

CHAPTER IV

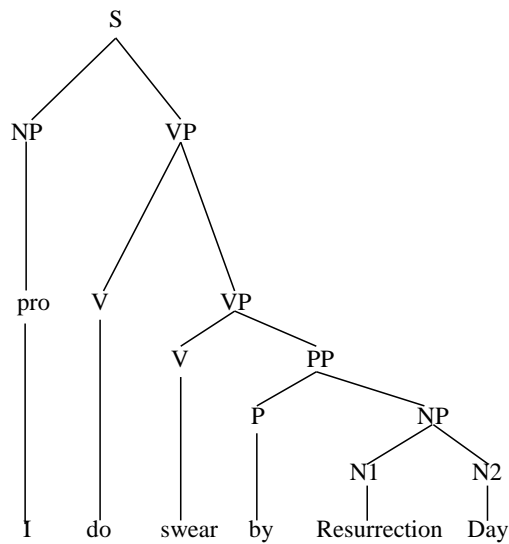
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher describes the syntactic patterns of some selected *ayah* in the English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah* by T.B Irving using theory of tree diagram proposed by Diane Bornstein as stated in her book entitled *An Introduction to Transformational Grammar*.

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

A. Findings

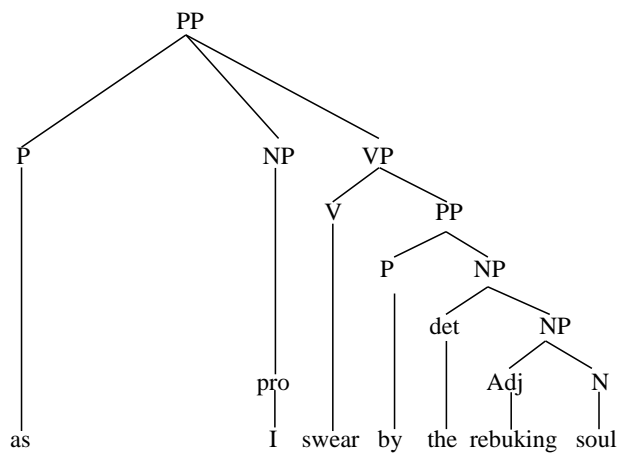
Datum 1(ayah 1): *I do swear by Resurrection Day,*



The formula of the diagram : $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence consists of noun phrase (pronoun) “I” followed by verb phrase consists of verb “do” and followed verb phrase which consists of verb “swear” and followed by prepositional phrase that consists of preposition “by” and followed by noun phrase which consists of N1 “Resurrection” and N2 “Day”.

Datum 2 (ayah 2): *as I swear by the rebuking soul,*

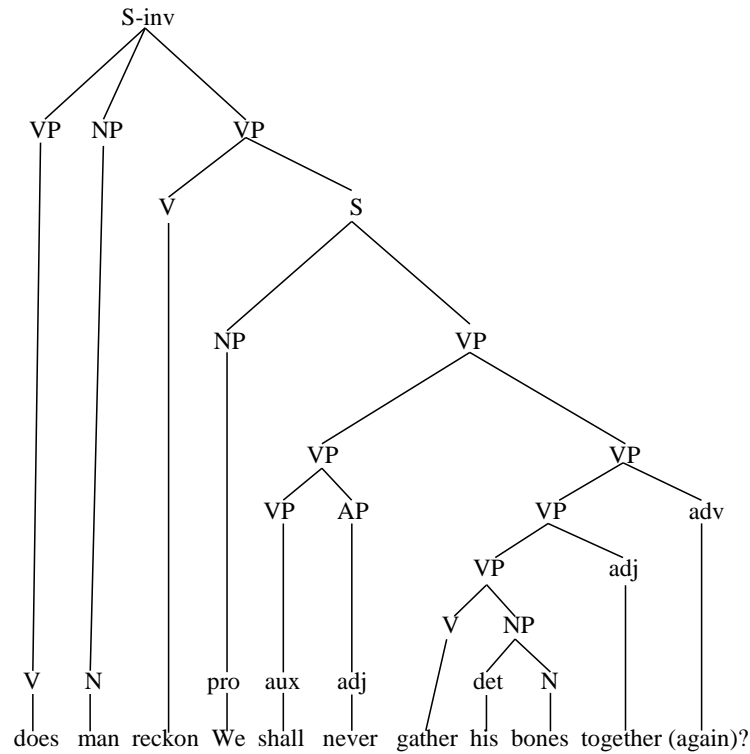


The formula of the diagram : $PP \rightarrow P + NP + VP$

The pattern of the prepositional phrase consists of conjunction “as” and followed by a sentence which consists of pronoun (noun phrase) “I” and followed by verb phrase which consists of verb “swear” and followed by prepositional phrase consists of preposition “by” and a noun phrase consists of article “the” as determiner and followed by a noun phrase which consists of an adjective “rebuking” and noun “soul”.

Datum 3 (ayah 3):

does man reckon We shall never gather his bones together (again)?

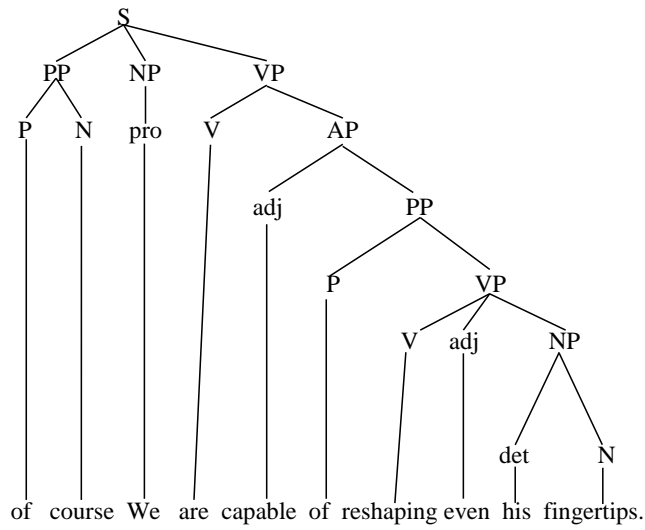


The formula of the diagram: S-inv → VP + NP + VP

This *ayah* is an inversion sentence (S-inv) composed of verb phrase (verb) “does”, noun phrase (noun) “man”, and verb phrase consists of verb “reckon” and followed by a sentence which consists of pronoun (NP) “We” and followed by verb phrase consists of auxiliary word “shall”, adjective word “never”, verb “gather”, determiner “his”, noun “bones”, adjective “together” and adverb “again”.

Datum 4 (ayah 4):

of course We are capable of reshaping even his fingertips.

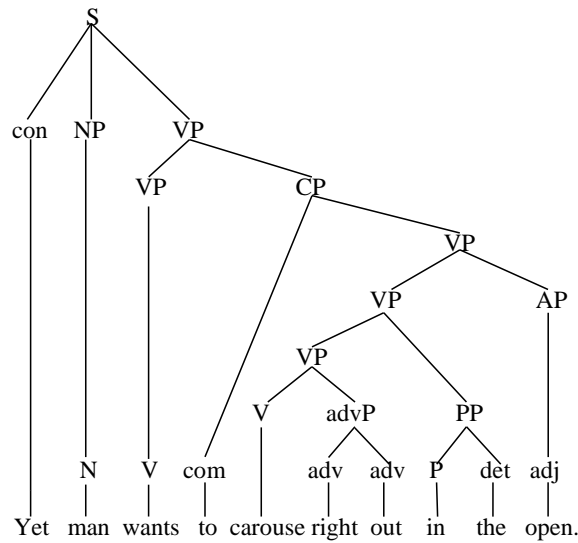


The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow PP + NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence which consists of preposition “of” and noun “course” as propositional phrase, noun phrase (pronoun) “We”, and verb phrase consists of ver “are” and followed by adjective phrase which consists of adjective word “capable”, followed by prepositional phrase consists of preposition “of” and followed by verb phrase consists of verb “reshaping”, “even” as adjective, “his” as determiner and noun “fingertips” of noun phrase.

Datum 5 (ayah 5):

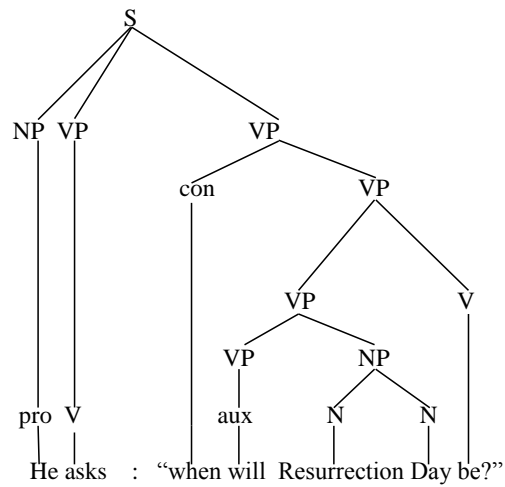
Yet man wants to carouse right out in the open.



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow \text{con} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of a conjunction “yet”, noun phrase which is formed by a noun “man”, and verb phrase formed by a verb “wants” and followed by complement phrase consists of complement “to” and verb phrase consists of verb “carouse”, adverb “right” and “out” as adverb phrase, preposition “in” and determiner “the” as prepositional phrase and ended by adjective “open.”

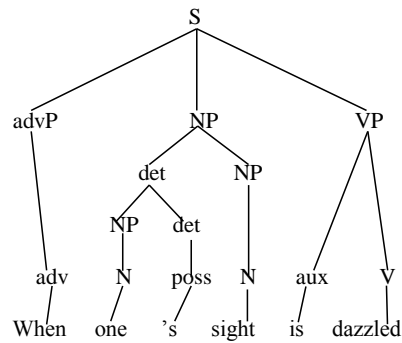
Datum 6 (ayah 6): *He asks: “when will Resurrection Day be?”*



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow NP + VP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence because it consists of noun phrase and two verb phrase. Noun phrase consists of pronoun “He”, verb phrase consists of verb “asks”, and the other verb phrase consists of conjunction “when” followed by verb phrase consists of auxiliary “will” followed by noun phrase “Resurrection day” and verb “be”.

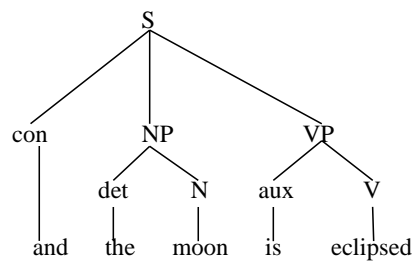
Datum 7 (ayah 7): *When one's sight is dazzled,*



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow \text{AdvP} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

This *ayah* is classified as a sentence and it consists of adverb phrase, noun phrase and verb phrase. The adverb phrase of this sentence consists of “when”, the noun phrase consists of “one’s” as determiner and noun “sight”, while the verb phrase consists of auxiliary “is” and verb “dazzled”.

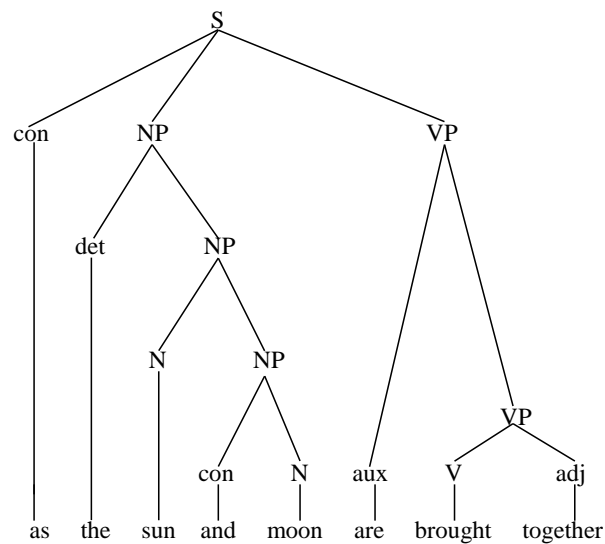
Datum 8 (ayah 8): *and the moon is eclipsed*



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow \text{Con} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

This *ayah* is a sentence which consists of conjunction formed by word “and”, noun phrase formed by determiner “the” and noun “moon”, and auxiliary “is” and verb “eclipsed” as verb phrase.

Datum 9 (ayah 9): *as the sun and moon are brought together*

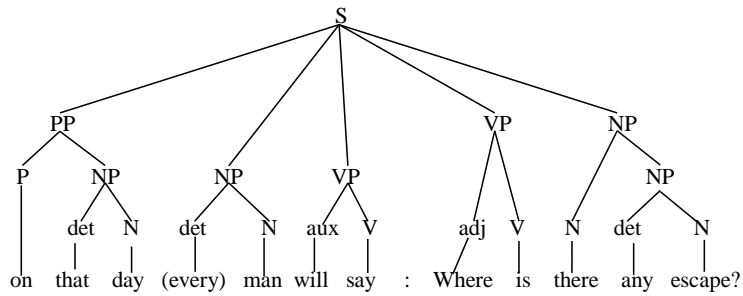


The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow \text{con} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of conjunction “as”, noun phrase which formed by determiner “the”, noun “sun”, conjunction “and” and noun “moon”, moreover this *ayah* consists of verb phrase formed by auxiliary “are, verb “bought”, and adjective “together”.

Datum 10 (ayah 10):

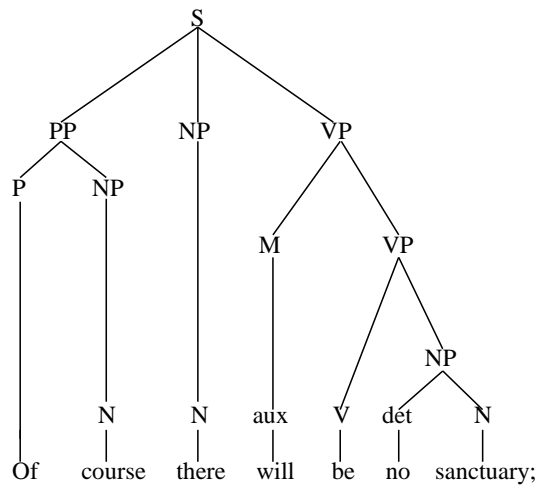
on that day (every) man wil sayl: Where is there any escape?



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow PP + NP1 + VP1 + VP2 + NP2$

This verse is a sentence which consists of prepositional phrase (PP), noun phrase 1 (NP), verb phrase1 (VP1), verb phrase2 (VP2), and noun phrase 2 (NP2). The PP formed by preposition “on”, determiner “that” and noun “day”, the first NP consists of determiner “every” and noun “man”, the first VP consists of auxiliary “will” and verb “say”, the second VP consists of adjective “where” and verb “is”, and the second NP consists of determiner “any” and noun “escape”. Both the second VP and NP is sentence inversion.

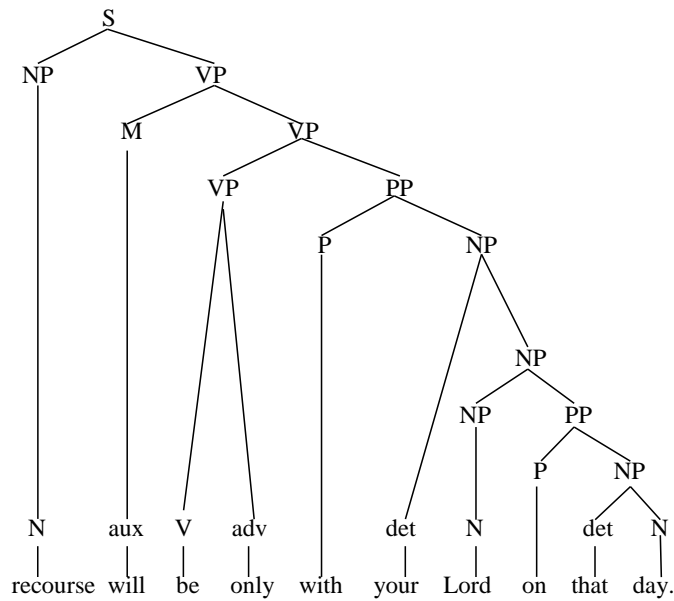
Datum 11 (ayah 11): *Of course there will be no sanctuary;*



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow PP + NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of prepositional phrase formed by preposition “of” and noun “course”, noun phrase formed by noun “there”, and verb phrase formed by auxiliay “will” and verb phrase consists of verb “be”, determiner “no” and noun “sanctuary”.

Datum 12 (ayah 12): *recourse will be only with your Lord on that day.*

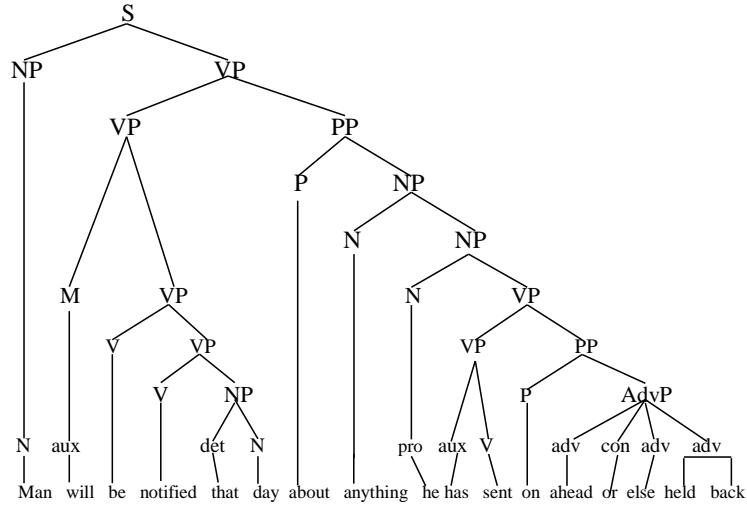


The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. Noun phrase is formed by noun “recourse” while the verb phrase consists of auxiliary “will”, verb “be”, adverb “only”, preposition “with”, determiner “your”, noun “Lord”, preposition “on”, determiner “that” and noun “day”.

Datum 13 (ayah 13):

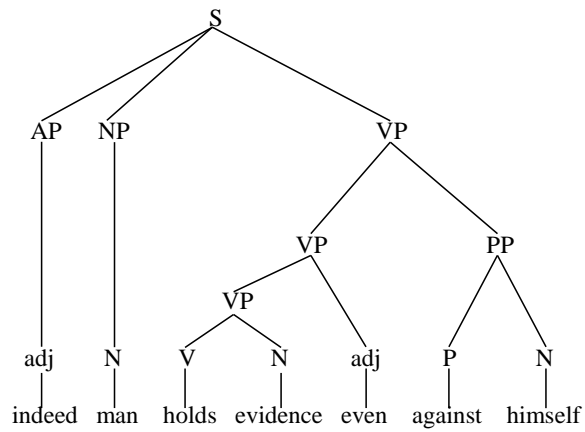
Man will be notified that day about anything he has sent on ahead or else held back



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

This *ayah* is considered as sentence because it consists of noun phrase “Man” and followed by a verb phrase. The verb phrase consists of auxiliary “will”, verb “be notified”, and noun phrase “that day”, and followed by prepositional phrase consists of preposition “about”, and noun phrase “he has sent on ahead or else held back”.

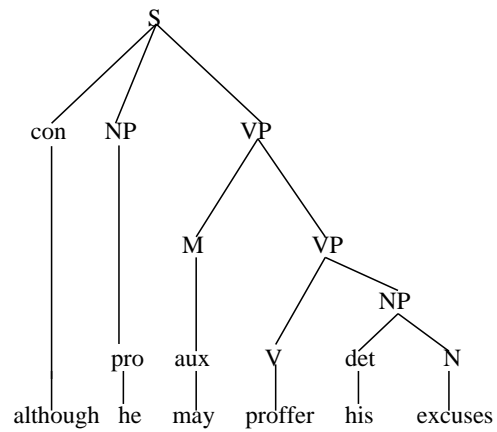
Datum 14 (ayah 14): *indeed man holds evidence even against himself*



the formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow AP + NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence since it consists of adjective “indeed” as an adjective phrase, noun “man” as noun phrase, and verb phrase which is consists of verb “holds”, noun “evidence”, adjective “even”, preposition “against” and noun “himself”.

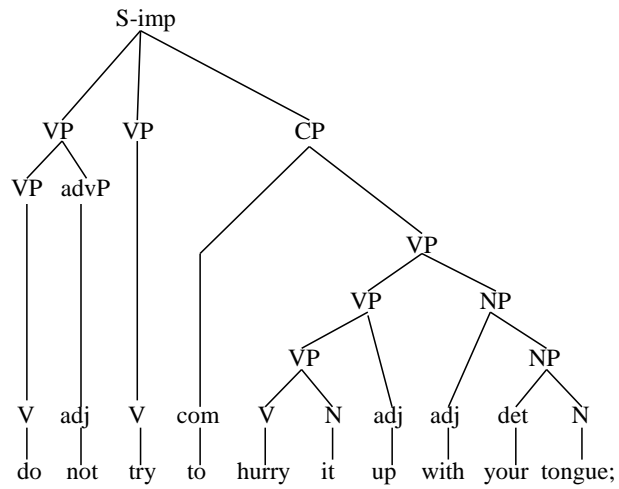
Datum 15 (ayah 15): *although he may proffer his excuses*



The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow \text{Con} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

This *ayah* is a sentence which consists of conjunction “although”, pronoun “he” as noun phrase, and followed by verb phrase which is consists of auxiliary “may”, verb “proffer”, determiner “his” and noun “excuses”.

Datum 16 (ayah 16): *do not try to hurry it up with your tongue;*

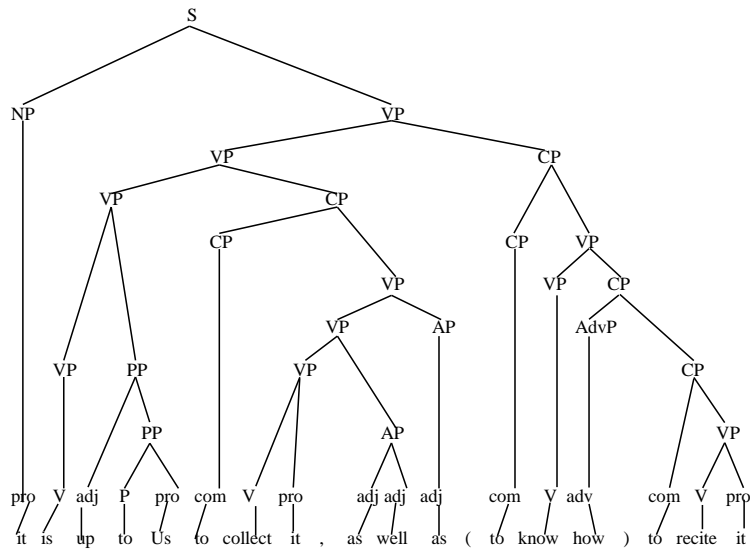


The formula of the diagram: S-imp \rightarrow VP + VP + CP

This *ayah* is an imperative sentence consists of two verb phrases and a complement phrase. The first verb phrase consists of verb “do” and adjective “not”, followed by the second verb phrase consists of verb “try”, and complement phrase consists of verb “hurry”, noun “it”, adjective “up”, adjective “with”, determiner “your”, and noun “tongue”.

Datum 17 (ayah 17):

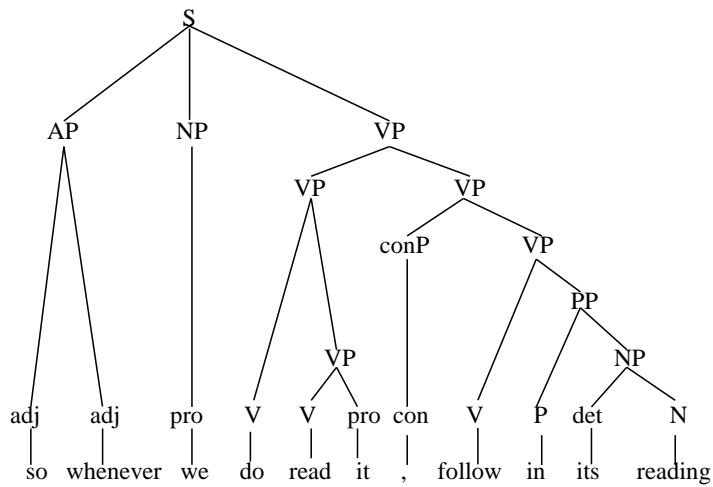
it is up to Us to collect it, as well as (to know how) to recite it



The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of noun phrase which formed by pronoun "it" and followed by verb phrase. The verb phrase consists of verb phrase and complement phrase. The verb phrase consists of verb "is", adjective "up", preposition "to", and pronoun "Us", followed by complement phrase consists of complement "to", verb "collect, pronoun "it", adjective "as", "well", and "as". The other complement phrase consists of complement "to", verb "know", adverb "how", complement "to", verb "recite" and pronoun "it".

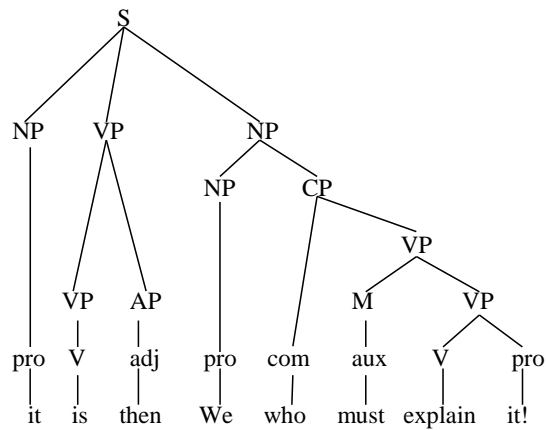
Datum 18 (ayah 18): *so whenever we do read it, follow in its reading*



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow AP + NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of adjective phrase formed by adjective “so” and “whenever”, followed by noun phrase which is formed by pronoun “we”, and verb phrase consists of verb “do”, “read”, pronoun “it”, verb “follow, preposition “in”, determiner “its” and noun “reading”.

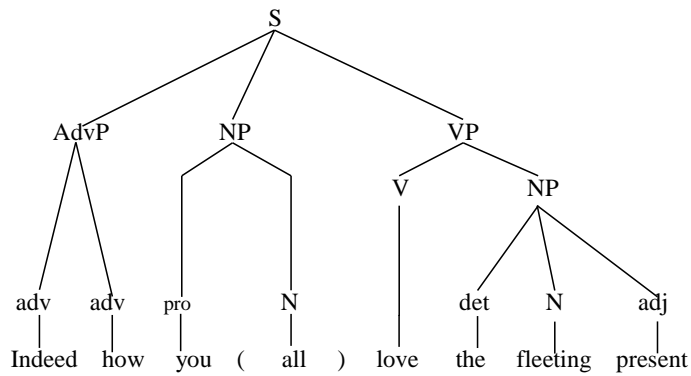
Datum 19 (ayah 19): *it is then We who must explain it!*



The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow NP + VP + NP$

This *ayah* is a sentence which consists of noun phrase formed by pronoun "it", followed verb phrase which consists of verb "is" and adjective "then", and a noun phrase consists of pronoun "We", complement "who", auxiliary "must", verb "explain" and pronoun "it".

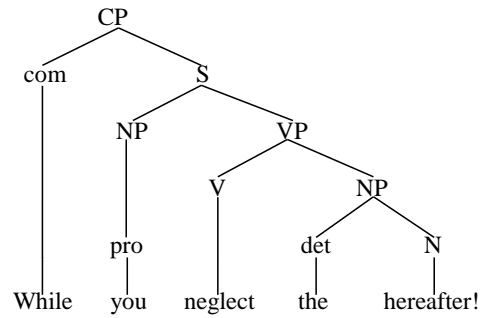
Datum 20 (ayah 20): *Indeed how you (all) love the fleeting present*



The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow \text{AdvP} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of adverb phrase “indeed how”; noun phrase “you (all)”; and verb phrase “love the fleeting present”.

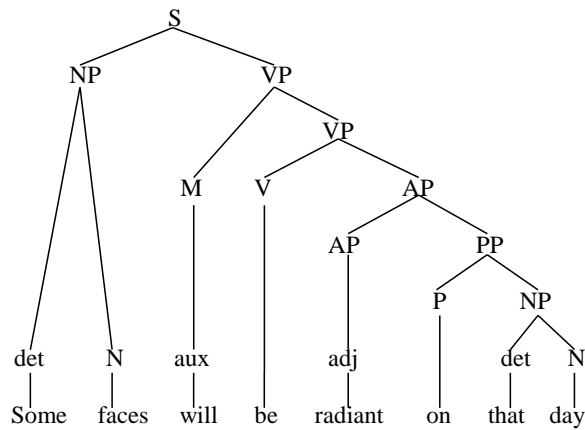
Datum 21 (*ayah* 21): *While you neglect the hereafter!*



The diagram formula: $\text{CP} \rightarrow \text{com} + \text{S}$

This *ayah* is a complement phrase which is consists of complement “while” and followed by a sentence. The sentence in this *ayah* consists of pronoun “you”, verb “neglect”, determiner “the”, and noun “Hereafter”.

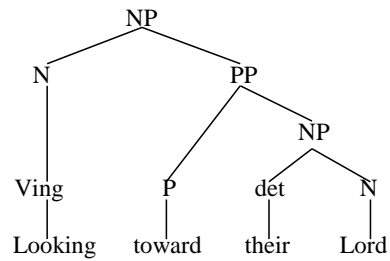
Datum 22 (ayah 22): *Some faces will be radiant on that day*



The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of noun phrase which is formed by determiner “some” and “noun “faces” and followed by a verb phrase. The verb phrase consists of auxiliary “will”, verb “be”, adjective “radiant”, prepositionn “on”, determiner “that”, and noun “day”.

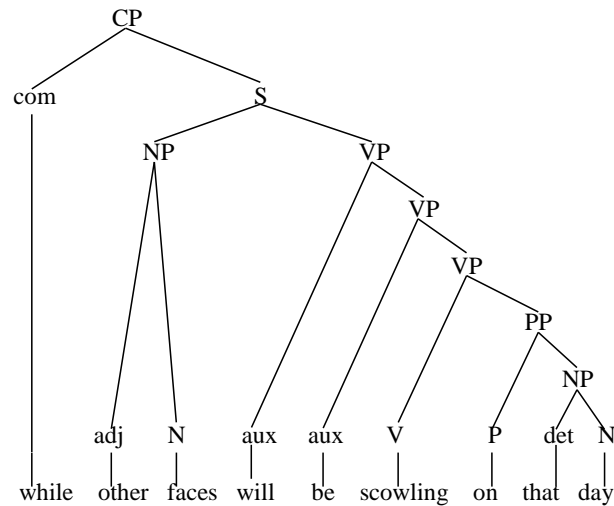
Datum 23 (ayah 23): *Looking toward their Lord*



The formula of the diagram: $NP \rightarrow N + PP$

This *ayah* is a noun phrase consists of noun “Looking” which is an verb-ing and followed by a prepositional phrase consists of preposition “toward”, determiner “their”, and noun “Lord”.

Datum 24 (*ayah* 24): *while other faces will be scowling on that day*

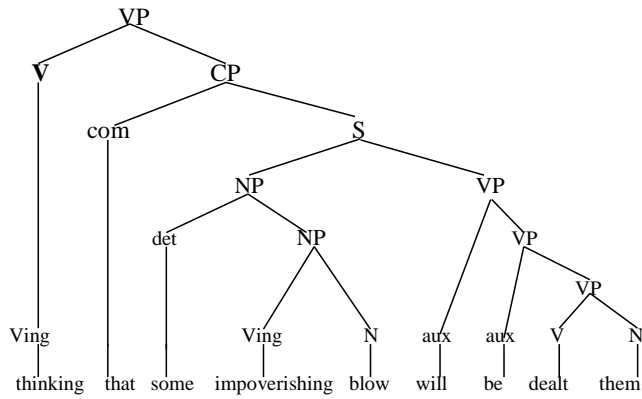


The formula of the diagram: CP → Com + S

This *ayah* is a complement phrase which is consists of complement “while” and followed by a sentence. The sentence consists of a noun phrase and verb phrase. The noun phrase formed by adjective “other” and noun “faces”, while the verb phrase consists of auxiliary “will” and “be”, verb “scowling”, preposition “on”, determiner “that”, and noun “day”.

Datum 25 (ayah 25):

thinking that some impoverishing blow will be dealt them

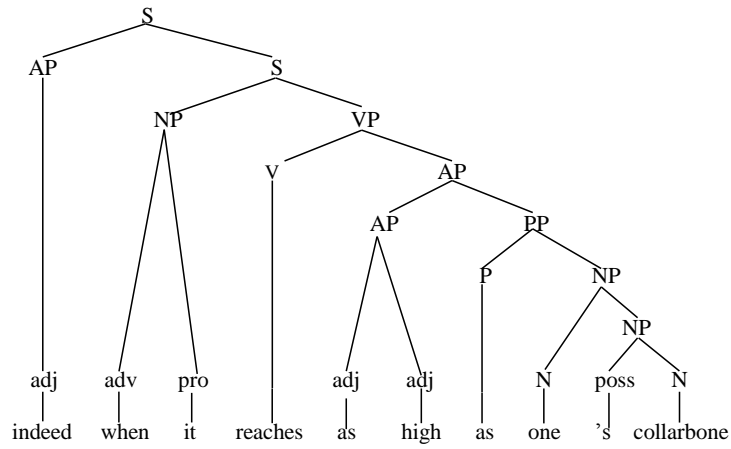


The formula of the diagram : $VP \rightarrow V + CP$

This *ayah* is a verb phrase, consists of verb “thinking” and followed by a complement phrase consists of complement “that” and a sentence. The sentence consists of determiner “that” and noun “impoverishing blow” as noun phrase and followed by verb phrase consists of auxiliary “will be”, verb “dealt”, and noun “them”.

Datum 26 (ayah 26):

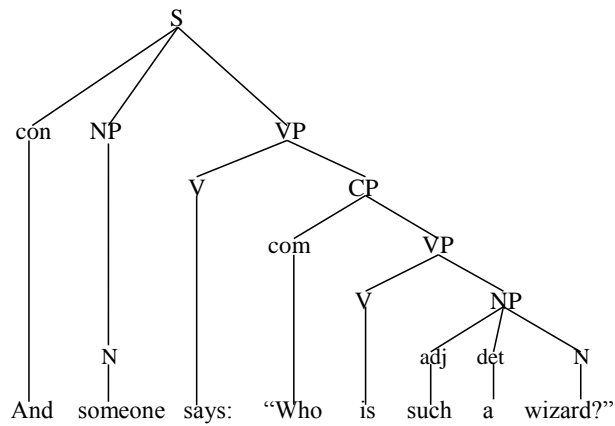
indeed when it reaches as high as one's collarbone



The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow AP + NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence which consists of adjective “indeed” as adjective phrase, followed by adverb “when” and pronoun “it” as noun phrase, and followed by verb “reaches”, adjective “as”, “high”, preposition “as”, and noun phrase “one’s collarbone” as the part of verb phrase.

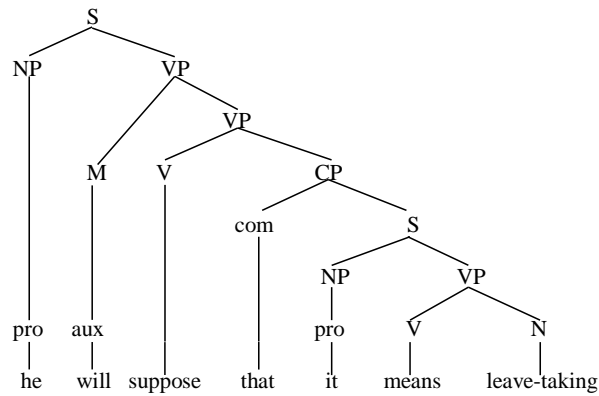
Datum 27 (ayah 27): *and someone says: "Who is such a wizard?"*



The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow \text{Con} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of conjunction "and", noun phrase "someone" and verb phrase which is formed by verb "says", complement "who", verb "is", and noun phrase "such a wizard".

Datum 28 (ayah 28): *he will suppose that it means leave-taking*

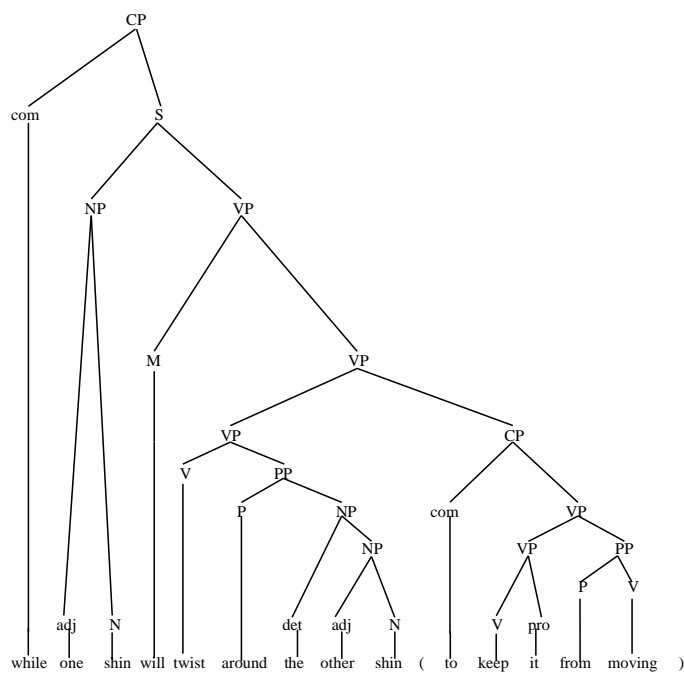


The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence since it consists of noun phrase which is formed by pronoun “he” and followed by verb phrase consists of auxiliary “will”, verb “suppose”, complement “that”, pronoun “it”, verb “means”, and noun “leave-taking”.

Datum 29 (ayah 29):

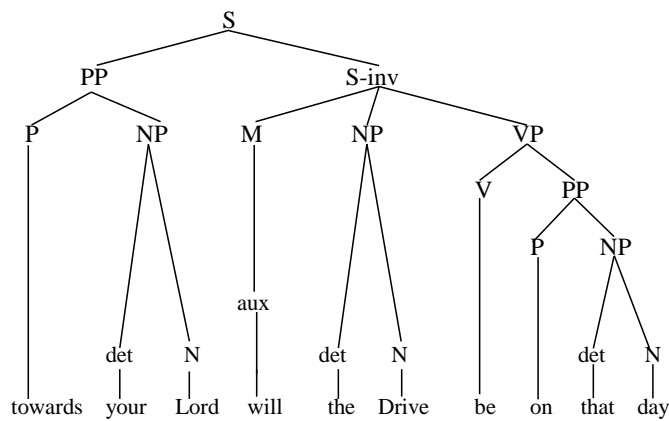
while one shin twist around the other shin (to keep it from moving);



The formula of the diagram: $CP \rightarrow Com + S$

This *ayah* is a complement phrase which consists of complement “while” and followed by a sentence. The sentence consists of noun phrase, formed by adjective “one” and noun “shin”, and followed by verb phrase which is formed by auxiliary “will” as modal, verb “twist”, preposition “around”, determiner “the”, adjective “other”, noun “shin”, complement “to”, verb “keep”, pronoun “it”, preposition “from”, and verb “moving”.

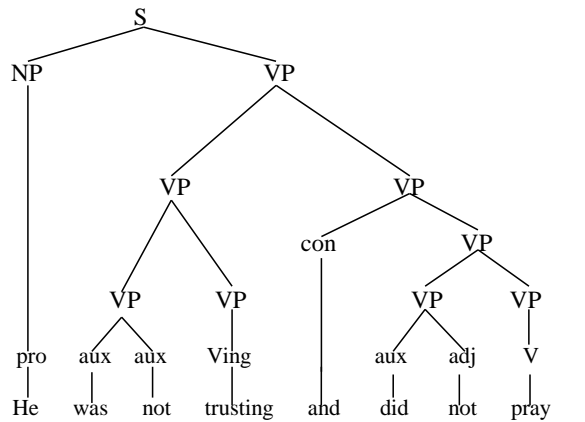
Datum 30 (ayah 30): *towards your Lord will the Drive be on that day*



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow PP + S\text{-inv}$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of prepositional phrase and inversion sentence. The prepositional phrase formed by the words “toward your Lord” while the inversion sentence formed by “will the Drive be on that day”.

Datum 31 (ayah 31): *He was not trusting and did not pray,*

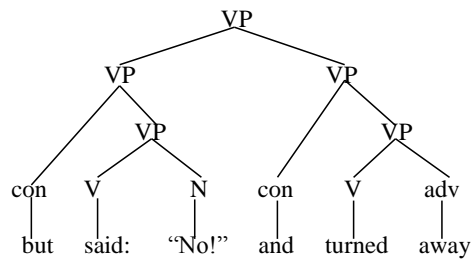


The diagram formula: $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

This *ayah* is a sentence which consists of noun phrase and verb phrase.

The noun phrase is formed by the pronoun “He”, while the verb phrase formed by auxiliary “was not”, verb-ing “trusting”, conjunction “and”, auxiliary “did not”, and verb “pray”.

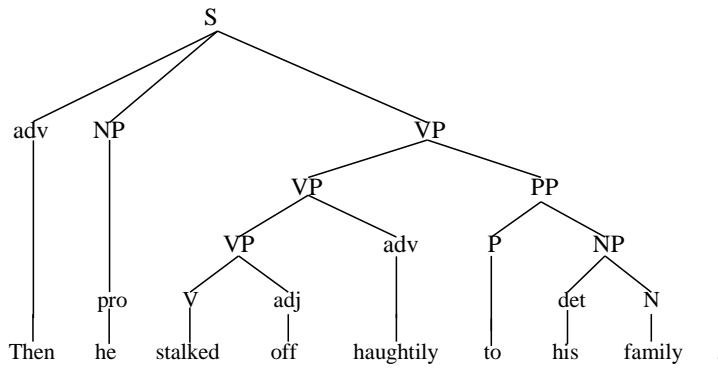
Datum 32 (ayah 32): *but said: “No!” and turned away*



The formula of the diagram: $VP \rightarrow Con + VP + con + VP$

This *ayah* is a verb phrase consists of conjunction “but”, verb “said”, noun “No!”, conjunction “and”, verb “turned”, and adverb “away”.

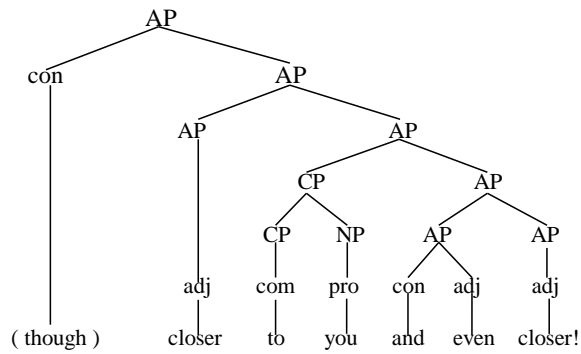
Datum 33 (ayah 33): *Then he stalked off haughtily to his family,*



The formula of the diagram: $S \rightarrow \text{adv} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

This *ayah* is a sentence consists of adverb “then” and followed by a noun phrase and verb phrase. The noun phrase of the sentence consists of pronoun “he”, while the verb phrase consists of verb “stalked”, adjective “off”, adverb “haughtily”, preposition “to”, determiner “his”, and noun “family”.

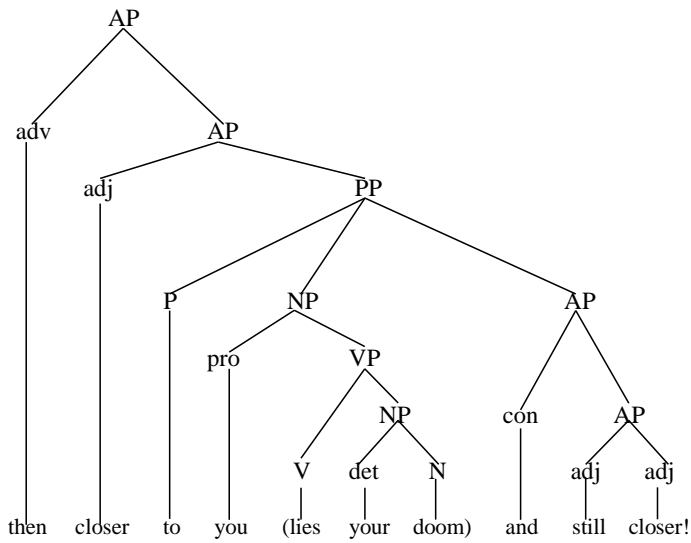
Datum 34 (ayah 34): *(though) closer to you and even closer!*



The diagram formula: AP → Con + AP

This *ayah* is an adjective phrase consists of conjunction “though” and followed by adjective phrase. The adjective phrase consists of adjective “closer”, complement “to”, pronoun “you”, conjunction “and”, and adjective “even closer”.

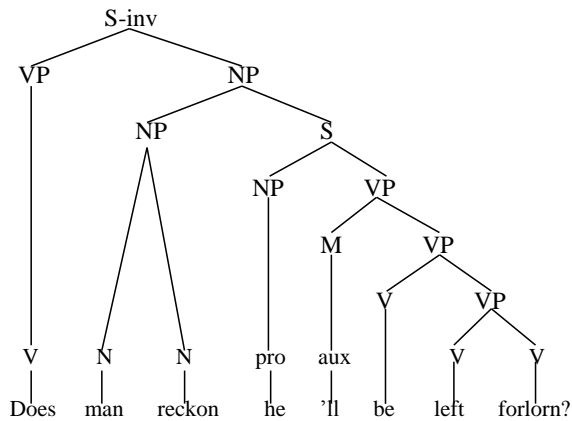
Datum 35 (ayah 35): *then closer to you (lies your doom) and still closer!*



The formula of the diagram: $AP \rightarrow Adv + Adj + PP$

This *ayah* is categorized as adjective phrase since it consists of adverb “then”, adjective “closer” and followed by a prepositional phrase, the prepositional phrase consists of preposition “to”, pronoun “you”, verb “lies”, determiner “your”, noun “doom”, conjunction “and”, and adjective phrase “still closer”.

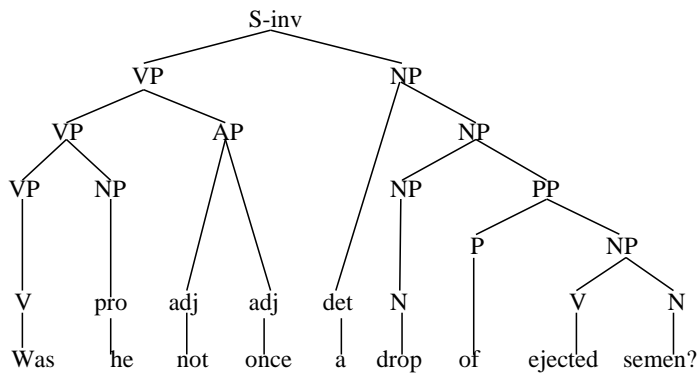
Datum 36 (ayah 36): *Does man reckon he'll be left forlorn?*



The diagram formula: S-inv → VP + NP

This *ayah* is an inversion sentence consists of verb phrase formed by word “does”, followed by a noun phrase. The noun phrase consists of noun “man reckon”, pronoun “he”, auxiliary “will”, and verb phrase “be left forlorn”.

Datum 37 (ayah 37): *Was he not once a drop of ejected semen?*

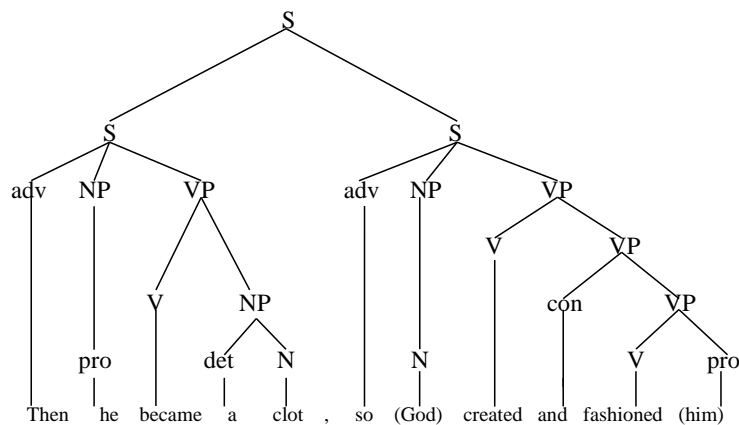


The diagram formula: S-inv → VP + NP

This *ayah* is a sn inversion sentence consists of verb phrase and noun phrase. The verb phrase consists of verb “was”, pronoun “he”, and adjective phrase “not once”, while the noun phrase of this sentence consists of article “a” as determiner, noun “drop”, preposition “of”, and “ejected semen” as noun phrase in this phrase.

Datum 38 (ayah 38):

Then he became a clot, so (God) created and fashioned (him)

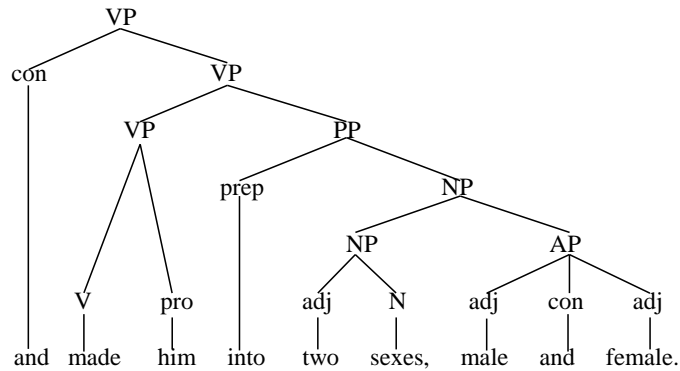


The diagram formula: S → adv + NP + VP + adv + NP + VP

This *ayah* contains two sentences and both of them consist of adverb, noun phrase, and verb phrase. The first sentence formed by adverb “then”, pronoun “he” as the noun phrase, and verb “became”, determiner “a” and noun “clot” as verb phrase, while the second sentence consists of adverb “so”, noun “God” as noun phrase, verb “created”, conjunction “and”, verb

“fashioned”, and pronoun “him” as the verb phrase that modifies the sentence.

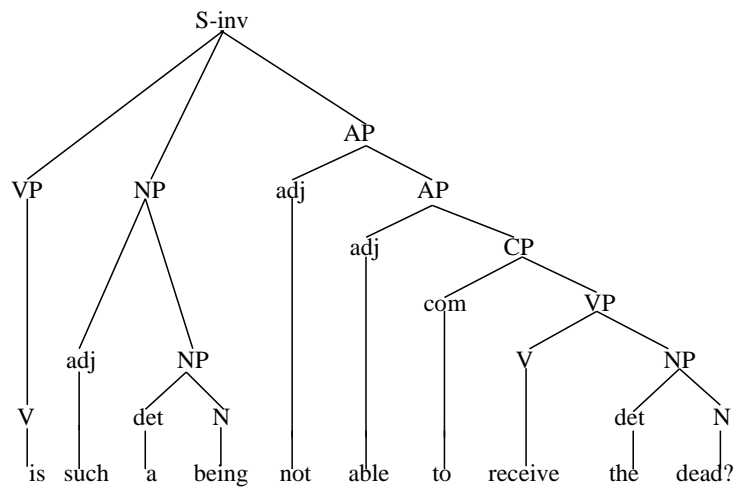
Datum 39 (ayah 39): *and made him into two sexes, male and female.*



The diagram formula: $VP \rightarrow \text{Con} + VP + PP$

This *ayah* is considered as verb phrase since it consists of conjunction “and” and followed by a verb phrase. The verb phrase consists of verb “made”, pronoun “him”, and prepositional phrase which consists of preposition “into” and followed by adjective “two”, noun “sexes”, and adjective phrase “male and female” as the part of prepositional phrase.

Datum 40 (ayah 40): *is such a being not able to receive the dead?*



The formula of the diagram: S-inv → VP + NP + AP

This *ayah* is an inversion sentence consists of verb “is” as the verb phrase, adjective “such”, determiner “a” and noun “being” as the noun phrase, adjective “not able”, complement “to”, verb “receive” and noun phrase “the end” as the adjective phrase.

B. Discussion

Based on the analysis above, the researcher found sixteen syntactical patterns of sentence, one syntactical pattern of noun phrase, three syntactical patterns of verb phrase, two syntactical patterns of adjective phrase, and one pattern of complement phrase in the English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah* by T.B Irving. The total syntactical patterns found in this research is twenty four patterns.

The pattern of sentences appear in sixteen position as follows: 1) Sentence consists of noun phrase followed by verb phrase, 2) Sentence consists of preposition phrase followed by noun phrase and verb phrase, 3) Sentence consists of adjective phrase followed by noun phrase and verb phrase, 4) Sentence consists of adverb phrase followed by noun phrase and verb phrase, 5) Sentence consists of adjective followed by noun phrase and verb phrase, 6) Sentence consists of adverb followed by noun phrase and verb phrase, 7) Sentence consists of noun phrase followed by two verb phrases, 8) Sentence consists of conjunction followed by noun phrase and verb phrase, 9) Sentence consists of prepositional phrase followed by noun phrase 1, verb phrase 1, verb phrase 2 and noun phrase 2, 10) Sentence consists of noun phrase followed by verb phrase and noun phrase, 11) S-inversion consists of verb phrase and followed by noun phrase, 12) S-inversion consists of verb phrase followed by noun phrase and verb phrase, 13) Sentence consists of verb phrase followed by noun phrase and adjective phrase, 14) Sentence consists of adverb followed by noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, noun phrase and verb phrase, 15) Sentence consists of prepositional phrase followed by inversion sentence, and 16) Sentence consists of verb phrase 1 followed by verb phrase 2 and complement phrase.

Furthermore, there are eight phrases patterns. The pattern of noun phrase appears in one position as follows: Noun phrase consists of noun and followed by prepositional phrase. The patterns of verb phrase appear

in three position as follows: 1) Verb phrase consists of verb and followed by complement phrase, 2) Verb phrase consists of conjunction followed by verb phrase, conjunction, and verb phrase, and 3) Verb phrase consists of conjunction, followed by verb phrase and prepositional phrase. The patterns of adjective phrase appear in two position as follows: 1) Adjective phrase consists of conjunction and followed by adjective phrase and 2) Adjective phrase consists of adverb followed by adjective and prepositional phrase. The pattern of prepositional phrase appears in one position as follows: Prepositional phrase consists of preposition and followed by noun phrase and verb phrase. The last but not the least, the pattern of complement phrase appears in one position: Complement phrase consists of complement and followed by sentence.

The researcher stresses that this analysis used the English translation of *surah Al Qiyamah* by T. B Irving only, not the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an. The English translation is used as media to analyse syntactical pattern thus the researcher and the readers of this research will be able to increase their knowledge in a larger and more extensive sector. The researcher has no intention to reach interpretation field since she knows so well that her knowledge and ability is still far from becoming a *mufassirah* (a Qur'an interpreter).