

**SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN ENGLISH
TRANSLATION OF SURAH AL MULK**

THESIS

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**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

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TRANSLATION OF SURAH AL MULK**

THESIS

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For all my greatest friends that I cannot mention it one by one. Thank to give me support me to finished my thesis. And also, you are the other best teacher

that explain to me a true life while keep dreaming, the other best family that show me how I should be.

Last, but not least, for you the reader. There is nobody 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, 19 June 2020

Syifa'ul Suci Hasanah

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrase in English Translation of Surah Al Mulk**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who responsible for that.

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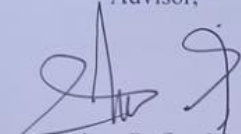
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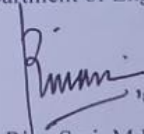
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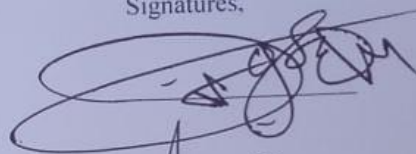
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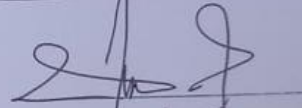
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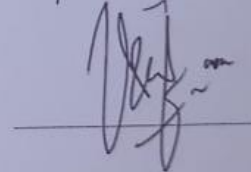
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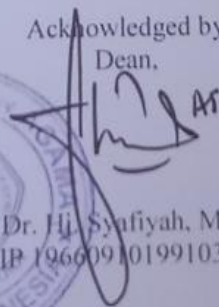
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MOTTO

“Jadilah Mutiara yang Terindah diantara Mutiara yang ada”

“Fighting has been enjoined upon you while it is hateful to you. But perhaps you hate a thing and it is good for you; and perhaps you love a thing and it is bad for you. And Allah knows, while you not know” (Al Baqoroh 2:216)

DEDICATION

I dedicate my thesis to my beloved family, a special feeling of gratitude to my parents. To my father (Husnan, S.T), and mother (Suciati) who never stop bring me in their prayer and always support and encourage me to believe in myself. Thank you very much for he cares, prayers, and loves that have given to me, you are the great parents for me who makes me always spirit. Thanks to my beloved sister (Aisyah Hazzuhdu) and brother (M. Rizky Fadheel Annama) who always loves and cares for me. Thanks for everything and May Allah bless all of you.

خلاصة

حسنه ، سيفال سوتشي. 2015. التحليل النحوي للعبارة الاسمية في الترجمة الإنجليزية لسورة الملك. أطروحة ، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: زينور رفيق م

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحليل النحوي ، العبارة الاسمية ، سورة الملك

يدور هذا البحث حول التحليل النحوي لعبارة اسمية موجودة في الترجمة الإنجليزية لسورة الملك. للقيام بالتحليل ، استخدم الباحث نظرية مخطط الشجرة من قبل نعوم تشومسكي لتحليل تلك العبارة الاسمية. البيانات التي وجدها الباحث هي العبارة الاسمية التي تم تكوينها من قبل التعديل والرأس التي وجدها الباحث في الترجمة الإنجليزية لسورة الملك التالية هي: مقال 20 ، صفة وصفية: 8 ، ملكية: 10 ، صفة نوعية غير محددة: 1 وعدد: 1. التالي عبارة الاسم التي تم إنشاؤها من تلقاء نفسها هي: الاسم: 2 والضمير موجودان في كل آية في الترجمة الإنجليزية لسورة الملك مما يعني أن هناك العديد من العبارات الاسمية التي تم إنشاؤها بواسطة الضمير في كل آية من الترجمة الإنجليزية لسورة الملك. وهي تستند إلى نظرية ليزلي التي تقول إن العبارة الاسمية تتكون من ثلاثة عناصر وظيفية ، وهي معدّل أولي ، ورئيس ، ومعدّل لاحق.

يُقترح على الباحث التالي أن يكون أكثر تحديدًا من الباحث السابق. لذلك ، يمكن التعامل بشكل كبير مع مجال بناء الجملة. علاوة على ذلك ، يمكن للباحث التالي أيضًا استخدام كائن الدراسة الآخر إلى جانب التحليل النحوي للعبارة الاسمية في الترجمة الإنجليزية لسورة الملك.

ABSTRACT

Hasanah, Syifa'ul Suci. 2015. *Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrase in English Translation of Surah Al Mulk*. Thesis, English Language Department. The Faculty of Humanities. Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Zainur Rofiq., M.A

Key Words: Syntactic Analysis, Noun Phrase, surah Al Mulk

This research is about the syntactical analysis of Noun phrase are found in English translation of surah Al Mulk. For doing the analysis, the researcher used the theory of Tree diagram by Noam Chomsky to analyses those noun phrase. The data that found by researcher are the noun phrase that constructed from premodifier and head that found by researcher in English translation of surah Al Mulk that follows are: article 20, descriptive adjective: 8, possessive: 10, indefinite Qualitative Adjective: 1 and numeral: 1. Next is noun phrase that constructed by itself are: noun:2 and pronoun are in every verse in English translation of surah Al Mulk which mean there are so many noun phrase that constructed by pronoun in every verse of English translation of surah Al Mulk. It based on the Lesley's theory that noun phrase consists of three functional elements, they are premodifier, head, and postmodifier.

It is suggested to the next researcher to be more specific than the previous researcher. So, it can in large dealing with the syntax area. Moreover, the next researcher also can use the other object of the study besides the syntactic analysis of noun phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk.

ABSTRAK

Hasanah, Syifa'ul Suci. 2015. Analisis Sintaksis Noun Phrase pada Surah Al Mulk Terjemahan Bahasa Inggris. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Zainur Rofiq., M.A

Kata Kunci: Analisis sintaksis, Noun Phrase, surah Al Mulk

Penelitian ini tentang analisis sintaksis frase kata benda yang ditemukan dalam terjemahan bahasa Inggris dari surah Al Mulk. Untuk melakukan analisis, peneliti menggunakan teori Diagram Pohon oleh Noam Chomsky untuk menganalisis frase nomina tersebut. Data yang ditemukan oleh peneliti adalah frase kata benda yang dibangun dari premodifier dan head yang ditemukan oleh peneliti dalam terjemahan bahasa Inggris dari surah Al Mulk sebagai berikut: article 20, adjective deskriptif: 8, posesif: 10, indefinite Qualitative Adjective: 1 dan numeral : 1. Selanjutnya frase nomina yang dikonstruksi dengan sendirinya adalah: nomina:2 dan pronomina ada di setiap ayat terjemahan bahasa Inggris surat Al Mulk yang artinya banyak sekali frase nomina yang dikonstruksi oleh pronomina di setiap ayat terjemahan bahasa Inggris surat Al Mulk. Berdasarkan teori Lesley, frase nomina terdiri dari tiga elemen fungsional, yaitu premodifier, head, dan postmodifier.

Disarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk lebih spesifik dari peneliti sebelumnya. Jadi, sebagian besar dapat berurusan dengan area sintaks. Selain itu, peneliti sarang juga dapat menggunakan objek penelitian lain selain analisis sintaksis frase kata benda dalam terjemahan bahasa Inggris dari surat Al Mulk.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the study, which are consist of background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and previous studies.

A. Background of the Study

In accordance to Fromkin, et al. (2000) which state that sentence is included into a part of language. Hence, when students want to master a language, it is important for them to master about the sentence and its elements that can construct a sentence. Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) impart that sentence is divided into three types. They are simple sentence, compound sentence, and complex sentence. Simple sentence consists of single independent clause, compound sentence consists of two independent clauses and they are connected by coordinating conjunction while complex sentence consists of dependent and independent clauses. Syntactically, sentence is constructed by any words, any phrases, and could be any clauses which are adjoined into one string. From this statement, the writer comes to this idea that it is very important for students to master the elements which are used to construct a sentence because when they want to master a sentence, they have to master the elements of the sentence firstly.

Phrase is one of the elements that can construct a sentence. According to Kim and Sells (2008:22), “Phrases are projected from lexical categories, and hence we have phrases such as noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), prepositional phrase (PP), adjective phrase (AP), and adverb phrase (Adv P)”. In brief, the writer concludes that phrases are constructed by any single word. Syntactically, phrase is a syntactic structure that consists of a word or more than one word but lacks of the subject-predicate. Phrases can have many various functions in a sentence, such as subject, object, complement, modifier, or adverb. By understanding the function of phrase, students can be helped to make a sentence correctly either in writing or in speaking.

Related to the phrase, noun phrase is one of five major kinds of phrases. Noun phrase is a phrase which has the main focus as noun or pronoun, yet a single word can be categorized as noun phrase if the category of that word is noun or pronoun. Here are some examples of noun phrase: the man, someone sitting beside me, my lovely book, he, I, etc. Furthermore, pronouns and names such as Jennifer, Edward, Malacandra cannot have other elements to modify or specify them and therefore we will call them as full phrases. It means that noun phrase is a structure based around a head noun or pronoun with optional premodifier and postmodifier.

Noun phrase is very important in learning a language. It is because in every language, noun phrase has important role in a sentence. The

structure of noun phrase in each language may not be the same, for example the structure of Indonesian noun phrase is different from the structure of English noun phrase. In daily life, we must often mention noun phrases in a sentence when we are talking. Therefore, it is very important for us to learn about it. So, we should understand or know more about the structure that makes them up. Noun phrase belongs to structure of language and it can be studied in Syntax. Syntax is the study of the principles by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis (Noam Chomsky, 2002).

Based on the background, there are several previous studies are used as references in this study are (Simamora,2020) his study conclude that A prepositional phrase can function as noun, adjective, or adverb. There are two types of prepositions in headline news of football articles of The Jakarta Post namely: Physical Relationship and Semantic Relationship. The form of preposition namely: one-word preposition (on, in, at, by,etc), two-word preposition (ahead of, because of, instead of, etc), and three or four preposition (by order of, in case of, on the part of, in the event of, etc). The position of the prepositional phrase namely: in adjectival function and in adverbial function. In analysis prepositional phrase that will tree diagram is display hierarchical structure of a string of elements. Next researcher is (Pramudyawardhani; Ma'rif,2017) conclude that syntactic

analysis on script of song lyrics of one direction album's, there are 82 simple declarative sentences. There are twenty four sample of them in which the top two structures are similar. The most frequent sentence structure which occurs in the song lyrics of one direction album's Made in the A.M. is the pattern of S \rightarrow NP + VP in which VP \rightarrow V + NP appear in 19 times. Ayuningsih (2007) conducted a study entitled "Noun Phrase Construction Found in Report Genres in the First Year Senior High School Students' Textbooks". The results of the analysis are all textbooks which are analyzed use three types of noun phrase construction; they are Pre-Modifier + Head, Head + Post- Modifier, and Pre- Modifier + Head + Post- Modifier. And the most dominant type of Noun Phrase construction found in the three textbooks is Pre- Modifier + Head. It can be proven by seeing the percentage of it. It has 71% in book 1, 58% in book 2, and 64% in book 3. In addition, Junaid (2018) also conducted a study which entitle "A Syntactic Analysis of the English Noun Phrase (A Study at the Fifth Semester of English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Makassar)". Depending on the statistical results, the findings revealed that the students used 32 forming patterns of Noun Phrase which were covered in accuracy and inaccuracy construction. Those kinds of Noun Phrase patterns were identifier, adjective, noun modifier, quantifier, preposition phrase, participle clause, using conjunctions, and indefinite clause that all of the patterns were headed by Noun. The higher percentage of students' accuracy to construct

Noun Phrase was the pattern of identifier+Head, i.e., 27.4% meanwhile the higher percentage of students' inaccuracy to construct Noun Phrase was the pattern of quantifier+Head, i.e., 17.6%. Besides, it is found that the causes of inaccuracy which are made by students in constructing Noun Phrase were classified into 11 categories, i.e., misused of identifier, misused of quantifier, misused of noun, omission of identifier, misordering, misused of plural, misused of singular, misformation, misused of word choice, omission of relative pronoun, and misused of adjective. The higher percentage of inaccuracy in constructing noun phrase was misused of singular, i.e., 17.4%. Therefore, Heriadi (2015) also doing similar study entitled "English Noun Phrase Found in the Novel Entitled "The Vampire Diaries". The structure of the English noun phrase is presented based on the main component of the noun phrase. Noun phrases generally consist of four named components; head, determinative, pre-modified, post-modified. However, there are some noun phrases that do not have all of these components. Pre-modified phrases are seen more often in this novel. English noun phrases in this journal have several functions including; as subject, object, predicative complement, and complement in the structure of prepositional phrases. English noun phrases that function as objects in the data source are seen more often. Moreover, based on previous study above, this research is different from those previous study that has been explain before. This reseach analyze what types of noun phrase are found in Magazine entitled Inclover and what are the fillers of noun phrase

constructed in Magazine entitled Inclover. On the other hand, this research aims to know about noun phrase, especially the types and the filler of noun phrase found in Inclover magazine.

From those previous studies, the researcher chooses a noun phrase to analyses used tree diagram to know the syntactic structure of noun phrase in detail. Another reason why the researcher analyses the translation of surah Al Mulk, it because the researcher did not find the researcher who analyse the English translation of surah-surah in Al Qur'an. Therefore, the researcher analyses the noun phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk.

B. Problem of the study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher focuses on

1. How are the syntactical analysis of Noun Phrase in English translation surah Al Mulk by using Tree Diagram?

C. Significance of the Study

Concern of this research, the findings is expected to be useful both theoretically Regarding to the theoretical significance, the finding of this study is expected to given some information and knowledge in educational practice, especially giving description about noun phrase construction viewed from syntactical perspective. It belongs to the theory of Lesley that noun phrase consists of three functional elements, they are premodifier, head, and postmodifier.

The reader can understand the structure of syntactic pattern of Noun Phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk by using a method of syntactic structure by tree diagram. It will give an additional knowledge of analyse the sentence based on Lesley's theory. The theory of Lesley is consisting of three elements, they are: pre modifier, noun as a head itself and post modifier. Finally, it is also expected to given some knowledge in educational practice, especially giving description about noun phrase construction viewed from syntactical perspective.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research focus on analysed the form of noun phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk. To analyse the syntactic structure of noun phrase, the researcher used tree diagram to make it easily to analyse noun phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk.

E. Definition of Key Term

Based on the tittle, this study has three key terms, they are:

1. Syntactic analysis

A method of syntactically categorizing the constituent of English Language sentence and a scheme showing all possible categorize to which the constituent of any sentences could belong.

2. Noun Phrase

A phrase that has a noun or pronoun as its headword and typically be preceded and modified by premodifier and postmodifier

3. Al Mulk

Surah Al Mulk is one of the surah in Al Qur'an that has 30 verses and this surah include into Makkiyah

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Syntax

According to Merriam Webster online dictionary, there are two definitions of syntax. First, syntax is the way in which linguistic elements (such as words) are put together to form constituent (such as phrases or clauses) and syntax also the part of grammar. Second definition of syntax is also connected or orderly system: harmonious arrangement of part or elements. The term of syntax is a verbal noun which literally means 'arrangement' or 'setting out together'. Traditionally, it refers to the branch of grammar dealing with the ways in which words, with or without appropriate inflections, are arranged to show connection of meaning within the sentence.

Syntax also about the study of principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort of producing the sentences of the language under analysis. More generally, linguistics must be concerned with a problem of determining the fundamental underlying properties of successful grammars. The ultimate outcome of these investigations should be a theory of linguistic structure in which the descriptive devices utilized in particular grammar are presented and studied abstractly, with no

specific references to particular languages. One function of this theory is to provide a general method for selecting a grammar for each language, given a corpus of sentences of this language. (Carnie, 2013)

Syntax is likewise the piece of punctuation that speak to a speaker's information on sentences and their structure (Fromkin, 2003). For the most part, when discussing language structure, it typically implies word request and sentence structure. Each sentence is a succession of words, yet few out of every odd grouping of words is a sentence in light of the fact that syntactic structure make language talking very much framed or linguistic though abusing them causes not well shaped and ungrammatical speaking (Fromkin, 2003). Language specialist are profoundly worried about the examination of English linguistic structure. Radford (1977) said that review sentence structure is to present the ongoing improvement in syntactic investigations and especially Chomsky's moderate program with a diagram of hypothetical idea and illustrative gadgets.

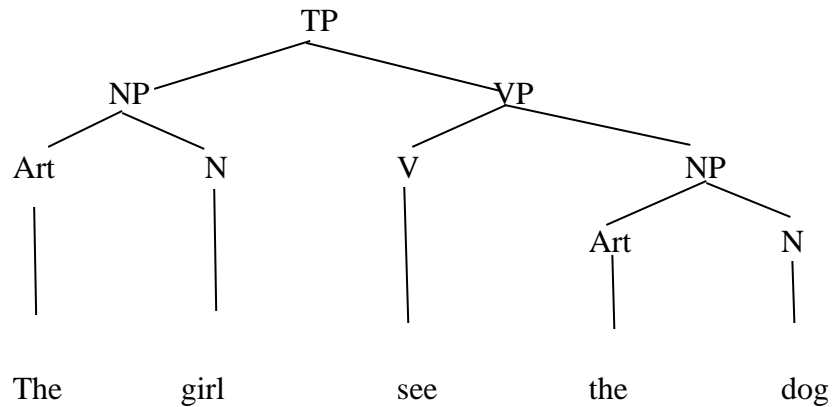
B. Syntactical Analysis

Carnie (2013) claimed that syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis. Put simply, syntax is the study how to combine words into bigger linguistic units, phrases, or

sentences. At present, introductory linguistics courses are generally available to juniors majoring in English.

a. Tree Diagram

According to Yule (2010), tree diagram is one of the most common ways to create a visual representation of syntactic structure is through. We can use the symbols (Art = article, N = noun, NP = noun phrase) to label parts of the tree as we try to capture the hierarchical organization of those parts in the underlying structure of phrases and sentences. Basic definitions of this type are useful for identifying most forms in a language such as English, but they are not completely reliable. A different approach might focus on some other properties of the parts of speech. For example, a noun can be defined as a form that comes after an article (a, the) and can take inflections for possessive (-'s) and plural (-s). Of course, not all nouns (e.g. information, mud) have all these characteristics. Moreover, these characteristics are unlikely to be true of nouns in other languages that we might want to describe. So, an alternative way of looking at nouns and other parts of speech had to be found in order to carry out structural analysis. From what are written in Yule's book, analyse sentences with tree diagram and separate each part of speech is way easier if those parts are symbolized first (Article=art, Noun=N, Adjective=Adj, Adverb=Adv, Conjunction=C, Preposition=P, Prepositional Phrase=PP, Noun Phrase=NP, Verb Phrase=VP). There is an example of simple sentence which will be analyse with tree diagram bellow:



Based on the explanation above the researcher concludes that tree diagram is one of the methods of analyse the sentence structure by representing two dimensional diagram which the sentence divided in the following symbols such as, noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). There is an example of simple sentence which will be analyse with tree diagram.

C. NounPhrase

1. The definition of Noun Phrase

Based on Yule (2010), nouns are words used to refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all “things”. Noun also can be a phrase that has a noun or pronoun as its headword and typically be preceded and modified by premodifier and postmodifier. Noun phrase is one of five major kinds of phrases. The noun phrase is an important part of a sentence. Noun phrase comes from two of words, noun and phrase. Noun is a word that indicates names a person, place, thing and it has the basic function to be the head of noun phrase. According to David Morley, noun phrase is a phrase that has a noun or

pronoun as its headword and typically be preceded and modified by premodifier and postmodifier. Moreover, noun phrase with pronoun headwords is often assumed to be single word phrase and not to include other word. e.g: I, you, they, we, she, he, it. Furthermore, according to Elly, pronouns and names such as Jennifer, Edward, Malacandra cannot have other elements to modify or specify them and therefore we will call them as full phrases. Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that a noun phrase is a phrase which has the main focus on noun or pronoun as the headword and optionally accompanied by a set of modifiers, although a single word from noun or pronoun can be categorized as noun phrase.

2. The Component of Noun Phrase

In general, a noun phrase consists of three components there are: a head, premodifier and postmodifier. The head of noun phrase is obligatory, it is the minimal requirement to construct a noun phrase and the modifiers are optionally. The most common head of a noun phrase is a noun or pronoun.

The basic function of a noun is to be the 'head' of a noun phrase, which means that it can occur after a definite or indefinite article or a determiner (the cat, some air), and may have a number of adjectives between the article and the noun (the fat cat, the fresh air). However according to Radford, pronoun is the simplest construction of noun phrase. A noun phrase may consist of a noun or pronoun itself without any other elements

(bare noun phrase), e.g. He. Bare noun phrase is possible for mass or plural noun, it is called as a minimal noun phrase.

The head may be modified in two ways, it can be premodifier or postmodifier. A premodifier is the elements of a noun phrase that occurs before the head of the noun phrase. According to Marcella Frank, a premodifier consists of determiner and descriptive adjective. The first premodifier is determiner. It has function to introduces the noun phrase and defines the head noun in certain ways related to the context. There are five main subclasses of determiner. These are the article, demonstrative adjective, possessive, indefinite quantity adjective, and numeral.

- a. Articles divided into two categories there are definite article (the) and indefinite article (a/an). e.g. a pencil, an eraser, the pen.
- b. Demonstrative adjective divided into two categories there are (this plural these) and (that plural those). e.g. this child, those boys.
- c. Indefinite quantity adjective includes (many, much, some, any, several, few, little, every, each). e.g. some people, more book's.
- d. Possessive divided into two categories there are possessive from pronoun (my, our, your, their, this, his, her, it's) and possessive from nouns (John's). e.g. my aunt, John's book.
- e. Numeral adjective divided into two categories there are cardinal number (one, two, three,... etc) and ordinal number (first, second, third,... etc) e.g. four girls, the fifth girls.

The second premodifier is descriptive adjective. It usually indicate an inherent quality or physical state, e.g. nationality/ethnicity (American, Dutch, Chinese, etc), size (big,large, thin), age (young, old), color (red, yellow, blue), material/personal description(wooden, human), or character trait (happy, fortunate, lovely, etc). according to Lesley, there are three sub classes of descriptive adjective. These are proper adjective, participle adjective and adjectival compound.

- a. Proper adjective, e.g. a Catholic church, a French dish, etc.
- b. Participle adjective divided into two categories. There is present participle, e.g. an interesting book, a disappointing experience, a channing view, and past participle, e.g. a bored student, a worn tablecloth, a tired housewife.
- c. Adjective compounds divided into two categories. There are with –ing participle, e.g. a good-looking girl, a heart breaking story, a Spanish-speaking student, and with –ed, e.g. absent-minded, ill-tempered, tear-stained.

D. Surah Al Mulk

Surah Al Mulk is one surahs in Al Qur'an. This surah has thirteen verse and it called as surah Makkiyah. It called surah Makkiyah because this surah revealed in Makkah before the Prophet Muhammad SAW depute into Madinah. The name of this surah takes from the first verse of surah Al Mulk.

Al Maraghi (1993) expressed that surah Al Mulk is explaining about death and life are test for individuals. This universe where individual lives is a most efficient and invigorated Kingdom wherein individuals can identify any shortcoming, any shortcoming or blemish. Discipline for them who distrust with will show up in the Hereafter which has been referenced, and the individuals said that Allah, by sending His Prophet has cautioned them of these results in this world. The guarantee of Allah for individuals who accept of God and they will get prize in the Hereafter. The latter is inferences or caution of Allah for skeptics.

Furthermore, according to Lesley Jeffries the final part of pre-modifier in English noun phrase is noun premodifier. This is a noun that can precede the head noun, but it has the same functions as the other premodifiers. e.g. the Bombay duck, my bath duck, the book cupboard.

The last part of a noun phrase is a post-modifier. It is the elements of a noun phrase that occurs after the head of the noun phrase. They are consisting of prepositional phrase and relative clause.

- a. Prepositional phrase, e.g. the meeting of all the member on July 16 in Paris, the honey from the bees in the northern part of the country.
- b. Adjective clause/ Relative clause divided into five categories, there are (who, whose, whom, that) for person, e.g. he paid the money to the man who/that had done the work, (which, that) for thing, e.g. here is the book which/that describes animals, (when) for time, e.g. this is the year when the Olympic Games are held, (where) for place, e.g. here is

the house where I live and (why) for reason, e.g. give me one good reason why you did that.

It is the part of a noun phrase that refers back to a head whether to complete the meaning (as a complement) or to give detailed information about the specify the head (as an adjunct).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher summarises the noun phrase into three functional elements, there are: premodifier, head and postmodifier. This is the form function relationship in the noun phrase.

E. Previous Studies

Based on the background, there are several previous studies are used as references in this study are (Simamora,2020) his study conclude that A prepositional phrase can function as noun, adjective, or adverb. There are two types of prepositions in headline news of football articles of The Jakarta Post namely: Physical Relationship and Semantic Relationship. The form of preposition namely: one-word preposition (on, in, at, by,etc), two-word preposition (ahead of, because of, instead of, etc), and three or four preposition (by order of, in case of, on the part of, in the event of, etc). The position of the prepositional phrase namely: in adjectival function and in adverbial function. In analysis prepositional phrase that will tree diagram is display hierarchical structure of a string of elements. Next researcher is (Pramudyawardhani; Ma'rif,2017) conclude that syntactic analysis on script of song lyrics of one direction album's, there are 82 simple declarative sentences. There are twenty-four sample of them in

which the top two structures are similar. The most frequent sentence structure which occurs in the song lyrics of one direction album's *Made in the A.M.* is the pattern of $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + NP$ appear in 19 times. Ayuningsih (2007) conducted a study entitled "Noun Phrase Construction Found in Report Genres in the First Year Senior High School Students' Textbooks". The results of the analysis are all textbooks which are analyzed use three types of noun phrase construction; they are Pre-Modifier + Head, Head + Post- Modifier, and Pre- Modifier + Head + Post- Modifier. And the most dominant type of Noun Phrase construction found in the three textbooks is Pre- Modifier + Head. It can be proven by seeing the percentage of it. It has 71% in book 1, 58% in book 2, and 64% in book 3. In addition, Junaid (2018) also conducted a study which entitle "A Syntactic Analysis of the English Noun Phrase (A Study at the Fifth Semester of English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Makassar)". Depending on the statistical results, the findings revealed that the students used 32 forming patterns of Noun Phrase which were covered in accuracy and inaccuracy construction. Those kinds of Noun Phrase patterns were identifier, adjective, noun modifier, quantifier, preposition phrase, participle clause, using conjunctions, and indefinite clause that all of the patterns were headed by Noun. The higher percentage of students' accuracy to construct Noun Phrase was the pattern of identifier+Head, i.e., 27.4% meanwhile the higher percentage of students' inaccuracy to construct Noun Phrase was

the pattern of quantifier+Head, i.e., 17.6%. Besides, it is found that the causes of inaccuracy which are made by students in constructing Noun Phrase were classified into 11 categories, i.e., misused of identifier, misused of quantifier, misused of noun, omission of identifier, misordering, misused of plural, misused of singular, misformation, misused of word choice, omission of relative pronoun, and misused of adjective. The higher percentage of inaccuracy in constructing noun phrase was misused of singular, i.e., 17.4%. Therefore, Heriadi (2015) also doing similar study entitled “English Noun Phrase Found in the Novel Entitled “The Vampire Diaries”. The structure of the English noun phrase is presented based on the main component of the noun phrase. Noun phrases generally consist of four named components; head, determinative, pre-modified, post-modified. However, there are some noun phrases that do not have all of these components. Pre-modified phrases are seen more often in this novel. English noun phrases in this journal have several functions including; as subject, object, predicative complement, and complement in the structure of prepositional phrases. English noun phrases that function as objects in the data source are seen more often. Moreover, based on previous study above, this research is different from those previous study that has been explain before. This research analyse what types of noun phrase are found in Magazine entitled Inclover and what are the fillers of noun phrase constructed in Magazine entitled Inclover. On the other hand, this research

aims to know about noun phrase, especially the types and the filler of noun phrase found in Inlover magazine.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The method of this study consists of research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

For conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive researcher because the fulfils of the characteristics of qualitative research, which are focused on describing the syntactic analysis of noun phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk by using tree diagram.

According to Frankael and Wallen (2003:482), content analysis is a method that qualitative researcher used to collect and analyse the data, of which the analysis of document is major part. In other word, Sudiman (1994:48) defines content analysis as every systematic procedure that is designed to investigate the recorded data.

B. Data Source

The data source of this research is surah Al Mulk. It's got from the application of English translation of Al Qur'an. Surah Al Mulk is 67th in Al Qur'an that has 30 verses. In this study, the researcher focuses on Noun Phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk.

C. Research Instrument

The research instrument of this research is the researcher herself. In this case, the researcher organizes with what she does the data that

related to the scope and limitation that the noun phrase that syntactically analyses in English translation in surah Al Mulk by using tree diagram.

D. Data Collections

In collecting the data, the researcher carried out for several steps. First, download the application of English translation of Al Qur'an. Second, the researcher read all of the English translation of surah Al Mulk. Then, the researcher takes a note to get a relevant data that is a noun phrase. Take a note also a method that used by the researcher during the process of intensive reading for getting a relevant data to be analysed by the researcher.

E. Data Analysis

There are several steps for doing the analysis. First, after the researcher collect the data, the researcher analyses the noun phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk by using Tree Diagram. The researcher also drawing the diagram to make it easily by researcher to analyse the noun phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk. Then, the researcher describes the syntactic structure of noun phrase in English translation of surah Al Mulk in each verse.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents findings of the study that consist of noun phrase constructions and the most dominant form of noun phrase on English translation of surah Al Mulk.

A. Findings

After collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher found 4 types of noun construction on English translation of surah Al Mulk. To describe the noun construction, the researcher used Lesley's theory to analyze the noun phrase in each English translation of surah Al Mulk. The theory of Lesley consists of three functional elements, they are premodifier, head, and postmodifier. The construction of noun phrase as follows:

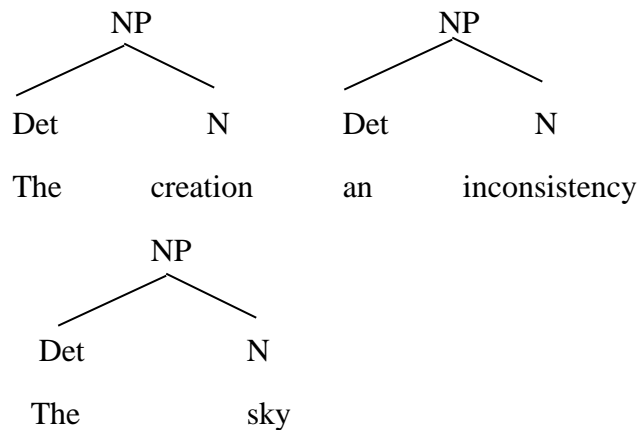
1. Noun Phrase Constructed from Premodifier and Head

Premodifier is an element of a noun phrase that occurs before the head of noun phrase. Premodifier consists of a number of word classes determiner they are: articles, demonstrative adjective, indefinite quantity adjective, possessive and numeral. In this research, the researcher found phrases constructed from premodifier and head

a. Article as modifier

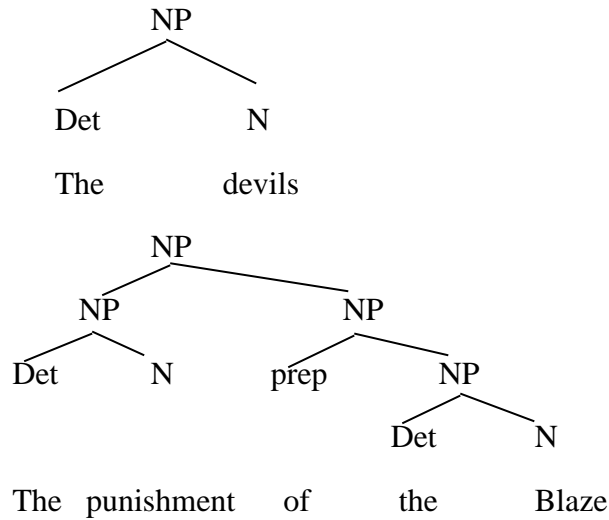
In this research, the researcher found noun phrases that construction from modifier (*the*) and also found noun phrases that construction from modifier (*a / an*). There were some examples are found in this research.:

- 1) you do not see in **the creation of** the Most Merciful **an inconsistency**. So, return (your) vision to **the sky**.... (3rd ayat)



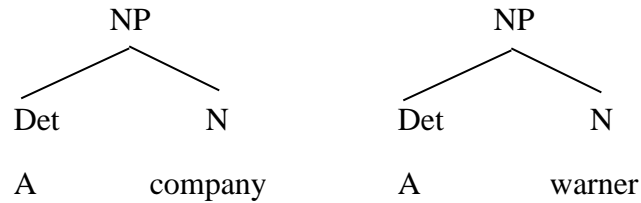
In this sentence, there are two noun phrases, the first noun phrase is constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **creation** as the head. The word ‘creation’ is formed from the verb ‘create’ and ‘create’ is a singular form. Second, the noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **sky**. Other noun phrase in this sentence is ‘an inconsistency’ that constructed from indefinite **an** premodifier and a noun **inconsistency** as a head. The pre modifier ‘inconsistency’ is a formed from the adjective ‘consistent’

2) thrown at **the devils** and have prepared for them **the punishment of the Blaze**. (5th ayat)



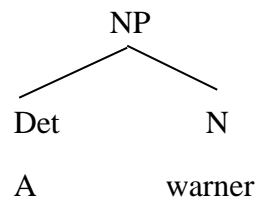
From this sentence, there is a noun phrase that constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and the noun **devils** as a head. The noun ‘devils’ is a plural form of ‘devil’. The next noun phrase is **the punishment of the Blaze**, these two noun phrases are constructed from the article **the** as premodifier. The head of the first noun phrase is the noun **punishment**. The noun punishment is formed from the verb punish. The next is the head of premodifier the in second noun phrase is **Blaze**. Blaze is a noun as a head.

- 3) “.... Every time **a company** is thrown into it, its keepers ask them, “Did there not come to you **a warner?**” (8th ayat)



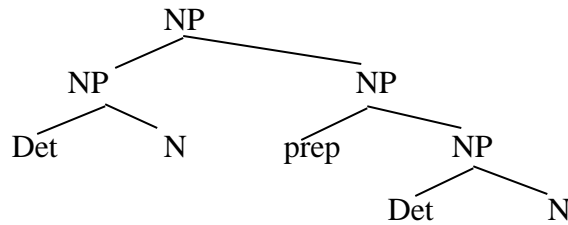
From this sentence, there was two noun phrase that constructed from indefinite article **a** as premodifier and the noun **company** as a head. The noun ‘company’ is a singular form. In this sentence, a company is as a subject. The other noun phrase was constructed from indefinite article **a** as premodifier and noun **warner** as a head.

- 4) “They will say, “yes, **a warner** had come to us, but denied ...” (9th ayat)



From this sentence, there was a noun phrase that constructed from indefinite article **a** as premodifier and the noun **warner** as a head. A noun ‘warner’ is a singular form. This noun phrase as a subject.

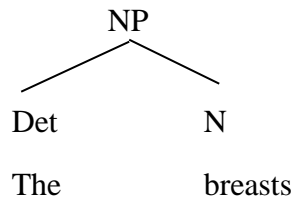
- 5) "... we would not be among **the companions of the Blaze.**"
 (10th ayat)



The companions of the Blaze

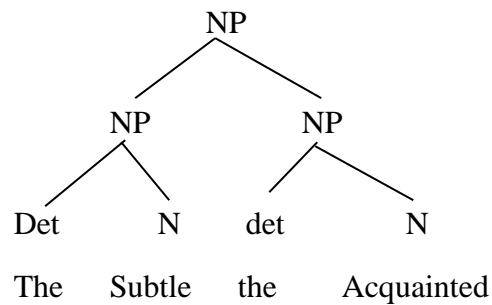
From this sentence, the next noun phrase is **the companions of the Blaze**, these two noun phrases are constructed from the article **the** as premodifier. The head of the first noun phrase is the noun **companions**. The noun ‘companions’ is plural formed from the noun ‘companion’

- 6) “ He is knowing of that within **the breasts.**” (13th ayat)



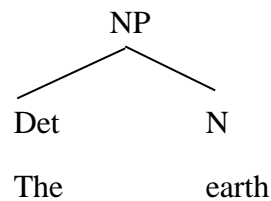
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase that constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and the noun **breasts** as a head. The word ‘breasts’ is a plural formed from the noun ‘breast’ as a head in this noun phrase form.

7) “...while He is **the Subtle, the Acquainted?**” (14th ayat)



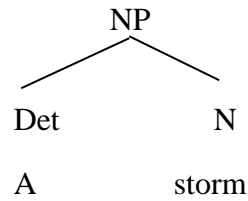
From this sentence, there was two noun phrase that constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and the noun **Subtle** as a head. The other noun phrase was constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and the noun **Acquainted** as a head. So, these two-noun phrase are explained the subject ‘He’.

8) “It is He who made **the earth** tame for you.....”(15th ayat)



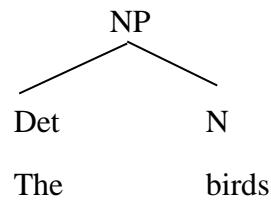
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase that constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and the noun **earth** as a head. In this phrase, the noun ‘earth’ is a singular noun.

- 9) “... would not send against you **a storm** of stones?” (17th ayat)



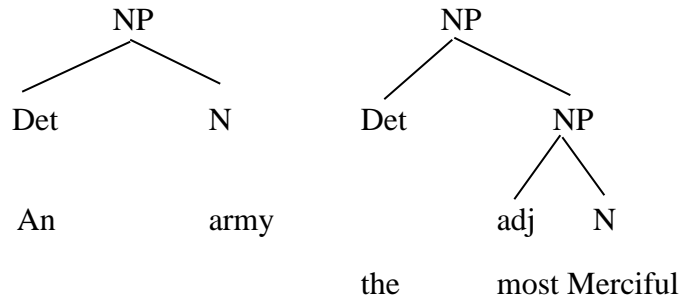
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase that constructed from indefinite article **a** as premodifier and the noun **storm** as a head. The word ‘storm’ is a singular noun.

- 10) “Do they not see **the birds** above them with wings outspread and (sometimes) folded in? “(19th ayat)



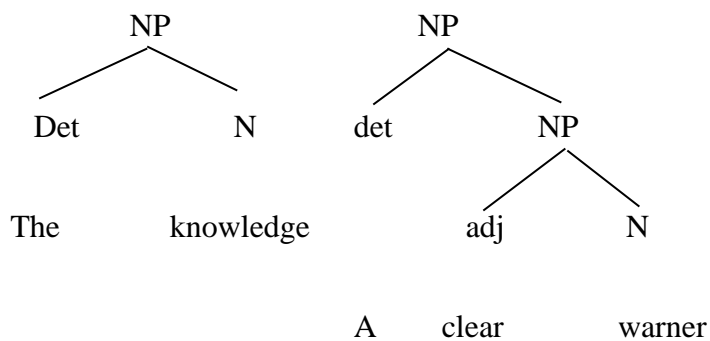
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase that constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and the noun **birds** as a head. In this phrase, the word ‘birds’ is a plural noun from the singular noun of ‘bird’.

11) “...Or who is it that could be **an army** for you to aid you other than **the Most Merciful?**...”(20th ayat)



From this sentence, there was a noun phrase that constructed from indefinite article **an** as premodifier and the noun **army** as a head. The next noun phrase is **the most Merciful**. This noun phrase is constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and the noun phrase **most Merciful** that consist of adjective **most** and the noun **Merciful**. It shows that the adjective ‘most’ modify the noun ‘Merciful’ as a head.

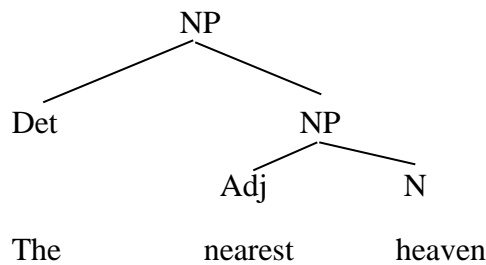
12) Say, “**The knowledge** is only with Allah, and I am only **a clear warner.**” (26th ayat)



From this sentence, there was a noun phrase that constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and the noun **knowledge** as a head.

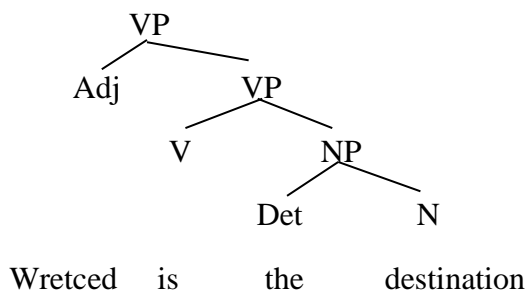
b. Descriptive Adjective as Modifier

- 1) And we have certainly beautified **the nearest heaven** with stars..... (5th ayat)



This sentence explained that the noun ‘heaven’ as a head that explain the position of the heaven is near. It can conclude that the noun phrase ‘the nearest’ is premodifier of heaven as a head.

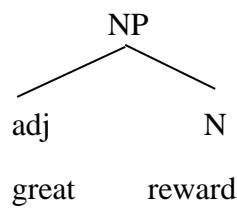
- 2) “And for those who disbelieved in their Lord is the punishment of Hell, and **wretched is the destination**” (6th ayat)



From that sentence, there was a noun phrase ‘wretched is the destination’. This noun phrase constructed from descriptive

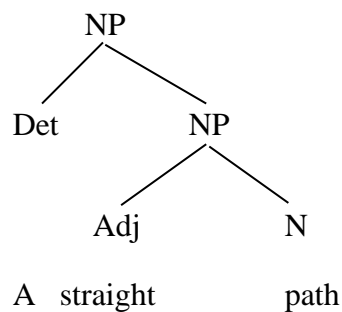
adjective ‘wretched’ as pre modifier of noun ‘the destination’ as a head. In this phrase, the pre modifier ‘wretched’ is regular verb from ‘wretch’ and the noun phrase ‘the destination’ are constructed from definite article ‘the’ and the noun ‘destination’.

- 3) “Indeed, those who fear their Lord unseen will have forgiveness and **great reward.**” (12th ayat)



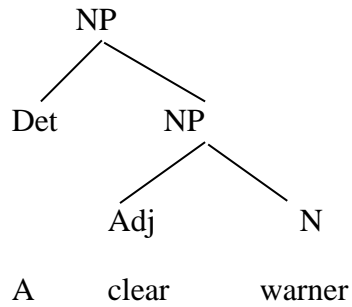
From that sentence, there was a noun phrase ‘great reward’. This noun phrase constructed from descriptive adjective ‘great’ as premodifier and noun ‘reward’ as a head. In this noun phrase, the adjective ‘great’ is modify the noun ‘reward’.

- 4) “Then is one who walks fallen on his face better guided or one who walks erect on **a straight path?**”(22nd ayat)



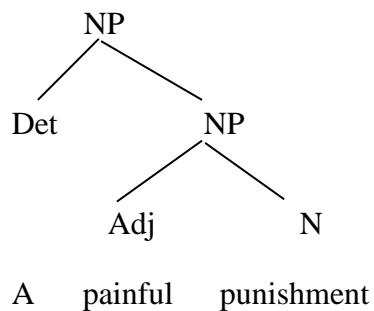
This adjective ‘a straight’ here modify the noun ‘path’ which means the noun phrase here as a head modified by adjective ‘a straight’

5) “....., and I am only **a clear warner.**” (26th ayat)



A noun ‘warner’ is modified by adjective ‘a clear’ that automatically ‘warner’ as a head or this noun phrase constructed from descriptive adjective ‘a clear’ as premodifier and noun ‘warner’.

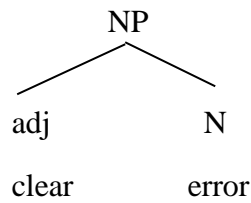
6) “.....who can protect the disbelievers from **a painful punishment?**” (28th ayat)



From that sentence, there was a noun phrase ‘a painful punishment’. This noun phrase constructed from descriptive

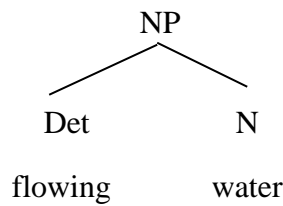
adjective ‘a painful’ as premodifier and the noun ‘punishment’ as a head. It means that adjective ‘a painful’ modify a noun ‘punishment’ as a head.

- 7) “..... And you will (come to) know who it is that is in **clear error**.”
(29th ayat)



From that sentence, there was a noun phrase ‘clear error’. This noun phrase constructed from descriptive adjective ‘clear’ as premodifier and the noun ‘error’ as a head. It means that adjective ‘clear’ modify the noun ‘error’ as a head.

- 8) “.....then who could bring you **flowing water**?” (30th ayat)

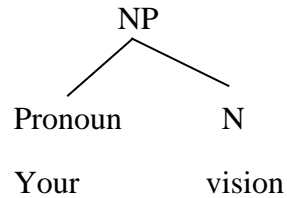


In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from adjective ‘flowing’ as premodifier and the noun ‘water’ as a head. It means that the adjective ‘flowing’ modify a noun ‘water’ as a head.

c. Possessive Pronoun as modifier

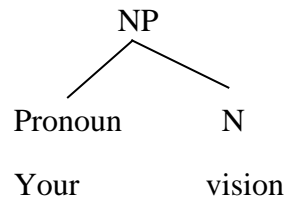
- 1) “..... So return **(your) vision** to the sky; do you see an breaks?

(3rd ayat)



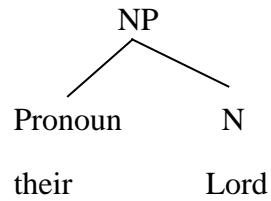
In this sentence, there was a noun phrase that constructed from possessive adjective ‘your’ as premodifier and the noun ‘vision’ as a head.

- 2) Then return **(your) vision** twice again. **(your) vision** will return to you humbled while it is fatigued (4th ayat)



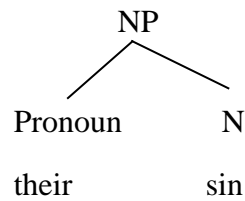
In this sentence, there was two noun phrases that has same noun phrase that constructed from possessive adjective ‘your’ as premodifier and the noun ‘vision’ as a head. The pronoun ‘your’ is a possessive pronoun.

- 3) “And for those who disbelieved in **their Lord** is the punishment of Hell, and wretched is the destination.” (6th ayat)



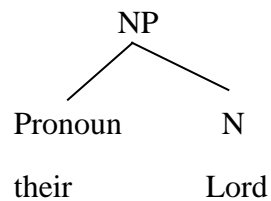
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective ‘their’ as premodifier and the noun ‘Lord’ as a head.

- 4) “And they will admit **their sin**, so (it is) alienation for the companions of the Blaze.” (11th ayat)



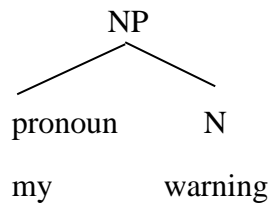
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective ‘their’ as premodifier and the noun ‘sin’ as a head.

- 5) “Indeed, those who fear **their Lord** unseen will have forgiveness and great reward”. (12th ayat)



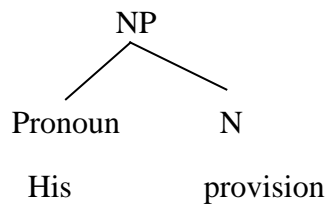
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective ‘their’ as premodifier and the noun ‘Lord’ as a head.

- 6) “.....Then you would know how (severe) was **My warning**. (17th ayat)



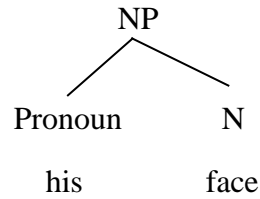
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective ‘my’ as premodifier and the noun ‘warning’ as a head.

- 7) “Or who is it that could provide for you if He withheld **His provision**?..... “(21st ayat)



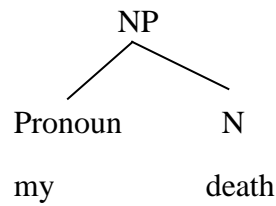
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective ‘His’ as premodifier and the noun ‘provision’ as a head.

- 8) “Then is one who walks fallen on **his face** better guided or one who walks erect on a straight path?” (22nd ayat)



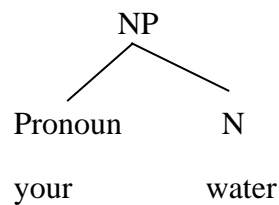
From this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective ‘his’ as premodifier and the noun ‘face’ as a head.

- 9) “Say (O Muhammad). “Have you considered: whether Allah should cause **my death** and those with me or have mercy upon us,” (28th ayat)



From this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective ‘my’ as premodifier and the noun ‘death’ as a head.

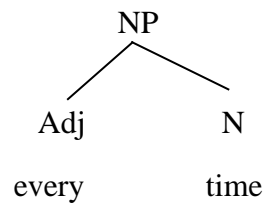
- 10) “Say, “Have you considered: if **your water** was to become sunken (into the earth),” (30th ayat)



From this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective ‘your’ as premodifier and the noun ‘water’ as a head.

d. Indefinite Quantity Adjective as Modifier

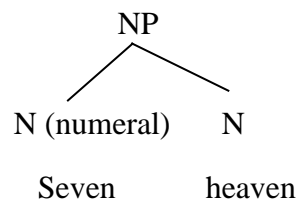
- 1) “It almost bursts with rage. **Every time** a company is thrown into it,...
- ” (8
- th
- ayat)



From this sentence, there is a noun phrase ‘every time’ constructed from indefinite quantity adjective ‘every’ as a premodifier and noun ‘time’ as a head

e. Numeral as Modifier

- 1) “(And) who created **seven heavens** in layers...”(3rd ayat)



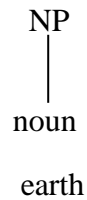
At that sentence, there was a noun phrase ‘seven heavens’ that constructed from cardinal number ‘seven’ as premodifier and the noun ‘heavens’ as a head which means the cardinal number ‘seven’ modify the noun ‘heaven’.

2. Noun Phrase constructed from Head Itself

a. Noun

- 1) “It is He who made the **earth** tame for you”(15th ayat)

In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from noun itself **earth** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

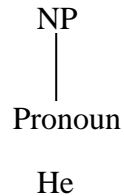


- 2) Do they not see the **birds** above them with **wings** outspread and (sometimes) folded in?” (19th ayat)

In this sentence there was two noun phrases constructed from noun itself **birds** and **wings** as the head. These noun phrases stood as object of verb.

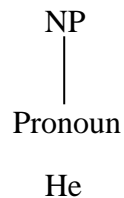
b. Pronoun

- 1) Blessed is **He** in whose hand is dominion, and **He** is over all things competent (1st ayat)



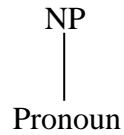
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun He as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

- 2) [**He**] who created **death** and **life** to test you (as to) which of you is best in dead and **He** is the Exalted in Might, the Forgiving (2nd ayat)



In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun He as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

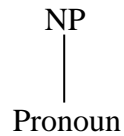
- 3) (And) who created seven heavens in layers. **You** do not see in the creation of the Most Merciful an inconsistency. So return (your) vision to the sky; do you see an breaks? (3rd ayat)



He

In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun you as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

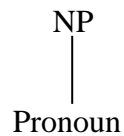
- 4) Then return (**your**) vision twice again. (**your**) vision will return to you humbled while it is fatigued (4th ayat)



He

In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun **your** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

- 5) And **we** have certainly beautified the nearest heaven with stars and have made from **them** what is thrown at the devils and have prepared for **them** the punishment of the Blaze. (5th ayat)

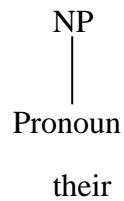


them

In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun ‘we’ as the head. This noun phrase stood as

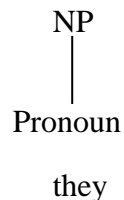
subject of verb. Then the other noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun as a head and tis noun phrase stood as object of verb.

- 6) And for those who disbelieved in **their** Lord is the punishment of Hell, and wretched is the destination. (6th ayat)



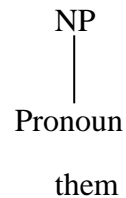
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun ‘their’ as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

- 7) When **they** are thrown into it, the hear from it a (dreadful) inhaling while it boils up. (7th ayat)



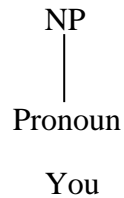
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun ‘they’ as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

- 8) It almost bursts with rage. Every time a company is thrown into it, its keepers ask **them**, “Did there not come to you a warner?”
(8th ayat)



the noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun **them** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

- 9) **They** will say, “yes, a warner had come to us, but denied and said, ‘Allah has not sent down anything. **You** are not but in great error.’” (9th ayat)



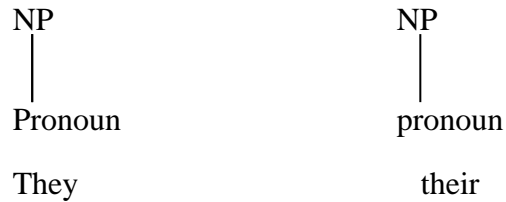
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **they** and **you** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

10) And **they** will say, “if only **we** had been listening or reasoning **we** would not be among the companions of the Blaze.” (10th ayat)



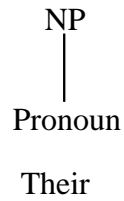
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **they** and **we** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

11) And **they** will admit **their** sin, so (it is) alienation for the companions of the Blaze. (11th ayat)



In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **they** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb also the noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun **their** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb

12) Indeed, those who fear **their** Lord unseen will have forgiveness and great reward. (12th ayat)



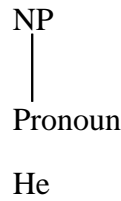
The noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun **their** as a head. This noun phrase stood as objective pronoun. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

13) And conceal **your** speech or publicize it; indeed, **He** is knowing of that within the breasts.(13th ayat)



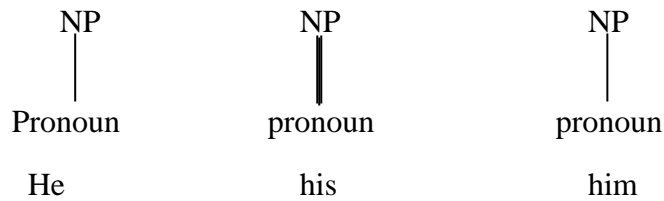
The noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun **your** as a head. This noun phrase stood as objective pronoun. This noun phrase stood as object of verb. Also noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **He** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

14) Does **He** who created not know, while **He** is the Subtle, the Acquainted? (14th ayat)



Noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **He** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

15) It is **He** who made the earth tame for you –so walk among its slopes and eat of **His** provision- and **Him** is the resurrection. (15th ayat)



In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **He** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb. Another noun phrase is constructed from objective pronoun **his** and **him** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

16) Do you feel secure that **He** who (holds authority) in the heaven would not cause the earth to swallow **you** and suddenly it would sway? (16th ayat)

NP
|
Pronoun

He

NP
|
pronoun

you

In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **He** and **you** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

17) Or do **you** feel secure that **He** who (holds authority) in the heaven would not send against you a storm of stones? Then you would know how (severe) was **My** warning. (17th ayat)

NP
|
Pronoun

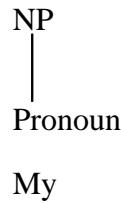
He

NP
|
pronoun

my

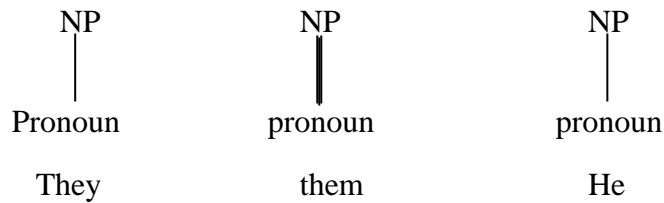
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **He** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb. Another noun phrase is constructed from objective pronoun **my** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

18) And already had those before them denied, and how (terrible) was **My** reproach.(18th ayat)



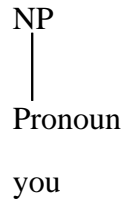
Noun phrase in this sentence is constructed from objective pronoun **my** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

19) Do **they** not see the birds above **them** with wings outspread and (sometimes) folded in? None holds them (aloft) except the Most Merciful. Indeed **He** is, of all things, Seeing. (19th ayat)



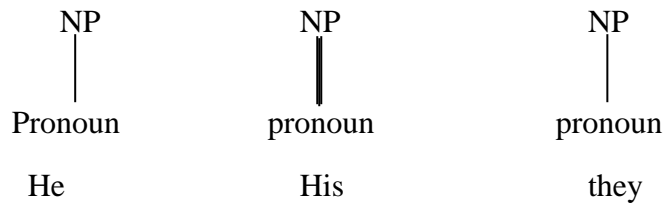
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **He** and **they** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb. Another noun phrase is constructed from objective pronoun **them** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

20) Or who is it that could be an army for **you** to aid you other than the Most Merciful? The disbelievers are not but in delusion(20th ayat)



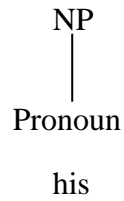
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **you** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb

21) Or who is it that could provide for you if **He** withheld **His** provision? But **they** have persisted in insolence and aversion.
(21st ayat)



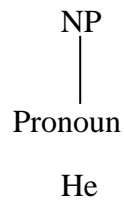
In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **He** and **they** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb. Another noun phrase is constructed from objective pronoun **them** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

22) Then is one who walks fallen on **his** face better guided or one who walks erect on a straight path?(22nd ayat)



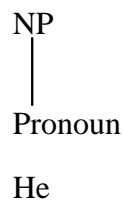
noun phrase is constructed from objective pronoun **his** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

23) Say, “it is **He** who has produced you and made for you hearing and vision and hearths little are you grateful. (23rd ayat)



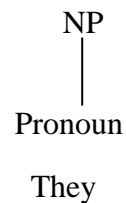
In this sentence, the noun phrase is constructed from personal pronoun **he** as a head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

24) Say, “It is **He** who has multiplied you throughout the earth, and to **Him** you will be gathered.” (24th ayat)



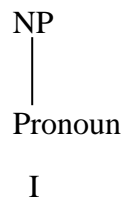
In this sentence, the noun phrase is constructed from personal pronoun **he** as a head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb. Another noun phrase is constructed from objective pronoun **him** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

25) And **they** say, “When is this promise, if you should be truthful?” (25th ayat)



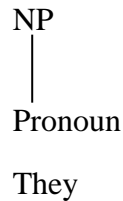
In this sentence, the noun phrase is constructed from personal pronoun **they** as a head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

26) Say, “The knowledge is only with Allah, and **I** am only a clear warner.” (26th ayat)



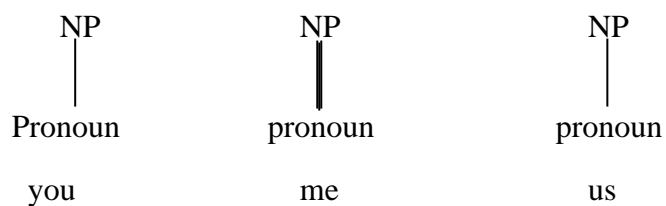
In this sentence, the noun phrase is constructed from personal pronoun **I** as a head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

27) But when **they** see it approaching, the faces of those who disbelieve will be distressed, and it will be said, “This is that for which **you** used to call” (27th ayat)



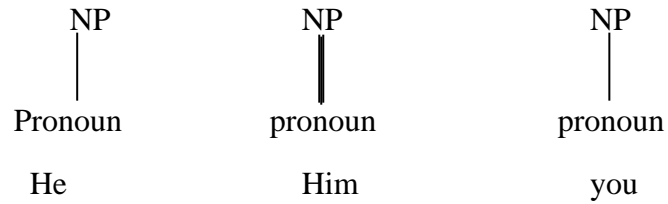
In this sentence, the noun phrase is constructed from personal pronoun **they** as a head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

28) Say (O Muhammad). “Have **you** considered: whether Allah should cause **my** death and those with **me** or have mercy upon **us**, who can protect the disbelievers from a painful punishment?” (28th ayat)



In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **you** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb. Another noun phrase is constructed from objective pronoun **us** and **me** as a head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

29) Say, “**He** is the Most Merciful; we have believed in **Him**, and upon **Him** we have relied. And **you** will (come to) know who it is that is in clear error. (29th ayat)



30) Say, “Have **you** considered: if **your** water was to become sunken (into the earth), then who could bring you flowing water?” (30th ayat)

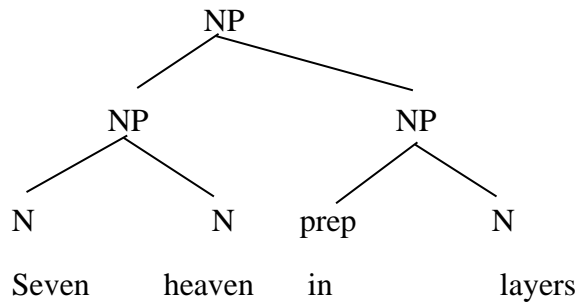


In this sentence, the noun phrase is constructed from personal pronoun **you** as a head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb. Another noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun **your** as a head.

3. Noun Phrase constructed from Head and Postmodifier

a. Noun and Prepositional Phrase as premodifiers

1) (And) who created **seven heavens in layers**. (3rd ayat)



In the sentence **seven heaven in layers** there was noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **seven** as premodifier and noun **heaven** as a head, this noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by a prepositional phrase **in layers**. In prepositional phrase there is preposition **in** and the noun **layers** as a head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

B. Discussions

The noun phrase typically function as subject, object, complement of sentence, as the complement in the preposition phrasell (Randolph quirk, 1973) function of noun phrases is also known as the grammatical relation because they defined noun phrases in terms of their relationship with the verb that they are argument of Noun phrase is a noun and its modifier, Noun phrase is a group of

nouns that function as noun phrase answering the question what (Hotben D. Lingga, S.S and Lim Ali Utomo, 2003).

As explained in previous studies, there are several researchers who analyses the elements of noun phrase in detail. To analyze the noun phrase, the researchers used some theory. As Heriadi 2015 and Junaid 2018 explained on their analysis, that they just doing the analysis of the structure of noun phrase in a book as their subject analysis such as a novel. But in this research, the researcher focuses on the specific area that is English translation of surah Al Mulk using the theory of Lesley.. Besides, for doing the analysis of noun phrase, the researcher analysis the noun phrase using tree diagram which means it can make the analysis of noun phrase are more clearly.

According to Lesley's theory, noun phrases consist of three functional elements, they are premodifier, head, and postmodifier. Therefore, according to this study that analyses the English translation of surah Al Mulk, the researcher found:

- a. Noun Phrase constructed from article as modifier
 - 3rd ayat (the creation, an inconsistency, the sky)
 - 5th ayat (the devils, the punishment of the Blaze)
 - 8th ayat (a company, a warner)

- 9th ayat (a warner)
- 10th ayat (the companions of the Blaze)
- 13th ayat (the breasts)
- 14th ayat (the Subtle, the Acquainted)
- 15th ayat (the earth)
- 17th ayat (a storm)
- 19th ayat (the birds)
- 20th ayat (an army)
- 26th ayat (the knowledge, a clear error)

b. Noun Phrase constructed from descriptive adjective as modifier

- 5th ayat (the nearest heaven)
- 6th ayat (wretched is the destination)
- 12th ayat (great reward)
- 22nd ayat (a straight path)
- 26th ayat (a clear warner)
- 28th ayat (a painful punishment)
- 29th ayat (clear error)

- 30th ayat (flowing water)

c. Noun Phrase constructed from possessive pronoun as modifier

- 3rd ayat (your vision)
- 4th ayat (your vision)
- 6th ayat (their Lord)
- 11th ayat (their sin)
- 12th ayat (their Lord)
- 17th ayat (my warning)
- 21st ayat (his provision)
- 22nd ayat (his face)
- 28th ayat (my death)
- 30th ayat (your water)

d. Noun Phrase constructed from indefinite quantity as modifier

8th ayat (seaven heaven)

e. Noun Phrase constructed from numeral as pre modifier

3rd ayat (seven heavens in layers)

f. Noun Phrase constructed from noun as modifier

- 15th ayat (earth)
- 19th ayat (the birds, with wings)

g. Noun Phrase constructed from pronoun

The noun phrase that constructed from pronoun itself are almost in each English translation of surah Al Mulk there are some noun phrase that constructed from pronoun itself.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the researcher provides the result of this study as the conclusion based on findings and discussions. In addition, the suggestion is given to the next researcher to have more improvements in this fields of the study.

A. Conclusion

According to the result of the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, based on Lesley's theory that the functional elements of noun phrase consist of premodifier, head and postmodifier. The noun phrase that constructed from premodifier and head that found by researcher in English translation of surah Al Mulk that follows are: article 20, descriptive adjective: 8, possessive: 10, indefinite Qualitative Adjective: 1 and numeral: 1. Next is noun phrase that constructed by itself are: noun:2 and pronoun are in each verse in English translation of surah Al Mulk which mean there are so many noun phrase that constructed by pronoun in every verse of English translation of surah Al Mulk.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of this study, the researcher suggests to the next researcher to analyze another phrase in other context, including the

itemized analysis to enrich the findings before and add some aspect to make the findings more varied.

Therefore, the researcher used English translation of surah Al Mulk as a object of data source. The next researcher suggests the next researcher conduct further studies to use other theory in syntactic analysis. Besides, the study hopefully a reference in syntactic analysis for the next researcher.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Syifa'ul Suci Hasanah was born in Malang on February 25, 1996. She graduated from MA Al Ittihad Al Islami Sampang Madura in 2015. During her study at Senior High School, she actively participated in extracurricular activities. She joined Tahfidz Al Qur'an. She started her education in 2015 at the Department of English Literature, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

APPENDIX

Al Mulk (The Sovereignty)

Makiyyah, 30 verses

تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Blessed is He in whose hand is dominion, and He is over all things competent

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا ۗ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْعَفُورُ

[He] who created death and life to test you (as to) which of you is best in dead and He is the Exalted in Might, the Forgiving

الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا ۗ مَا تَرَى فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِنْ تَفْوُتٍ ۗ فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ ۖ هَلْ تَرَى مِنْ فُطُورٍ

(And) who created seven heavens in layers. You do not see in the creation of the Most Merciful an inconsistency. So return (your) vision to the sky; do you see an breaks?

ثُمَّ ارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ كَرَّتَيْنِ يَنْقَلِبْ إِلَيْكَ الْبَصَرُ خَاسِئًا وَهُوَ حَسِيرٌ

Then return (your) vision twice again. (your) vision will return to you humbled while it is fatigued

وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحٍ وَجَعَلْنَا لَهَا رُجُومًا لِلشَّيَاطِينِ ۗ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابَ السَّعِيرِ

And we have certainly beautified the nearest heaven with stars and have made from them what is thrown at the devils and have prepared for them the punishment of the Blaze.

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ عَذَابُ جَهَنَّمَ ۗ وَيَسَّ الْمَصِيرُ

And for those who disbelieved in their Lord is the punishment of Hell, and wretched is the destination.

إِذَا أُلْقُوا فِيهَا سَمِعُوا لَهَا شَهيقًا وَهِيَ تَفُورٌ

When they are thrown into it, they hear from it a (dreadful) inhaling while it boils up.

تَكَادُ تَمَيِّزُ مِنَ الْغَيْظِ ۗ كُلَّمَا أُلْقِيَ فِيهَا فَوْجٌ سَأَلْتَهُمْ خَزَنَتُهُمْ ۗ أَلَمْ يَأْتِكُمْ نَذِيرٌ

It almost bursts with rage. Every time a company is thrown into it, its keepers ask them, “Did there not come to you a warner?”

قَالُوا بَلَىٰ قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ فَكَذَّبْنَا وَقُلْنَا مَا نَزَّلَ اللَّهُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ ۗ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ كَبِيرٍ

They will say, “yes, a warner had come to us, but denied and said, ‘Allah has not sent down anything. You are not but in great error.’”

وَقَالُوا لَوْ كُنَّا نَسْمَعُ أَوْ نَعْقِلُ مَا كُنَّا فِي أَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ

And they will say, “if only we had been listening or reasoning we would not be among the companions of the Blaze.”

فَاعْتَرَفُوا بِذَنبِهِمْ فَسُحْقًا لِأَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ

And they will admit their sin, so (it is) alienation for the companions of the Blaze.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَخْشَوْنَ رَبَّهُم بِالْغَيْبِ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ

Indeed, those who fear their Lord unseen will have forgiveness and great reward.

وَأَسِرُّوا قَوْلَكُمْ أَوْ أَجْهَرُوا بِهِ إِنَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ

And conceal your speech or publicize it; indeed, He is knowing of that within the breasts.

أَلَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ خَلَقَ وَهُوَ اللَّطِيفُ الْخَبِيرُ

Does He who created not know, while He is the Subtle, the Acquainted?

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ ذَلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِن رِّزْقِهِ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

It is He who made the earth tame for you –so walk among its slopes and eat of His provision- and Him is the resurrection.

عَامِنْتُمْ مِّن فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ يَخْسِفَ بِكُمُ الْأَرْضَ فَإِذَا هِيَ تَمُورُ

Do you feel secure that He who (holds authority) in the heaven would not cause the earth to swallow you and suddenly it would sway?

أَمْ أَمِنْتُمْ مِّن فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ يُرْسِلَ عَلَيْكُمْ حَاصِبًا فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ كَيْفَ نَذِيرِ

Or do you feel secure that He who (holds authority) in the heaven would not send against you a storm of stones? Then you would know how (severe) was My warning.

وَلَقَدْ كَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ فَكَيفَ كَانَ نَكِيرِ

And already had those before them denied, and how (terrible) was My reproach.

أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الطَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَفَاتٍ وَيَقْبِضْنَ مَا يُمَسِّكُهُنَّ إِلَّا الرَّحْمَنُ إِنَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ بَصِيرٌ

Do they not see the birds above them with wings outspread and (sometimes) folded in? None holds them (aloft) except the Most Merciful. Indeed He is, of all things, Seeing.

أَمْنَ هَذَا الَّذِي هُوَ جُنْدٌ لَّكُمْ يَنْصُرُكُم مِّن دُونِ الرَّحْمَنِ إِنِ الْكَافِرُونَ إِلَّا فِي غُرُورٍ

Or who is it that could be an army for you to aid you other than the Most Merciful? The disbelievers are not but in delusion.

أَمَّنْ هَذَا الَّذِي يَزُرُّكُمْ إِنْ أَمْسَكَ رِزْقَهُ بَلْ لَجُوا فِي عُتُوٍّ وَنُفُورٍ

Or who is it that could provide for you if He withheld His provision? But they have persisted in insolence and aversion.

أَفَمَنْ يَمْشِي مُكِبًّا عَلَى وَجْهِهِ أَهْدَىٰ أَمَّنْ يَمْشِي سَوِيًّا عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ

Then is one who walks fallen on his face better guided or one who walks erect on a straight path?

قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْشَأَكُمْ وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُونَ

Say, “it is He who has produced you and made for you hearing and vision and hearths little are you grateful.

قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي ذَرَأَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَإِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ

Say, “It is He who has multiplied you throughout the earth, and to Him you will be gathered.”

وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَىٰ هَذَا الْوَعْدُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

And they say, “When is this promise, if you should be truthful?”

قُلْ إِنَّمَا الْعِلْمُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُبِينٌ

Say, “The knowledge is only with Allah, and I am only a clear warner.”

فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ زُلْفَةً سِيئَتْ وُجُوهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَقِيلَ هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهٖ تَدَّعُونَ

But when they see it approaching, the faces of those who disbelieve will be distressed, and it will be said, “This is that for which you used to call”

قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَهْلَكَنِيَ اللَّهُ وَمَنْ مَعِيَ أَوْ رَحِمَنَا فَمَنْ يُجِيرُ الْكَافِرِينَ مِنْ عَذَابِ أَلِيمٍ

Say (O Muhammad). “Have you considered: whether Allah should cause my death and those with me or have mercy upon us, who can protect the disbelievers from a painful punishment?”

قُلْ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ ءَامَنَّا بِهِ وَعَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْنَا فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ مَنْ هُوَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ

Say, “He is the Most Merciful; we have believed in Him, and upon Him we have relied. And you will (come to) know who it is that is in clear error.

قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَصْبَحَ مَاؤُكُمْ غَوْرًا فَمَنْ يَأْتِيكُمْ بِمَاءٍ مَّعِينٍ

Say, “Have you considered: if your water was to become sunken (into the earth), then who could bring you flowing water?”