CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Problem

Languages derive from the Latin means "tongue". Nordquist stated that language is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols. And the study of language is called linguistics. (/Http:/language/languageterm.htm taken on April 9th 2012)

In its development, people express languages through many ways. One of them is through songs. As languages, songs as well contain ideas, vocabulary, structures; even songs can introduce cultures and histories. Therefore, songs can also be called as a language. It is known as an artist language. However, song is a language which has tones and accompanied by musical instruments.

English as the foreign language in our country, Indonesia, becomes a compulsory lesson to be learnt by students. As we know that English is very different with Bahasa both in utterances, intonations, vocabulary, and structures. Related to vocabulary, Hidayat (1999:1) argued: "*Daftar kata-kata dalam Bahasa Inggris lebih dari 50.000 (belum termasuk derivasinya). Menurut Bernedict R. Anderson, kamus Indonesia-Inggris* (Indonesian-English Dictionary) *yang disusun John M. Eccol dan Hassan Shadily hanya berisi 12.000 kata saja"*. English vocabulary is more than 50.000 (it is not including yet its derivations). According to Bernedict R. Anderson, Indonesian-English

12.000 words. That is why many teachers of English try to use good and interesting medium to teach English in order that students understand English easily and fun. Now, songs become one of medium to teach English for students because of some good effects that has been proven.

Lynch told why songs should be an integral part of any English as Foreign Language (EFL) teacher's repertoire of resources. He said that Language teachers can and should use songs as part of their classroom teaching repertoire. Songs contain authentic language, are easily obtainable, provide vocabulary, grammar and cultural aspects and are fun for the students. They can provide valuable speaking, listening and language practice in and out of the classroom. According to Lynch, some reasons songs can work exceedingly well in the foreign language classroom include the following:

1. Songs almost always contain authentic, natural language.
2. A variety of new vocabulary can be introduced to students through songs.
3. Songs are usually very easily obtainable.
4. Songs can be selected to suit the needs and interests of the students.
5. Grammar and cultural aspects can be introduced through songs.
6. Time length is easily controlled.
7. Students can experience a wide range of accents.
8. Song lyrics can be used in relating to situations of the world around us.
9. Students think songs are natural and fun. (//Http:/language/songs.htm taken on April 9th 2012).

Besides, in a paper of Sevki KOMUR-Gursan SARAC-Hasan SEKER—by quoting others' statements— Sarıcoban and Metin (2000) in their article stated that songs can be one of the most enchanting and culturally rich resources that can be easily used in language classrooms and they add that the songs to be chosen can offer a change from routine classroom activities acting as precious resources to teach a variety of language items such as sentence patterns, vocabulary, rhythm as well as their skills in four language skills. As cited in Sarıcoban and Metin (2000), Loand Fai Li (1998: 8) suggested that learning English through songs provides a relaxing atmosphere for students, who usually are anxious when speaking English in a formal classroom setting. So, those some experts' statements convince that foreign language teachers especially English teachers and students must try to use songs in their learning language.

Learning from song as well constitutes part of an application towards The Revelation of Allah that exists in The Holy Qur'an (al 'Alaq: verse 1-5): "Recite in the name of your Lord who created. Created man from a clinging substance. Recite, and your Lord is the most Generous. Who taught by the pen. Taught man that which he knew not". Some Islamic interpreters interpreted about what kinds of books that must recite or read. One of them interpreted that Allah commands us to learn through reciting or reading a lot. Not only by reading The Holy Qur'an but also other books- such as, scientific books, newspapers, journals, essays, dictionaries, literatures, fictive stories and so on, or reading His creatures. Ahmad (2007:198-199) argued:

Ditinjau dari perspektif kebahasaan, jika satu ungkapan tidak disebutkan obyeknya, maka ia menunjukan umum mencakup segala sesuatu yang dapat dijangkau oleh kata tersebut, seperti alam raya dan masyaraka. Dengan demikian, Tuhan menyuruh Nabi agar membaca ayat-ayat Tuhan yang tertulis (Qur'aniyah) ataupun ayat-ayat Tuhan yang tercipta (Kauniyah). Tetapi yang paling penting dan menjadi titik tekan ayat tersebut adalah pembacaan tersebut haruslah dilandasi atas nama Tuhan. Sehingga dengan pembacaan itu menjadikannya sadar akan kefakiran diri di hadapan Allah.

Literally, if an expression is not mentioned its object, so that, it is a general statement. It may contain the universe and society. Therefore, God orders The Messenger to recite or to read written God's verses (Qur'aniyah) or created God's verses (kauniyah). However, the important is the reciting must be based in the name of God, so that, someone realizes his/her weakness to God by reciting.

Santosa (2007:34) stated, "*Belajar itu bisa dari siapa saja dan darimana saja. Asalkan positif.*" Getting learn from anyone and anything. However, it must be positive. The interpretation of al 'Alaq verse 1-5 and Ippho's statement convince the writer that learning is never limited and has no limitation. Someone can learn from anything, besides from his/her parents, teachers, friends, books, experiences, even from little children' behavior, animals' behavior, other's imperfections, life problems, the badness of someone else, and so on.

There are many things that we can learn in this world, so does in learning and mastering a language, especially English. As we know that English has many vocabulary and structure that must be remember and understand to create a good communication. The English structures itself can be learned from many books of

English structures, one of them is called Syntax. *Oxford Dictionary* defines, "Syntax is rules for making sentences out of words and phrases. Other resources mentioned that 1). Syntax is the study how words are organized in relation to each other. (http://www.universalteacher.org.uk/lang/engstruct.htm), taken on April 9th 2012)., 2). Arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases, and the study of the formation of sentences and the relationship of their component parts (http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Syntax) taken on April 9th)., 3). Nordquist defined that syntax is the study of the rules that govern the ways in which words combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. (http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/syntax.htm taken on April 12th 2012). 4). The rules governing the structure of a programming language. It specifies how words and symbols are put together to form statements and expressions. The set of rules needed to construct valid expressions or sentences in a language. (http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Syntax taken on April 9th).

Simply, the English structure started from stem or words level in which when they are correctly arranged and organized will form higher level structures. Then, they may become phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Learning a language structure is a part of learning a written language. There is one of the work of art that uses a written language, it is song. Lyrics as the written language of song consist of the sequence of words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Among those language structures, phrases are regarded interesting to be researched and analyzed by the writer. Because it has many kinds and

different syntactic rules. Besides, the writer found some English learners wrong in positioning particular phrases structures.

Related to songs, the writer tries to analyze the phrases from Maher Zain's song for her research, in which Maher Zain is a Muslim singer from Sweden who sings Islamic songs. Almost, the songs in his album "Thank You Allah" released in 2009 were very hits such as Insyaallah, Thank You Allah, Barakallahu Lakuma, For the Rest of My Life, etc. Nowadays, he is a very famous Muslim singer in the world, in particular in Indonesia. He becomes very popular because his Islamic songs that are easy listening and touchy. He does not only sing in English but also in other languages, Arabic, Turkish, French, Malay, Urdu and Indonesian language. After his concerts in Indonesia on October 2011 and April 2012, he sang by changing "For the Rest of My Life" into Indonesian language version "Sepanjang Hidup". He also featured with Fadly "Padi", an Indonesian band vocalist by singing "Insyaallah". Then, he also played in an Indonesian serial drama. Those points and his good attitude makes him different and much to be loved, especially for his fans in Indonesia.

Dealing with the description above, the writer is interested to analyze the phrase structure in songs, the songs album "Thank You Allah" from Maher Zain. This writing is done for some reasons. Firstly, the writer is interested to Syntax and Morphology, especially in phrase structures. Secondly, the writer is interested in studying phrase structure in Maher Zain's songs. Because the content of his songs is full of religious advices as well the songs are beautiful, easy listening and very touchy. However, in this thesis the writer will only

analyze two phrases (noun and adjective phrase) and their syntactic analysis because those two phrases have specific structures head and modifier. Besides, the writer found students are inversed in placing those two phrases structures. Thirdly, the writer wants to invite the reader to learn from everything, even from song. There are many things that we can explore from songs. Lastly, a personal reason that the writer chose English Education for her study and had been learning it seriously started from listening to an English song. The reasons above become the description later. This is arranged into the research from under the title 'An Analysis of phrases in Songs Album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain".

B. The Identificaation of the Problem

The identification of the problem is needed to give clarification about the problem that will be investigated. The writer arranged the identification of the problem referred to the background of the problem above, they are:

1. The Research Area

The research of area from this thesis is 'Syntax'

2. The Kinds of the Problem

The research has several points that will be explored and described. They are about how phrases are include in noun and adjective phrase in songs album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain and how the syntactic analysis of two phrases (noun and adjective phrase) are in songs album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain.

3. **The Main Problem**

The main problem of this resesarch is long and complicated phrase structures.

C. **The Limitation of the Problem**

In *An Analysis of Phrases in Songs Album "Thank You Allah by Maher Zain,* the description of the problem is limited into some points, those are:

1. The analysis of noun and adjective phrase in songs album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain

2. The syntactic analysis of noun and adjective phrase in Songs album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain.

D. **The Questions of Research**

The writer classifies the problem of this study as follows:

1. How are phrases include in noun and adjective phrases which exist in songs album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain?

2. How are the syntactic Analysis of noun and adjective phrase in songs album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain?

E. **The Aims of Research**

There are some aims of this research, they are:

1. To know noun and adjective phrase in songs album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain

2. To know the syntactic Analysis (noun and adjective phrase in songs album "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain.

F. The Uses of Research

The research product is hoped to be a useful book and form of participation to increase the development of Syntax and language learning. Besides, the research is done to fulfill the requirement in achieving the Bachelor Degree from The English Education to Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of *Syekh Nurjati* State Institute for Islamic Studies Cirebon.