

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. THE BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

The most puzzling scientific mysteries are often opened when we investigate natural phenomena which have been taken for granted. One of the mysteries of a natural phenomena common to the experience of normal human being is the knowledge and usage of language (Jacobs, 1968). In short, every normal human being is capable of distinguishing the sentences of his language from all other objects in the universe. Historically, linguists have tried hard to explain this fact.

The tasks of the linguists can be divided into two sections (Wahab, 1990). Namely firstly, the linguists have to be able to describe characteristics which each human language has, and secondly the linguists have to be able to describe the characteristics that can be applied for all human language. In short, in the first section the description is called 'grammar' and in the second section the description is called 'theory of grammar'.

The development of those efforts has reached up the peak when Noam Chomsky introduced his theory of Transformational Generative Grammar in his book 'Syntactic Struc-

tures' in 1957 which was revised in his 'Aspects of the theory of syntax' in 1965.

According to Chomsky, the aim of linguistic analysis is to describe systematically the behaviour of grammatical sentences (Chomsky, 1957), a grammatical analysis has to be done in two levels, they are the deep structure of the sentence and the surface structure of the sentence.

However, a good and true theory in linguistics must be able to be applied in any language. Based on this, the researcher is interested to investigate the extent of application of the second transformational generative grammar (version of 'Aspects') to describe the system of Arabic passive sentences containing three syllabic past basic verbs. (see chapter III for further explanation of this notion)

Meanwhile, the choice of Arabic is based on the consideration that the grammar taught in the school of the Arab world today is in consistency. It means that it is virtually identical with the grammatical system devised by the eight-century Scholars (Beeston, 1970). Actually, it is expected, through that consistency, that it will make the analysis of the research go easier.

In addition, Arabic is spread all over the world. It is proven by the fact that the prominent language for moslems all over the world is Arabic in the sense of the

daily religious activity. And the earliest surviving document of written Arabic is the Qur'an, Islam's sacred book which was revealed to the prophet Muhammad in the early years of seventh century (Beeston, 1970). However, not all Arabic sentences are analyzed in this study, due to the limited time available.

Hence, the researcher wants to analyze the application of second transformational generative grammar in Arabic passive sentences, especially the passive sentence with three syllabic past basic verbs.

I.2. THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In this thesis, the reasearcher wants to analyze the relationship among syntactical, phonological, and semantical components in Arabic by using transformational generative grammar-second generation dealing more with language competence and performance. And the main problem, to be solved is: how far the second stage of the transformational generative grammer can be applied in order to describe the Arabic passive sentences (naibun al-fa`ili) which have positive passive pattern with three syllabic-past basic verbs.

sentences. So, it will deal with the deep structure and the surface structure of Arabic sentences.

- The passive sentence of Arabic which contains of the past basic verb consisting of three syllables called /fi`lun māḍiyun thulathiyun mujarradun/ or three syllabic past basic verb by the reason that the most of Arabic verbs are derived from the basic verbs which have three syllables and which have forms of past. More specifically the verb which is used in this analysis is /fi`lun sahihun/ namely a verb that does not consist of double consonant and the /harfun/ /hamzah/, /wau/, /alif/ and /ya' /

Meanwhile, in terms of kinds of rules in syntax of Arabic, if it is necessary, it will be discussed globally only. Besides, some explanations will be put in appendices.

I.5. THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Primarily, in this research, the analysis towards sentences, specially Arabic sentences both in terms of form and meaning, will be done by using theoretical framework of transformational generative grammar (hence forth TG Grammar) - second generation introduced by Noam Chomsky. Actually, it is based on the consideration that :

- The concept of the deep structure and the surface structure becoming one of the characteristics of TG grammar - second version, enables someone to explain phenomena of unperfectness of elements of a sentence surface structure.
- TG grammar - the second generation, recognizes the role of the deep meaning in linguistic research.

In *Aspects* (1965), Chomsky explains the TG grammar in details including the organization of grammar and the relationship among the components of : (1) syntactic components, (2) phonological components, (3) semantic components. Syntactic components are considered to be the main components, meanwhile the semantic components and phonological components are considered to be interpretive components.

Syntactic components consist of base subcomponent and transformational subcomponent. And the base subcomponent consists of rules of phrase structure and lexicon. The deep structure will become the surface structure after undergoing the proper alternation by rules of transformation. According to Chomsky in *Aspects*, this deep structure is the source for the interpretation of the meaning of the sentence.

I.6. METHODOLOGY

The method which is going to be used in this research is the qualitative descriptive method in which it is expected to be able to describe the phenomena of realities by analyzing the data inductively and the causative relationships among the phenomena (Moleong, 1991). So, in this research, the analysis of application of the second transformational generative grammar stated by Chomsky toward Arabic passive sentences will be carried out. (Chomsky's concept of analysis is presented in chapter II)

I.6.1. Source of The Data

As other alive languages, Arabic has many varieties. In this research, 'Standard Arabic' is used for these varieties of the language. Such variety which is used throughout the whole Arabic speaking world, forms the normal vehicle for all written communication, and used as a medium for spoken communication as in formal speeches and in radio broadcasts (Beeston, 1970).

The reason of the choice of his variety is based on the consideration that the result of this research will enlarge the use of Arabic with certain standard of correct Arabic.

For the sake of this research, the researcher takes advantages of Arabic used in books that, in any point of view, used standard Arabic. In addition, the primary data collection from those materials is meant to get the description of the types and the variations of Arabic sentences.

Since, in the data, there are no sentences that shows all probabilities of variations of form of Arabic, so they have to be changed into a list of composed data. Nevertheless, it is still gets appropriate the aim of linguistic research. This is because the aim of linguistic research according to the school of transformation is to describe the knowledge which the native speaker has about his language. Eventhough Arabic is not the researcher's first language, it has become the researcher prominent language in the religious activity since her being a child.

To maintain the authenticity of the data to be analyzed in this research, the evaluation of all the data collected by the researcher and the primary data which are the researcher is not sure about their acceptability, they will be referred the other more competent Arabic speakers and informants.

I.6.2. Technique of Data Analysis

The present data, in the forms of sentences, will be analyzed by the following steps : Firstly, they are classified according to the types of Arabic sentences whether it is active or passive. Secondly, the things going to be discussed are that the rules of TG Grammar will be selected and applied in the sentences by describing the deep structure first and afterwards the surface structure of the sentences. Hence, such analysis is expected to provide an answer to the main problem of how and how far TG grammar can be applied to the analysis of some Arabic sentences.

I.7. CODE OF TRANSCRIPTION

The following table shows the system which the researcher has followed in transcribing the Arabic word (Yusuf Ali A, 1989 ; Abdul Rauf M, 1977) :

Arabic Letter	Names of Arabic letters	Transcription
ا	Alif	a
آ	Ba'	a (long vowel)
ب	Ta'	b
ت	<u>Tha'</u>	<u>th</u>
ج	Jim	j
ح	Ha'	h
خ	<u>Kha'</u>	<u>kh</u>
د	Dal	d
ذ	<u>Dhal</u>	<u>dh</u>
ر	Ra'	r

ا ب ج د ه و ز ح ط ق ك غ ف ع

Zay	z
Sin	s
<u>Shin</u>	<u>sh</u>
Sad	s
Dad	d
Ta'	t
Za'	z
'Ayn	' (inverted apostrophe)
<u>Ghyn</u>	<u>gh</u>
Fā'	f
Qāf	q
Kāf	k
Lām	l
Mīm	m
Nūn	n
Hā'	h
Wāu	w (consonantal)
	ū (long vowel)
Yā'	y (consonantal)
	ī (long vowel)
Hamzah	' (apostrophe)

Short vowels : _____ /fathatun/ = a
 _____ /kasratun/ = i
 _____ /dammatun/ = u

Other signs :

_____ /suknun/ to indicate that the
 consonsnt is a stop
 (not followed by
 vowel)

_____ /shiddatun/ for double consonants
 and no vowel comes
 between the two

_____ /fathataini/ = an

_____ /kasrataini/ = in

_____ /dammataini/ = un

I.8. ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. The following chapter is Chapter II talking about the rules of TG grammar II which deals with the discussion of the history and the rules of TG grammar II in brief. In the next chapter III —Arabic Passive Sentences. In this chapter what is going to be discussed is the characteristic of Arabic at glance and the rules of active and passive sentence in Arabic. The chapter II and III are as the introduction towards the chapter IV —Arabic passive sentences and The Rules of TG Grammar II— which aims to analyze the application of TG Grammar II in the effort to describe the system Arabic passive sentences. Finally, all of them will be concluded generally in the chapter V —conclusion.

