

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

It cannot be denied that language plays an important role for people as human being. It is commonly used to express our feeling, emotion, ideas, and thought in order to be communicated with each other. When people speak or write, they produce text.

Language has functions, also known as metafunction, to organize, understand and express our perceptions of the world and of our consciousness (ideational function), to enable us to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and understand feelings, attitudes and judgements (interpersonal function), and to relate what is said or written to the real world and to other linguistic events (textual function).

Considering those various functions of language, in simple word language function is considered as a tool of communication. Communication itself is the activity or process of expressing ideas and feeling or of giving information (Hornby, 2000:225). It means that when people use language, they need not only to interact with others but also to get other persons to understand their thought and feeling.

A text always produces a language. If we can understand the language and the nature of the language, so we can catch and understand much information from a text. As far as speech and writing are concerned, a text can stand alone as an act of communication (Knapp and Watkins, 2005:29). In a text, there we can find sentences which consist from one or more clauses.

Language has some elements e.g. noun, verb, adverb, etc in which each element has its own role in language. However, when we analyze the language, the element that need to be concerned firstly is the verb, or also known as process in LSF, because we cannot have a sentence or even an independent without them and they clarify the intensity of feeling. Process is the building block of our language. It describes the movements and feelings of life. In relationship with communication, process also gives information about whether they are happening in the present, past, or future. Therefore, process is said as the centre of attention in language.

In general, communication can be divided into two forms; they are spoken and written communication. Spoken communication means the process of expressing ideas and feelings or giving information which done orally. While written communication is done in written forms or documents, available in magazine, newspaper, brochures, letter, script, and even Holy Quran.

Holy Quran is an orientation book of life. Holy Quran is read and memorized by many people in this world, especially for Moslem. In Holy Quran, God delivers commands, good news, knowledges, true stories, prohibition, etc. Holy Quran uses language as a tool to convey everything of God words.

Holy Quran contains 30 chapters. *Juz 'amma* is the last chapter in Holy Quran (http://www.centralartikel.com/2010/10/ajaran-islam-pengertian-dan-penjelasan_14.html). It is the collection of short surahs which consist of 37 surahs. *Juz 'amma* is the most widely read in praying. The privilege of *Juz 'amma* is not only because of the relatively short verses and easy to memorize, but rather

the content of lessons in it that is not less powerful than other chapters. Besides, it has beautiful and touchable language accompanied by rational arguments.

There is other study also analyzed about process in Holy Quran. Sianipar (2011) found that the most dominant type of process used in Holy Quran is Relational Process. However, the writer took the first chapter as the data which contain one surah only.

Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the type of process in *Juz 'amma* of Holy Quran because as a Moslem, the writer wants to get involved and gives academic contribution to his religion. Besides, he also has academic reason in analyzing this topic in which he wants to find and compare the findings with other researcher who used the first chapter as the data whether findings are same or not. So, he hopes that this study can give its useful contribution for many people especially the students of language and for Moslem specifically to enrich their knowledge in analyzing texts in terms of experiential function of language in easy way.

B. The Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the problems of the study are formulated as the following.

1. What are the types of process used in *Juz 'Amma* of Holy Quran?
2. What is the most dominant type of process used in *Juz 'Amma* of Holy Quran?
3. What does the most dominant mean in *Juz Amma* of Holy Quran?

C. The Scope of the Study

This study will be focused on analyzing the types of process which are used in *Juz 'Amma* of Holy Quran. It will be taken from all surahs in *Juz 'Amma* of Holy Quran which consists of 37 surahs and the writer will use M.A.K Halliday's theory to identify the processes that are used in *Juz 'Amma* of Holy Quran.

D. The Objective of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. to find out the types of process used in *Juz 'Amma* of Holy Quran,
2. to determine the most dominant type of process used in *Juz 'Amma* of Holy Quran,
3. to explain what the most dominant mean in *Juz 'Amma* of Holy Quran.

E. The Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be useful for:

1. the students who want to analyze text in term of experiential function of language in fuctional grammar,
2. other researchers who want to make a further research on the same topic, this study might be as reference.