

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The writer will outline the study's background and gaps in this chapter, which will subsequently be developed into research questions and research objectives. Additionally included in this chapter are the theoretical and practical significance of the study, as well as some of the concepts required to comprehend the study and various previous studies and their differences from this study.

1.1 Background

Linguistics is the scientific study and analysis of languages. Tarigan (Irda, 2019, p. 01) defines linguistics as a field of theory produced by applying the scientific method to language phenomena. As according to Kridalaksana (Kridalaksana, 2013, p. 144), linguistics is a science that explores, examines, and analyzes the nature and complexity of language, particularly language in general that people have as a medium of communication. In other words, linguistics is the science of language and is commonly known as a science that investigates language scientifically. As a result, linguistics is a discipline that is based on language and studies language as its topic of study. Therefore, it is critical to understand linguistics while studying language in the context of communication.

Language is categorized into three levels substance, form, and context. Substance is the basic material of language, which is auditory as in spoken language and visual as in written language, while form is the internal structure of a language in the form of grammar, and context is the interplay of the two concepts outlined, specifically substance and form. As previously said, linguistics studies language in general, with a focus on the three principles in particular. Descriptive linguistics is concerned with the description and study of how a language functions and is used by a specific group of speakers at a certain moment. It discusses how a language operates rather than how a language should be and how it compares to other

languages. It also defines the language methodically at all levels, including phonology, morphology, syntax, and syntactic analysis.

Phonology is the study of sounds in a language, whereas morphology is a linguistic discipline that investigates morph or a form of word, analyzing the pattern of word development in a language. The study of the meaning of words and phrases in a language is known as semantics. Syntax is the linguistic discipline that investigates how words and phrases are combined to form a sentence in a language. The term syntax stems from Greek language *syn* meaning 'together' and the word *tax* means 'to set in order'. Linguistically, syntax means "to put things together." In Linguistics, syntax is defined as "the study of learning how sentences may be created from multiple words that are placed together." It also examines the various parts of speech and their roles in each sentence, for further understanding, the writer provides examples in the following sentences:

- (a) I like **the smell of the ocean**.
- (b) **The smell of the ocean** reminds me of childhood memories.

The phrase "the smell of the ocean" is formed as a noun phrase in the two instances above, and it serves two separate functions: as a subject complement in sentence (a) and as a subject in sentence (b). That is how syntactic knowledge in a language is applied to use. According to the description provided, syntax analyzes two major points: the form or grammatical analysis, which is separated into word classes, and the functions of a phrase in a sentence, such as subject, predicate, object, complement and adverbial (SPOCA).

A modifier is a noun phrase component that serves to explain a noun or the head of a noun phrase. To summarize, a modifier in a noun phrase is a term that characterizes a noun. In a sentence, the noun phrase might function as a subject, object, or complement. In this research, the writer will examine the several sorts of

modifiers in noun phrases, as well as the function of the noun phrases in each sentence.

The Al-Qur'an is considered by Muslims to be the sacred book and life guide brought to light by Allah to mankind through the form of communication of the Prophet Muhammad SAW as the closing of the Messengers of Allah. The Qur'an, as Allah's final revealed book, offers lessons that are complete, universal, and essential. Qur'an Surah (QS) Yusuf is one of the surahs of the Qur'an that contains important life values for Muslims. Since the Qur'an has been distributed and studied by Muslims all over the world, it has been translated into other languages, including English. Sahih International is a translation institution organized by three American women, Emily Assami, Amatulla Bantley, and Mary Kennedy, who translated the Qur'an into English. After reading the translation of QS Yusuf by Sahih International, the writer found that there are many noun phrases that use modifiers, such as in the 29th verse , *Joseph, ignore this. And, [my wife], ask forgiveness for your sin. Indeed, you were of the sinful.*" In this context, the writer will focus on researching and analyzing modifiers in noun phrases in the translation of QS Yusuf by Sahih International. The writer will analyze QS. Yusuf using tree diagram. The study of syntax will be used in this study to find modifiers in noun phrases and their functions in the verse in QS. Yusuf translation by Sahih International.

QS Yusuf has various Islamic values so it is appropriate to be used as an object of research. This surah narrates Prophet Yusuf's history from early youth till he was chosen as a Messenger of Allah. The Qur'an mentions Prophet Yusuf 27 times. He is the only prophet mentioned in a specific surah of the Qur'an, QS. Yusuf, the 12th surah, which has 111 verses. As compared to the accounts of previous prophets, Prophet Yusuf a.s. has a story that is truly unique. Initially, the tale of the Prophet Yusuf a.s is given in a single surah that solely comprises a sequence of anecdotes concerning Yusuf a.s. whereas the stories of other prophets are just acknowledged and described in a few surah. Moreover, the actions and tensions shown in it feel

real due to the use of speech expressions. According to Quraish Shihab's (Hanif, 2018) reading of al-Misbah, this narrative (the story of Yusuf as) is the finest story in terms of style, content, and intriguing teachings. Whereas writer chose the translation by Sahih International because the translators (Faqeer, 2017, p. 14) believe that their translation is widely acknowledged as an improvement over earlier translations; the language employed is comparable to the original text yet stays straightforward and intelligible. Sahih International, unlike past translators, offers modern English to make it easier for readers to comprehend. Given the above explanation, it is evident to understand the modifiers in noun phrases especially in QS. Yusuf in order to discern the kinds of modifier in noun phrases. In conducting research, the writer will apply the syntactical analysis to the translation of QS. Yusuf using Noam Chomsky's theory.

1.2 Research Problems

The writer wants to analyze modifiers in noun phrases in the translation of QS Yusuf by Sahih International to find and analyze several phrases and clauses that fill the modifiers and the kinds of modifier. Based on the statement of problems, the writer breaks down the problem statement into two questions:

1. What noun phrases are there in QS Yusuf's translation containing pre-modifiers and post-modifiers?
2. How are the noun phrases with post-modifiers (prepositional phrase) as subject, object, subject complement, and object complement constructed?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the problems above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the kinds of modifiers in noun phrases in the translation of QS Yusuf.
2. To describe the noun phrases constructed with a post-modifier (prepositional phrase) as subject, object, subject complement, and object complement in QS Yusuf's translation using tree diagram.

1.4 Research Significances

This study will accomplish theoretical and practical purposes. For theoretical significance, this study will improve linguistics students' grasp of the theory of the linguistic branch, especially syntax. Students will gain an understanding of the syntactical concepts of the modifiers and the roles of noun phrases in sentences. Furthermore, the writer's perspective on Sahih International's translation of QS. Yusuf in this research will help the reader understand the key information provided in the verses.

Whereas for the practical purpose, readers will be capable of identifying and evaluating modifiers in noun phrases and their roles once they have fully grasped the concept. Furthermore, this research may be useful for students, lecturers, and future researchers in writing future studies.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

In order to establish a systematic study in general, a study has to be supported with theoretical thoughts. Readers are urged to learn the following concepts to help understand the study:

The syntax is a linguistic branch studies about how sentences and phrases are formed. It is concerned with the structure of phrases and sentences and particularly it is the study of how phrases, clauses, and sentences are created and combined in a certain language using grammatical forms.

The phrase is one or more words that occupy one of functions (SPOCA) in a sentence. Phrases are classified into five: noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, and prepositional phrases.

The noun phrase is one type of phrase in English grammar. As the name implies, this phrase is led by a noun which is the core of the phrase. Noun phrases consist of one or more words and fill in the functions of subject, object, complement, and adverb in a sentence.

The modifier is one or more words that describe a noun in a noun phrase. Modifiers are part of noun phrases and are classified into two types, pre-modifiers that come before nouns and post-modifiers that come after nouns. each of these modifiers is filled by 3 elements, for pre-modifiers it is filled by determiners, adverb of degree and adjectives, while post-modifiers are filled by adjective clauses, adverb phrases, or prepositional phrases.

The tree diagram is an instrument used to analyze phrases, clauses, and sentences to find grammatical forms of them. It is usually drawn from the largest element to the smallest element hierarchically.

The Quran is the guidebook for Muslims sent down by Allah to Muhammad (*Salallahu alaihi wa sallam*) through the intermediary of Jibril for all Muslims to read and study. The Qur'an consists of 114 surahs in Arabic.

The Sahih International is one of the institutions established to translate the Quran into various languages, one of which is English. Sahih International uses modern English to make it easier for readers to understand each verse of the Al-Qur'an.

1.6 Previous Studies

Before starting to analyze the modifiers in noun phrases of QS. Yusuf's translation, the writer had read, understood, and did various note-taking as the basis for writing this research. The writer found several studies that discussed about the analysis of modifier in noun phrases. According to the findings of the analysis, which describes the analysis of post-modifier noun phrases in the thesis abstracts of Public Administration students at Muhammadiyah University of Sukabumi in 2015 and 2016, there are 25 post-modifiers that appear in the form of prepositional phrases and 6 post-modifiers that appear in the form of adjective phrase marked with words that function to explain the head.

The second research analyzes post-modifier in noun phrases in the book entitled *To Bee or Not to Bee*. It has a variety of post-modifier components in noun groups, including relative clauses, non-finite clauses (past participle, present participle, and to-infinitive), prepositional phrases, and adjective phrases. The most common form found in the *To Bee or Not to Bee* book's noun groupings is in the form of a prepositional phrase. This is due to the fact that the number of data discovered is 274 data with an occurrence percentage of 51.11% of the total data, which is 536 data.

The third study is an analysis of lexical relations in QS Yusuf's translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. This research looks at the lexical relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of Surah Yusuf from the Holy Qur'an. This research aims to study the forms of lexical relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of surah Yusuf in the Holy Qur'an and the most prominent type of lexical relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of the Holy Qur'an.

Unlike earlier studies, this study takes the translation of QS Yusuf by Sahih International as the topic of study, which will concentrate on analyzing modifiers in noun phrases. The two prior research focused on modifiers, particularly post-

modifiers, whereas the writer will cover both types of modifiers in this study. For the third study, writers use the same surah of the Qur'an, QS Yusuf, however, the translations are different; the writer uses the Sahih International translation, whereas the prior research writer used Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translations. As a result, the writer believes that this study has never been discussed or examined previously.

