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 <b>Fakultas Sastra</b> <b>Universitas Ekasakti</b>	<b>JURNAL JILP</b> (Jurnal Ilmiah Langu and Parole) Volume 6 Nomor 1	
	<b>ISSN : 2581-0804</b> (Media Cetak)	<b>E-ISSN : 2581-1819</b> (Media Online)
Received: 23-10-2022	Revised: 11-11-2022	Available online: 01-12-2022

# An Analysis of Syntactic Structure of Coordination on The English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk

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## **Abstract**

*This research is about Syntactic Structure of Coordination on the English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk. The purposes of this research are to find out the types of constituents to form syntactic structure of coordination on the English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk and to explain the distribution of syntactic structure of coordination on the English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk. The data is formed as sentences having syntactic structure of coordination on the English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk. Method of the research in this study is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. To collect the data, the writer used documentation method. The steps to analyze the data are reading, collecting, and numbering the data. To analyze the data, the writer uses structural grammar. The main theory applied in this study is the theory of Syntax proposed by Francis (1957). The result of the analysis shows that: 1) the types of constituents being combined are categorized in three groups: words which are noun, adjective, verb, and to infinitive; phrase which is noun phrase; and clauses which are independent clause and dependent clause, and 2) the distribution of syntactic structures of coordination on The English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk analyzed based on its function in word, phrase and sentence: two functions in words: as head and as modifier; one function in phrase: as modifier and one function in sentence/clause: as predicate.*

*Keywords: Syntax, Structure of Coordination, Structural Grammar*

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## **I INTRODUCTION**

Syntax (Miller, 2002) is a branch of linguistics which explain how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases,

and with how clauses are put together to build sentences, because a sentences is the basic unit of syntactic analysis. Besides that, Carnie (2002:3) states that Syntax is the study on how sentences

are structured. It is concerned with how words combine to form sentences. By syntactic structures, one can explain about the functions of words in a sentence.

According to Francis (1957:292), there are four types of syntactic structure of sentences. Those are in groups of structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. In structural grammar approach, syntactic structures minimally consist of the combinations of no more than two lexical words, with or without function words (Francis, 1958:291). In this research, the writer just focuses on the structure of coordination.

A structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which functions a single unit (Francis, W. Nelson, 1958:355). Structure coordination consists of equivalent grammatical units. This structure is often not always joined by a special kind of function words such as *neither ... not, not only ... but also, either ... or, and both ... and, and, but, and or*. It means that the conjunction joining constituents or clauses in a structure of coordination is coordinating conjunction or coordination. Therefore, this structure of coordination appears in sentences which have the conjunction as the coordinator to join clause or word.

Conjunctions are words coordinated such units as parts of speech, phrases, and clauses. Two types of conjunctions are coordinate and subordinate conjunctions. Frank (1972:206) explains that the coordinate conjunctions join structural units that are equal grammatically. The coordinate conjunctions are *and, or, but, nor, neither...nor, either...or, not only...but also, both...and, rather...than*, etc. Frank (1972) states that a subordinate conjunction introduces a clause that depends on a main or independent clause. The subordinate conjunction is grammatically part of the clause it introduces; it is never separated from its clause by a comma. The subordinate conjunctions are: *after, although, as, because, as if, before, wherever, while, than, since, until, when, who, unless*, etc.

Commonly, structure of coordination appears in compound sentence. But, the structure itself can have potentially appears in other types of sentences such as simple sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentences.

Forms of syntactic structure coordination consist of simple structures of coordination, series structures of coordination, elliptical structures of coordination, split structures of coordination and correlative structures of coordination.

The writer chooses Holy Qur'an as the object of this research, because the Qur'an is the religious text of Islamic in the world and then the writer wants to explore one of the smallest parts of the sentences' structure in Qur'an, especially the syntactic structure of Coordination. In this research, the writer just focuses on one Surah from many Surah in the Holy Qur'an, it is *Surah Al-Mulk*.

*Surah Al-Mulk* as one of many Surah in Holy Qur'an. It is the 67<sup>th</sup> Surah of Quran composed of 30 ayat (verses). The data of this research are Coordination found in the English Translation of surah *Al-Mulk*. The writer selects surah *Al-Mulk* because this Surah is different from others in which this surah has an interesting meaning namely about the Kingdom of God (Allah), then this surah has many coordination to be analyzed. Besides that, the writer wants to explore more detail the type of constituents and the distribution of syntactic structure of Coordination found in the English Translation of Surah *Al-Mulk*. Then, the writer uses English Translation of the meaning of the Noble Qur'an in the English language by Muhammad Taqi-uddin Al Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan, because their translation is easy to understand.

In this research, the writer chooses structural grammar because structural grammar approach focuses on physical arrangement of element within a sentence, as well as, the function of syntactic component in the sentence. For example a sentence from the English Translation of surah *Al-Mulk*:

Should not He Who has created know? *And He is the Most Kind and Courteous* (to His slaves) All-Aware (of everything) (*Al-Mulk*: 67:14)

Based on sentence above, it shows that this Compound Sentence consists of two or more independent clause, joined by coordinating conjunctions, and no subordinate clauses. *And He is the Most Kind and Courteous*. Adjectives of *The Most Kind* and *Courteous* as direct object in the independent clause mark the simple structure of coordination with the coordinating conjunction *and*. If the writer elaborates the

entire sentence, it can be found two independent clauses that consist of *he is the most kind and he is courteous*. Therefore, this syntactic structure of coordination functions as direct object in which the categories being coordinated are Adjective (Adj).

There are two researchers that relate to the syntactic structures based on structural grammar approach. The first research is conducted by Winarsih (UMS, 2011) entitled *A Syntactic Analysis of English Simple Sentence in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte* and the second study is conducted by Saly Kurnia Octaviani (UMS, 2011) entitled *Analysis of English Syntactic Structure of Coordination in "Cover Story" Column Articles in Campus Asia Magazine*. This research just focuses on syntactic structural approach and both researches use structural grammar approach by Noam Chomsky with applying the syntactic structures by using

Chinese Boxes. The differences are on object. The first research analyzes English simple sentences in *Wuthering Heights* novel, the second study analyzes English syntactic structure of coordination in "Cover Story" column article in Campus Asia Magazine, and this research analyzes syntactic structure of coordination found in the English Translation of Surah *Al-Mulk*.

Based on the explanation above, the writer makes the problems are formulated as follows:

a. What are types of constituents combined of syntactic structure of coordination on the English translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*?

What are the distributions of syntactic structure of coordination on the English translation of *Surah Al-Mulk*?

## II RESEARCH METHODS

Methodology is a procedure in doing research. It is an important factor that should be used as a guide by the writer. Research method can be defined as the way used in solving the problems. The term methodology is also related to the term of research method. The method used to collect the data in this study is library research method. The technique used to collect the data is note taking. There are several steps applied in collecting the data. They are reading the English Translation of Surah *Al-Mulk* carefully to find and identifying the data can be involved into Coordination. The second was copying all the

data and saved them in the Microsoft word. The last was classifying all Coordination found in the English Translation of Surah *Al-Mulk*. Then, Method and Technique of Analyzing Data The collected data in this study were analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method. This method was applied because the data were in the form of non-numerical data. To analyze the data, the writer uses structural grammar approach. The writer analyzes the data by using the rules related to the categories being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination and the distributions of syntactic structures of coordination.

## III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writer finds out the types of constituents being combined within syntactic structures of coordination and the distribution of syntactic structures of coordination found in the English Translation of Surah *Al-Mulk*.

**The Type of Constituents being Combined and The Distribution of Syntactic Structure Found in the English Translation of Surah *Al-Mulk***

The constituents being coordinated can be classified into three groups: words, phrases, and clauses.

### Words

The words as constituents being combined in the syntactic structures of coordination found in the English Translation of Surah *Al-Mulk* are noun, adjective, verb, and Infinitive (to + Inf).

### 1. Noun (N)

The constituents being combined in syntactic structures of coordination are nouns which are mostly appeared in prepositional phrases.

Datum 1: (Surah *Al-Mulk*: 67/2)

He Who created Death *and* Life

From the datum above, it has two nouns (N): N *Death* and N *Life* as constituents being coordinated that are combined by coordinator *and* in syntactic structure of coordination. This syntactic structure of coordination *Death and Life* is modified by Verb *created*. The function is as head of noun phrase.

### 2. Adjective (Adj.)

The constituents being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination are adjectives.

Datum 2: (Surah *Al-Mulk*: 67:14)

*He is the most kind and courteous all-aware of everything.*

The syntactic structure of coordination *kind, courteous* has adjectives (Adj). as constituents being coordinated. The two constituents are Adj. *kind* and Adj. *courteous*. The function of the syntactic structure of coordination *kind and courteous* is as the head of adjective phrase in which its modifier are *most*.

### 3. Verb (V)

Verbs as constituents being combined can be form of V1, V2, and V3.

Datum 3: (Surah *Al-Mulk*:67:22):

*He who sees and walks on a Straight Way.*

In this structure of coordination *sees and walks*, V1 *sees* and V1 *walks* as constituents being combined are joined by coordinator *and*. This syntactic structure of coordination function as head of VP *sees and walks on a straight way*.

### 4. Infinitive (to + Inf.)

The constituents being combined in syntactic structures of coordination are infinitive.

Datum 4: (Surah *Al-Mulk*:67:15):

*Easy for you to walk, to live and to do agriculture on it.*

The syntactic structure of coordination *to walk, to live and to do* have to infinitive (to + Inf.) as constituents being coordinated. The constituents are *to walk, to live and to do* which are combined by coordinator *and*. The function of the syntactic

structure of coordination *to walk, to live and to do* is as head.

### Phrases

Phrase which can be constituent being coordinated found in the English Translation of *Surah Al-Mulk* is Noun Phrase (NP).

### Noun Phrase (NP)

Syntactic structure of coordination can be constructed by noun phrases as constituents being coordinated.

Datum 5: (Surah *Al-Mulk*: 67:12):

*Theirs will be forgiveness and a great reward.*

The syntactic structure of coordination in datum above is in NP of *forgiveness and a great reward*. The first constituent is NP *forgiveness* and the second is NP *a great reward*. The function of this NP which consists of the syntactic structure of coordination is modifier. It can be said that modifier is word which modifies the head of a phrase.

### Clauses

The constituents being coordinated in a syntactic structure of coordination can be in clause form. Clauses contain subject and predicate. Two types of clauses are independent clauses and dependent clauses.

#### 1) Independent Clause

Independent clauses can be constituents being coordinated in syntactic structures of coordination.

Datum 6: (Surah *Al-Mulk*: 67: 21):

*They continue to be in pride, and they flee from the truth.*

From the datum above, it has independent clauses as the constituents. The constituents are IC *They continue to be in pride* and IC *they flee from the truth*. These constituents are joined by coordinator *and*. The function of this IC which consists of the syntactic structure of coordination is as predicate.

#### Dependent Clause

There are adjective clauses as the constituents.

Datum 7: (Surah *Al-Mulk*: (67:5)

*We have made such lamps as missiles to drive away the Shayatin (devils), and have prepared for them the torment of the blazing fire.*

Based on the datum above, it can be said that Adjective clauses (AdjC) which are the constituents being combined in this syntactic structure of coordination are combined by coordinator *and*. Those constituents are AdjC *have made such lamps asa missiles to drive away*

*the Shayatin (devils) and AdjC have prepared for them the torment of the blazing fire*. This syntactic structure of coordination has function as a predicate.

#### IV CONCLUSIONS

Based on the Result and Discussion above, the writer took some conclusions. Conclusion is derived from the analysis of problem statement in this research. The results of the research: (1) The types of constituents being combined are categorized in three groups: words (noun, adjective, verb, adverb, and infinitive), phrase (noun phrase), and clauses (independent

and dependent clauses: adjective clauses and (2) The distribution of syntactic structure of coordination found on the English Translation of Surah *Al-Mulk* analyzed based on its function shows two functions in Words: as head and as modifier, one function in phrase as modifier, and one function in sentences/clauses: as a predicate.

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