

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SONG LYRICS OF NUMBER ONE
FOR ME BY MAHER ZAIN**

A THESIS



SELFY

1788203014

**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT
MUSLIM MAROS UNIVERSITY
2021**

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Submitted to the English Education Department Faculty of Teacher
Training and Education Muslim University of Maros. As a Fulfillment
of the Requirements for S1-Degree

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HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN

Skripsi dengan judul "An Analysis of English Song Lyrics of Number One For Me by Maher Zain".

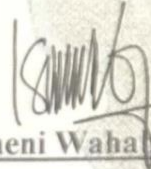
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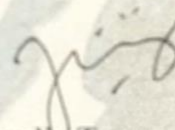
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Penguji : 1. (.....)
2. (.....)
3. (.....)
4. (.....)

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MOTTO

***“THERE IS NO ELEVATOR TO SUCCESS
YOU HAVE TO TAKE THE STAIRS”***

(Anonymous)

“IF WE NEVER TRY, WE WILL NEVER KNOW”

(The Writer)

ABSTRACT

Selfy. 2021. An Analysis of English Song Lyrics of Number One for Me by Maher Zain. (Supervised by Isnaeni Wahab and Novalia Tanasy)

This research analyzed sentence patterns that are used in number one for me song lyrics by Maher Zain using tree diagram theory. The objective of research was to find out the sentence patterns that have been found in number one for me song lyrics by Maher Zain By Bornstein theory. The method of this study used qualitative analysis. The object of this research used one song lyrics by Maher Zain. The instrument of research was researcher himself. The data collection techniques were observation. To gather the data, the writer uses two steps in analyzed data. There are: Preparing and organizing the data. The finding of this study as follow: S NP + VP (7 data), Compound sentence $S_1 + S_2$ (2 data), S + NP + V (1 data), S NP + NP (4 data), S NP + ADV + NP + VP (1 data), S ADV. Time + NP + VP (1 data), S NP + VP + ADJ.P (1 data) , S NP + VP + ADV + PP (1 data), S NP + VP + ADV (1 data), S ADV + NP + ADV.P (1 data), S ADJ + NP (1 data), S NP₁ + NP₂ + V + NP₃ (1 data), S CONJ + NP + VP (1 data), S V + NP + VP (1 data), S NP + VP + NP + ADV.P (1 data), S NP₁ + NP₂ + VP + NP₃ (1 data) , S VP + V + NP + NP + ADV + NP (1 data) , S ADV + NP₁ + VP + NP₂ + NP₃, (1 data) S ADV + NP + VP + NP + PP (1 data), N DET + N + PP (1 data)

Keywords: *Syntax, Sentence Pattern, Tree Diagram, Qualitative*

ABSTRAK

Selfy. 2021. An Analysis of English Song Lyrics of Number One for Me by Maher Zain. (Dibimbing oleh Isnaeni Wahab and Novalia Tanasy)

Penelitian ini menganalisis pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu Number One for Me saya oleh Maher Zain menggunakan teori diagram pohon. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui pola kalimat yang ditemukan pada lirik lagu Number One for Me karya Maher Zain dengan menggunakan teori diagram pohon dari Bornstein. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan analisis kualitatif. Objek penelitian ini menggunakan salah satu lirik lagu Maher Zain. Instrumen penelitian adalah peneliti sendiri. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah observasi. Untuk mengumpulkan data, penulis menggunakan dua langkah dalam menganalisis data. Yaitu: Menyiapkan dan mengorganisir data. Temuan penelitian ini sebagai berikut: S NP + VP (7 data), Compound sentence $S_1 + S_2$ (2 data), S + NP + V (1 data), S NP + NP (4 data), S NP + ADV + NP + VP (1 data), S ADV. Time + NP + VP (1 data), S NP + VP + ADJ.P (1 data), S NP + VP + ADV + PP (1 data), S NP + VP + ADV (1 data), S ADV + NP + ADV.P (1 data), S ADJ + NP (1 data), S $NP_1 + NP_2 + V + NP_3$ (1 data), S CONJ + NP + VP (1 data), S V + NP + VP (1 data), S NP + VP + NP + ADV.P (1 data), S $NP_1 + NP_2 + VP + NP_3$ (1 data), S VP + V + NP + NP + ADV + NP (1 data), S ADV + $NP_1 + VP + NP_2 + NP_3$, (1 data) S ADV + NP + VP + NP + PP (1 data), N DET + N + PP (1 data)

Kata Kunci: *Sintaks, Pola Kalimat, Diagram Pohon, Kualitatif*

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Maros, 26 August
2021

Researcher

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CHAPTER 1

A. Background

Language is the most important and basic aspect of human beings. It is a culture, not a biologically inherited function. In this way, it is regarded as the center of culture and the basic of communication. Language is the main means of communication, it cannot be separated from humans. People use language to communicate Society, share ideas and express your feelings. By using language, People can develop their own knowledge. For example, people can write, speak, or analyze certain content, such as analyzing sentences, songs or movies, according De Saussure (cited in Fitroh, 2019).

The study of grammar originated from Chomsky (1957). In the following, it is called the first linguist who introduced grammatical research through a book called "Syntax Structure", which is called Generative Grammar in the following. the study. Grammar can be classified as false, a branch of language science that examines the ins and outs of phrases, clauses and sentences. The viewpoint of Parker and Riley (2005: 53) further proves this point, "Grammar is the study of phrases, clauses and sentences". In addition to Ramlan (2005: 18) said that the term of syntax is directly from the Netherlands, known as Syntax and in English word, syntactic is a branch of languages to talk about the ins and outs of discourse, phrases, clauses and sentences. In addition, Fromkin and Rodman (1983: 200) clearly stated that

syntax that's part of the science of language that review the structure of sentences. Sentence is a series of words that can express ideas, thoughts, or feelings. Sentence is the smallest language unit that expresses a complete mind, both spoken and written. The sentence must at least have a subject (S) and a predicate (P).

According to George (2006), "A sentence is a set of words, To say something, ask something or tell someone to do Things". Usually a sentence consists of a subject and a verb In order to create a sentence, there must be at least one topic and one verb.

According to Yule (1996: 4), "grammar is about the relationship between language forms, how they are arranged in order, and which sequences are in the correct format". According to the definition of the grammar above, the following conclusions can be drawn: Grammar is the study of the principles and arrangement of words, phrases and words the clauses that compose a sentence according to grammatical rules.

Language can also be expressed in music. Nowadays, music plays an important role in human life because everyone's life is full of tension. In that situation, people want to relax their minds, so listening to the movements of any type of music makes them feel comfortable. Music is a medium for artistic expression. According to Marhamah (2014) music can be a tool to entertain someone and also as medium to share feeling between one person to other person. Art is an important part of the system Human civilization that continues to evolve with cultural development technology.

Music is an art form that can bring joy to the audience, and can also inspire and accompany us in difficult times, and alleviate our worries. Nowadays, pop, rock, heavy metal, R&B and other music have become very popular. Country music last but not least, is also one of the famous music in the world. There are lots of singers around the world and overseas work like Maher Zain.

This research focused on Sentence patterns of lyric Number One For Me by Maher Zain. The researcher chooses the song entitled “Number One For Me” because it contains a few patterns which can be analyzed syntactically. On the other hand, this song was chosen because of the wonderful stories and message methods behind them that can make this research more meaningful to readers. Researcher hopes this study can improve their understanding when analyzing sentences.

B. Research Question

From the description above, the researcher formulated question to be discussed, namely “What sentence patterns are used in “Number One For Me by Maher Zain song lyrics?”

C. Objective of Research

To find out the sentence patterns are used in “Number One For Me by Maher Zain song lyrics”.

D. Significance of research

The researcher hoped this study can help English learners improve their understanding of English sentence patterns not only in class but also in song lyrics

CHAPTER II

RELATED OF LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discussed about two sections, the first section discussed about the theoretical description, the second section discussed about the theoretical framework.

A. Previous Research

In linguistics theories, the word syntax originates from the Greek which is a combination of the word “Syn” which means "Together", and the word “Tax” means "Sequences and sequences". In other words, syntax is a branch of linguistics that learns rules that determine how the words form in phrases or sentences and clauses. According to Chomsky (2002:11) syntax is study of the principles processes to construct a particular language into a sentence. It is in line with Yule (1999:4) stated that syntax is study about the relation of linguistic forms and how the linguistic forms are arranged into a well formed.

The first researcher is Christianto (2018) in his thesis entitled *“Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns in John Denver’s Songs Lyrics”* in his research, even though he was not the first researcher to study syntax, he used the qualitative approach because this research describe certain phenomena in detail. This study applied content analysis because this study analyzes patterns sentences available in the John Denver song lyrics. In the end, researcher used the theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) to analyze

sentence patterns in the song lyrics. In addition, researchers also use O'Grady's theory, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1996) to illustrate tree diagrams and structural rules the phrases of the selected sentences. The results of this study, shows that there are 8 out of 9 sentence patterns used within the song's lyrics. Sentence pattern which is often used is pattern 3: S + Vt + dO. There are 12 sentences which use this pattern in the lyrics of a John Denver song. However, there are no sentences using pattern 6: S + Vt + iO + dO. Finally, researcher hoped that the results of this study are able to help English learners to enhance their understanding about the sentence patterns and the rules of phrase structure in English.

The second research is from Hasanuddin (2018) on his journal "*Kajian Sintaksis Pada Novel Sang Pencuri Warna Karya Yersita*" Whose research aims at describing the form of phrase, clause, and sentence in Yersita's novel Sang Pencuri Warna. This research is a descriptive qualitative study by collecting the data using documentation techniques by implementing a read- list-note strategy. The researcher used content analysis based on Miles and Huberman. The results showed 1) the existence of a phrase form based on the relationship between elements and the core elements of word types, 2) the existence of positive and negative clause forms, 3) the existence of sentences based on pronunciation, grammatical structure, function or content, elements, structure, presentation style (rhetoric) and a subject.

The third study comes from Anggraini (2012) in her thesis "*A*

Syntactical Analysis in The English Song Lyrics of "Thank You Allah" Album by Maher Zain". In her thesis, she looked for both of the types and syntactical rules of sentence in the English Song Lyrics of "Thank You Allah" Album by Maher. She used descriptive qualitative research. The result showed that the declarative sentences was more dominant it is about 114 sentences and the most dominant rules is NP=N, it is about 270 rules od NP=N.

Therefore, based on previous related study above, the researcher found out the sentence pattern are used in "Number One for Me by Maher Zain Song Lyrics" based on Quirk and Greenbaum theory and the researcher expects that this research can be beneficial to the readers and future linguistics researchers.

B. Theoretical Background

This section provides some theories which are used to support this research, namely syntax, sentence pattern, and song lyrics.

1. Syntax

Syntax can be categorized as wrong a branch of linguistics that studies the specifics of phrases, clauses, and sentence. This is confirmed by opinion Parker and Riley (2005) entitled "Syntax is the study of phrases, clauses, and sentences". In addition, Ramlan (2005) says that syntax is a branch of science language that discusses discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases. Next, Fromkin and Rodman (1983) emphasizes that syntax is part of linguistics examine sentence structure.

In linguistics, the study about the sentence of language is syntax. Chomsky (1957) defines that “Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular language”. Further, according to Yule (1996) “Syntax is the study about relationship between linguistic forms, how they are arranged in sequence, and which sequences are well formed”. Based on the definition of syntax above, it can be concluded that syntax is the study of principle and arrangement of words, phrases, and clauses that forming sentences based on grammatical rules.

2. Syntactical Analysis

An analysis is the process of analyzing something. It can be form into analyzing book, film or song. According to Fitroh (2019) a syntactical analysis is kind of analysis the sentence structures and breaking down into a part of speech components with an explanation and relationship for each part.

The definition above is in line with Bergman (2007) who defined a syntactical analysis known as the analysis (by human or computer) of the syntactic structures of the sentences that is read or heard. Therefore, by conducting the syntactical analysis, the reader were be able to comprehend how the words changed into component parts of speech such as phrase, clause or sentence. In this study the researcher focused on analysis the sentence pattern are used in “Number One for Me by Maher Zain Song Lyrics”

3. Sentence

a. Definition of sentence

Traditional grammar defines sentences in one of two ways:

meaning and function (Frank, 1972: 220). Meaning is "Sentence is a complete thought", through the function is "a sentence. It is composed of subject and predicate". You can draw this conclusion. It is a complete thought composed of subject and predicate. Sentences can also contain one or more clauses. One can is defined in the same way as a sentence, and a sufficient judgment is the clause is composed of subject and predicate. Have two children Independence and subordination clauses. Independent clause is a group contains the subject and verb and represents the complete word Thought, and the subordinate clause is a group containing Subject and verb, but not expressing a complete thought.

b. Types of Sentence

The classification of sentences based on the number and kind of clauses in their syntactic structure, there are several types of sentences:

1) Simple sentence

Simple sentence consists of independent clause and no dependent clause. For examples:

- a) I walk. This simple sentence has one independent clause which contains one subject "I", and one verb "walk".
- b) The man walks into living room. This simple sentence has one independent clause "the man", and one predicate "walks into living room". The verb phrase as a predicate it can be consists of more than one word.

2) Compound Sentences

Compound sentence is made from two independent clauses without dependent clause. This clause is combined together by using conjunction with or without comma. The conjunction can be formed as follow for, and, or, but, nor, yet, so. Here the examples:

- a) I am a student, and my sister is a teacher.
- b) She invited me to come to her party, but I did not come.

3) Complex sentences

A complex sentence is a sentence that contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. For example:

- a) The boy who studied research stay in his house.
- b) The girl who wore red dress stood in front of me.

4) Compound-complex sentences

Compound-complex sentence contains of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. For examples:

- a) The boy who studied research stay in his house until he finished the task.
- b) Carol loves her brother, and he loves her too because they are family.

4. Sentence patterns

Sentence pattern can be perceived as the manner in which sentences are typically organized. It is imperative to gain proficiency with the most widely recognized sentence designs in English, as the

greater part of sentences you will hear, compose, and talk will follow these fundamental sentence patterns.

There are various sentence patterns design used to compose most sentences in English. The fundamental sentence designs introduced in this guide to sentence patterns are able to help us understanding the basic or even the most intricate English sentences.

Grammatical forms are assembled to make sentence designs in English. Rapidly, the eight grammatical forms as follow as: noun, adjective, pronoun, adverb, verb, preposition, interjection and conjunction.

Parts of speech are put together to create sentence patterns in English. Quickly, the eight parts of speech are as follows: Noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition and interjection.

We are generally acquainted with the essential sentence patterns in English. We do realize how to utilize them in their least complex structures. Yet, some of the time when we focus on extremely hard on what we need to say, or when we attempt to entangle one these patterns, we omit an essential basic sentence part, or attempt to consolidate sentence parts that cannot be fitted together. At the point when this occurs, the sentence collapses just as building would collapse if the designers and manufactures omitted part of the foundation or tried to fasten two significant steel girders together in some unacceptable spots.

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) gave seven English sentence patterns as below.

1. Pattern 1: S + LV + A Example:
 - a) Jane is in the classroom.
 - b) The book was on the table
 - c) They are in the hotel
2. Pattern 2: S + LV + SC Example:
 - a) Karin is beautiful
 - b) He loves Richard
 - c) They learn to read a book
3. Pattern 3: S + V1 + Do Example:
 - a) He catches the ball
 - b) She loves Richard
 - c) They learn to read a book
4. Pattern 4: S + V1 + do + A Example:
 - a) Karin puts her cellphone on the bed
 - b) I am planning a tour to Paris
 - c) He looked like as if he had seen a ghost
 - d) The earthquake happened when we slept
5. Pattern 5: S + V1 + do + OC Example:
 - a) The committee elected him a president
 - b) They named the child Karin
 - c) The painters painted the well white

6. Pattern 6: S + V1 + io + Do Example:

- a) Felix send me a messege
- b) The lecturer taught us syntax
- c) My father has given me a present

7. Pattern 7: S+ V1 Example:

- a) She is crying
- b) The boy were laughing
- c) The bird flies

Quirk and Greenbaun (1973) also categories each symbol of the sentence pattern. There are nine symbol which are found to write down the pattern. The followings are the categorized symbols.

S = Subject

SC = Subject Complement

VT = Transitive Verb

OC = Object Complement VI = Intransitive Verb

IO = Indirect Object A = Adverb

DO = Direct Objects LV = Linking Verb

Quirk and Greenbaun (1973) also categories each symbol of the sentence pattern. There are nine symbol which are found to write down the pattern. The followings are the categorized symbols.

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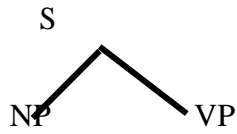
IO = Indirect Object A = Adverb

DO = Direct Objects LV = Linking Verb

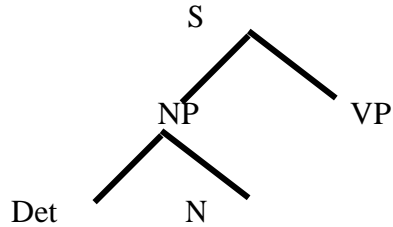
5. Phrase Structure Rules

In Transformational Grammar (TG) phrase structure is illustrated by means of tree diagrams called phrasemakers, which show the hierarchical structure of sentence. We begin S (sentence) as the highest level, and work down to the lower levels until we get to maximally specific of terminal level where no additional symbols can be written. This process is called a derivation of sentence. The steps of derivation of a sentence are:

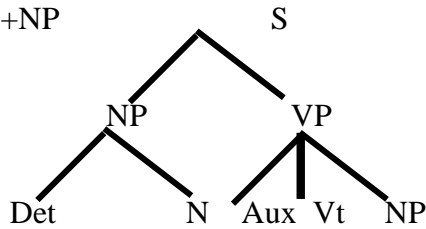
S → NP + VP



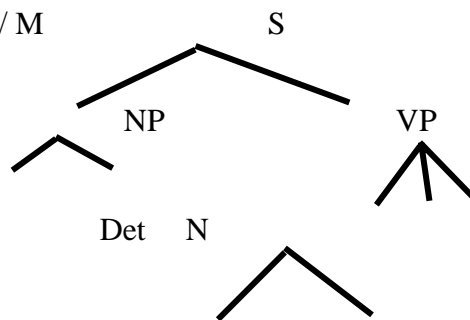
NP → Det + N



VP → Aux + Vt + NP



Aux → Tense / M



Aux Vt

Np Tense

M

The tree diagram above can be explained more details

as follows: S : Sentence Vt :

Transitive Verb

NP : Noun Phrase

Vi : Intransitive Verb

VP : Verb Phrase

VL : Linking Verb

N : Noun	Comp : Complement
V : Verb	Prep : Preposition D or
Det : Determiner	Pres : Present
Pron : Pronoun	PP : Prepositional Phrase Prop
N : Proper Name	Adj. P : Adjective Phrase
Pred : Predicate	Adv. P : Adverb Phrase
M : Modal	Be : The Verb “be”

6. Noun Phrase

In linguistic, a noun is a member of a large lexical category whose members can occur as the main word in the subject of a clause, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. In transformational grammar, Bornstein (1977:242) stated that noun is defined as the name of a person, place, thing, or quality. Noun phrase or NP is a group of words in which the head word (main word) is a noun or pronoun. Then, a noun phrase can consist of a single noun or pronoun, or of noun or pronoun with modifiers (Bornstein, 1977:55).







Noun Phrase can be in the form of the following:

NP	➔	N (chair, table)
NP	➔	Pron (I, you, she)
NP	➔	Prop. N (Medan, Samuel)
NP	➔	Det + N (the car, a book)
NP	➔	NP + S (the boy who is driving a car)
NP	➔	The boy

S  The boy is driving a car

Noun phrase needs a basic structural in transformational grammar which consists of the head. The head can be precede by determiner (consist of one constituent in sentence), pre-determiners (which precede noun), and post-determiners (which follow it) as modifiers.

Determiner (DET) are function word used to specify the kind of reference a noun has. Determiner vary in the kind of noun head, and noun phrase normally consist of a head noun, which is optionally modified into determiner.

Article (Art.)		(the, a/an),
Demonstrative (DEM)		(this, that, these, those),
Numeral (NUM)		(one, two, third),
Possessive (POSS)		(my, her, our, their, mine),
Quantifier (Q)		(some, several, any, many, much, a lot of, a little, a few, neither, either),
The WH- determiner		(what, which, whose, whatever, whoever, whether as relatives, identified relatives, interrogatives).



8. Auxiliary

According to Bornstein in her book entitled *An Introduction to Transformational Grammar*, does not divide noun phrase, verb phrase, and auxiliary into equal segments. The auxiliary tends to be more closely associated with the main verb. That is why, the auxiliary will be considered to be the first constituent in the verb phrase.

The following phrase structure rule stated that a verb phrase consists of an auxiliary and a verb:



Bornstein (1977:40) stated that the Aux (auxiliary) can be rewritten as a modal auxiliary (can, must, will), one of the “Helping Verb” (be, do, have) of traditional grammar, but it also includes tense (present or past) as its first element.

9. Modal

The next item to appear under the auxiliary is modal (M). Since it is optional, it is placed within parentheses that are used to indicate that an item may or may not be chosen:

Aux



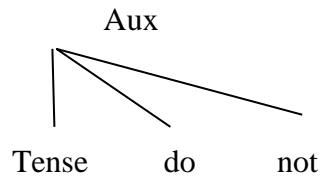
M

Be

Have

The negative form indicated by the word „not“ also appears under the auxiliary.

You do not come



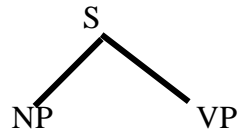
Pres

10. Tree Diagram

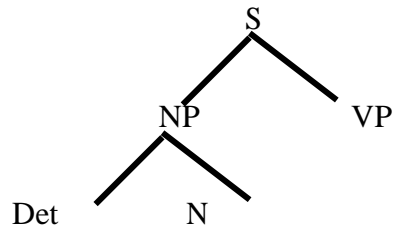
Tree diagram is diagram that resembles the constituent layers. By using tree diagram the structures or sentences pattern can be displayed. It is in line with Crystal (2008:), tree diagram defined as “two-dimensional diagram used in generative grammar as a convenient means of displaying the internal hierarchical structure of sentence as generated by as set of rules.

According to Bornstein (1977), a tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence. The sentence is considered the basic of the syntactic system. Bornstein starts with “S” stands for sentence, the highest level, and works down to lower level. This process is called derivational of the sentence.

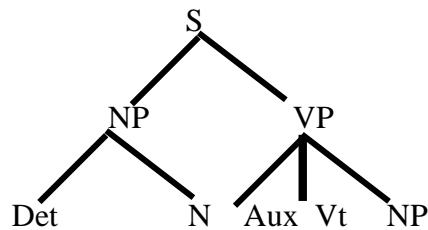
The steps of derivational in the sentences are: $S \rightarrow NP + VP$



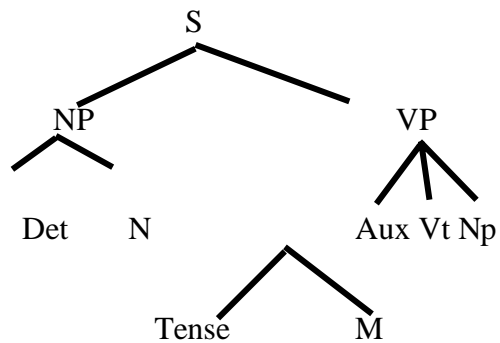
$NP \rightarrow Det + N$



$VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$



$Aux \rightarrow Tense / M$

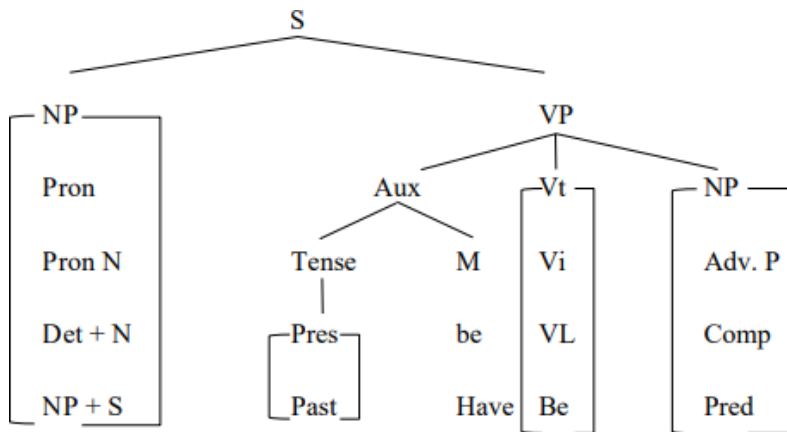


From the tree diagram above, it can be explained more detail as follows:

- S (sentence) consists of NP (noun phrase) and VP (verb phrase)
- NP consists of Det (determiner/article) and N

- VP consists of Aux plus V and NP
- Aux consists of Tense and M

(modal) Rules of tree diagram by Bornstein:



11. Song lyrics

Song is kind of literature. Listening for a song is an activity to make us enjoy, but in fact, the listeners cannot get a pleasure if they don't understand the song. Sentence patterns commonly found within the song. Song usually consists of sentence pattern since the sentence pattern is used in the lyric that is written well. Based on the reason, it brings the researcher of the thesis to analyze. Hornby (2015) stated that, song is a piece of music that can be used to sing, it consist of lyrics and melodies that can be used to express of someone emotion. In its writing, the songwriters or composers usually beautify the language they use by any Sentence pattern, so that the listeners will be more attracted in listening song. Therefore lyric is the collection of word within the song and the

lyric in the song consist of meaning to express the idea or express personal emotion.

According to Eckstein (2010), song lyrics are not poetry, however, and it seems that the author's problems with Sting have precisely something to do with the fact that they are not. So, it can be 7 conclude that song is a short poem which is suitable for singing, and it is used to express personal feeling or emotion.

12. Maher Zain

Maher Mustafa Maher Zain born in Tripoli, Lebanon, July 16, 1981; age 40) is a Swedish singer, songwriter and music producer of Lebanese origin. Maher Zain became a star in modern Islamic music. He released his first album entitled Thank You Allah in 2009 by Awakening Records and became a successful album as well as re- establish the prestige of Islamic music in the world.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher presented the methodology which is used to conduct the study. This chapter discussed the research methodology, object of the study, technique of collecting data, and technique of data analysis.

A. Type and research design

This research used descriptive qualitative research. Hancock in Fitroh (20019:23) stated that the qualitative research is connected with the development of social phenomenon that can help us to comprehend how the world live and develop. According to Moleong (2010: 31), the purpose of qualitative research is to learn something specifically, not always looking for courses and the influence of things, deepen the understanding of things Researched. The results of qualitative research appear in descriptive form. In this research, the researcher analyzed the lyrics of a song to find the Sentence pattern used. After that, the researcher systematically stated the facts, so that easy to understand. Qualitative data usually forms as words (description, observation, impression, recording, etc.). Arikunto (2010:3) said that descriptive research is the study intended to investigate the situation, condition, circumstances, events, or 24 other activities, and the result presented in the form of the research report. Thus, in this study, the researcher used descriptive research approach.

B. Location and Time of Research

Time of research was adjusted to the schedule determined by the campus, coffee shop and the place of this research conducted in the regional library and at the researcher's house. The researcher was conducted her research in public area by following the standard health protocol of Covid 19. The protocols were:

1. Putting on face mask and face shield
2. Applying hand sanitizer
3. Spraying disinfectant on table-chair-ladder-laptop surface and bringing personal drink-meal stuff.

C. Object of the Research

The object of this research used one song lyrics by Maher Zain and the sample of this research of song lyrics by Maher Zain entitled "Number One For Me".

D. Data Collection Techniques

According to Moleong (2010: 157), "Considering data collection as the most important step in the research. The purpose of the research was to obtain the required data." In this research, the researcher used field notes as a technique for collecting data.

1. Observation

Based on the sources of data, the technique used by the researcher is artifact which is analysis used for document in analyzing the data and obtaining the data. This technique is attempted to trace the source of information in the form of document which are relevant to be researched. In this research, the

researcher obtained data documentation from looking for the original song and browsing the songs“ lyrics of Maher Zain from the internet to do research. The techniques that used by the researcher to collected the data is the following stages, these are:

1. Reading and understanding lyrics of Maher Zain songs
2. Choosing and marking the data dealing with Sample patterns in lyrics of Maher Zain songs
3. Determining any sentence patterns used in lyrics of Maher zain songs
4. In this research, the researcher used observation technique since she uses smartphone and Internet to get the song lyrics of Maher Zain songs

E. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Creswell (2007:148), there are two steps in analyzing the data. There are: preparing and organizing, and representing the data. In this study, the researcher followed those two steps in technique of data analysis.

Preparing and Organizing:

1. The researcher downloaded the songs that were song by Maher Zain.
2. The researcher also searched the lyrics of the song in order to make the analysis of the Sentence patterns is easy.
3. The researcher re-wrote the lyrics.
4. After that, the researcher analyzed the lyrics by using tree diagram formula.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of research result and discussion. In finding, the researcher present the result of this research and in the discussion the research analyze about research result.

A. Research Result

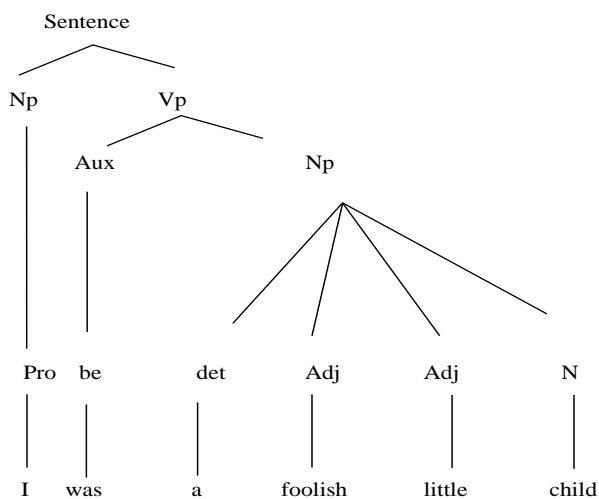
In this chapter, the author presented the data found in the lyrics of the song Number one for me by Maher Zain. This analysis includes a sentence pattern analysis using tree diagram theory. As guidance on this study, the authors used tree diagram theory with Bornstein.

1. Sentence patterns in song lyrics of number one for me by Maher Zain

In this section, the writer is used one song lyric by Maher Zain is tittle number one for me using tree diagram theory.

Line 1 of the lyrics

I was a foolish little child



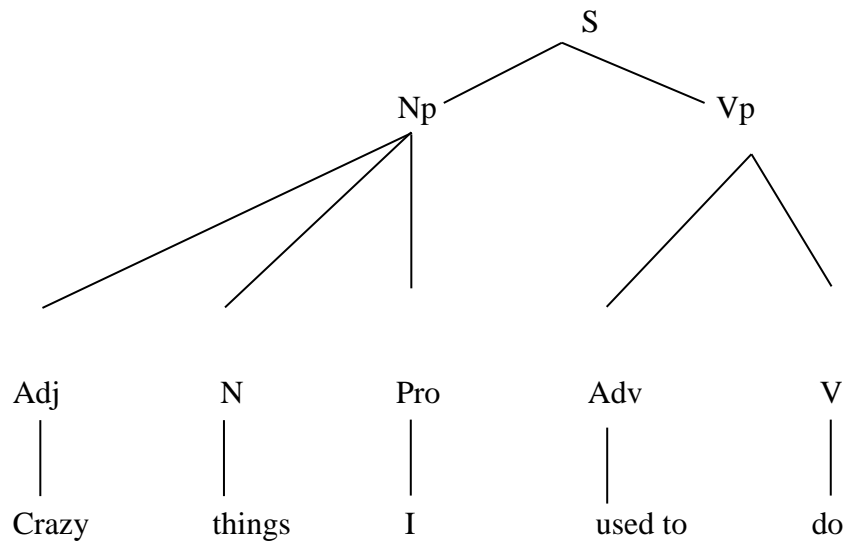
The pattern of the sentence is

S  Np + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 1 of the lyrics, the sentence “I was a foolish little child” consists of 2 basic elements namely; Noun phrase and Verb phrase. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; the Verb phrase consist of Auxiliary be “(was)” plus Noun phrase. the noun phrase consist of determiner “(a)” plus adjective “(foolish)” plus adjective “(little)” and plus noun “(child)”.

Line 2

Crazy things I used to do



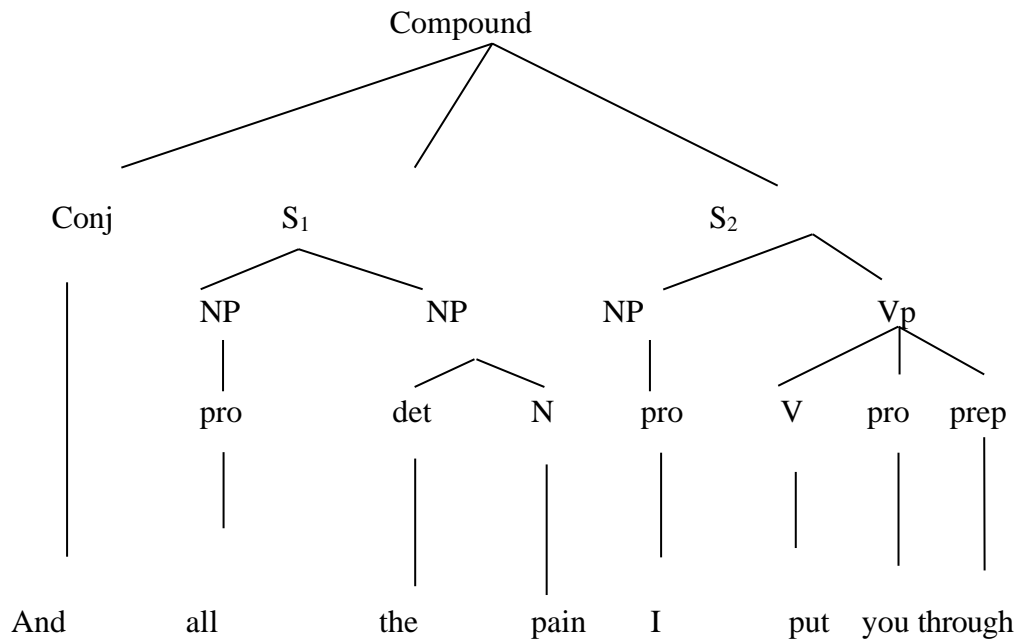
The pattern of the sentence is

S ➡ Np + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 2, sentence is “crazy things I used to do” consists of 2 basic elements namely ; Noun phrase and Verb phrase. The noun phrase consist of adjective “(crazy)” plus noun “(things)” plus pronoun “(i)” ; the Verb phrase consist of Adverb “(used to)” and plus verb “(do)”

Line 3

And all the pain I put you through



Based on the tree diagram above, the type of the compound Sentence because that sentence has two subjects and two predicate with a conjunction.

The formula of the diagram is:

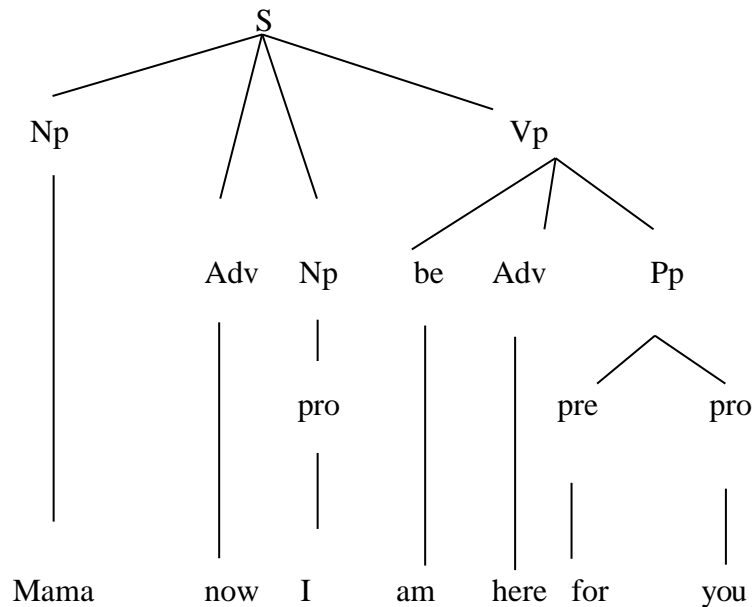
$$S \rightarrow S_1 + S_2$$

From the analysis above, the sentence (and all the pain I put you through) can be divided into two parts, those are

- A. all the pain
- B. I put you through

Line 4

Mama now I'm here for you



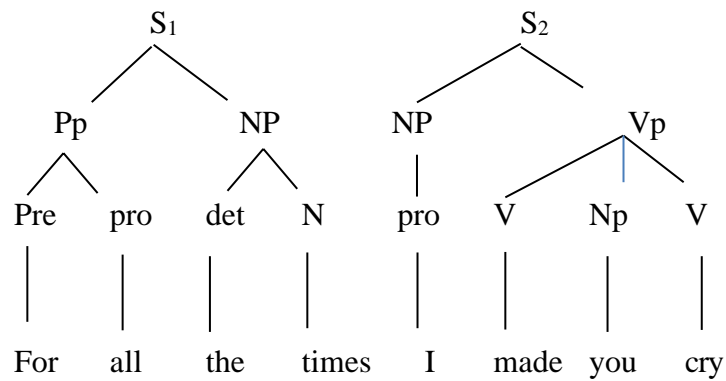
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + Adv + Np + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 4, sentence "mama now I am here for you " consists of 4 basic elements namely; Noun phrase, Adverb, Noun phrase, and Verb phrase. The noun phrase consist of noun "(mama)"; the adverb consist of adverb "(now)"; the noun phrase consist of pronoun "(i)"; the verb phrase consist of be "(am)" plus adverb "(here)" plus PP predicate "(for)" and plus pronoun "(you)".

Line 5

For all the times I made you cry



The sentence pattern of the sentence is:

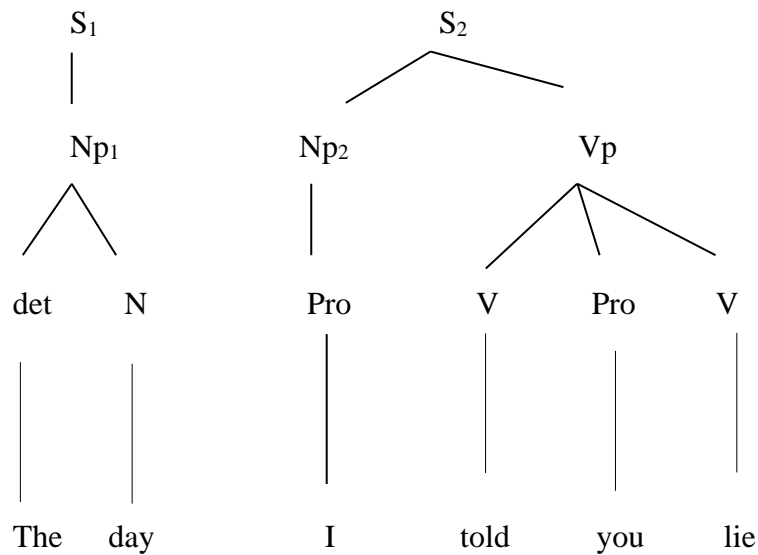
A. $S_1 \rightarrow Pp + NP$

B. $S_2 \rightarrow NP + Vp$

Based on the diagram in line 5 of the lyrics “for all the times I made you cry” consist of 2 phrase and consist of 6 basic elements namely; the phrase 1 consist of pp and noun phrase; the phrase 2 consist of noun phrase, and Verb phrase. The phrase 1 consist of pp namely predicate “(for)” plus pronoun “(all)”, the noun phrase consist of determiner “(the)” plus noun “(times)”; the phrase 2 consist of noun phrase namely pronoun “(I)” ; the verb phrase consist of verb “(made)” plus noun phrase “(you)” and verb “(cry)

Line 6

The day I told you lie



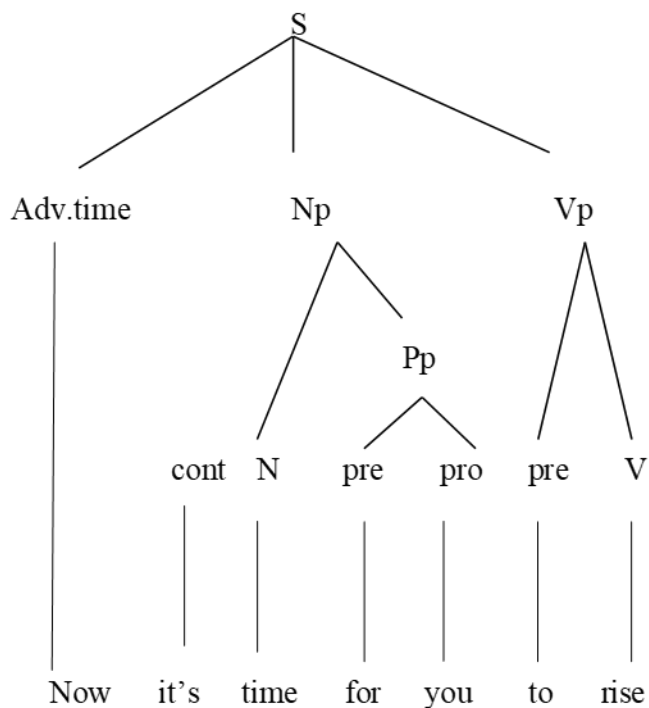
The pattern of the sentence is:

- A. $S_1 \rightarrow NP_1$
- B. $S_2 \rightarrow NP_2 + VP$

Based on the diagram in line 6 of the lyrics sentence “the day I told you lie” consists of 2 sentence and 3 basic elements namely; the sentence 1 consist of Noun phrase 1, the sentence 2 consist of noun phrase 2, and verb phrase. The noun phrase 1 consist of determiner “(the)” plus noun “(day)”, the noun phrase 2 consist of pronoun “(i)”, the verb phrase consist of verb “(told)” plus pronoun “(you)”, and plus verb “(lie)”.

Line 7

Now it's time for you to rise



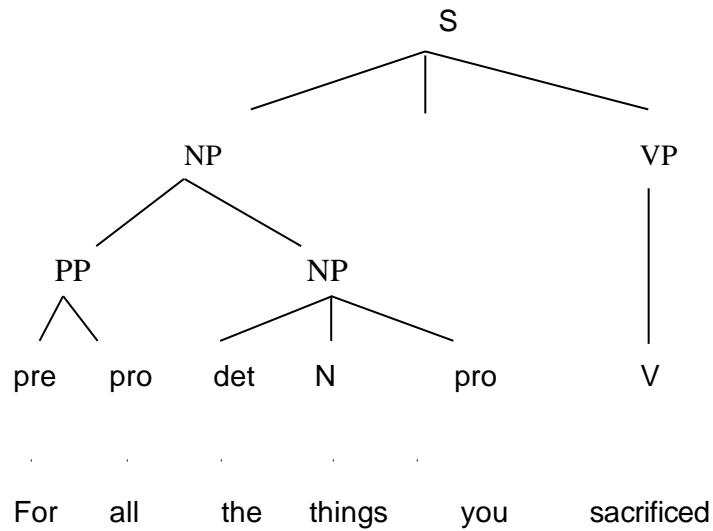
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Adv.time + Np + Vp

Based on the diagrams in line 7 of the lyrics, the sentence “Now it’s time for you to rise”, consists 3 basic elements namely; Adverb time, noun phrase, and verb phrase. The adverb time consist of adverb “(now)”; the noun phrase consist of noun “(time)” plus pp predicate “(for)” plus pronoun “(you)”; the verb phrase consist of predicate “(to)” and verb “(rise)”.

Line 8

For all the things you sacrificed



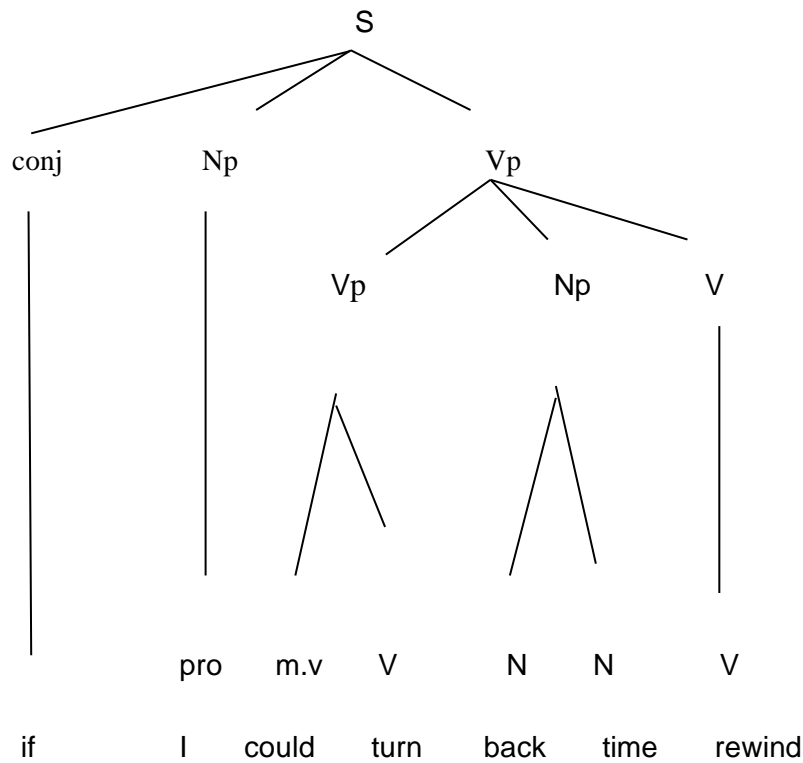
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 8 of the lyrics, “For all the things you sacrificed” consists of 2 Basic Elements namely; Noun phrase and verb phrase. The Noun phrase consist of predicate “(for)” plus pronoun “(all)” plus determiner “(the)” plus noun “(things)”; and plus pronoun “(you)”; the verb phrase consist of verb “(sacrificed)”.

Line 9

Oh, if I could turn back time rewind



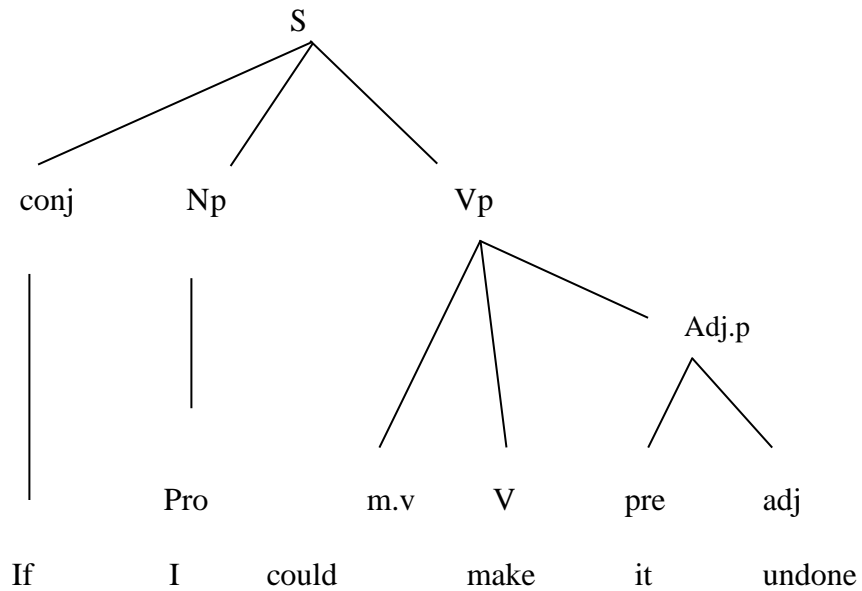
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Np + Vp

Based on the diagram line 9 of the lyrics, “if I could turn back time rewind” consists of 2 basic elements namely; noun phrase, and verb phrase. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; the verb phrase consist of modal verb “(could)” plus verb “(turn)” plus noun phrase consist of noun “(back time)”; and verb consist of “(rewind)”.

Line 10

If, I could make it undone



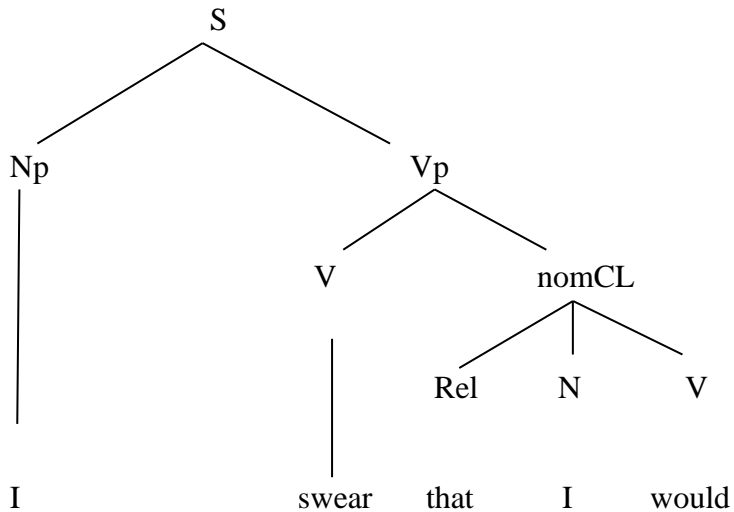
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + VP

Based on the diagram line 10 of the lyrics, the sentence “if I could make it undone”, consists of 2 basic elements namely; noun phrase, and verb phrase. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; the verb phrase consist of modal verb “(could)” plus verb “(make)” plus adjective phrase consist of predicate “(it)” and plus adjective “(undone)”.

Line 11

I swear that I would



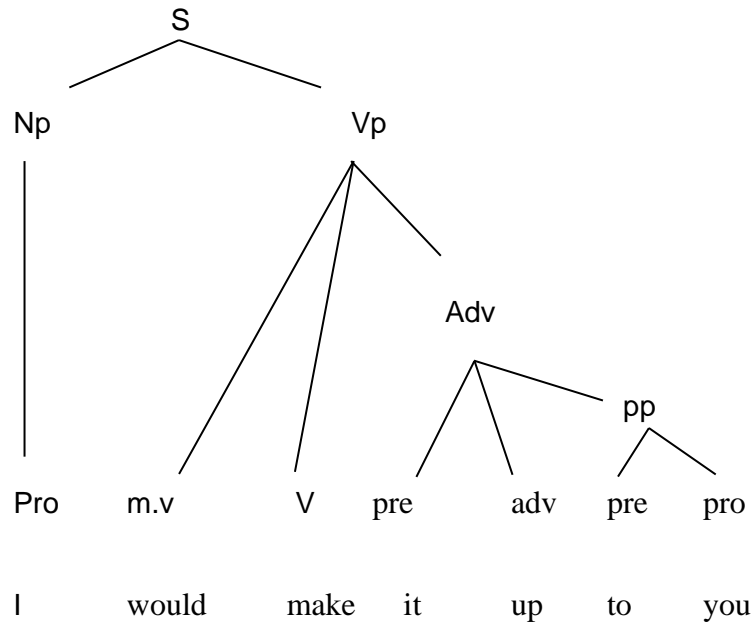
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + VP

Based on the diagram in line 11 of the lyrics, the sentence “I swear that I would” consists of 2 basic elements namely; noun phrase, and verb phrase. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; the verb phrase consist of verb “(swear)”; the nomCL consist of Rel “(that)” plus noun “(i)”;and the verb consist of verb “(would)”.

Line 12

I would make it up to you



The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + VP

Based on the diagram in line 12 of the lyrics, the sentence “I would make it up to you” consists of 2 basic elements namely; noun phrase and verb phrase. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”;

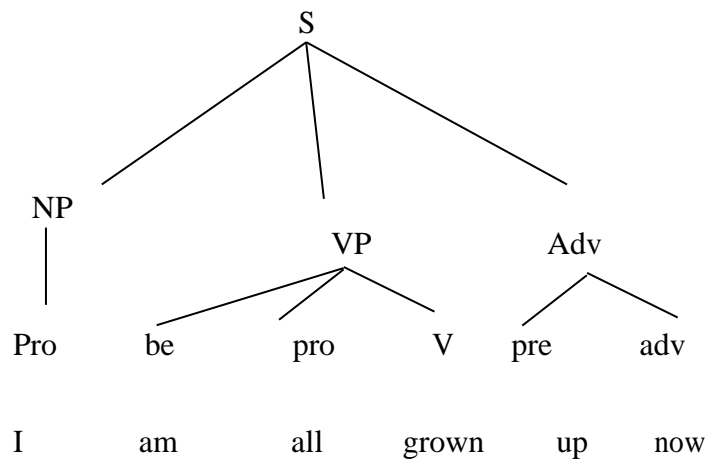
The verb phrase consist of modal verb “(would)” plus verb “(make)”;

the adverb consist of predicate “(it)” plus “(adverb)”;

and Pp consist of predicate “(to)” and pronoun “(you)”.

Line 13

I am all grown up now



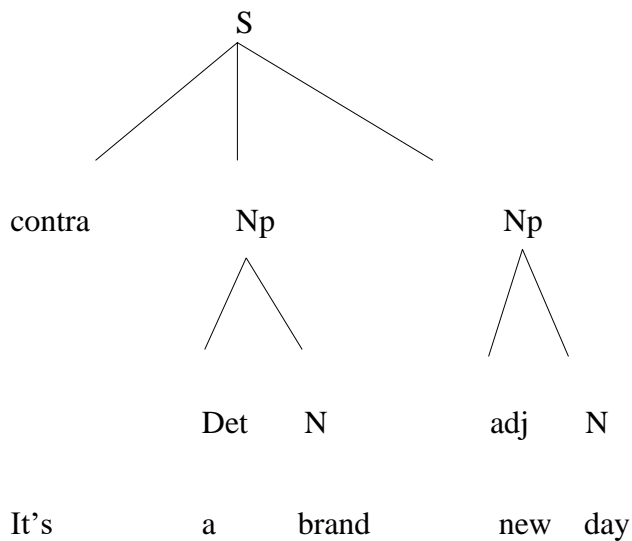
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + VP + Adv

Based on the diagram in line 13 of the lyrics, the sentence “I am all grown up now” consists of 3 basic elements namely Noun phrase, verb phrase, and adverb. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”;the verb phrase consist of be “(am)” plus “(pronoun)” plus verb “(grown)”; the adverb consist of predicate “(up)” and adverb “(now)”.

Line 14

It's a brand new day



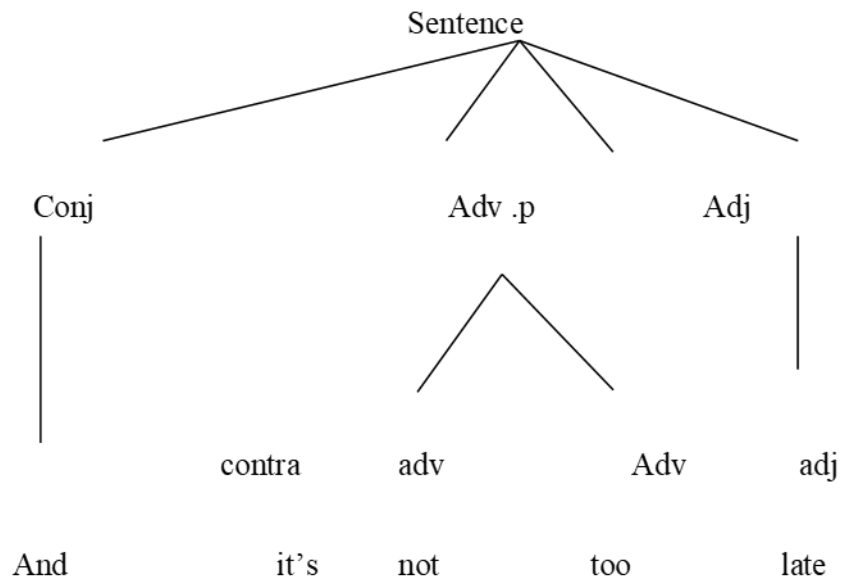
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + NP

Based on the diagram line 14 of the lyrics, the sentence “it’s a brand new day”, consists of 2 Basic elements namely; Noun phrase 1 and noun phrase 2. The noun phrase 1 consist of determiner “(a)” plus noun “(brand)”; the noun phrase 2 consist of adjective “(new)” and plus noun “(day)”

Line 15

And it's not too late



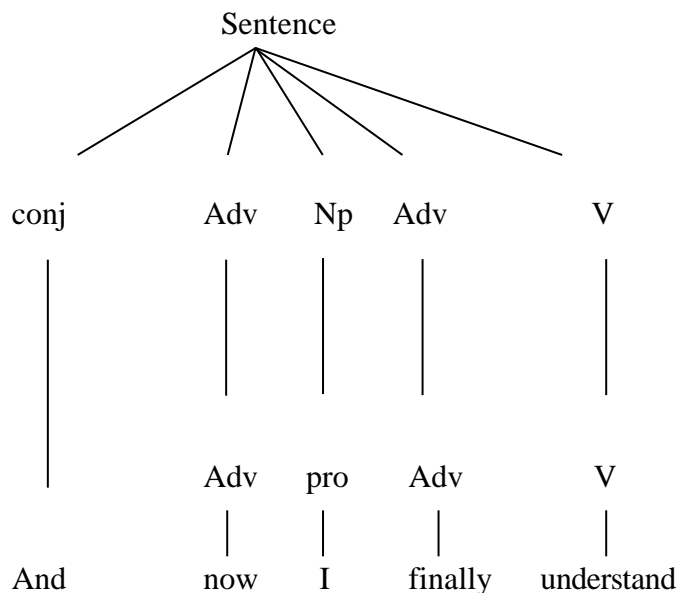
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Adv.p + Adj

Based on the diagram in line 15 of the lyrics, “and it’s not too late”, consists of 2 Basic Element namely; Adverb phrase, adverb, and adjective. The adverb consist of adverb “(not)”; the adverb phrase consist of adverb “(not too)”; and adjective consist of adjective “(late)”.

Line 16

And now I finally understand



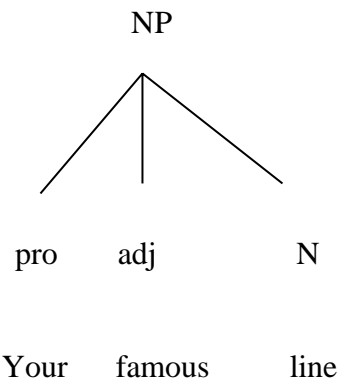
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Adv + Np + Adv + V

Based on the diagram in line 16 of the lyrics, “and now I finally understand”, consists of 4 Basic Elements namely; adverb, noun phrase, adverb and verb. The adverb consist of adverb “(now)”; the noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; the adverb consist of adverb “(finally)” and verb consist of verb “(understand)”

Line 17

Your famous line



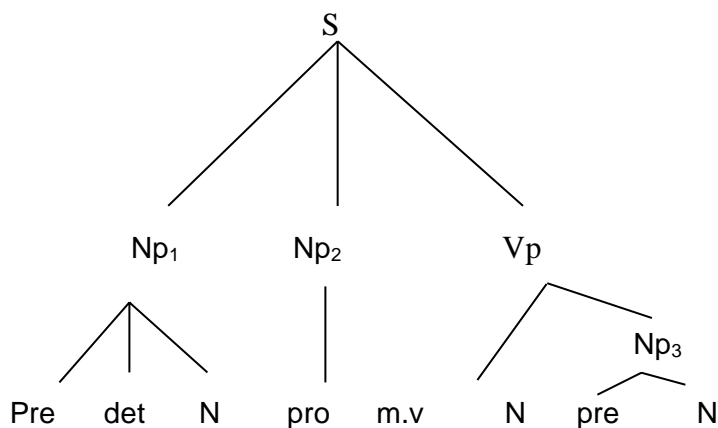
The pattern of phrase is:

Np → Adj + N

Base on the diagram in line 17 of the lyrics, the sentence “your famous line. The type of phrase namely noun phrase. Noun phrase consist of pronoun “(you)” plus adjective “(famous)” and noun “(line)”.

Line 18

About the day I would face in time



About the day I would face in time

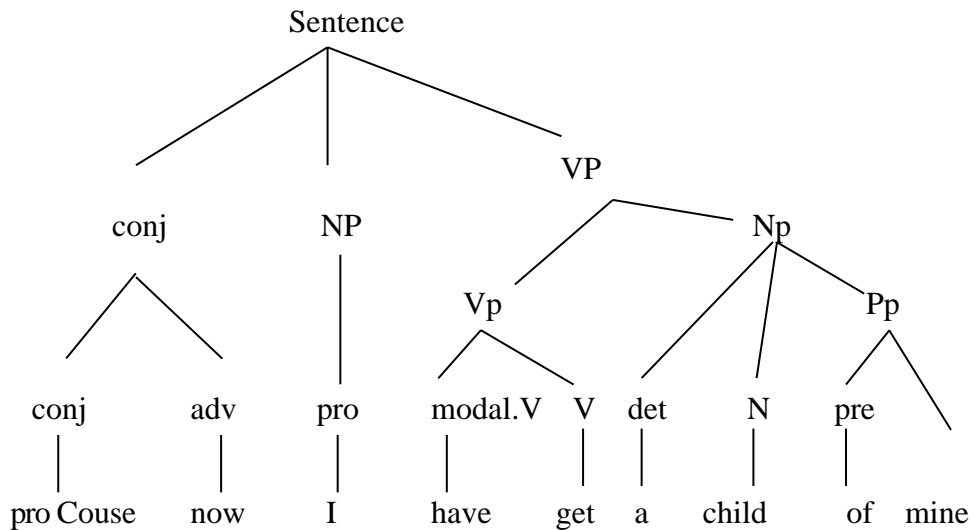
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Np₁ + Np₂ + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 18 of the lyrics, “about the day I would face in time”, consists of 4 Basic Elements namely; Noun phrase 1, noun phrase 2, verb, and noun phrase 3. The noun phrase 1 consist of predicate “(about)” plus determiner “(the)” and noun “(day)”; the noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; the verb phrase consist of modal verb “(would)” and noun phrase consist of noun “(face)” plus predicate “(in)” plus noun “(time)”.

Line 19

Couse now I have get a child of mine



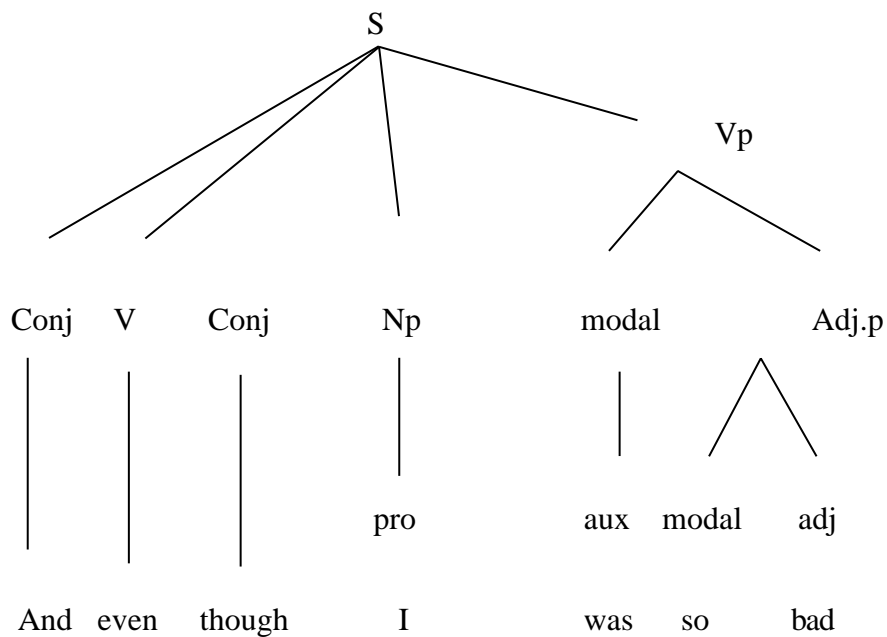
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Conj + Np + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 19 of the lyrics, “Couse now I have get a child of mine”, consists of 3 Basic Elements namely; conjunction, noun phrase, and verb phrase. The conjunction consist of conjunction “(Couse)” plus the adverb “(now)”; the noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; the verb phrase consist of modal verb “(have)” plus verb “(get)” the noun phrase consist of determiner “(a)” plus noun “(child)” plus Pp consist of predicate “(of)” and pronoun “(mine)”.

Line 20

And even though I was so bad



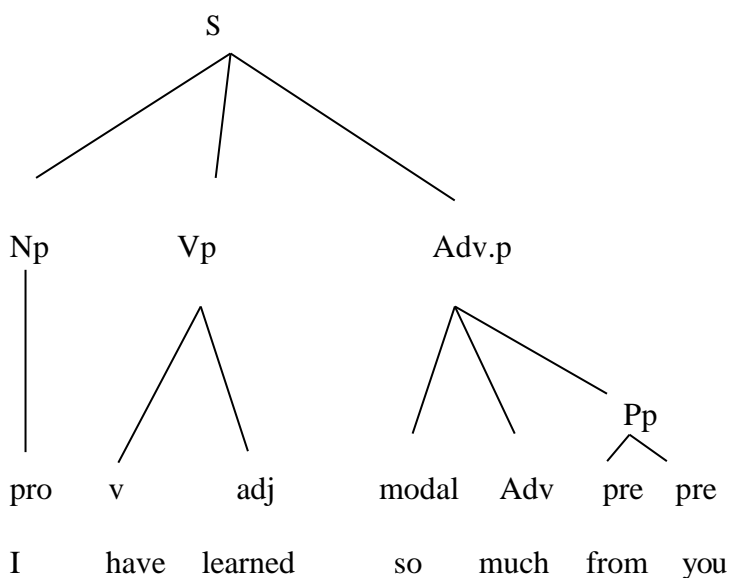
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → V + Np + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 20 of the lyrics, “and even though I was so bad”, consists of 3 Basic Elements namely; verb, noun phrase, and verb phrase. The verb consist of verb “(event)”; the noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; and verb phrase consist of auxiliary “(was)” and plus adjective phrase “(so bad)”.

Line 21

I have learned so much from you



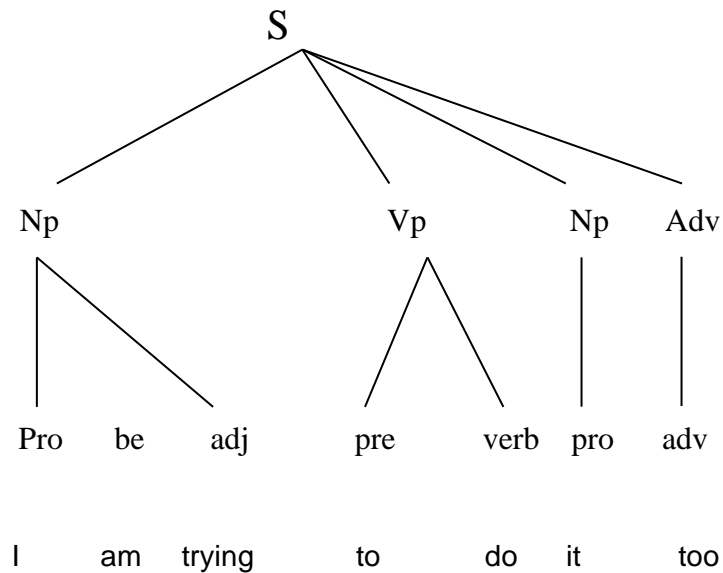
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + Vp + Adv.p

Based on the diagram in line 21 of the lyrics, “I have learned so much from you”, consists of 3 Basic Elements namely; Noun phrase, verb phrase, and Adverb phrase. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)”; the verb phrase consist of verb “(have)” plus adjective “(learned)”; the adverb phrase consist of modal “(so)” plus Adverb “(much)”; the Pp consist of predicate “(from)” and plus pronoun “(you)”.

Line 22

I am trying to do it too



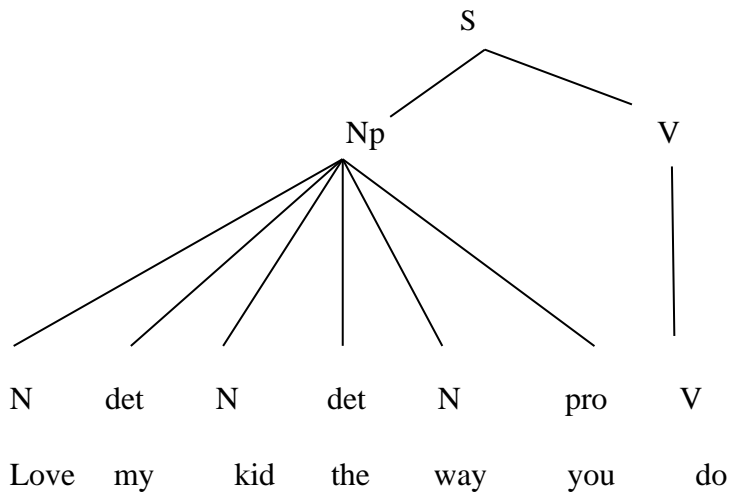
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP + Vp + Np + Adv

Based on the diagram in line 22 of the lyrics, “I am trying to do it too” consists of 4 Basic Elements namely; noun phrase, verb phrase, noun phrase, and adverb. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)” plus be “(am)” plus “(adjective)”; the verb phrase consist of predicate “(to)” plus verb “(do)”; the noun phrase consist of pronoun “(it)” and adverb consist of adverb “(too)”.

Line 23

Love my kid the way you do



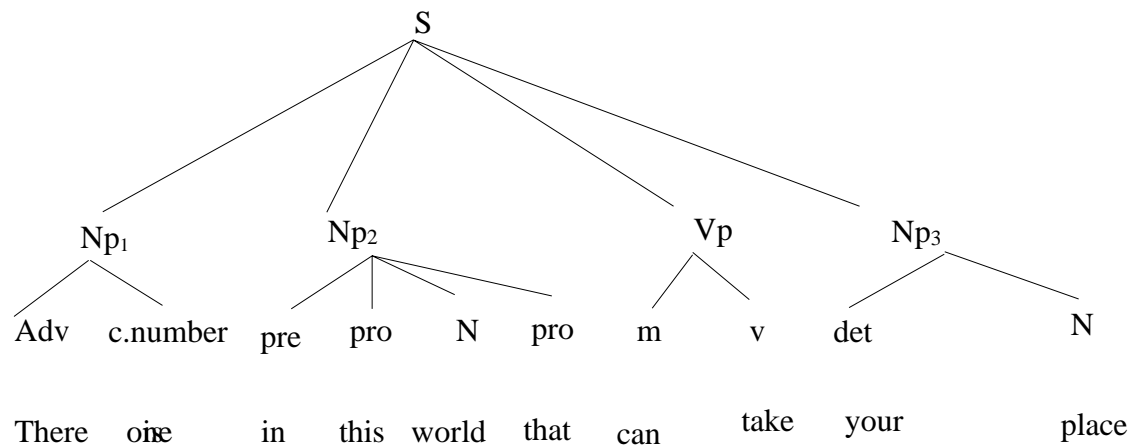
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Np + V

Based on the diagram in line 23 of the lyrics, “love my kid the way you do”, consists of 2 Basic Elements namely; noun phrase and verb. The noun phrase consist of noun “(love)” plus determiner “(my)” plus noun “(kid)” plus determiner “(the)” plus noun “(way)” plus pronoun “(you)”; the verb consist of verb “(do)”.

Line 24

There is one in this world that can take your place



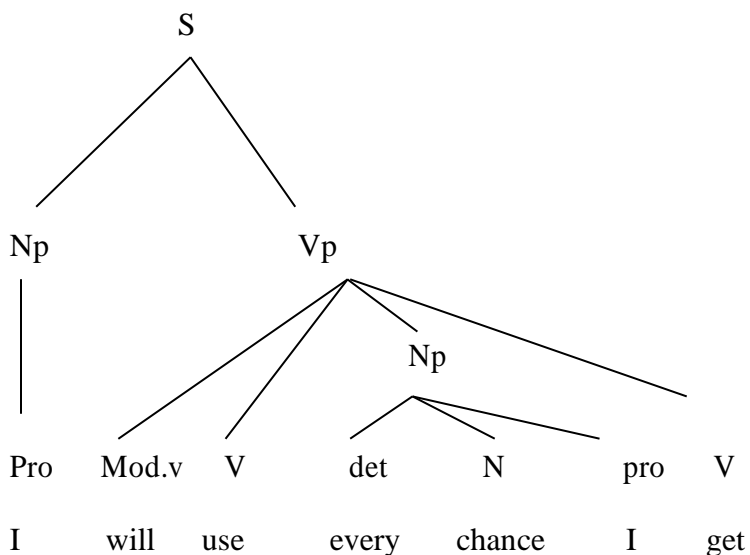
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → NP₁ + NP₂ + Vp + NP₃

Based on the diagram in line 24 of the lyrics, the sentence “there is one in this world that can take your place”, consists of 4 Basic Elements namely; Noun phrase 1, noun phrase 2, verb phrase, and noun phrase 3. The noun phrase 1 consist of adverb “(there)” plus c.number “(is one)”; noun phrase 2 consist of predicate “(in)” plus pronoun “(this)” plus noun “(world)” plus pronoun “(that)”; the verb phrase consist of modal “(can)” plus verb “(take)” and noun phrase 3 consist of determiner “(your)” and noun “(place)”.

Line 25

I will use every chance I get



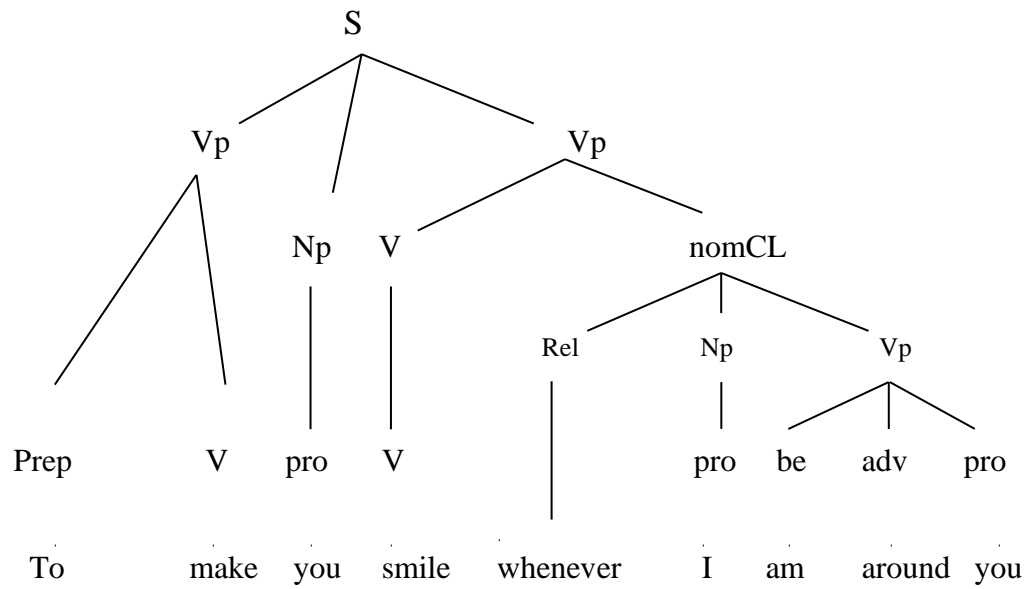
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Np + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 25 of the lyrics, “I will use every chance I get”, consists of 4 Basic Elements namely; noun phrase and verb phrase. The noun phrase consist of pronoun “(i)” and verb phrase consist of modal verb “(will)” plus verb “(use)”; the noun phrase consist of determiner “(every)” plus noun “(chance)” plus pronoun “(i)” and plus verb “(get)”.

Line 26

To make you smile, whenever I am around you



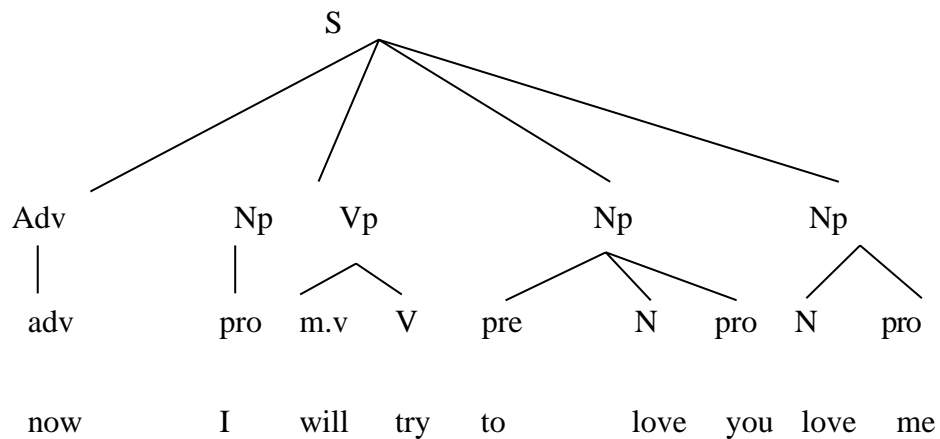
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Vp + Np + Vp

Based on the diagram 26 of the lyrics, “to make you smile whenever I am around you”, consist of 3 basic Elements namely; verb phrase, noun phrase and verb phrase. The verb phrase consist of preposition “(to)” plus verb “(make)”; the noun phrase consist of pronoun “(you)” ; the verb phrase consist of verb “(smile)” plus nomCL consist of Rel “(whenever)” plus noun phrase“(i)” plus verb phrase consist of be “(am)” plus adverb “(around)” and plus pronoun “(you)”.

Line 27

Now, I will try to love you like you love me



The pattern of the sentence is:

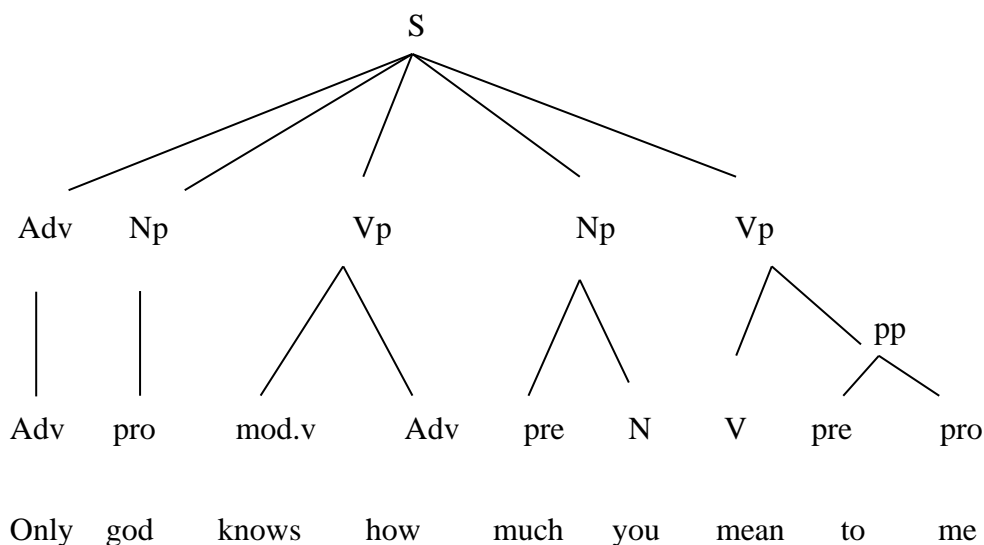
S → Adv + Np₁ + Vp + Np₂ + Np₃

Based on the diagram 27 of the lyrics, “Now I will try to love you love me”, consists of 5 Basic Elements namely; Adverb, Noun phrase 1, Verb phrase, Noun phrase 2 and Noun phrase 3 .The Adverb consist of adverb “(now)”;Noun phrase 1 consist of pronoun “(i)” the verb phrase consist of modal “(will)” plus verb “(try)”;the Noun phrase 2 consist of predicate “(to)” plus “(noun)” plus pronoun “(you)”; and noun phrase 3 consist of noun “(love)” plus pronoun “(me)”.

Line 28

Only god knows how much you mean to me

The pattern of the sentence is:



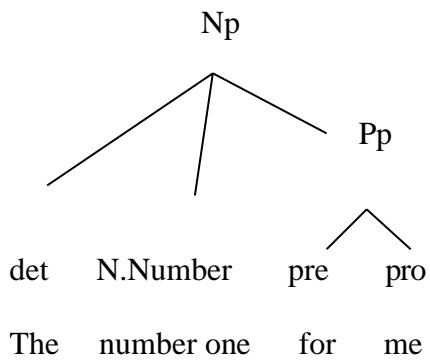
The pattern of the sentence is:

S → Adv + Np + Vp + Np + Vp

Based on the diagram in line 28 of the lyrics, “only god knows how much you mean to me”, consists of 5 Basic Elements namely; Adverb, Noun phrase, Verb phrase, Noun phrase, and Pp. The Adverb consist of adverb “(only)”; the Noun phrase consist of pronoun “(God)” ; the verb phrase consist of modal verb “(knows)” plus Verb “(how)” plus predicate “(much)”.the noun phrase consist of noun “(you)” plus pronoun “(mean)”; and verb phrase consist of predicate “(to)” plus pronoun “(me)”.

Line 29

The number one for me



The pattern of the phrase is:

Np → det + N.numberer +pre +pro

Based on the tree diagram in line 29 of the lyrics, the type of the phrase namely; Noun phrase. The Noun phrase consists of determiner “(the)” plus N.number “(number one)” plus PP consist of predicate “(for)” and pronoun “(me)”.

B. Discussion

In this discussion, there are previous researches that related with this research. The first research from Christianto (2018), he used the qualitative approach because this study described certain phenomena in detail. This study applied content analysis because this study analyzed patterns sentences available in the John Denver song lyrics. In the end, researcher used the theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) to analyzed sentence patterns in the song lyrics.

The next research From Anggraini (2012), she looked for both of the types and syntactical rules of sentence in the English Song Lyrics of “Thank You Allah” Album by Maher. The result showed that the declarative sentences was more dominant, it was about 114 sentences and the most dominant rules was NP=N, it was about 270 rules of NP=N. However, this research only used a song lyric. While in previous studies using an album of songs as the object of their research

This research focused on sentence patterns of lyric Number One for Me by Maher Zain. The researcher chose the song entitled Number One for Me by using Tree Diagram theory by Bornstein. According to Bornstein (1977), a tree diagram showed the hierarchical structure of the sentence. The sentence was considered the basic of the syntactic system. Bornstein started with “Subject” stands for sentence, the highest level, and worked down to lower level. This process was called derivational of the sentence.

This research was conducted in order to answer the research question about the sentence pattern used in number one for me song lyrics by Maher Zain?. To answer that, the researcher analyzed the data by using syntactical analysis. The

researcher drew the diagram of the chosen sentences and determined the sentences type and sentence pattern. The data analysis showed that there are 27 sentence patterns of 29 sentences. Those are S NP + VP (7 data), Compound sentence S₁ + S₂ (2 data), S + NP + V (1 data), S NP + NP (4 data), S NP + ADV + NP + VP (1 data), S ADV. Time + NP + VP (1 data), S NP + VP + ADJ.P (1 data), S NP + VP + ADV + PP (1 data), S NP + VP + ADV (1 data), S ADV + NP + ADV.P (1 data), S ADJ + NP (1 data), S NP₁ + NP₂ + V + NP₃ (1 data), S CONJ + NP + VP (1 data), S V + NP + VP (1 data), S NP + VP + NP + ADV.P (1 data), S NP₁ + NP₂ + VP + NP₃ (1 data), S VP + V + NP + NP + ADV + NP (1 data), S ADV + NP₁ + VP + NP₂ + NP₃, (1 data) S ADV + NP + VP + NP + PP (1 data), N DET + N + PP (1 data)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of sentence pattern syntax in the lyrics of the song Number one for me by Maher Zain using the tree diagram theory, there are three sentence patterns used in the text. Based on the analysis above, in Number one for me song lyrics, it is found that there are 27 sentence patterns of 29 sentences. Those are S NP + VP, Compound sentence $S_1 + S_2$, S + NP + V, S NP + NP, S NP + ADV + NP + VP, S ADV. Time + NP + VP, S NP + VP + ADJ.P, S NP + VP + ADV + PP, S NP + VP + ADV, S ADV + NP + ADV.P, S ADJ + NP, S $NP_1 + NP_2 + V + NP_3$, S CONJ + NP + VP, S V + NP + VP, S NP + VP + NP + ADV.P, S $NP_1 + NP_2 + VP + NP_3$, S VP + V + NP + NP + ADV + NP, S ADV + $NP_1 + VP + NP_2 + NP_3$, S ADV + NP + VP + NP + PP, N DET + N + PP

B. Suggestion

As we can see from the result of this research and consider to the previous conclusion. The researcher added some suggestions as follows:

1. For the readers,

For those readers, if the readers wanted to enhance their knowledge and comprehension related to syntax, especially for tree diagram on syntactical pattern, they are able to learn this research paper.

2. For the Next Researchers

For next researchers, the results of this research can be used as comparison

and reference material for your next research, and as consideration for further deepening in the next research.

3. For English Teachers

After collecting and analyzing the data the researcher hoped this research paper can be used as media to teach the students therefore, the students are able to gain information and knowledge related to syntax especially in analysis syntactical pattern.

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Appendix 1: Transcript of Number one for me by Maher Zain

I was a foolish little child

Crazy things i used to do

And all the pain i put you through

Mama now i'm here for you

For all the times i made you cry

The days i told you lies

Now it's time for you to rise

For all the things you sacrificed

Oh, if i could turn back time rewind

If i could make it undone

I swear that i would

I would make it up to you

Mum i'm all grown up now

It's a brand new day

I'd like to put a smile on your face every day

Mum i'm all grown up now

And it's not too late

I'd like to put a smile on your face every day

And now i finally understand

Your famous line

About the day i'd face in time

'Cause now i've got a child of mine

And even though i was so bad

I've learned so much from you

Now i'm trying to do it too

Love my kid the way you do

You know you are the number one for me

You know you are the number one for me

You know you are the number one for me

Oh, oh, number one for me

There's no one in this world that can take your place

Oh, i'm sorry for ever taking you for granted, ooh

I will use every chance i get

To make you smile, whenever i'm around you

Now i will try to love you like you love me

Only God knows how much you mean to me

You know you are the number one for me

You know you are the number one for me

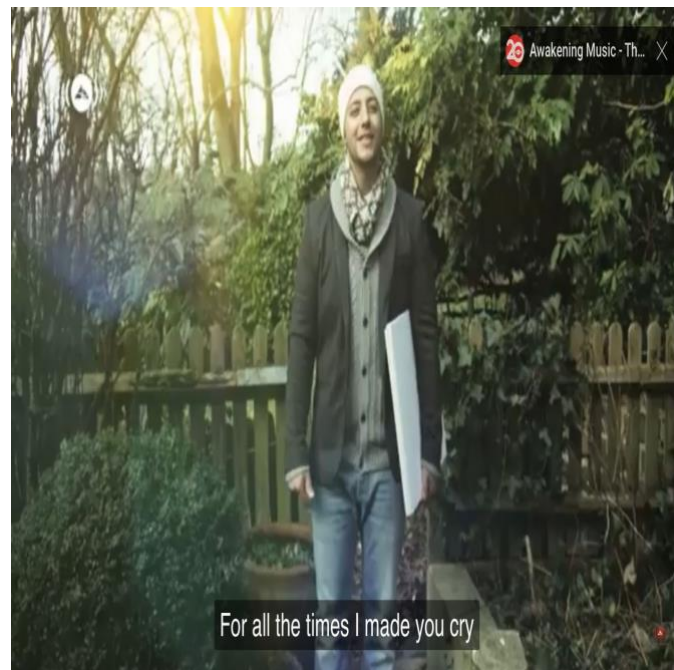
You know you are the number one for me

Oh, oh, number one for me

Appendix 2: The song lyrics source



Appendix 3: The clip



Appendix 4: The researcher was analyzing the song lyrics

