactic structures. That is why; it often is in the form of complex structure. In addition, the most syntactic structures used are structure of modification.

Finally, based on the result of this research, the researcher hopes that it will become the significance data for the linguistic society, especially those who are interested in the study of syntax. The results of this study can also be used as starting point for next researcher to do more research in syntax, especially in syntactic structure analysis. Moreover, this research is expected to improve the readers' knowledge about the sentence pattern, so that they will understand the content and meaning of the translation of Surah 'Abasa better since the origin of the Surah is revealed of the God.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Syntactic analysis is popularized by L. Bloomfield in the descriptive linguistic. The descriptive linguistic is the approach of language study that arose from the interest and preoccupations of American anthropologist, who were concerned to establish good descriptions of the American Indian language and cultures before they disappeared (Crystal, 1987:407). Syntactic analysis is a method of syntactically categorizing the constituents of English language sentences and a scheme showing all possible categories to which the constituents of any sentence could belong. Analyzing syntactic structure means analyzing grammar.

Chomsky recognizes syntactic structure in his generative grammar. He emphasized that linguistic theory on syntactic structures is necessary since it can give explanation in different types of analysis for linguistic levels as constructional structures. Moreover, there are transformational grammar and structural grammar in analyzing the syntactic structure. Crystal (1987: 232) writes that syntactic structure analysis developed by Chomsky is made by

devising a set of rules that would generate 'tree structure'. It is recognized in transformational grammar.

Then, in its development, Francis (1958:292) develops one example of analyzing sentence structures in structural grammar (or structural approach). It is an analysis of sentence based on its surface structure. He states that there are four basic syntactic structures in English sentences: (1) Structure of modification; structure that two component parts are head and modifier, (2) Structure of predication; structure that two components are subject and predicate, (3) Structure of complementation; structure whose elements are verbal element and complement, and (4) Structure of coordination; structure which consists of equivalent grammatical units joined by a special kind of function words. (These four syntactic structures are discussed in more detailed in Chapter II). Different from the method applied by Chomsky to analyze syntactic structures, Francis proposes Chinese Box system to analyze the syntactic structures. Chinese Box system analyses syntactic structure by diagramming the sentence using a binary system boxing into its parts (see Chapter II for more detailed explanation).

Study on syntactic structure has been carried out by several scholars. In 2006, students of State Islamic University of Malang (UIN Malang) have done the syntactical analysis that brings them to earn MURI award. They analyzed the longest syntactic structure of a sentence consisting of 377 words. The analysis was done on a 250 meters long white cloth. Some researchers have also conducted syntactic analysis (e.g. Natalia, 2003; Wibowo, 2005; Rohmawati; 2007 and Syarifatin; 2007). Natalia (2003), for example, has

studied the syntactic structures on some Celine Dion's songs using Chinese Box Theory. She found some variations of those four syntactic structures and combined those structures into a diagram. Then, Rohmawati (2007) has observed the syntactic analysis on the English translation of Surah Yasin by using tree diagram theory. She investigated the syntactic pattern of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences used in the English translation of Surah Yasin. Moreover, she found that most of the positive sentences contain complex sentences, while most of the negative sentences contain compound sentences, and most of the interrogative sentences contain of yes-no questions and WH questions.

The other studies that focusing on holy Qur'an (Akustria, 2003; Suwaidah, 2005; and Ma'arif, 2007). Ma'arif (2007) for example, has conducted research in semantic analysis on the translation of surah Al-Fath. Ma'arif found the Lexical, sentential, and discoursal meaning in the translation of Surah Al-Fath. Suwaidah (2005) also has investigated the deixis on the translation of surah Al-fatihah, she found some deixis of time, place, and pronoun within the translation of Surah Al-Fatihah.

Based on the results of those studies, this present study investigates syntactic structure analysis in the translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an by Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al Hilali & Muhammad Muhsin Khan. Surah 'Abasa is the eighteenth Surah of the Holy Qur'an . This Surah consists of forty two verses. Quthb (2003: 170) says that based on its contents, the whole verses of Surah 'Abasa can be divided into four segments (See Chapter II for more detailed).

In this study, the researcher selects the first segment of Surah ‘Abasa as the object of the study. It consists of sixteen verses. It contains a story about the revealing of this Surah. Its verses consist of broken short sentence on each verse but still have correlation with the following verses. That correlation makes its verses meaningful. Furthermore, there are some varieties of sentences such as statements, exclamations, or even questions. Such syntactical structures of Surah Abasa are significant to be analyzed to find its sentence pattern. Furthermore, it can fill the gaps between the reader and the translators that are able to improve the readers’ understanding in content and meaning. Moreover, it is useful to know the construction of the English sentence, especially as the translation of the holy Qur’an because they are originally religious expressions from Allah.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background stated above, this study is conducted to answer the following question:

How are the syntactic structures on the translation of Surah ‘Abasa by Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In line with the problem stated above, this study intends to explain the syntactic structures on the translation of surah ‘Abasa by Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will provide useful inputs for:

(1) The next researchers who are going to do research in the area of syntactical structure or those whose study deal with the translation of the Holy Quran. The results of this study can also be a starting point to do relevant research. The findings of this study provide the syntactical data which are related to Qur'anic study; (2) the results of this study can enrich the result of the research in this regard, (3) and for the readers, it is expected to give more knowledge about the translation of Surah 'Abasa, therefore, the translation will be understandable better.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study intends to analyze the syntactic structures of the translation of Surah 'Abasa by using Chinese box system proposed by Nelson W. Francis in the structural grammar. While there are many English translations of the Holy Qur'an, the English translations analyzed is translated by Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din al-Hilali&Muhammad Muhsin Khan, which was taken from the *'Interpretation of the Meaning the Noble Qur'an in the English Language'*. In addition, it is not the purpose in this study to analyze the whole translation of Surah 'Abasa, but it is limited on only the 1st to 16th verses of the Surah. These verses are considered in a story about the admonishment and warning from God to His prophet, Muhammad.

1.6 Definition of Key-terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation, some terms used in this study are defined.

Descriptive linguistic: An approach of language study that is pioneered by Franz Boas (1858-1942) and popularized by Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949).

Syntax: A branch of linguistics that is studying the internal part of sentence structure and interrelationship among its parts.

Syntactic structures: A method of syntactically categorizing the constituents of English language sentences and a scheme showing all possible categories to which the constituents of any sentence could belong

Chinese Box: A binary system which is conducted by Nelson W. Francis as a media in doing syntactical analysis.

Surah 'Abasa: The eighteenth Surah of the Holy Quran which contains forty two verses.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some theories related to the study.

2.1 Descriptive Linguistic

Descriptive linguistic is a term used to the study of language in its synchronic aspects. Francis (1958: 21) states that this synchronic aspect means 'dealing with state of affairs at a given point of time. Moreover, Crystal (1987:407) writes that descriptive linguistic is the approach of language study which arose from the interest and preoccupations of American anthropologist, who were concerned to establish good descriptions of the American Indian language and cultures before they disappeared.

Descriptive linguistic is pioneered by an American linguist, Franz Boas (1858-1942) in the twentieth century. Then in later development, it is popularized by Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949). He released his book 'Language' that is the first major statement synthesizing the theory and practice of linguistic analyzes. This book dominated linguistic thinking for over twenty years and stimulated many descriptive studies of grammar and phonology.

Descriptive approach aims to think of the abstract theory of linguistic as the manner of describing a certain languages practically. In its development, the *Bloomfieldian* approach is called by 'Structuralist' because of the various kinds of technique it employed to identify and classify features of sentence structure.

2.2 Syntax

The term syntax comes from Greek word and literally means ‘a setting out together’ or ‘arrangement’. In studying syntax, there will be an effort to produce an accurate analysis of the ordering ‘arrangement’ of the elements in the linear structure of the sentence (Yule, 1985:80). Therefore, it often focuses on sentence structures where the most important grammatical relationships are expressed. Syntax has defined and studied by many linguists ((Francis, 1958; Bornstein, 1977; Yule, 1985; Crystal, 1987; Wekker & Haegemen, 1989; and Widdowson, 1996).

Crystal (1987: 94), in the Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language, defines syntax as the way in which words arranged to show relationships of meaning within (and sometimes between) sentences. Francis (1958:291) studies syntax by doing investigation into parts of sentence structure and how they identify themselves to be in larger structures. He finds that sentence structures are combinations of parts of speech with or without function word in which the lexical words belong to. That’s why, syntax is often known as the study of language grammar.

Based on those definitions, syntax is a branch of linguistics that is studying the internal part of sentence structure and interrelationship among it.

2.3 Sentence

Studying syntax cannot be separated from studying sentence structures. Klammer (1944: 287) notes that study of syntax means studying the internal organization of a sentence. Arranging sentences to follow one another is one of the ways of suggesting the relationships between ideas including a variety of

methods by which attach one proposition (or statement of an idea) to another, connecting them with words hat explicitly mark the nature of their relationship. That's why it is necessary to know what sentence is first.

An English sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with full stop, exclamation, or question marker. Furthermore, many linguists have defined what sentence is (Klemmer: 1944, Francis: 1958, Crystal: 1987). Klemmer (1944: 441) states that sentence is a word or group of words that usually consists of at least one subject and predicate. In detail, Francis (1958: 372) states that a sentence is as much of the uninterrupted utterance of a single speaker as is included either between the beginning of the utterance and the pause which ends a sentence final contour or two such pauses. However, Crystal (1987: 94) notes that syntacticians do not search for a satisfactory definition of 'sentence' at the outset-an enterprise that is unlikely to succeed, with over 200 such definitions on record to date.

Klemmer (1944:287-) states that there are four varieties of sentence:

1. Simple sentence

It is a sentence that contains one independent clause: one subject and one predicate

2. Compound sentence

It consists of two or more simple sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction

3. Complex sentence

It is a sentence that contains at least two clauses; one independent and one or more dependent clauses.

4. Compound-complex sentence

It is a sentence that contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause

English sentence consists of a potentially infinite set of sentence. Furthermore, all sentences in English are made up of subject noun phrases and predicate verb phrase. Based on those structural differences in the verb phrase, there are five basic sentence types:

Type I: intransitive type

Type 1 sentence consists of a subject followed by a predicate in which there is only a main verb followed by optional adverb phrases.

For example:

“Fish swim”

Type II: linking verb ‘be’ with adverb of time or place type

For example:

“Jesse is outside”

Type III: the linking verb ‘be’ with adjectival subject complement type

For example:

“Sheila is beautiful”

Type IV: the linking verb ‘be’ with nominal subject complement type

For example:

“Those men are brutes”

Type V: the transitive type

For example:

“John hit Bill”

2.4 Syntactic Structures

Study on syntax means we are ready to do syntactic structures analysis. Francis (1958:292) divides the syntactic structures into four principal groups based on their structural meaning. Those four basic types of syntactic structures are (1) Structure of modification, (2) Structure of predication, (3) Structure of complementation, and (4) Structure of coordination.

2.4.1 Structure of Modification

Structure of modification is structure which has two components named a head and a modifier. The modifier has meaning that serves to broaden quality, select, change, describe, or in some other ways affect the meaning of the head. In syntactic structures analysis, structure of modification is represented by an arrow (→) that points from the modifier toward the head.



Figure 2. 4.1. 1 Structure of modification

Source: Francis (1958:294)

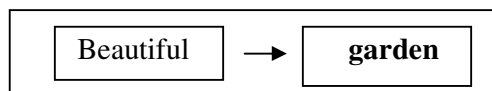
Structure of modification may be called as the phrase, based on the head as the main position of the structure. There are four kinds of phrase in structure of modification:

1. Noun phrase

It is a phrase whose head is a noun. The modifier of the noun can be:

a. Adjective

For example:



b. Noun

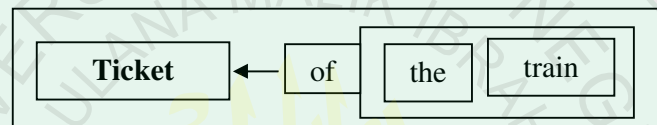
⇒ Noun which modifies another noun, the first second noun is the head

For example:



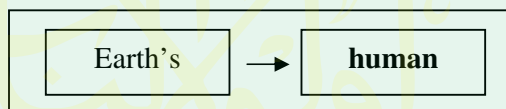
⇒ 'Of' construction, the first noun is the head

For example:



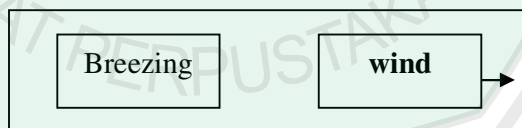
⇒ ___'s construction, the second noun is the head

For example:



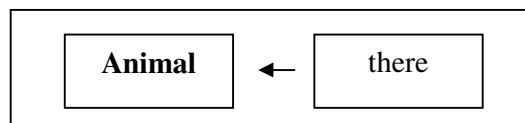
c. Verb

For example:



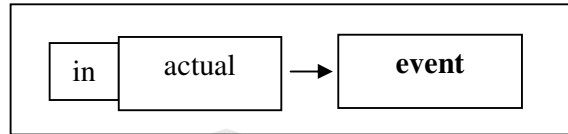
d. Adverb

For example:



e. Prepositional phrase

For example:

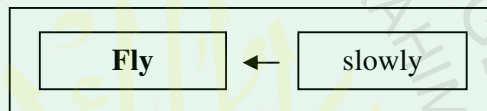


2. Verb phrase

It is a phrase whose head is a verb. Some modifiers for verb are:

a. Adverb

For example:



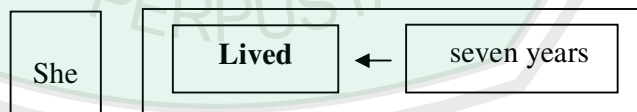
b. Adjective

For example:



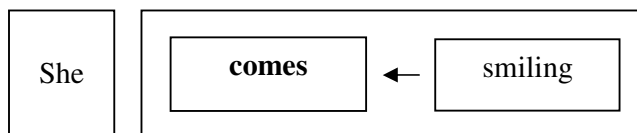
c. Noun

For example:



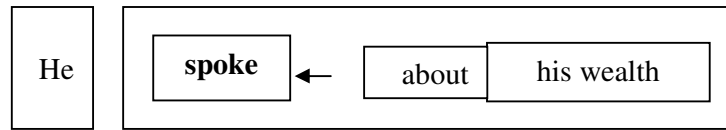
d. Verb

For example:



e. prepositional phrase

For example:

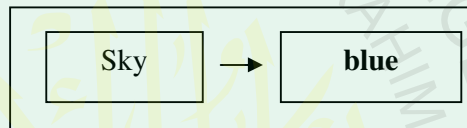


3. Adjective phrase

It is a phrase whose head is an adjective. The modifiers are:

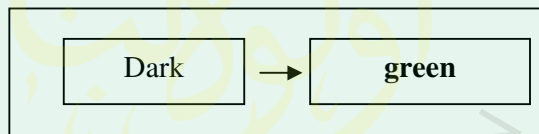
a. Noun

For example:



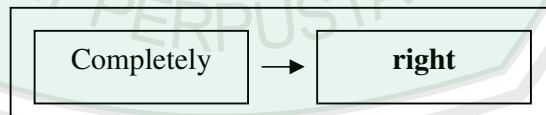
b. Adjective

For example:



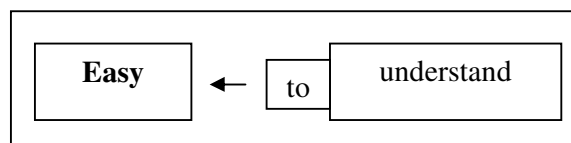
c. Adverb

For example:



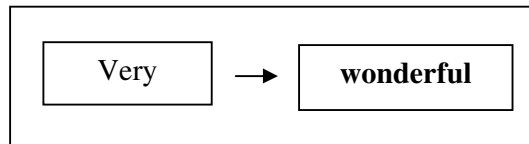
d. Verb

For example:



e. Qualifier

For example:

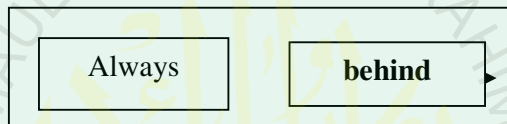


4. Adverb phrase

It is a phrase whose head is an adverb. The modifiers can be:

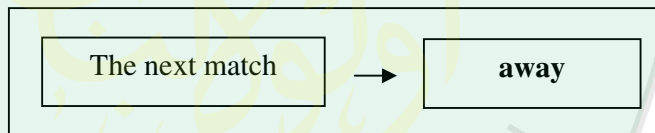
a. Adverb

For example:



b. Noun

For example:



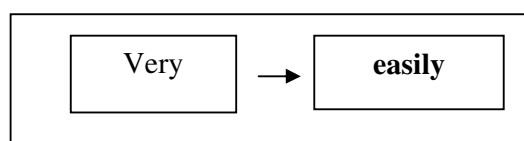
c. prepositional phrase

For example:



d. Qualifier

For example:



Besides those four kinds of phrases, Francis (1958: 323-325) adds the function word as head. Although it rarely occurs, but in fact, some phrases can be identified as function word phrase where the head of the structure is a function word.

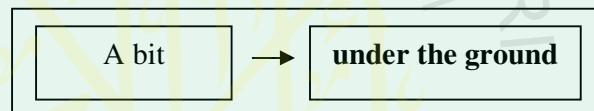
Some function words as head of the structure are:

a. Prepositional phrase

In the prepositional phrase, the head is not just the preposition but the whole phrase. Some modifiers can be qualifier, adverbs, or certain nouns.

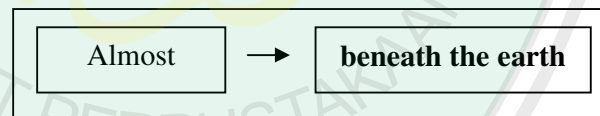
- Qualifiers

For example:



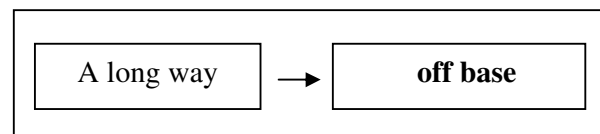
- Adverbs

For example:



- Certain nouns

For example:

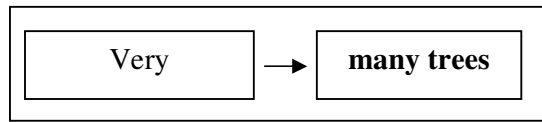


b. Noun-determiners

Some modifiers can be qualifiers, adverbs, or even prepositional phrases.

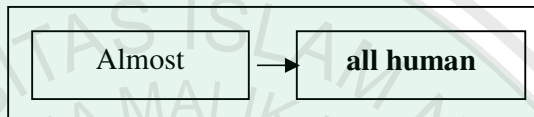
- Qualifiers

For example:



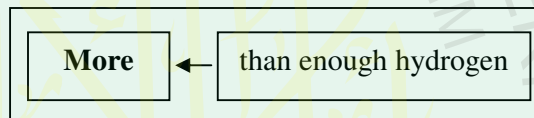
- Adverbs

For example:



- Prepositional phrases

For example:



2.4.2 Structure of Predication

The two immediate constituents of structure of predication are subject and predicate. This structure is indicated by a capital 'P' which refers to the subject and its front facing the predicate.



Figure 2.4.2. 1 Structure of predication

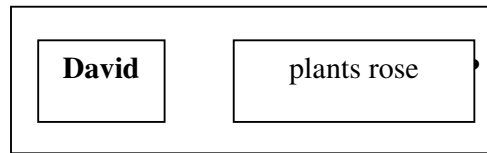
Source: Francis (1958:295)

Subject

Some subjects are:

1. Nouns and noun-headed of structure of modification

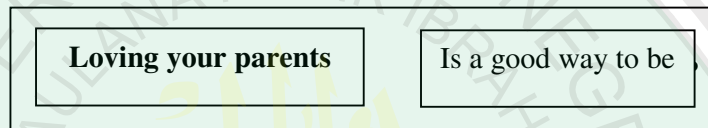
For example:



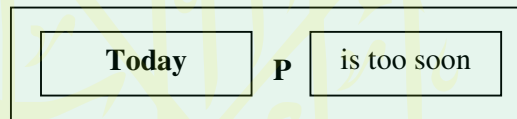
2. Structures of modification where the head are adjectives, adverbs, or verbs

For example:

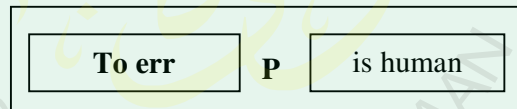
- Adjective:



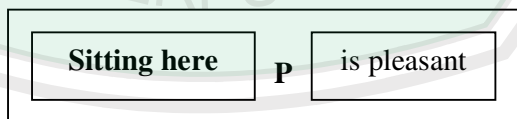
- Adverb:



- Verb: (infinitive)

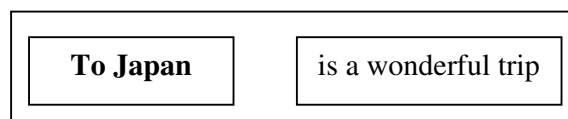


(Present participle)



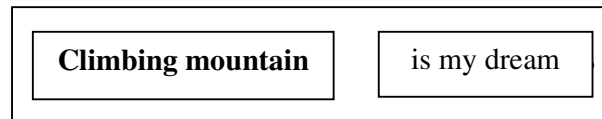
3. Prepositional phrase

For example:



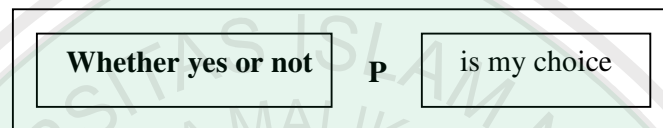
4. Structure of complementation

For example:



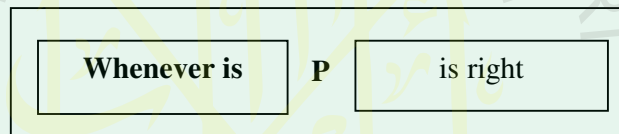
5. Structure of coordination

For example:



6. Structure of predication (included clause)

For example:

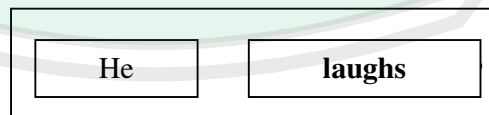


Predicate

The predicate is the structure that follows the subject. It always has a verb or verb-phrase in key position.

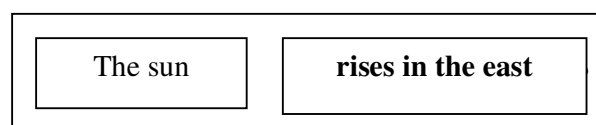
1. Verb as predicate

For example:



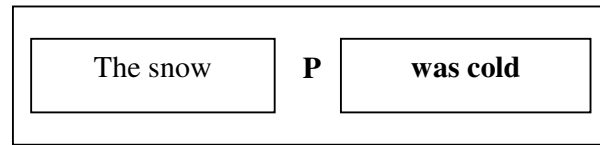
2. Structure of modification as predicate

For example:



3. Structure of complementation as predicate

For example:



4. Structure of coordination

For example:



2.4.3 Structure of Complementation

It has two immediate constituents: a verbal element and a complement.

The verbal element may be a simple verb or any structure that has a verb in key position. It is represented by capital 'C' with its back to the verbal element.

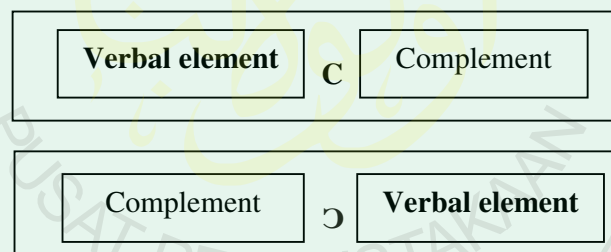


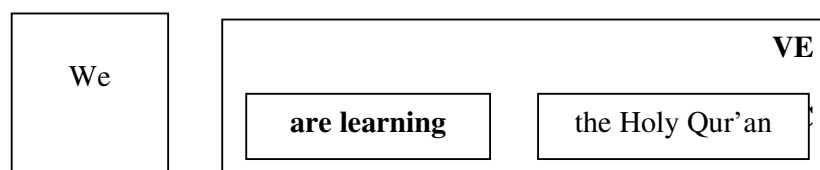
Figure 2.4.3. 1 Structure of complementation

Source: Francis (1958:295)

These following are the illustrations of structure of complementation:

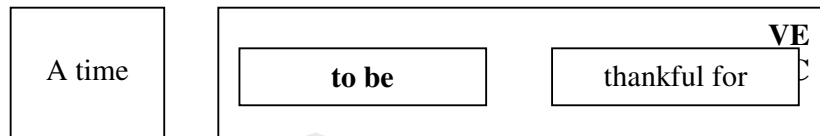
a. Simple verb as the verbal element

For example:



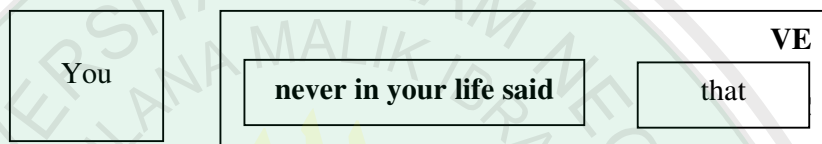
b. Infinitive

For example:



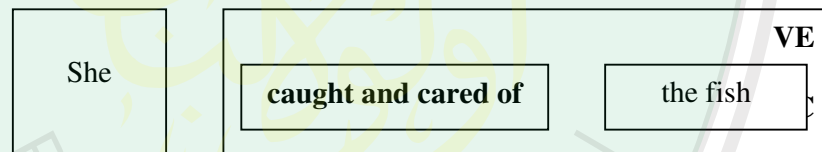
c. Structure of modification as the verbal element

For example:



d. Structure of coordination as the verbal element

For example:



Verbal Element

Types of verbal elements based on the types of structure in which they found and by certain other formal indications are:

1. Linking verbs

These are verbs that are thought of as a structural link between subject and complement. It never occurs without a complement or has no passive.

For example: become, seem, remain, look, sound, smell.

2. Transitive verbs

It is verbs that always has a complement when in the active voice and have a passive form.

For example: "The man sold his car."

3. Be (as a full verb, not an auxiliary)

For example: "it is here."

Complement

Complements are appearing in structure of complementation. Based on types of verbal elements which have their own kind of complement, there are two kinds of complements.

1. Subjective complements

These are complements which are appearing with linking verbs. It may be single words, with or without related function words or they may be structures of varying degrees of complexity, containing all sorts of structures within them.

Some various kinds of *simple subjective complements* based on Francis' book (1958: 346-348) are:

Noun

For example: "The girl is **a student.**"

Function noun

For example: "Ripeness is **all.**"

Adjective

For example: "The garden is **beautiful.**"

Adverb

For example: "The time was **yesterday.**"

Verb

Infinitive

For example: "His dream is **to write.**"

Present participle

For example: "Her trade is **reading.**"

Past participle

For example: "This meat is **canned.**"

Prepositional phrase

For example: "The bus is **on time.**"

Some various kinds of *complex structures function as subjective complements* are:

Structures of modification

For example: "His dream is **to retire peacefully to France.**"

Structures of coordination

For example: "The night was **dark, gloomy, and cold.**"

Structures of complementation

For example: "His hobby is **reading novel.**"

Structures of predication

For example: "The problem is **that she does not want to do it.**"

2. Objects

It is happened if there are complements appearing with transitive verbs.

Direct Object (DO)

These are complements which are appearing with a transitive verb. The direct object can be noun, pronoun, function noun, verb (infinitive and present participle) or even various more complex structures.

Francis (1958: 348-349) determines some *single-word* as direct objects.

They are:

Noun

For example: "He finds **happiness.**"

Pronoun

For example: "I saw **him.**"

Function noun

For example: "She gives **some.**"

Verb

Infinitive

For example: "You come **to go.**"

Present participle

For example: "I love **writing.**"

Adverb

For example: "The lion wants **out.**"

Some various more *complex structures* function as direct objects are:

Structures of modification

For example: "They like **walk in the rain.**"

Structures of coordination

For example: "The class needs **a new blackboard and cupboard.**"

Structures of complementation

For example: "The cat dislike **to eat vegetables.**"

Structures of predication

For example: "I guess **he is here.**"

Indirect Object (IO)

The indirect object or objective complement is the second objects that appear after the object of a transitive verb. But, structures of this sort are thus potentially ambiguous. The indirect objects are always nouns, noun-headed structure of modification or structure of coordination with noun constituents.

Based on Francis' view (1958: 349-352)

Noun

For example: "She gives her mother three gifts."

IO DO

Function noun

For example: "We gave each a present."

IO DO

Pronoun

For example: "The agent sold them a property."

IO DO

Structure of modification

For example: "She makes a hungry beggar fried rice."

IO DO

Structure of coordination

For example: "We give our mother and father a bouquet."

IO DO

Objective complement

Certain complements consisting of two objects do not fit the indirect and direct object pattern. If a complement consisting of two objects do not meet the requirements for the indirect + direct object structure. Its second object is an objective complement. Objective complements may be nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs (in past participle form), preposition phrase, structure of modification or structure of coordination.

2. 4. 4 Structure of Coordination

A structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joining in a structure which functions as a single unit. The joining is called by coordinators. These following are some coordinators (Francis: 1958: 355):

And, but, nor, not, or, rather than, as well as, together with, along with, not (only), but (also), either..or, neither.. nor, both .. and.

In the structure of coordination, the structure is indicated by parallel lines '==' to connect the constituents:

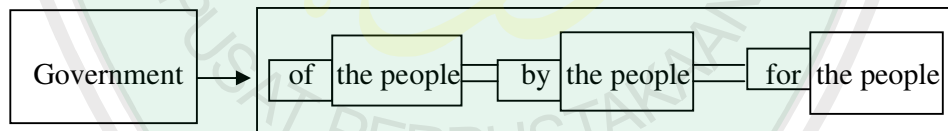


Figure 2.4.4. 1 Structure of coordination
Source: Francis (1958:295)

Elliptical Structures of Coordination

If there are two components which are not syntactically equivalent and it is assumed to make simpler by assuming an imaginary or omitted repetition.

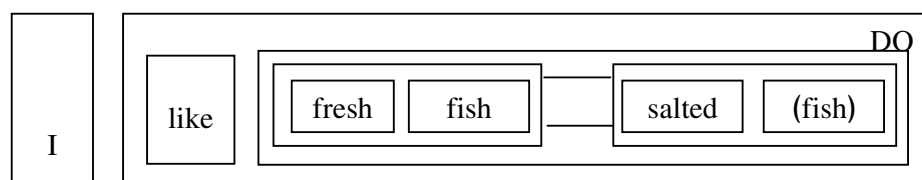


Figure 2.4.4. 2 Elliptical structure of coordination

Source: Francis (1958:361)

Split Structures of Coordination

It happens when the coordinators of the middle group, such as 'rather than', split and inverted structure

For example:

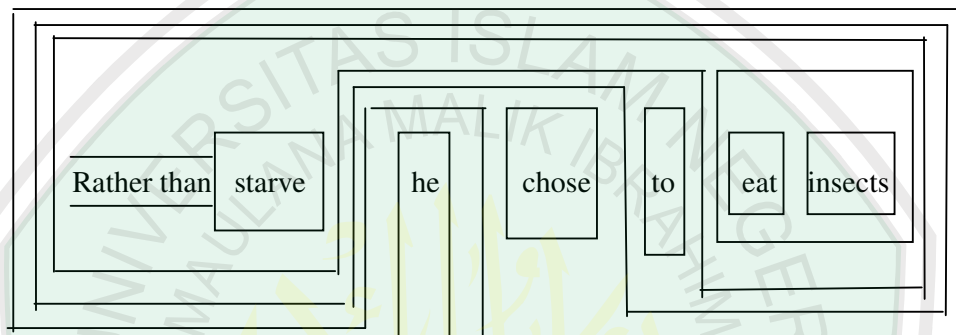


Figure 2.4.4. 2 Split structure of coordination

Source: Francis (1958:364)

Correlative Structure of Coordination

In the usual structure of coordination in which one of these appears, the first constituent comes between the two parts of the correlatives and the second constituent comes immediately after the second part.

For example:

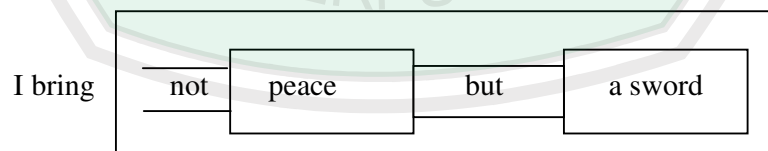


Figure 2.4.4. 2 Correlative structure of coordination

Source: Francis (1958:364)

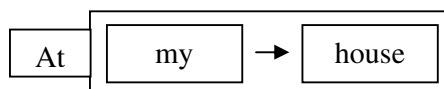
2.5 Chinese Boxes System

In doing analysis of syntactic structure, representing graphically the various structures that are included in English syntax is necessary. It usually uses a simple system of diagramming sentence into elements and parts.

Francis (1958:293) recognizes a system of diagramming structures into its elements and parts by dividing into its immediate constituents (often abbreviated IC's by linguists) and subdividing it until the ultimate constituents (in grammar, the 'words').

This media of analysis results something like 'Chinese boxes' that fit one within another. It is graphically indicated by enclosing each ultimate constituent in a box and drawing larger and larger boxes around the immediate constituents of each of the increasingly complex structures into which they combine. Every box except those which contain a single word (ultimate constituent) contains just two smaller boxes. It is kind of twofold or binary structure in the grammatical organization in English. Because of it, virtually any English structure may be divided into two immediate constituents, each of which may be divided into two again until the ultimate grammatical units.

The four different structures are identified by placing simple symbols between the two immediate constituents. An arrow '→' indicates modification, a capital 'P' indicates predication, a capital 'C' indicates complementation, and a parallel lines '=' indicates coordination. Prepositions, includes, and interrogators are put into a smaller box, connected to the box, containing the object, included clause or question which they introduce.



Figures 2.4.1 Chinese Boxes
Source : Francis (1958: 296)

Within the complement, the various kinds of complements are identified by labeling their boxes with initials: DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), SC (subject complement), and OC (object complement).

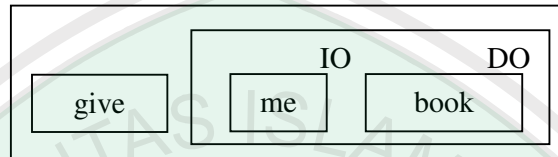


Figure 2.4.2 Chinese boxes
Source: Francis (1958: 296)

2.6 The Translation of Surah ‘Abasa

Surah ‘Abasa is short but contains various important subjects which especially emphasize on the resurrection (Ameli, 2001: 152). The name of the Surah is derived from its first verse. It is the eighteenth surah that consists of forty-two verses.

Al- Ghazali (2000: 699) tells in his book that one day the prophet was busy addressing a group of prominent dignitaries from the Quraysh tribe, in the hope that their joining the small community of Muslims would influence a large number of Arabs to turn Islam too. Then coming to him the blind man and interrupting him, the Blind man is Abdullah bin Umm-Maktum. The prophet was disturbed and it is showed in his face. Then God goes on reminding the prophet that the poor blind man might have been ready to accept preaching about Islam. God then exclaims why those addressed were pursuing people who considered themselves not in need, including the need of assistance, yet that person attended to them and ignored the blind man.

Quthb (2003: 170-184) says that the whole contents of surah 'Abasa can be divided into four segments: verses 1-16, 17-23, 24-32, 33-42.

The first segment is the background of revealing surah 'Abasa. It is a story about the Prophet Muhammad who was giving the admonition to the Quraish tribe and ignoring Umm Maktum.

The second segment is about the nature of human and expounding the nature of God's message. That will remind us to the first segment. Its contents of warning to the human that has ignored

The third segment tells about human life and how they are being blessed by foods and it reminds us to the second segment that the human should not ignore the God's order.

The last segment closes the surah. The result of those all human do. Human must pay attention to this warning. It tells about the day after, the end of human life.

Surah 'Abasa has been translated by so many translators in different ways and results, but the meaning of the surah must be relatively similar. The differences can be in the sentence structures or the diction of the words to express the meaning involved. It is important to know the sentence structures of the translation. Knowing the sentence structure (by doing syntactic structure analysis) is useful to have clearer understanding into the sentence, clauses, phrase, or even words in the translation.

New sub section: Biography of Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali¹

¹ <http://www.dar-us-salam.com/authors/taqi-ud-din-hilali.htm>, retrieved on April, 20th 2008

Dr. Al-Hilali was born in the year 1311 (A.H.) in a village called Al-Fidah in a valley near Sajalmasah in Morocco, North Africa. His grandfather migrated to this place from Al-Qairawan, Tunis a long time ago. He was a person blessed with religious knowledge and so was his father and so was his family. Dr. Al-Hilali belongs to the family of Husain bin Ali - the family of the Prophet Muhammad. His real name is Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din. He memorized the Qur'an while a boy of 12 years. Then he studied Arabic grammar and *Tajwid* and other Arabic knowledge of Al-hadith of the Prophet.

He also learned well the English and German languages. He traveled widely all over the world in search of knowledge (India, Iraq, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, etc.). He worked as a teacher in these countries. He got his secondary school education in *Al-Qarawiyyth* University, completed his education in Egypt, and got his doctorate from the Berlin University, Germany. He worked in Baghdad University, as an assistant professor, then a professor. Lastly, he worked as a professor in the Islamic University, Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia. Dr. Al-Hilali had widespread experience in the field of preaching, and has written many books and done many religious and good deeds. He was possessed with true Islamic Monotheist Faith and had been inviting people to this Faith and used to reply back those who used to oppose this doctrine. He had a good way of controlling the problems with wisdom and knowledge, which made him reach a high place in the field of knowledge.

He shared with Dr. Muhammad Muhsin in the translation of the meanings of the interpretation of the Qur'an and *Sahih Al-Bukhari* and the book *Al-Lulu-wal*

Marjan into the English language during the period of his stay at the Islamic University, *Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah*. He died in the year 1408 *Hijrah*.

Biography of Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan²

Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Muhi-ud-Din bin Ahmed Al-Essa Al-Khoashki Al-Jamandi Al-Afghani was born in the year 1345 Al-Hijri, in Qasur, a city of the Punjab Province, in Pakistan. His grandfathers moved abroad from Afghanistan escaping from the wars and ribal strifes. Dr. Muhammad Muhsin belongs to the famous Afghanese tribe AlKhoashki Al-Jamandi. The residence place of his tribe was the valley of Afghanistan south east of the city of Kandhar (Afghanistan).

He worked in the Ministry of Health, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He came during the period of late King Abdul Aziz A'l-i-Saud. He stayed in the Ministry of Health for about 15 years, most of that period was in At-Ta'if, where he worked as the Director of El-Sadad Hospital for the Chest Diseases, and then he moved to Al-Madinah, where he worked as the Chief of the Department of Chest Diseases in the King's Hospital. Then lastly, he worked as the Director of the Islamic University Clinic, Al-Madinah.

He shared with Dr. M. Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali in the translation of the meanings of the Ahadith of the Book Sahih Al-Bukhari and the Book Al-Lulu wal Marjan and the meanings of the interpretation of the Qur'an into the English.

² <http://www.dar-us-salam.com/authors/muhsin-khan.htm>, retrieved on April, 20th

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method of the research. They are: research design, data sources, research instrument, documentary note-taking, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Miles and Huberman in Creswell (1994:161) defines the qualitative research is an investigating process where the researcher gradually makes a sense of social phenomenon by contrasting, comparing, replicating, cataloguing, and classifying the object of study. This kind of process was usually called as inductive process. As Creswell (1994:145) says that in inductive process of analysis, abstractions, concepts, hypotheses, and theories from details were built. Moreover, this research employs a descriptive approach to analyze the data. Salam (2007:18) states that descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. Based on those statements, this research is descriptively describing the syntactic structures on the translation of Surah 'Abasa.

3.2 Data Sources

The data source of this research is the English translation of *surah 'Abasa*. The translation was made by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al- Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan. This translation is taken from the *'Interpretation of the*

Meaning the Noble Qur'an in the English Language published by Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation in 2001.

3.3 Research Instrument

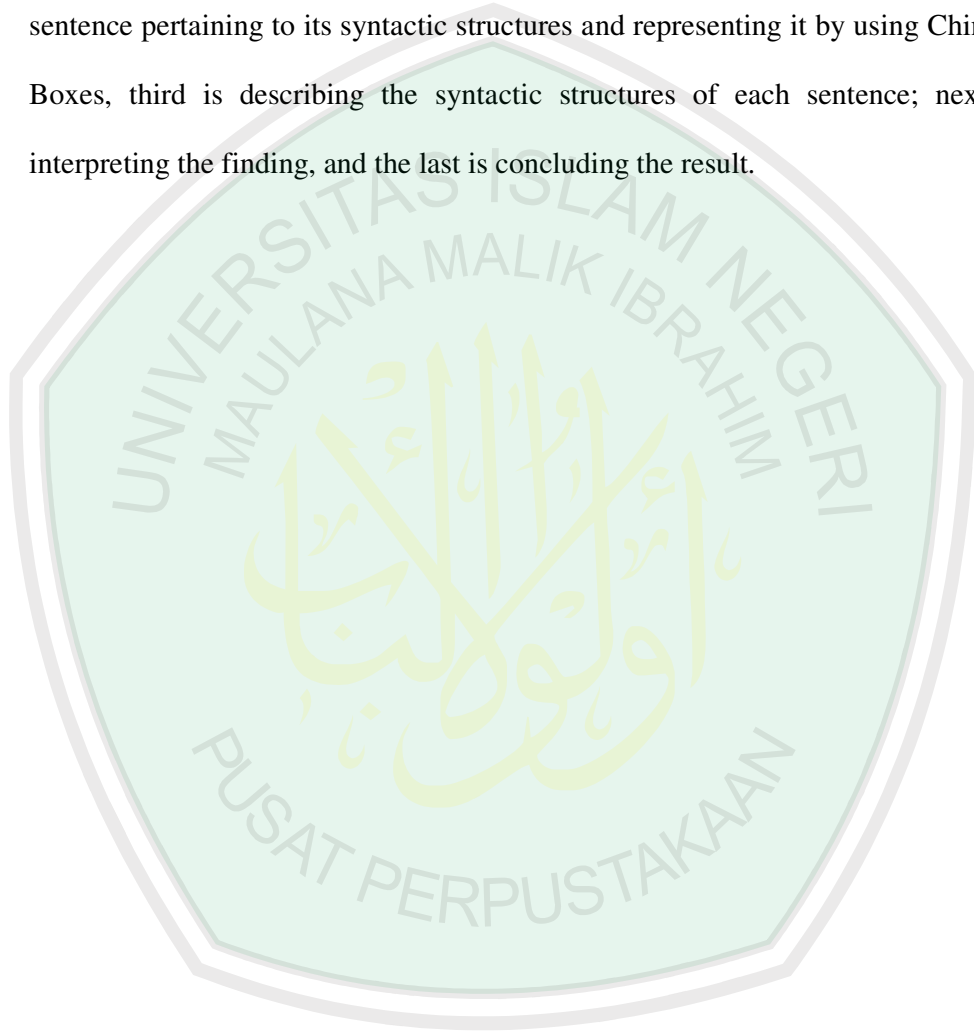
Creswell (1994:145) states that the qualitative researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. Moreover, in this research, it is impossible to collect and analyze the data using any other instruments. The data are obtained by understanding and selecting the text. Furthermore, reading and understanding the translation of *Surah 'Abasa* particularly and classifying it in accordance with the syntactic structures analysis is useful to know how the syntactical structures are formed.

3.4 Documentary Note-Taking

It is a technique of data collection by using written form document as the data sources. The data is the documentary of the translation of *Surah 'Abasa* that is collected in the following steps: first, setting the boundaries for the study. It is about syntactic structures in the translation of *Surah 'Abasa*; next is collecting information through documents by reading, comprehending, and understanding the English Translation of *Surah 'Abasa*; and the last is selecting the first eighteen verses of the translation and arranging it to be a sentence to further analyze using the four syntactic structures.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data are obtained from the text of the translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Quran, the data is analyzed in these following steps: first, writing down the English translation of Surah 'Abasa; second is categorizing each arranged sentence pertaining to its syntactic structures and representing it by using Chinese Boxes, third is describing the syntactic structures of each sentence; next is interpreting the finding, and the last is concluding the result.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reports the finding of the analysis based on the research question as stated in Chapter I. The discussion is then continued to further analyze the syntactic structures based on Francis' theory of Chinese Box system.

4.1. Findings

This is the English translation of Surah 'Abasa in the holy Qur'an that is used to analyze based on its syntactic structures using Chinese Box system proposed by Francis. The translation was made by Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al- Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. This is taken from the *'Interpretation of the Meaning the Noble Qur'an in the English Language'* published by Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation in 2001.

4.1.1 Data Presentation

The data presentation of this research is the English translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an. It consists of forty two verses. However, in this research, the analysis is conducted on the first sixteen of the translation. These following are the translation of Surah 'Abasa verse 1 to 16:

(The prophet) frowned and turned away (1), because
there came to him the blind man (i.e. 'Abdullah bin Umm
Maktum, who came to the prophet while he was
preaching to one or some of the Quraish chiefs) (2). And
how can you know that he might become pure (from

sins)? (3) Or he might receive admonition, and the admonition might profit him? (4). As for him who thinks himself self-sufficient (5), To him you attend (6); What does it matter to you if he will not become pure (from disbelief)? –you are not only a messenger, your duty is to convey the Message (of Allah) (7) But as to him who came to you running (8), And is afraid (of Allah and His punishment) (9), of him you are neglectful and divert your attention to another (10). Nay, (do not do like this), indeed it (this Qur'an) is an admonition (11). So, whoever wills, let him pay attention to it (12), (It is) in Records held (greatly) in honour (Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudz), (13) Exalted (in dignity), purified (14), In the hands of scribes (angels) (15), honourable and obedient (16).

4.1.2 The Analysis of the Translation of Surah 'Abasa based on its Syntactic Structure.

The analysis of syntactic structure is based on its sentence structure. That is why, in this analysis, the verses (that are assumed not as a sentence) is related to the next verses until the sentence is formed.

As the finding, the sixteen verses above are formed to be ten sentences. These following are the sentences and their syntactic structure analysis' that is presented in Chinese Boxes.

The first sentence consists of verse 1 and 2. It is '*(The prophet) frowned and turned away, because there came to him the blind man (i.e. 'Abdullah bin*

Umm Maktum, who came to the prophet while he was preaching to one or some of the Quraish chiefs). The syntactic structure analysis of this sentence is presented in Chinese Boxes 1 on page 40.

The second sentence consists of verse 3 and 4. It is '*And how can you know that he might become pure (from sins)? Or he might receive admonition, and the admonition might profit him?*' The syntactic structure analysis is presented in the Chinese Boxes 2 on the page 41

The third sentence consists of verse 5 and 6. It is '*As for him who thinks himself self-sufficient, to him you attend;*' the syntactic structures is showed on the Chinese Boxes 3 on the page 42.

The fourth sentence is in verse 7. It is '*What does it matter to you if he will not become pure (from disbelief)?*' – the syntactic structure analysis is presented in the Chinese Boxes 4 on the page 43.

The fifth sentence is in verse 7. It is '*you are not only a messenger; your duty is to convey the Message (of Allah)*'. The syntactic structures of this sentence are showed in the Chinese Boxes 5 on the page 44

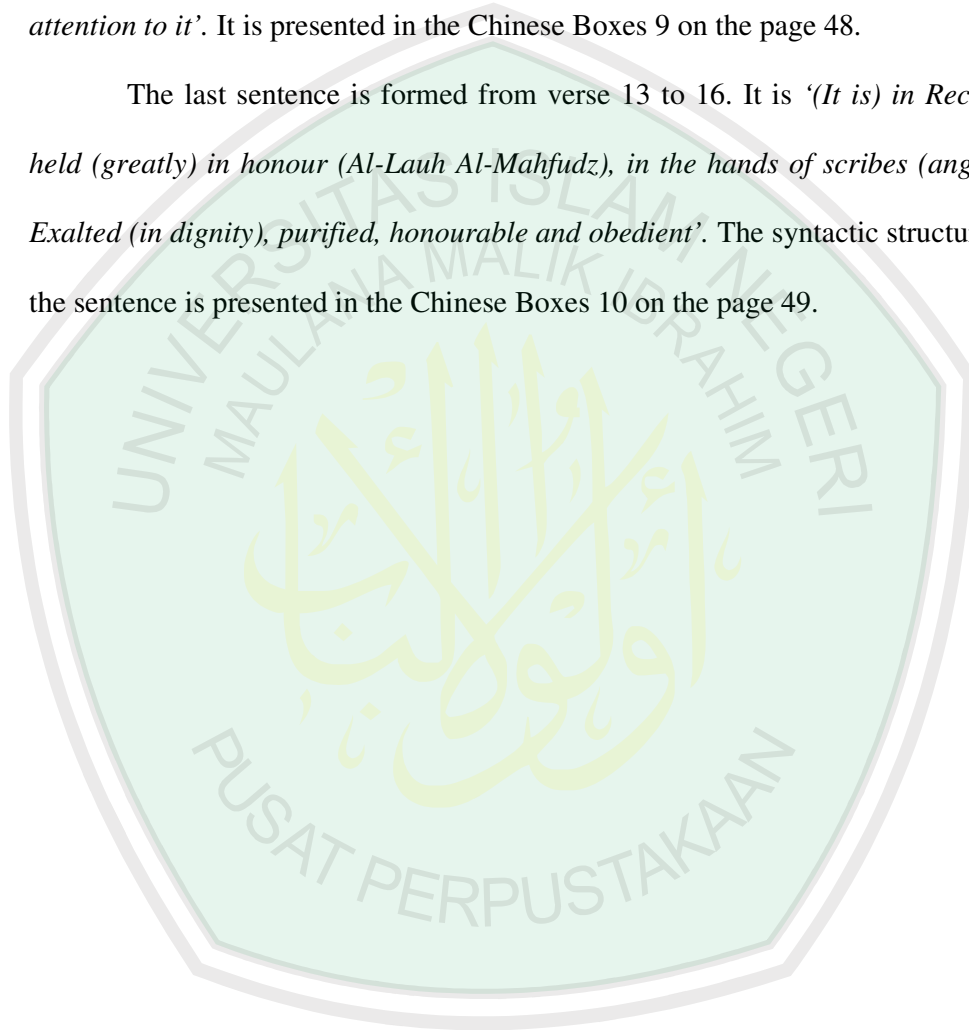
The sixth sentence is formed from three verses (8-10). It is '*But as to him who came to you running, and is afraid (of Allah and His punishment), of him you are neglectful and divert your attention to another*'. The syntactic structure of the sentence is presented in the Chinese Boxes 6 on the page 45

The seventh sentence is in verse 11. It is '*Nay, (do not do like this)*'. The syntactic structure of this sentence is figured in the Chinese Boxes 7 on the page 46.

The eighth sentence is in verse 11. It is *'Indeed it (this Qur'an) is an admonition'*. The syntactic structure of this sentence is presented in the Chinese Boxes 8 on the page 47.

The ninth sentence is in verse 12. It is *'So, whoever wills, let him pay attention to it'*. It is presented in the Chinese Boxes 9 on the page 48.

The last sentence is formed from verse 13 to 16. It is *'(It is) in Records held (greatly) in honour (Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudz), in the hands of scribes (angels), Exalted (in dignity), purified, honourable and obedient'*. The syntactic structure of the sentence is presented in the Chinese Boxes 10 on the page 49.



Note: (Due to a technically problem, the Chinese Boxes 1-10, on the page 40-49, can not be inserted in this file; it has been presented in a printed material, please check it in the library collection if you want to know more about it)



4.2. Discussion

After obtaining the data and analyzing its syntactic structures based on theory of Francis by using Chinese Box system, in this section, the whole data are elaborated more to get detail explanation about the syntactic structures of the English translation of Surah 'Abasa on the Holy Qur'an by Muh. Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilali and Muh. Muhsin Khan.

The first sentence consists of two verses (verse 1-2). It is '*The prophet frowned and turned away, because there came to him the blind man (i.e. 'Abdullah bin Umm Maktum, who came to the prophet while he was preaching to one or some of the Quraish chiefs)*'. Its syntactic structure is presented in the Chinese boxes 1 on page 40.

The main structure of that sentence is the structure of modification. It consists of the head and the modifier. The head of the structure is the structure of predication that consists of the structure of modification as its subject and the structure of modification as its predicate. The subject, that is the structure of modification, has the noun determiner 'The' modifies the noun 'prophet'. The predicate, that is the structure of modification, consists of the structure of coordination as its head and the structure of predication as its modifier.

The structure of coordination (the head of the structure) consists of two verbs, 'frowned' and 'turned away'. The last verb 'turned away' is the structure of modification that consists of the verb 'turned' modified by the adverb 'away'. The structure of predication (the modifier of the structure) is preceded by the subordinate conjunction 'because'. This structure of predication consists of the adverb 'there' as the subject and the structure of complementation as the

predicate. This predicate consists of the structure of modification as the verbal element and the structure of modification as the object complement. The verbal element is the structure of modification consists of the verb 'came' modified by the prepositional phrase 'to him'. The object complement is the structure of modification that consists of the structure of modification 'the blind man' as the head of the structure and the other structure of modification (the rest sentence) as the modifier.

The head of the first structure of modification is the structure of modification that consists of the noun determiner 'the' modifies the structure of modification 'blind man'. This structure of modification consists of the adjective 'blind' modifies the noun 'man'. The second structure (the modifier) is the structure of modification which has the proper name 'Abdullah bin Umm Maktum' as the head of the structure. The modifier is the structure of predication that has the pronoun 'who' as the subject and the structure of modification 'came to the prophet' as the predicate. This predicate (the structure of modification) consists of the verb 'came' as the head that is modified by the prepositional phrase 'to the prophet'. This is the structure of modification that consists of the noun determiner 'the' modifies the noun 'prophet'.

The modifier of the main structure is the structure predication. This structure is preceded by the subordinate conjunction 'while'. This structure of predication has the pronoun 'he' as the subject and the structure of modification as the predicate. This structure of modification consists of the structure of modification which has the structure of complementation 'was preaching' as the head and the structure of modification 'to one or some of the Quraish chiefs' as

the modifier of the structure. This modifier is the structure of modification that consists of structure of coordination 'one or some' as the head and the structure of modification 'of the Quraish chiefs' as the modifier. The structure of modification 'of the Quraish chiefs' is a prepositional phrase. As the structure of modification, its head is the noun determiner 'Quraish chiefs' that is modified by the noun determiner 'the'. And the last is the structure of modification 'Quraish chiefs'. The head of the structure is the proper name 'Quraish' and the modifier is the noun 'chiefs'.

The second sentence consists of two verses (verse 3-4). It is '*And how can you know that he might become pure (from sins)? Or he might receive admonition, and the admonition might profit him?*' The analysis is presented in the Chinese Boxes 2 on the page 41. Within the Chinese Boxes is showed that the main structure of the sentence is the structure of predication. Its subject is the pronoun 'you' and its predicate is the rest. The predicate is the structure of complementation that consists of the verb 'can know' as the verbal element and the structure of modification as the object complement. This object complement (structure of modification) consists of the pronoun 'how' as the head and structure of modification as the modifier. This modifier consists of the noun determiner 'that' modifies the structure of coordination. This structure of coordination consists of three structures of predication those are related with the parallel lines and coordinators 'or' and 'and'.

The first structure of predication has the pronoun 'he' as the subject and the structure of complementation as the predicate. The second structure of predication consists of the pronoun 'he' as the subject and the structure of

complementation as the predicate. This predicate has the structure of modification 'might receive' as the verbal element and the noun 'admonition' as the object complement. The last structure of predication has the noun 'the admonition' (that is structure of modification) as the subject and the structure of complementation as the predicate. This predicate has the structure of modification 'might profit' as the verbal element and the pronoun 'him' as the object complement.

The third sentence consists of two verses (verse 5-6). It is '*As for him who thinks himself self-sufficient, to him you attend;*' the syntactic structures is showed on the Chinese Boxes 3 on the page 42.

The main structure of the sentence is the structure of modification. The head of the structure is the prepositional phrase 'for him'. The modifier of the structure is the structure of predication that has the pronoun 'who' as the subject and the structure of coordination as the predicate. The first structure in the structure of coordination is the structure of complementation that has the verbal element 'thinks' and the object complement 'himself self –sufficient' (the structure of modification). The second structure in the structure of coordination is the structure of predication, it is a split structure. It has the pronoun 'you' as the subject and the structure of modification 'attend to him' as the predicate.

The next verse (verse 7) consists of two sentences. The second sentence is an additional explanation (from the translator) to the reader. The first sentence is analyzed in the Chinese Boxes 4 on the page 43. It is '*What does it matter to you if he will not become pure (from disbelief)?* –'

The main structure of the sentence is the structure modification. Its head is the structure of predication which has the pronoun 'it' modified by the structure of

complementation. This structure of complementation consists of the verbal element 'does matter' and the object complement is the structure of modification 'what to you'. This structure of modification consists of the prepositional phrase 'to you' modifies the relative pronoun 'what'.

The modifier of the main structure is the structure of predication that consists of the pronoun 'he' as the subject and the structure of modification as the predicate. This structure of modification has the function word 'not' modifies the structure of complementation. This structure of complementation consists of the verbal element 'will become' and the subjunctive complement 'pure from disbelief' (structure of modification).

The next sentence is in verse 7, it is the additional explanation of the translator. It is '*you are not only a messenger; your duty is to convey the Message (of Allah)*'. The syntactic structures of this sentence are showed in the Chinese Boxes 5 on the page 44.

The main structure of the sentence is the structure predication. It has the pronoun 'you' as the subject and the structure of complementation as the predicate. This predicate consists of be 'are' as the verbal element and correlative structure of coordination as the subjunctive complement. This structure of coordination consists of two structures of predication. To make a better understanding, the omitted word 'you are' is included. The sentence will be 'you are a messenger'. This is the structure of predication where the pronoun 'you' is the subject and the structure of complementation is the predicate. This predicate contains be 'are' as the verbal element and the structure of modification 'a messenger' as the object complement. The second structure in the structure of

coordination is the structure of predication where the structure of modification 'you duty' is the subject and the structure of complementation is the predicate. This predicate consists of be 'is' as the verbal element and the structure of modification as the subjunctive complement. This structure of modification has the prepositional phrase 'to convey' modifies the structure of modification where the noun determiner 'the' modifies the other structure of modification 'Message of Allah'. This structure of modification has the noun 'Message' as the head and the prepositional phrase 'of Allah' as the modifier.

The next sentence is formed from three verses (8-10). It is *'But as to him who came to you running, and is afraid (of Allah and His punishment), of him you are neglectful and divert your attention to another'*. The structure of the sentence is presented in the Chinese Boxes 6 on the page 45.

The sentence is preceded by two coordinators, 'But' and 'as'. The main structure of the sentence is structure of coordination. There is a coordinator 'and' (that is omitted). The first structure of structure of coordination is structure of modification. The head of the structure is the prepositional phrase 'to him' that is modified the structure of predication as the head of the structure. This predicate consists of the relative pronoun 'who' as the subject and the structure of coordination as the predicate. The predicate consists of two structures that are joined with the coordinator 'and'. The first structure of this structure of coordination is the structure of modification where the verb 'running' is the modifier of the structure of modification 'come to you'. This structure of modification consists of the verb 'came' as the head and the prepositional phrase 'to you' as the modifier. The second structure is the structure of complementation

which has the verbal element be 'is' and the structure of modification 'afraid of Allah and His punishment' as the subjunctive complement. This subjunctive complement, structure of modification consists of the adjective 'afraid' modified by the structure of coordination as the modifier of the structure. This modifier consists of the noun 'Allah' and the structure of modification 'His punishment' related with the coordinator 'and'.

The second structure in the structure of coordination is the structure of modification where the prepositional phrase 'of him' is the head of the structure. The modifier of the structure is the structure of predication that consists of the pronoun 'you' as the subject and the structure of complementation as the predicate. This structure of complementation consists of be 'are' as the verbal element and the structure of complementation as the subjunctive complement. This structure of complementation (as the subjunctive complement) consists of the structure of coordination as the verbal element and the structure of modification as the objective complement.

The verbal element consists of two adjectives 'neglectful' and 'divert' joined together with the coordinator 'and'. The objective complement consists of the structure of modification 'your attention' as the head of the structure modified by the prepositional phrase 'to another'. The structure of modification 'your attention' consists of the possessive pronoun 'your' modifies the noun 'attention' as the head of the structure.

The seventh sentence is in verse 11. It is '*Nay, (do not do like this)*'. The syntactic structure of this sentence is presented in the Chinese Boxes 7 on the page 46.

This is an exclamation sentence. The word 'Nay' means do not. The main structure of this sentence is the structure of coordination where the imperative word 'Nay' is related with the rest, 'do not do like this'. This is the structure of modification where the function word 'not' modifies the structure of complementation. This structure of complementation has the verbal element 'do' and the object complement 'like this'. 'like this' is the structure of complementation where the verb 'like' is the verbal element of the object complement 'this'.

The eighth sentence is in verse 11. it is *'Indeed it (this Qur'an) is an admonition'*. The syntactic structure of this sentence is figured in the Chinese Boxes 8 on the page 47.

The main structure of the sentence is the structure of modification. It consists of the adverb 'indeed' modifies the structure of predication as the head of the structure. This structure of predication consists of the structure of modification 'it (this Qur'an)' as the subject and the structure of complementation 'is an admonition' as the predicate. The subject is the structure of modification where the pronoun 'it' is modified by the structure of modification '(this Qur'an)'. This structure of modification has the noun determiner 'the' as the modifier of the noun 'Qur'an' as the head. The predicate is the structure of complementation where be 'is' the verbal element of the structure of modification 'an admonition' as the subjunctive complement. This structure of modification consists of the noun determiner 'an' modifies the noun 'admonition'.

The ninth sentence is in verse 12. It is '*So, whoever wills, let him pay attention to it*'. The syntactic structure of this sentence is showed in the Chinese Boxes 9 on the page 48.

The structure of the sentence is preceded by the subordinate conjunction 'So'. The main structure is the structure of modification. The head of the structure is the structure of predication where the subject of the structure is the pronoun 'who' and the predicate is the verb 'wills'. There is no clear object used but it is explained by the structure of predication that modifies it. This modifier is the structure of predication that consists of the structure of complementation as the subject and the structure of complementation as the predicate. The first structure of complementation (as the subject) consists of the verb 'let' as the verbal element of the pronoun 'him' as the object complement. The second structure of complementation (as the predicate) consists of the structure of coordination 'pay attention' as the verbal element and the prepositional phrase 'to it' as the object complement.

The last sentence is formed from verse 13 to 16. It is '*(It is) in Records held (greatly) in honour (Al-Lauh Al-Mahfuz), In the hands of scribes (angels), Exalted (in dignity), purified, honourable and obedient*'. The syntactic structure of the sentence is presented in the Chinese Boxes 8 on the page 47.

The main structure of the sentence is the structure of predication. It consists of the pronoun 'It' as the subject and the structure of complementation as the predicate. This predicate has be 'is' as the verbal element and the structure of coordination as the subjective complement. There are three structures as the subjunctive complements that are joined together using the parallel lines.

The first structure in the structure of coordination is the structure of modification. It is a split structure that has the structure of modification '(it is) held greatly' modifies the structure of coordination 'in Records == in honour (Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudz)' as the head of the structure. The second structure in the structure of coordination is the structure of modification '(it is) exalted in dignity'. This structure has the verb 'exalted' as the head and is modified by the prepositional phrase 'in dignity'. The last structure in the structure of coordination is the structure of modification '(it is) purified in the hands of scribes (angels), honourable and obedient'. This structure of modification has the verb 'purified' as the head of the structure and the structure of modification as its modifier.

The modifier of the structure of modification (of the last structure in the structure of coordination) consists of the structure of modification 'the hands' in which the noun determiner 'the' modifies the noun 'hands' as the head and the structure of modification as the modifier. This structure of modification is a prepositional phrase. It has the structure of modification 'scribes (angels)' as the head of the structure and the structure of coordination 'honourable and obedient' modifies it 'honourable and obedient' are two adjectives that join together forming the structure of coordination.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings and the discussions presented in Chapter IV, the conclusion and the suggestion are drawn.

5.1 Conclusion

This study examines the syntactic structures formed in the translation of Surah ‘Abasa translated by Muh. Taqi_Ud-Din Al-Hilali &, Muh. Muhsin Khan. The Francis’ theory (the four syntactic structures) and Chinese box system (as the media of analysis) are used to analyze the data.

Based on the findings and the discussions in Chapter IV, the writer finds that the first sixteen of the translation of Surah ‘Abasa is forming ten sentences. These sentences are the complex syntactic structures since the structures within each sentence consist of several different and complex syntactic structures. Therefore, it is often found structures of complementation in the structure of modification, the structure of modification in structure of predication, etc.

Furthermore, there are so many conjunctions preceded the structures. These conjunctions can be sentence conjunction or clause conjunction which relates the verse to the next or the previous verse, to form a sentence.

To sum up, the most structures used are the structure of modification. It represents that most English sentence used head and modifier to arrange their sentence. Moreover, the structure of complementation are often used as the subjunctive complement or the objective complement.

5.2 Suggestions

After analyzing the syntactic structure on the translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an, the suggestions are toward to the next researcher to discuss this research and conduct the other research related to syntactic structure analysis but on different object of study.

To the English syntax lecturer, the researcher hopes that they will encourage the students by doing intensive course in syntactic structure analysis, not only a theoretical course but also a practical course, and give more detail explanations about English syntax.

To the linguistic society, the researcher hopes that there will be so many events held to giving chance to them whom interested in doing analysis in syntax study, such as a syntactic analysis by UIN students that bring them to earn MURI award in 2006.

REFERENCES

- Akustria, Deli. 2003. *Semantic Analysis on The Translation of some Surahs of the Holy Qur'an By Marmaduke Pickthall*. Unpublished thesis. Malang: Humanities And Culture Faculty, UIN Malang
- Berk. Lynn. M. 1999. *English Syntax: from Word to Discourse*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Bornstein, Diane D. 1977. *An Introduction To Transformational Grammar*.
- Creswell, John W. 1994. *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. USA: Sage Publication
- Crystal, David. 1987. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia Of Language*. USA: Cambridge
- Francis, W. Nelson. 1958. *The Structure of American English*. New York: The Ronald Press Company
- Fromklin, Victoria, 1997. *An Introduction to Language*. Canada: Harcourt Brace
- Grieb, William H. *System for analyzing the syntactical structure of a sentence*, (Online), (<http://www.freepatentsonline.com/4907971.html>), retrieved on April, 20th 2008)
- Khan, Muh. Muhsin& Muh. Taqi_Ud-Din Al-Hilali. 2001. *Interpretation of the Meanings of the Noble Qur'an*. USA: Darussalam Publisher
- Ma'arif, Iin Baroroh. 2007. *A Semantic Analysis of The Translation Of Surah Al-Fath By T.B. Irving*. Unpublished thesis. Malang: Humanities And Culture Faculty, UIN Malang
- M. S. Mahsun, 2005. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan strategi, metode, dan teknik*. Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada
- Natalia, Dini. 1998. *Syntactic Structure Anaysis On Some Celine Dion's Songs Using Chinese Box*. Unpublished thesis. Malang: STIBA
- Nen, May, 20th 2006. Sintaksis UIN Masuk MURI. *Radar Malang*. Page. 33&47
- Salam, Nur. 2007. *Metode Penelitian dan Analisis Data*. Paper presented to 'Pelatihan Penulisan Skripsi BEM Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya Universitas Islam Negeri Malang', UIN MALANG, Malang, Dec 2nd

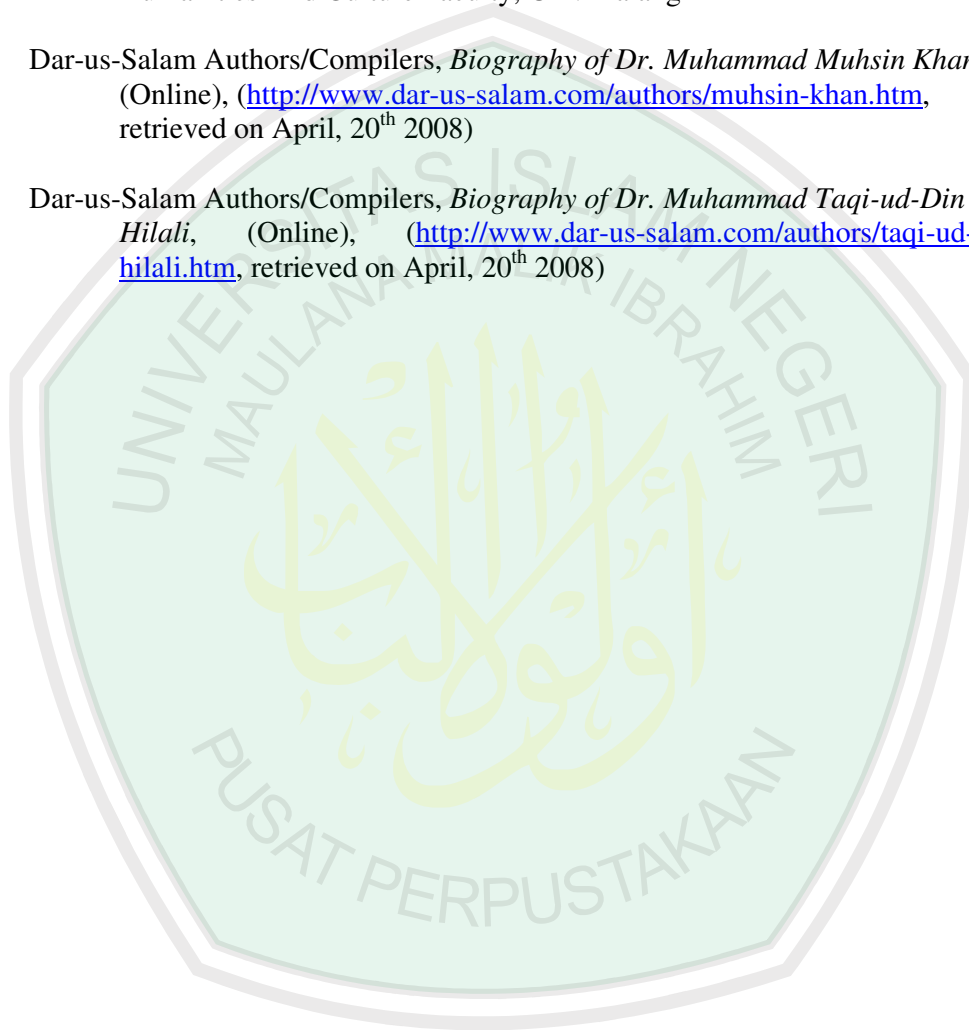
Wekker, Herman & Liliane Haegemen, 1989. *A Modern Course in English syntax*.

New York: Routledge London

Wibowo, Moch. Ichsan. 2005. *Syntactic Structure Analysis Of The Interlanguage Constructed By The Student Of English Department Of The State Islamic University Of Malang Using X-Bar Theory*. Unpublished thesis. Malang: Humanities And Culture Faculty, UIN Malang

Dar-us-Salam Authors/Compilers, *Biography of Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan*. (Online), (<http://www.dar-us-salam.com/authors/muhsin-khan.htm>, retrieved on April, 20th 2008)

Dar-us-Salam Authors/Compilers, *Biography of Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali*, (Online), (<http://www.dar-us-salam.com/authors/taqi-ud-din-hilali.htm>, retrieved on April, 20th 2008)



APPENDIX

Translation of Surah ‘Abasa in the Noble Qur’an

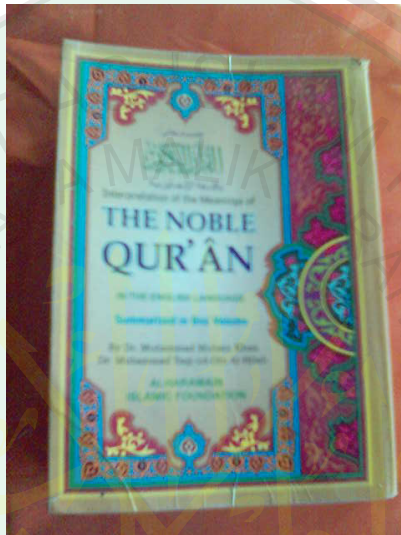
Translated by:

Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan

Front Cover of the Noble Qur’an

Translated by

Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan



Back Cover of the Holy Qur'an

Translated by

Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan



CURRICULUM VITAE

I. IDENTITY

Full Name : Dewi Faricha
Place & Date of Birth : Malang, May 31st 1986
Home Address : Jl. Raya Wonorejo No. 227 RT: 03 RW: 01
Wonorejo Poncokusumo Malang
E-mail Address : we_va2@yahoo.com
Nationality : Indonesian

II. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

NO	SCHOOL / UNIVERSITY	FROM YEAR	TO YEARS
01	MI Al-amin Wonorejo	1992	1998
02	MTs Al-Amin Wonorejo	1998	2001
03	MAN 1 Malang	2001	2004
04	Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya UIN Malang	2004	2008



DEPARTEMEN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI (UIN) MALANG
FAKULTAS HUMANIORA DAN BUDAYA
Jalan Gajayana 50 Malang, Telp (0341) 551354 Faks (0341)
572533

BUKTI KONSULTASI

Nama : Dewi Faricha
NIM : 04320070
Fakultas : Humaniora dan Budaya
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Syntactical Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah
'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an
Dosen Pembimbing : Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., Ph. D.

No	Tanggal	Materi	TTD	
1	10 Maret 2008	Pengajuan Judul	1.	
2	18 Maret 2008	Konsultasi Proposal		2.
3	02 April 2008	Acc Proposal	3.	
4	11 April 2008	Seminar Proposal		4.
5	09 Mei 2008	Konsultasi Bab I	5.	
6	23 Mei 2008	Revisi Bab I		6.
7	13 Juni 2008	Konsultasi Bab II	7.	
8	27 Juni 2008	Revisi Bab II		8.
9	17 Juli 2008	Konsultasi Bab III	9.	
10	25 Juli 2008	Revisi Bab III		10.
11	07 September 2008	Konsultasi Bab IV	11.	
12	10 September 2008	Revisi Bab IV		12.
13	12 September 2008	Konsultasi Bab V & Abstrak	13.	
14	15 September 2008	Acc Keseluruhan		14.

Malang, 18 September 2008
Mengetahui,

Dekan Fakultas Humaniora dan
Budaya UIN Malang

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin M.Pd
NIP. 150 035 072