AN ANALYSIS OF MODALITY IN MAHER ZAIN's SONG (NUMBER ONE FOR ME)

A THESIS

Submitted to the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for theGraduate Degree of Education (S.Pd) In English

Written by

FITRI RAHMADANI LUBIS
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ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS TRAINING FACULITY
INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2017

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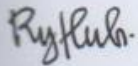
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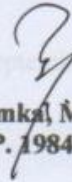
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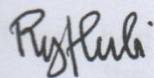
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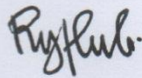
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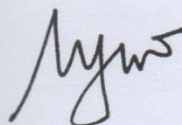
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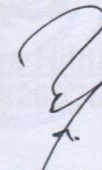
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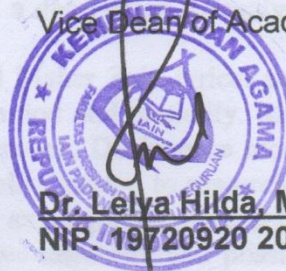
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ABSTRACT

In this research, the researcher analyzed mood and modality in Maher Zain song. The objective of this research are: 1) To find mood and modality in Maher Zain song. 2) To find dominant type of mood and modality in Maher Zain song. 3) To explain mood and modality in Maher Zain song. The purpose of this research was to analysis mood and modality in Maher Zain's song (number one for me). This research hope this study can be useful to researcher. It will provide materials, it can be used by teacher to get mood and modality in Maher Zain's song.

This study is a qualitative research and uses content analysis. This research object is a song called number one for me song by Maher Zain, the lyrics of this song is very well known, especially by review those who love song, sung in various circles. The language contained in this song of course means that need to be revealed to gain an understanding it. This study is a description of analysis the song number one for me by using a semantic approach.

After the data have been analyzed Maher Zain lyrical song that number one for me, to show how describe dominant mood and modality. Mood of this lyric has two type it is declarative and indicative mood. Declarative mood as 10 points and indicative mood 2 points. After that modality known to researcher finding epistemic modality as 7 points and deontic modality as a 3 points, So that epistemic modality it can be more dominant because lyrics have necessity and possibility. It has lexical modality in lyrics. It seems that the composer refers to mother in order to show the path toward paradise. The meaning of song by used dominant epistemic modality is that the author is aware of have been easy to take everything from us and especially the singer.

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I realize this thesis cannot be considered perfect without critiques and seggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidimpuan,   August 2017
Researcher

Fitri Rahmadani Lubis
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

Language is the system of communication in speech which is used by express feeling and symbols and sounds, every day using language to express feeling such as, happy, sad, and angry. Human communicate by using sound. People can communicate with other people to send idea and opinion. Language is an universal and recognizable part of human behavior and the human faculties, perhaps one of the most essential to human life know it, and one of the most for reach human capabilities in relation to the whole span of mankind's achievement. Absolutely, language is systematic means of communication ideas or feeling by using of conventional sign, sound, gesture, or marks having understood.

English is one of many languages in the world. Now, English is used by people in many countries in the world because English is one of some international languages beside Arabic, Japan and Mandarin language. What are, English has been studied in schools, from elementary, junior, senior high, and university level must be able to communicate international communities in globalization era through English. Ability in using English language as one of a way to be success in many aspects of life. English is one of the

requirement for getting job. English is not only focused on one skill such as speaking but also listening, reading and writing.

Language refers to linguistics study. It is expressed into system of meaning symbol and sound. One application of language is symbol created in text and context. Language is used in text and context. It is organic human experience. It means that the structure of language would convey meaning with the organization language such as words, phrase, clause, text and context. Through these elements, meaning of language will develop the larger text by doing the language development. Language has the way to know how the human experience is organized. Every language human is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speaker of the language to communicate with each other as expressing ideas, hypotheses, emotions, and all other things that need expressing.

English has mood and modality. Mood and modality are separate components of grammar, but they're related in origin and to some extent in meaning. Mood and modality relate to the linguistic expression of speaker's attitude to world an utterance a simple enough nation at this level of abstraction.

Mood is an indication of what the speaker wants to do with the proposition in a particular discourse context. Mood has interpersonal expression. It is but in sentence for subject and use finite. The sentence of mood is declarative, question, imperative and exclamation. Mood adjunct is

part of mood. Mood adjunct is relate specifically to the meaning of the finite verbal operators, expressing probability obligation, usuality, presumption, inclination, time, degree, and intensity.

First probability obligation is certainly, surely, probably, perhaps, maybe, possibly, definitely, positively. Second usuality is always, often, usually, regularly, typically, occasionally, seldom, rarely, ever, never, and once. Third presumption is evidently, apparently, presumably, clearly, no doubt, obviously, of course, personally, honestly. Fourth inclination is gladly, willingly, readily. Fifth time is yet, still, already, once, soon, just. Sixth degree is quite, almost, nearly, totally, entirely, utterly, completely, literally, absolutely, scarcely, hardly, on the whole, provisionally. The last intensity is just, simply, ever, only, really, actually, seriously.

Modality is speaker's judgement of the probabilities, obligations, involved in what he is saying. Modality refer to meanings that expresses first the illocutionary point general intent of speaker. Second, a speaker degree of commitment to expressed proposition's believability, obligator, and reality.

Part of modality can, could, should, would, must, might, ought to, use to, should have, must have, have, has, had, was, were, am, is, are, do, does, did, to need, to dare. There are two types of modality. First epistemic modality is indicate the means by which speakers writers express judgment on the truth of the propositions they utter write. In other words, language users use epistemic

modality to make judgments about the possibility or necessity of an entire proposition.

Second deontic modality is the expression of the judgment of possibility including permissibility or necessity including obligation of an action, states, event by speaker in which control of the action, state, or event is external to the subject of the clause. In general, deontic modality is dependent on some kind of authority, often the speaker, in order words, the ability of an event to occur comes from the permission granted by the speaker or some other authority as opposed to the subject.

Based on theory in mood and modality can be analyzed that mood and modality is very important in a song, including one in this song that I analyzed titled Number One for Me. Mood in this song is very important because mood in this song as expression of Maher Zain to his mother. Maher Zain tell about gratitude of a child, because it has been gifted a mother who is very love in her children. Mother who is patient in facing all good or bad attitude of children, when still toddler until finally independent.

Modality in this song is complement of song and as a connection for mood in pouring the expression of the author to make some lyrics into a song. Modality is very influential in pouring the inspiration and motivation of song to listener. Inspiration can be through feelings, circumstances, and events. That can make the listener motivated and inspired to sing inspiration that listener can get.

Integrating message is related to linguistics which language is a medium of meaning and message; they are sound, symbols, words, group, phrase, clause, sentence, text and context. They are structure in other to produce message easy and comfortable. One medium of message easier and comfortable is song especially Maher Zain Song's.

Maher Zain's Song is one of interesting language forms especially in English. It is to say that Maher Zain's Song is related in order to be interesting. Based on the Maher Zain's song, it should be created occupied, by simple structure and simple information development and lyric.

Song is expression person, it has meanings sentence to listen, see, read and feel. The lyric of song has language style as mood and modality. Song of person is like sad and happy. Listener can get meaning and feeling what writer write in her lyric to make a good songs. Maher Zain is one of a good writer in his lyric to make a song as his song is Number One For Me. The number one for me tell about his mother, how mother love their child that she always gives what child want to need.

Maher Zain is musician Islamic. He is a singer from Swedia. He is producer in Lebanon, when he is 8 years old. He gets keyboard from his mother. He always goes to school in the morning until night for play music with his band and his friends. He likes music. His time is always with music. Family from his mother is musician, so Maher Zain has music family. His family always support his hobby in music until he is success in what he wants.

Integrating message is related to linguistic which language is medium of meaning and message, they are sounds, symbols, words, groups, phrases, clauses, sentences, texts and contexts. They are structure to produce message essay and comfortable. One medium of message easier and comfortable is song especially Maher Zain's song.

Maher Zain's song is one of interesting language forms especially in English. It is to say that Maher Zain's song is related in order to be interesting based on the Maher Zain's song. It should be created occupied by simple structure and simple information development and lyrics.

Further, only having good and relevant Maher Zain's song is it can be able to get meaning by providing Maher Zain's song, the people especially knows what is Maher Zain song. Nevertheless, songs themselves should be analyzed in terms of their meaning, how Maher Zain's song develop language, structure and meaning in order to serve the needs. This is the core of this study to analyzing theoretically how song makes its meaning and convey the message and comfortable how song is grasped by Indonesian students as indicated by their mastery of English language.

Knowledge of structure is needed to comprehend a song in this analyzing, the researcher will unveil which one of the songs serves language development at best duo to system functional linguistic especially by considering modality. The conclusion is researcher want to see by applying

the modality of analyzing in Maher Zain's song, the better information development will be found.

Based n explanations above by taking Maher Zain's Song the title is "Number One for Me". The researcher interest to analyzing the modality in Number One for Me and believe the important of conducting a qualitative research conducts the title of the researcher **An Analysis of Modality in Maher Zain's Song**".

B. Focus of the Research

As has been mentioned before, researcher is dealing with an analysis modality in Maher Zain's Song. The topic that the researcher's focused is on mood and modality.

C. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid the vagueness and misunderstanding between the researcher and reader, the terminologies as follows:

1. Analysis

Hornby states, " the analysis is study of something by examining its parts and their relationship."[1] While in Indonesian Dictionary states that" Analisisadalahpenyelidikanterhadapsuatuperistiwauntukmengetahuikeadaan yang sebenarnya". Analysis is the investigation of an event to find out the real situation.

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[1] AS. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p.38

From the definition above, analysis is the study about something to find out the real situation, and the analysis in this researcher means to find out the real situation of result using modality in Maher Zain song.

2. Modality

Modality is adverb of sentence to show expression of speaker. What speaker tell about situation to listener. Modality is grammatical expression of the subjective attitudes and opinions of the speaker including possibility, probability, necessity, obligation, permission, ability, desire, and contingency, as a semantic-grammatical category concerned with status of proposition.

It describes the event expressed by an utterance, modality might also be construed as the relativization of validity in sentence meanings to a set of possible worlds way in which people could conceive world is different. Modality allows language user to express what is, what would be, what may be, and what should. All language express modality through either grammatical mood.

3. Maher Zain

Maher Zain is a popular singer, (Born July 16,1981 in Tripoli, Lebanon) is a Swedish R & B singer, song writer and product of Lebanese origin. He resealed his debut album *Thank You Allah*, an internationally successful album with strong. Muslim religious

influences, in 2009. He resealed his follow-up album *Forgive Me* April 2, 2012.

4. Song

Song is expression person, it has meanings sentence to listen, see, read and feel. The lyric of song has language style as mood and modality. Song of person is like sad and happy. Listener can get meaning and feeling what writer write in her lyric to make a good songs. Maher Zain is one of a good writer in his lyric to make a song as his song is Number One For Me. The number one for me tell about his mother, how mother love their child that she always gives what child want to need.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

In conducting the research, researcher describes the formulation of the problems as follow:

1. How is mood and modality in Maher Zain's Song?

2. What typeis dominant mood and modalityin Maher Zain's Song?

3. Why is mood and modality used in Maher Zain's Song?

E. The Objectives of the Researcher

Based on the formulation of the problem, the researcher made the aims of the research. So the aims of the research as follows:

1. To describe mood and modality in Maher Zain's Song

2. To find dominant type of mood and modality in Maher Zain's Song

3. To explain mood and modality used in Maher Zain's Song

F. The Significance of the Researcher

The Significance of research are:

1. As an information to another researcher, who want to do research the same problems as information about the topics, so, researcher hopes this research can help other researcher as references and standing point for studying the other subject. This research can give them information if they want to analyze modality in Maher Zain song. They can motivate and give suggestion so they can improve their research.

2. As an information to the people about mood and modality and meaning of Maher Zain song's. The little is Number One for Me.

G. The Outline of the Thesis

The systematic of the research is divided into five chapter. Each chapter consist of many sub chapter with detail as follow:

Chapter I discuss of introduction, consist of background of the problem, focus of the researcher, the definition key terms, formulation of the problem, the objective of the research and the significance of the research.

Chapter II contain of the theoretical description, definition of mood, type of mood, definition of modality, type of modalityand related finding.

Chapter III consist of research methodology involve: Research design, source of data, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV consist of analysis of mood and modality, finding, and discussion

Chapter V consist of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

1. Theoretical Description

A. Mood

   1. Definition of Mood

   Mood and modality are two parts. They cannot separate one and each other. There are two definition of mood. First definition from Kroeger. He states mood is an indication of what the speaker wants to do with the proposition in particular discourse context.[1] Second definition from Halliday. He states there are three definition of subject. First subject is concern of message. Second subject is something is being predicated. The last subject is the doer of action.[2]

   Third definition from Palmer. He states mood is a system through which interpersonal meanings are realized within the conversation. Mood consist of two parts. The first is subject, which is a nominal group, and second finite element, which is part of a verbal group, so mood has subject as nominal group and finite element. They are part from verbal group. Finite is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing tense as is and has, and modality as can, must.

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[1]Widyatama, Definition of Mood,retrived from*http://repository.widyatama.ac.id,*28th may 2017. At 8 pm
[2] MAK Halliday, *Functional Grammar second edition*, (London, United States of America, 1994).p.75

Finite element such as primary tense modality and polarity. Primary tense is past, present, and future at moment of the speaking. It is time related to now. Primary tense is called as temporal operator. [3]

The last definition mood is one of two verbal categories that to do are with factuality. Based on two definition above subject is person of the action and predicated has verba. It is called action.

2. Types of Mood

There are three types of mood first declarative mood, interrogative mood and imperative mood. Declarative mood is characteristic expression of statement. Interrogative mood is that of a question. Imperative mood is commands something. [4]

a. Indicative Mood

Indicative mood is realized by the feature of subject and finite. The order of subject and finite is realized declarative and interrogative clause. Declarative and interrogative clause are indicative mood. Declarative clause express the statement, which over past, present and future. Then, interrogative clause express question. Indicative mood is type of mood that we most often use. Indicative mood has a role to

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[3]F.R.Palmer, *Mood and Modality Second Edition*, (Australia, The University of Cambridge,2001).p10

[4] M.A.K Halliday, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*,(London: Edward Arnold, 1985) p.74

express fact. Most of the sentence, whether the sentence question or revelation, using indicative mood.

Example indicative mood:

1. Indonesian has thousand of Island
2. Why do you many tourist want to come to Bali?
3. Because there are many tourism attraction in Bali

b. Declarative mood

Declarative mood is characteristic expressions of statement and convey information. Declarative mood makes a statement or tells something.

Example declarative mood:

1. It's in the drawer

2. My cat chases rabbits

3. Peter pan protected a group of young orphans

4. Duck and goose were arguing over the ball

5. A tornado destroyed the grain bins

c. Interrogative mood

Interrogative mood is use for question sentence and statement in English. Imperative mood is form of words for give command something. The function of command to give question.

The interrogative mood is used to make factual statements, ask questions, and express opinions as if they were facts. [5]

Example interrogative mood:

1. Where is my book?

2. Would you like some more tea?

3. How old is your daughter?

4. Have you brushed your teeth today?

5. *Do* you know a girl who wear red dress?

6. *Do* you like the food that I cook?

d. **Imperative mood**

Imperative mood is form of words for give command something. The function of command to give question.

A sentence in the imperative mood expresses command and requests. It indicates that the speaker desires for the action expressed in the sentence to take place. In most imperative sentence, there's implied you.

Example imperative mood:

1. Sit on the sofa

2. Let me go to bed

3. Keep reading

4. Sweep the floor please

---

[5] *Ibid*, p. 13

5. It *was* cold, take my jacket

6. Never *do* that again okay

7. Please ask the permission if you want to go

8. Turn off the lamp please

B. Modality

1. Definition of Modality

Modality is adverb of sentence to show expression of speaker. What speaker tell about situation to listener. There are two definition about modality.

First is from Halliday. He states modality speaker's judgement of probabilities and obligation, what he is saying. It means the speaker can intrude with various interpersonal attitudes and comment, assesing the proposition, proposal it self and further specifying its speech function value. The scalar path may be through probability, usually, obligation, and readiness.[6]

Second definition from Chaer. He states modality is grammatical expression of the subjective attitudes and opinions of the speaker including possibility, probability, necessity, obligation, permission, ability, desire, and contingency, as a semantic-grammatical category concerned with status of proposition. It

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[6]MAK. Halliday, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar Third Edition*, (London, Great Britain, 2004) p.143

describes the event expressed by an utterance, modality might also be construed as the relativization of validity in sentence meanings to a set of possible worlds way in which people could conceive world is different. Based on definition above. Modality is allowed language user to express what is, what would be, what may be, and what should. All language express modality through either grammatical mood. [7]

Modality refers to a semantic concept, while mood refers to a set of grammatical categories. The reason they get confused is because the semantic concept that mood morphemes denote tend to overlap with modality. Modality, simply put is the use language to describe possible alternative to reality.

Within critical discourse analysis, modality is understood as encompassing much more than simply the occurrence of overt modal auxiliaries such as may, might, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, and ought. Rather, modality concern the writer's or speaker's attitude toward and confidence in the proposition being presented.

1. May (bolehkah)

For example: You *may* leave the class

2. Might (bisa/mungkin)

For example: Mr. Hamka *might* be at the library with his friends

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[7]Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, (Jakarta, PT RinekaCipta, 2007).p.262

3. Can (bisa)

For example: *Can* I borrow your money?

4. Could (bisa)

For example: When I *was* a child, I could swim

5. Will (akan)

For example: *Will* you please pass the book to me?

6. Would (akan)

For example: When I *was* a child, I would visit my grandmother in

   Bukit Tinggi every month

7. Shall (akan)

For example: *Shall* we go now?

8. Should (akan)

For example: You *should* study English now

9. Must (harus)

For example: Dania *must* finish the report today

10. Ought to (sebaiknya)

For example: You *ought* to study English tonight.

3. Types of Modality

There two types of modality first epistemic modality and deontic modality. Epistemic modality is modality to show possibility. Deontic modality is modality to show obligation and permission. [8]

a. Epistemic Modality

Epistemic modality indicates the means by which speakers writers express judgment on the truth of the propositions they utter write. In other words, language users use epistemic modality to make judgments about the possibility or necessity of an entire proposition.

Epistemic modality shows the speaker's "judgments about the factual status of the proposition", while evidential modality reflects "the evidence" the speaker has for its "factual status. When we are concerned about the possibility and necessity of an issue, we tend to use epistemic modality, which is also regarded as "inference" in a cognitive sense.[9]

In antiquity and in middle ages, modality was understood as the truth value of preposition, it can be necessarily, actually, and possibly true. This is today called alethic modality. Epistemic

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[8] Peter Knapp and Megan Watkins, *Genre, Text, Grammar,* (Australia,University of New South Wales, 2005),p. 55

[9] *Ibid,* p. 56

modality is relative to the speaker's knowledge of the world. It can be formulated as series of two kinds of propositions, one concerning the epistemic state of the speakers, the other the state of the world.

Epistemic modalities are logically related like alethic modalities, given what the speaker knows. The set of proposition that describe this like knowledge constitutes what is called a possible world. In formal logic, possible world semantic is the area of inquiry where the validity of prepositions is investigated under various possible world condition that are related to propositional attitudes. Propose that the semantics of possible worlds can be used to formalize most phenomena that linguistic usually include in the domain of modality, including sentence types and speakers emotive, cognitive, and volitional qualifications of the state of affairs.[10]

Two basic orientations may be distinguished the semantic and the morphological. The morphological approach views modality as an independent grammatical category, similar to aspect, tense, number, gender, etc. The semantic approach defines modality in terms of content and investigates how lexical forms, modus,

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[10]Coates. J, *The Semantics of the Modal Auxiliaries*, (London, Croom Helm, 1983), p.115

illocutionary function, and different forms of negation can be used to express different modalities.[11]

Epistemic modality refers to types of knowledge the speaker or writer has about what he is saying   writing. It deals with what the speaker and writer knows about the worlds. Besides, it implies that the speaker assesses the probability that the preposition is true in terms of modal certainty, modality meanings are can, could, may, might, need, will, would. Specially, epistemic modality express possibility may, like hood can, could, might, necessity must, should, have to, prediction as will, would, certainty will, would-weaker certainty, probability as may, might.

Epistemic modality deals with the possibility, probability and impossibility of a certain proposition. Example such as:

1. She may be in her office

   (It is possible that she is in her office)

2. Ask father. He might know

   (It is possible that father knows)

3. You've only just had dinner. You can't hungry already

   (It is impossible that you are hungry)

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[11]Donna.L.Lilian, Modality, Persuasion Manipulation in Canadian Convervative Discourse , retrieved from *Http://cadeed.org/ejournal*, Vol.2, p.12. at 20 December 2016.

4. Is he serious? No, he can't be that serious

   (It is impossible that he is serious)

e. Deontic modality

Deontic modality on the other hand is concerned with the criterion by which speakers writers decide which future events are necessary, possible, desirable, and etc. Deontic modality is the expression of the judgment of possibility including permissibility necessity including obligation of an action, state, event by speaker in which control of the action, state, event is external to the subject of the clause. [12]Deontic modality is dependent on some kind of authority, often the speaker, in order words, the ability of an event to occur comes from the permission granted by the speaker or some other authority as opposed to the subject.[13]

Referring to overarching functions which language is said to fulfill, namely ideational, interpersonal and textual, modality operates within the interpersonal function of the language the function through which we represent ours to others. Thus as a realizer of the interpersonal function of language, modality may be used as a linguistic tool to direct and control the behavior of the people. It consider to the texts pieces of discourse representing

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[12] Abdul Chaer.*Op.Cit*.,p.264

[13]Hasan Alwi, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta, BalaiPustaka, 1998), p.10

values embedded in ideology, attitudes or power relation outside of the text, within discourse analysis, modality concerns the writer's speakers attitude toward and confidence in the proposition being presented. [14]

Deontic modality is the necessity of a person to do or not to do in a certain way. It shows the speaker's desire for the proposition expressed by the utterance. Example such as:

1. I can not teach because I am sick

2. Excuse me sir, I want to take leave

B. Maher Zain's Song

1. Bibliography Maher Zain

Maher Zain is singer and song writer. Maher Zain is the news star modern Islamic music with his meaningful songs that the aim is to inspire and entertain people and send a message of peace and hope to the world. This is the complete data of Maher Zain:

Name   : Maher Zain

Date of birth   : March 16, 1981 in Tripoli

Nationality   : Swedish of Lebanese origin

Education   : BA in Aeronautical Engineering Previous

Job   : Music Producer

Debut Album Name   : Thank You Allah

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[14]F.R. Palmer. *Op.Cit.*,p.236

Number of Tracks : 13 Release

Date : 1 st of November 2009

Record Label : Awakening Records Second Album

Name : Forgive Me

Release Date : 2nd of April 2012

Number Of Tracks : 14 Release

Record Label : Awakening Records

Website : www. Maherzain.com

Record Label : Awakening Records www.awakening.org

Facebook : http://www.facebook.com/MaherZain

Twitter Page : http://twitter.com /MaherZain

Maher Zain is a muslim Swedish R&B singer, song writer and music producer of Lebanese origin. Maher Zain get his first keyboard when he was only ten and ever since music officially became part of Maher's world.

His family move to Sweden when Maher was only 8, where he continue his schooling, later enter university get a Bachelors degree in Aeronautial Engineering. With things changing around him, one thing remain the same his strong passion for music.

He would spend late night as school with his friends where they would sing, rap, compose, and experiment with music in every way. It didn't take him long to realize that music became an integral

part of who he. Music was something he had love from a young age and he didn't want to abandon it. Instead he made a transition: he swapped secular for something more religious. [15]

2. Maher Zain's Song

Song is musical composition usually song by a solo voice. It may be perform with or without accompaniment. Additionally, quite often a song will have lyrics to it. Lyrics are the words to the song, and they will often to the story of the song. Most songs have a simple lyrics style.

In name cases, these lyrics might rhyme, but they do not have to. Lyrics can be sung or spoken depending on the composer's intent. There many different styles of song. A composer can set style of the song by the rhythm that they create with melodic structure that they choose to use.

Maher Zain's music in influenced by his faith and has strong religious over tones. Zain sing in English and Arabic. His songs are not prescriptive, but emphasize the spritualaspecting of the faith. For example, in his song Mawlaya on the album forgive me, his sings about the prophet Muhammad and his characteristics, especially his

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[15]EenaHouzyama, Thanks for Give Me, *http://wikipedia.org/wiki/maherzain*. Accessed at April 1, 2017 retrieved on 8 am)

role as example to be emulated. Maher Zain Published Guide Me All The Way on Jul 29, 2012.[16]

Maher Zain's song is very interesting for human especially for adult. Because Maher Zain's song is simple and easy for understand. As fascinated by the music and instruments. Maher Zain got his first keyboard when Maher Zain was only ten and ever since music officially became part of Maher's world. Maher Zain's Lebanese family emigrated to Sweden when he was eight. He completed his schooling there, gaining a bachelor's degree in Aeronautical Engineering. After university, he entered the music industry in Sweden, and in 2005 linked up with the Moroccan-born Swedish producer RedOne.[17] When RedOne moved to New York in 2006, Zain soon followed to continue his music industry career in the United States, producing for artists such as Kat DeLuna.

On returning home to Sweden, he became engaged once more with his Islamic faith.[18]Maher Zain who moved his career from that profession is as a music producer to be someone singer / songwriter of

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[16]Abdullah, Guide me all the way, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L7-7A2AcHKs

[17] Entertainment "Maher Zain's Hip but Pious Soundtrack to the Arab Spring". The Atlantic.*http://www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2011/08/maher-zains-hip-but-pious-soundtrack-to-the-arab-spring/243191/.*accessed on 13 october 2016.

[18] "Maher Zain". IslamicLyrics, retrieved from *http://www.islamiclyrics.net/maher-zain/.* 13 october 2016. At 6 pm.

contemporary R & B music with solely because of religion which he has, which is the religion of Islam. therefore the religion of Islam Maher Zain change his profession that he thinks more of himself.

In January 2009, Maher Zain began working on an album with Awakening Records. His debut album, Thank You Allah, with 13 songs and two bonus tracks, was released on 1 November 2009 with percussion versions and Frenchversions of some tracks released shortly afterwards. Zain and Awakening Records successfully used social media such as Facebook, YouTube and iTunes to promote tracks from the album. In early 2010 his music very quickly gathered a huge online following in Arabic-speaking and Islamic countries as well as among young Muslims in western countries. By the end of 2010, he was the most Googled celebrity in Malaysia for that year.

Malaysia and Indonesia have been the countries where he has had the most commercial success. The album Thank You Allah has been certified multiple platinum by Warner Music Malaysia and Sony Music Indonesia. It became the highest selling album of 2010 in Malaysia.[19] An album that was obtained which Maher Zain successful in countries Indonesia and Malaysia. Album that brought maherzain at

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[19] Maher Zain, *http://www.awakeningworldwide.com/05_news/index_2011_01.htm.* accessed on 13 october 2016. At 2 pm.

the time was the album "Thank you Allah" that certify by several platinum by Warner Music and Sony Music Indonesia, Malaysia and is the highest selling album in 2010 in malaysia.

Zain sings mainly in English but has released some of his most popular songs in other languages. The song "Insha Allah", for example, is now available in English, French, Arabic, Turkish, Malay and Indonesian versions. Another song, "Allahi Allah KiyaKaro" (Continuously Saying Allah), is sung in Urdu and features the Pakistan born Canadian singer Irfan Makki. Zain has had several concerts around the world, including in the UK, the United States, Malaysia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. He has fan clubs in several countries including Malaysia, Egypt, and Morocco. He took part in the judging committee of "Awakening Talent Contest" for choosing Awakening Records' new star in 2013.[20] Maher zain songs have a lot of fans, particularly a religious song. Many fans tune in because Maher Zain Maher Zain songs are very touched by the fans.

In January 2010, Maher Zain won Best Religious Song for 'YaNabi Salam Alayka', on Nogoum FM, a major Middle East mainstream music station, beating other prominent singers including

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[20] Awakening Talent Contest, Talents Matter Most*http://www.emmagem.com/v1/article/awakening-talent-contest-talents-matter-most.*On Saturday, 2 January 2017, at 8 am.

Hussein Al-Jismi, Mohammed Mounir and Sami Yusuf. In March 2011, Maher Zain released "Freedom", a song inspired by the events and the actions of the people taking part in the Arab Spring.

Maher Zain was chosen as a Muslim Star of 2011 in a competition organized by Onislam.net. In July 2011 he featured on the cover of the UK Muslim lifestyle magazine <u>Emel</u>. Zain was featured on Irfan Makki's track "I Believe" from his debut studio album of the same name.[21] Maher zain is a figure chosen as the Muslim star in the election of 2011. Maher Zain held by Onislam.net the month of July 2011, which is a duet with Irfan Makki.

Zain music is influenced by his faith and has strong religious overtones. Zain sings in English and Arabic. His songs are not prescriptive, but emphasize the spiritual aspects of the faith. For example, in his song Mawlaya on the album Forgive Me, he sings about the Prophet Muhammad and his characteristics, especially his role as example to be emulated.[22]

In another song Maher Zain has song "Number One for Me" this song invites people to encourage to the right ways, we must really

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[21]Sakinah, *"IslamicLyrics"*, (*http://www.islamiclyrics.net/irfan-makki/i-believe/.* accessed on 13 october 2016).

[22]Lisa Siregar, A portrait of the Artist As a Young Muslim, (*http://insideislam.wics.edu/index.php.* Accessed at April 10, 2017 retrieved on 7 am)

thanks God because give us mercy and blessing until we can enjoy our
life. The lyric of Number One for Me is :

I was a foolish little child

Crazy things I used to do

And all 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

If I could turn back time rewind

If you I could make it undone I swear that I would

I would make it up to you

Mom I'm grown up now

It's a brand new day

I'd like to put a smile on your face everyday

Mom I'm all grown up now

And it's not too late

I'd like to put a smile on your face everyday

Now I finally understand

Your famous line

About the day I'd face in time

Coz now I have a child of mine

Even though I was so bad

I've learnt so much from you

Now I'm trying to do it too

Love my kinds the way you do

There is no one in this world

That can take your place

Oooh I'm sorry for even taken you for granted[23]

I will use every chance I get

To make you smile

Whenever I'm around

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[23]BasmaSulaiman, Maher Zain Number One for Me,(*http://azlyric./lyric/maherzain.numberone forme.html*. Accessed at April 20, 2017 retrieved on 5 pm)

Now I will to 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 oooh

Number one for me

Artists like Maher Zain has tapped into an important need in the Muslim community to have music that reflects his religious commitment. Even if all Muslim do not appreciate his music because of he use of instruments some Muslims believe that only the voice and specific type of percussion can be used for music, his music offers young Muslims an alternative that they can relate to became the best men and women.

3. **Review of Related Findings**

Related to this research, some researcher had been done by done the other researcher , they are : first by Intan Sanusi Putri entitled Judgment Modality in the Editorials of New York Times.The kind of research is Qualitative Descriptive research. The writer found that are many modals which are used in the editorial. Based on the diagram proven, firstly, the most modal widely used based on data analysis obtained by the writer will (33%). Secondly, the modals which are often used in editorial are "must and should". The use of those

modalsin the diagram has a rating of 27%. Thirdly, the use of modals " may and might' in the above analysis with 20% ranking is intended to provide information that the statement still be doubt about the editor opinion given to events that were opening.

The last, the modal used based on data analysis obtained by the writer is could 20 %. From the data analysis in chapter IV, it has been found a few words beside modal which describe the judgment modality on the editor in the editorial that seems and perhaps. These words express how you feel about the events editor is happening. In his statement, the writer found indication of doubt by the editor in making the statement that had seen from the use of the words "seems and perhaps". This is because the editor is not sure about he will make a statement that will be true or not..[24]

The second, by Defi Anggaraini entitled,' A syntactical Analysis in the English Song Lyrics of, ' Thank You Allah' Album by Maher Zain. The kind of the research is Qualitative Descriptive Research. The research found the result of the analysis of types of sentence in the English song lyric of Thank you Allah Album by Maher Zain. Shows that there are 144 declarative sentence, 15 interrogative sentence, I exclamatory sentence and 23 Imperative

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[24]IntanSanusiPutri, Judgment Modality in the Editorial of New York Times, (University Diponegoro, Jawa Tengah, 2013), retrieved from *https//fib.undip.ac.id.*on Monday, 12 January 2017, at 9 am.

sentence. The conclusion are: the sentences used in the song lyric state a statement and give the information on the listener about the truth the result of analysis of syntactical rules in the English song lyric of Thank you Allah Album are so many syntactical rules of the sentences in English song lyrics. [25]

The third, a script of Farihatin Laila entitled, "Mood and Modality in Outliners Written by Malcolm Gladwell.The kind of research is Qualitative Descriptive research. The data source is taken from mood and modality apprearing in each clause in the book. Based on that finding, there are 741 declarative moods, 22 interrogative moods, 15 imprerative moods and 3 exclamative moods. Meanwhile, the probability modalities found in Outliers are 56. The usuality modalities found are 18. Then, 27 obligation modalities are found there. The last modality, inclination apprears 21 there. With those findings, I can conclude that the book is quite informative in delivering the information to the readers with the declarative mood which mostly appear. And the modality of probability which comes

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[25]DefiAnggraini, A Syntactial Analysis in the English Song lyric of "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain (ScriptMuria Kudus Jawa Tengah, 2012), retrived from *https//.eprints.umk.ac.id*, on Monday, 12 January 2017, at 9 am.

out many times show that the writer, Malcolm Gladwell tells some probability that could happen in his story in Outliers.[26]

The last, a script Wulandari entitled ,'' Analysis of Mood in the Background Section of Skripsi Written by English Education Department Students of Teacher Training and Education Department , Teacher Training University . The kind of research is Qualitative Descriptive research. The result of the research is there are four hundred and sixty (497) mood found in the background section of skripsi. There are there types of mood found in the background section, they are: Indicative, Imperative and Subjunctive. There are seven (7) functions of mood found in the background section, they are: The fact (354), Asking Questions (31), Giving Assumption that Possibility could happen (9), Delivering Command (25), Delivering Demand (23), Explaining the Expectations (16), Delivering Assumption(21).[27]

From this research, the suggestion is for English Learners to study and understand Mood and Modality. Modality in order to avoid misunderstanding between English users. Next, teachers should

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[26]Farihatin Laila, Mood and Modality Outliners Written by Malcolm Gladwell, (University Muria kudus, Jawa Tengah, 2013), retrived from *https//.eprints.umk.ac.id*, on Monday, 12 January 2017, at 10 am.

[27]Wulan Dari, Analysis of Mood in the Background Section of Skripsi Written by English Education Department Student's of Teacher Training and Education Department Faculty of Muria Kudus University, (Muria kudus, Jawa Tengah, 2014), retrived from https//eprints.umk.ac.id, on Monday, 12 January 2017, at 10 am.

introduce and explain Mood and Modality as clearly as possible because Mood and Modality are always used in producing utterance and composition. And for the next researcher, hopefully there is an analysis about Mood and Modality taken from other source and analyzing Mood and Modality in a deeper analysis.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

1. Research Design

The researcher applied qualitative research design.[1] Content analysis can be useful as a stage of data analysis as it allows the relevance of preexisting theory to be tested and it can be used as way of assessing the applicability of a theory that emerges during thematic or content analysis.

Content analysis as the process of summarizing and reporting written data- the main content of data and their message. Many researchers see content analysis as an alternative to numerical analysis of qualitative data. But is not so, although it is widely used as a device for extracting numerical data from word based data.

Content analysis is about what meaning is reflected in the materials. Content analysis help uses to analyze written or visual material and to describe the characteristic of materials and it can be quantitative and qualitative. This method is very suitable to this study because content analysis can be used to analyze written document or text.

The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents. Content analysis is widely use

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[1]Muhammd Yusuf, *The Use of process in English of Suura Al-Qashash, (*Medan, Universitas Sumatera Utara), p.30

education. The following are some of the purposes of content analysis in educational research: [2]

a. To identify bias, prejudice, or propaganda in textbook.

b. To analyze types of errors in students writing.

c. To describe prevailing practices

d. To discover the level of difficulty of material in textbooks or other publications.

e. To discover the relative importance of or interest in certain topics.

The method of researcher content analysis to use describe the theory in research, so research will describe the modality the structured in Maher Zain song's and modality dominant in Maher Zain song's. While of that Miles and Huberman in Noeng Muhadjir, there are steps of data analysis as summering of data, coding, making, objective note, and making reflective note.[3]It means this statement is in line with previous statements in state of Moleong that compile data from small to become datasets.

2. Source of Data

Data source is the lyrics of the song called Number One for Me from Maher Zain. Maher Zain songs including a song that can stimulate the human heart to be sensitive to mother by our loyal. Bogdan and Biklen state

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[2]Donald Ary, *Introduction to in Education Edition Eighth ,* (Australia, Wadsworth Cengage Learning),p.457

[3]NoengMuhadja, *Metodologi Peneltian Kualitatif*(Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasan, 1992) p. 51.

that data on official documents including memos, of meetings, policy documents, books, code of ethics, proposals, student statement of philosophy, news release.[4] Based on the statements, the lyrics of Maher zain, entitled the Number One for Me would use as the object of studies for was examined as a data source.

The data is associated with the search for meaning word by word in the song lyrics. This data is organized into research in uncovering the meaning of the first sentence with the following sentence can make meaning. The data included in the data source is a song that is in the analysis of reference in the song lyrics Number One for Me by Maher Zain.

3. The Technique of Data Collection

Based on source of data,in this research, the researcher retrieving information from the literary and books about song and reference as the way to collect the data. Taking the data information is recognized from studies of obstruction or writings that have recognized the truth.Retrieving information in this case is the lyric of Number One for Me by Maher Zain.

The ways of collecting data are as follows:

a. The researcher selects the analysis mood and modality of Maher Zain's song.

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[4]Bogdan and Biklem, *Qualitative Research in Education…* p.304

b. The researcher reads all of the analysis mood andmodality of Maher Zain's song.

c. The researcher collects and takes notes about modality of Maher Zain's song.

4. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis was stated together or in line with the formulations and the objective of study. It mean that a research needed focus. This research used technique analysis content. It means that by using technique of data analysis make researcher more understand about their data and share what their know to other people. The data analysis is process to managing data, organizing it in order a pattern, category and unit breakdown of basic, so in the end gathered of data.[5] Process managing and organizing data such as:

a. Checking your data in beginning to make sure everything is together and accurate.

b. Add an identification code to each respondent.

c. Prepare data for analysis.

d. Make a copy of all your data.

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[5]Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: RemajaRosdaKaryaOffeset, 1999) p. 131.

e. As you work with data, you will need to keep track of the source of the information.

f. Once the coding is completed, you want to begin sorting data and you can create files.

g. Decide whether you will enter all responses question by question, or whether you want to keep all text concerning one case, individual, group or site together.

h. For data transcripts as well as summary write ups and notes, it is helpful to leave wide margins so you have space to jot down labels, codes, and notes.

i. As you read though the text, look for key ideas and mark emerging themes.

j. Combine related themes into major categories.

k. When cutting and sorting, keep track of the source of your data.

l. In the cutting and sorting process, keep enough text together so you can make sense of the words in their context.

m. Write down your data analysis choice.[6]

While of that Miles and Huberman in NoengMuhadjir, there are steps of data analysis as summering of data, coding, making, objective note, and

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[6]Jennifer, *Tobaccoeval.ucdavis.edu/analysis-reporting/documents/ManagingQualitativeData*, retrived 12 June 2017

making reflective note.[7]It means this statement is in line with previous statements in state of Moleong that compile data from small to become datasets.

Coding basically a process of data analysis is broken down, conceptualized, and put back together in new ways. Content analysis is preceded by coding the terms or the use of relevant words and phrases, which appear most frequently in communication media. In this case coding, should also be noted in the context in which the term appears. Then, the classification of the coding has been done.[8]

Coding = mood: Md and modality: Ml. It can be seen in (appendix 1)

While Ary et al states content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior.[9] The materials analyzes can be textbook, speeches, newspaper, web pages, television program, musical compositions, advertisements, or any of a host of other types of documents. Content analysis is widely used in education.

By relating to the references above, the research would specify the analysis by again focusing to manage data. The following would operate the technique of data analysis.

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[7]NoengMuhadja, *Metodologi Peneltian Kualitatif*(Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasan, 1992) p. 51.
 Andre Yuris, Content Analisis dalam Penelitian Kualitatif, retrieved from *http//andreyuris.wordpress.com*. on Saturday, at 9 am.
[9]Donald Ary, et. al., *Introduction to Research in Education* … p. 29.

1. Identifying how mood and modality in Maher Zain's song.

2. Finding how mood and modality in Maher Zain's song.

3. Explain why the of mood and modality in Maher Zain's song.

4. Taking conclusion from all result.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. **Mood and Modality in Maher Zain Song's**

From several Maher Zain songs I interested to analyze and research the Number One for Me The conclusion from analysis the researcher found there are modality as many as can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, would rather, have to, ought to, used to, be able to, and be to in analyze of Maher Zain song, the title of Maher Zain Song was Number One for me as follow:

If	I	Could	Turn back	Time rewind
Conjuc	S	Finite/ Deontic Modality	Complement	Circ. Adjunct
	Declarative	Mood	Residue	

If	I	Could	It undone	I	Swear
Conjuc	S	Finite/ Deontic Modality	Complement	S	Predicator
	Declarative	Mood	Residue	Indicative	Mood

That	I	Would
Conjuc	S	Finite/ Epistemic modality
	Declarative	Mood

I	Would	Make	It up to you
S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Declarative	Mood		Residue

I	Would	Like	To put smile on your face everyday
S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Declarative	Mood		Residue

I	Would	Like	To put smile on your face everyday
S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Declarative	Mood		Residue

About the day	I	Would	In time
Complement	S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator
Residue	Declarative	Mood	

That	Can	Take	Your place
Conjuc	Finite/ Deontic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Declarative	Mood		Residue

I	Will	Use	Every chance	I	Get
S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement	S	Predicator
Declarative	Mood		Residue	Indicative	Mood

Now	I	Will	To try	To love you
Circ. Adjunct	S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Residue	Declarative	Mood		Residue

Based on analyze above, researcher found there are mood and modality in analyze was If I could turn back time, If I could make it undone, I would, I would make it up to you, I would like to put a smile on your face every day, I would like to put a smile on your face every day, About the day I would face in time, That can take your place, I will use every chance I get, Now I will to try to love you.

The first narration is **if I could turn back time** was long time ago, a mother had a son. Her son want to see back time so her son said to his mother if I could turn back time. He repent after him and his mother event. He want to do better to his mother.This narration had possibility because this narration had part of lexical such as could. It has mood and modality. Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is epistemic modality.

Second narrationis **if I could make it undone** was one day, a mother had a son. A son said to his mother if I could make it undone. He want to remove his bad event with his mother. He feel his event with his mother his very bad because he was a son. He can not hear what mother say to him. He promise to his mother he will change it. This narration had possibility because this narration had part of lexical such as could. It has mood and modality. Mood of narration is

declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is epistemic modality.

Third narration is **I would** was one day, a mother had a son. a son said to his mother he would do everyhing for his mother. He want to forget bad event with his mother. He will make his mother happy. He must do it. This narration had necessity because this narration had of lexical such as would. It has mood and modality.Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is was epistemic modality.

Fourth narration is **I would make it up to you**was one day, a mother had a son. A son said to his mother that he would be better and loyalty to his mother. He had bad event that it was done by his self. He feel he want to change a good event to his mother. This narration had possibility because this narration had of lexical such as would. It has mood and modality. Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is epistemic modality.

Fifth narration is **I would like to put a smile on your every day** was once upon time, a mother had a son. A son had a wish. He want to make his mother always happy an give a smile to his mother. It make a son feel he was the best people. This narration had possibility because this narration had of lexical such as would. It has

mood and modality.Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is epistemic modality.

Sixth narration is **I would like to put a smile on your every day** was along time ago, a mother had a son. A son had a wish. He want to make his mother always happy an give a smile to his mother. It make a son feel he was the best people. This narration had possibility because this narration had of lexical such as would. It has mood and modality.Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is epistemic modality.

Seventh narration is **about the day I would face in time** was once upon time, a mother had a son. A son said to his mother he feel his mother position. It make him remember his mother in his life. He know his mother was special person. His mother give much course for him. Now he has a son he want to like such his mother.This narration had necessity because this narration had lexical such as would. It has mood and modality.Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is epistemic modality.

Eighth narration is **that can take your place** was once upon time, a mother had a son. Her son said to his mother that can take your place. His mother was very important in his life because he always make him happy. Another people can not change his mother. His mother was a great woman in his heart. This narration had obligation

because this narration had part of lexican such as can. It has mood and modality. Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is deontic modality.

Nineth narration is **I will use every chance I get**was once upon time, a mother had a son. A son want to reasonableness his mother without uncertain and it will be there for him. He will take that event and take can his mother in every time. He love his mother forever. This narration had necessity because this narration had part of lexical such as will. It has mood and modality. Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is epistemic modality.

The last narration is **now I will to try to love you** was long time ago, a mother had a son. A son said to his mother that he will try to love his mother as his mother love to him but it is impossible. Mothers love was strengh for her son. This narration had necessity because this narration had part of lexical such as will. It has mood and modality. Mood of narration is declarative mood because this narration use past tense. The modality is epistemic modality.

B. The dominant mood and modalityin Maher Zain song's

The use of modality in Maher Zain's song can be revealed by clause, and the lyrics of the song there is 52 clauses. It can be seen in (appendix 2).

The lyrics have a clause for the sentence most likely always be contained clauses. From analysis above the researchers found mood and modality.

Mood of lyric are declarative mood as many as 10 point and indicative mood as 2 point. Declarative modality dominate the song lyrics in Maher Zain-Number One for Me. The lyric of song there is dominant declarative. First it seemed that the nine lyric I could, Second and the third it was in ten lyric I could and I would. Fourth it was in fourteen lyric I would, Fifth it was in seventeen lyric I would, Sixth it was in twenty lyric I would, Seventh it was in twenty nine lyric I will, Eighth it was in thirty two lyric I will. Based on explanation above, declarative mood was dominant in lyric of Maher Zain Song.

Modality are epistemic modality as many as 7 seeds and deontic modality was 3 seeds. Epistemic modality dominate the song lyrics is Maher Zain – Number One for Me.

The lyric of song there is dominant epistemic modality. First it seemed that the nine lyric if I could turn back time rewind. Second and the third it was in ten lyric if I could make it undone I swear that I would. Fourth it was in fourteen lyric I would to put a smile on every day. Fifth it was in seventeen lyric I would like to the put a smile on your face every day. Sixth it was in twenty lyric about the day I would face in time. Seventh it was in twenty nine lyric I will use every chance I get. Eighth it was in thirty two lyric now I will

to try to love you. Based on explanation above, epistemic modality was dominant in lyric of Maher Zain Song.

C. The Reason Using Mood and Modality in Maher Zain's Song

Mood is expression of a person who put in sentence, song, speech and etc. Mood in this song used as expression of Maher Zain to his mother. Maher Zain tell about gratitude of a child, because it has been gifted a mother who is very love in her children. Mother who is patient in facing all good or bad attitude of children, when still toddler until finally independent.

Mother figure is not replaceable by anyone. The existence of greatest sustenance of Allah SWT. His prayers are very close to his predicament. The loss of one of greatest events of life. For children, the mother figure is number one for me him.

Maher spilled the hearts deepest content of love and affection for mother in this song. He realized without Mother's invaluable presence and affection, Maher would not be a successful man. The lyrics to Number One For Me song implies the message that only a mother deserves to be in first order of their children's hearts.

He want to tell everyone in world how much a mother figure means. Until this moment, he still feel not enough to repay all services and sacrifice mother for his life. He make this song for all child in world. It make them conscious with their mother and their family.

If this song don't make mood. It is impossible a song has not mood because mood is expression of writer of song. Listener don't get meaning of song, so this song don't make quality and it is not interesting to hear. This song don't give inspiration and motivation to listener based on lyric of song.

Modality is complement of song and as a connection for mood in pouring the expression of the author to make some lyrics into a song. Modality is very influential in pouring the inspiration and motivation of the song to the listener. Inspiration can be through feelings, circumstances, events, circumstances, etc. that can make the listener motivated and inspired to sing inspiration that listeners can get.

Song lyrics should be in sync in writing for song has a characteristic and will be felt for the listener. Song lyrics that grooved and has the depth of words - the word is a lyric song is a quality. The first lyrics are the first moments in which the author can show that the work of author is different from the others. When making other songs using the lyrics have a special meaning so directly attract the attention of potential listeners.

If this song don't make modality. Song will not loss meaning of song. Writer can make song without modality because modality as complement of song. Lyric of song don't make listener interesting as this song. Song has melody because melody as tool to follow in language form contained in song lyrics naturally from the author.

D. Discussion

Based on related finding, the researcher discussed result of this research and compared with related findings. It also discussed with theory that has been stated by researcher. Theory of modality stated modality is grammatical expression of the subjective attitudes and opinions of the speaker including possibility, probability, necessity, obligation, permission, ability, desire, and contingency, as a semantic-grammatical category concerned with status of proposition. Modality can be seen song, text, sentence, speech, and newspaper.

Mood structure of the clauses refers to the organization of the set of functional constituents including constituent subject. The mood system at the clause encodes the relationship between the participants in an interaction as well as the speakers or writer's attitude and comment. Included here, for example, are indicative, imperative, and interrogative instructions. The mood system also includes choices in modality, such as expression of probability and obligation. From the theory above, it can be concluded that mood is the central aspect of the grammar of exchange and its elements including subject have a function to construct a role of clause exchange in dialogue.

Based on theory in modality and mood above, researcher had done research mood and modality in Maher Zain song. Researcher got there was 10 modality in Maher Zain song number one for me. First If I could turn back time, second and third If I could make it undone that I would, fourth I would

make it up to you, fifth I would like to put a smile onyour face every day, sixth I would like to put a smile on your face every day, seventh About the day I would face in time, eighth That can take your place, nineth will use every chance I get, the last Now I will to try to love you.

Mood in Maher Zain song number one for me. First it seemed that the nine lyric I could, Second and the third it was in ten lyric I could and I would. Fourth it was in fourteen lyric I would, Fifth it was in seventeen lyric I would, Sixth it was in twenty lyric I would, Seventh it was in twenty nine lyric I will, Eighth it was in thirty two lyric I will. Researcher was done an analysis modality and mood in Maher Zain's song.

Another researcher had done research modality in newspaper. The researcher was Intan Sanusi Putri entitled judgment modality in the Editorials of New York Times.The kind of research is Qualitative Descriptive research. The writer found that are many modals which are used in the editorial. Based on the diagram proven, firstly, the most modal widely used based on data analysis obtained by the writer will (33%). Secondly, the modals which are often used in editorial are "must and should". The use of those modals in the diagram has a rating of 27%. Thirdly, the use of modals " may and might' in the above analysis with 20% ranking is intended to provide information that the statement still be doubt about the editor opinion given to events that were opening.

Second Farihatin Laila had done research modality in newspaper. Her title was, "Mood and Modality in Outliners Written by Malcolm Gladwell.. It was different from researcher and first another researcher The kind of research is Qualitative Descriptive research. The data source is taken from mood and modality apprearing in each clause in the book. Based on that finding, there are 741 declarative moods, 22 interrogative moods, 15 imperative moods and 3 exclamative moods. Meanwhile, the probability modalities found in Outliers are 56. The usuality modalities found are 18. Then, 27 obligation modalities are found there. The last modality, inclination apprears 21 there. With those findings, I can conclude that the book is quite informative in delivering the information to the readers with the declarative mood which mostly appear. And the modality of probability which comes out many times show that the writer, Malcolm Gladwell tells some probability that could happen in his story in Outliers.[1]

The last, a script Wulandari entitled ," Analysis of Mood in the Background Section of Skripsi Written by English Education Department Students of Teacher Training and Education Department , Teacher Training University . The kind of research is Qualitative Descriptive research. The result of the research is there are four hundred and sixty (497) mood found in the background section of skripsi. There are there types of mood found in the

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[1]Farihatin Laila, *Mood and Modality Outliners Written by Malcolm Gladwell,* (University Muria kudus, Jawa Tengah, 2013)

background section, they are: Indicative, Imperative and Subjunctive. There are seven (7) functions of mood found in the background section, they are: The fact (354), Asking Questions (31), Giving Assumption that Possibility could happen (9), Delivering Command (25), Delivering Demand (23), Explaining the Expectations (16), Delivering Assumption(21).[2]

[2]Wulan Dari, *Analysis of Mood in the Background Section of Skripsi Written by English Education Department Student's of Teacher Training and Education Department Faculty of Muria Kudus University*, (Muria kudus, Jawa Tengah, 201s4)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. The Conclusion

This is the conclusion of research. Based on analysis data of modality in Maher Zain's Song Number One for Me :

1. Mood consist of indicative mood, declarative mood, interrogative mood and imperative. Modality consist of epistemic modality and deontic modality.

2. The dominant type mood is declarative mood and the dominant type modality is epistemic modality

3. Mood is expression of a person who put in sentence, song, and speech. Mood in this song used as expression of Maher Zain to his mother. Modality is complement of song and as a connection for mood in pouring the expression of the author to make some lyrics into a song.

B. Suggestion

1. It is suggestion to the student of English Department should be able to understand about modality in the sentence. It can help student or people more understanding about sentence to whom the sentence aim. If we understand where the sentence would lead it easily too we analyze the sentence.

2. Why this study, it is easily also the reader to know the next sentence to be analyzed. This study also as a means of learning about the modality that were studied linguistics, especially in the semantic and pragmatic.

3. For further research, if you want to analyze the same with this study, researcher hopes to researchers to be better than this, and create a variety of modality are more varied again. Because basically all kinds of modality is divided in several modality, such as epistemic modality and deontic modality. If further research using all kinds of modality are the better because we will be more understanding about the purpose of the sentence which our analysis.

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Appendix 1

The Lyrics of Number One for Me

I was a foolish little child
Crazy things I used to do
And all 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
        Md
If I could turn back time rewind
          Ml

          Md   Md
If you I could make it undone I swear that I would
              Ml   Ml
Md
I would make it up to you
          Ml
Mom I'm grown up now
It's a brand new day
Md
I would like to put a smile on your face everyday
          Ml

Mom I'm all grown up now
And it's not too late
Md
I would like to put a smile on your face everyday
          Ml
Now I finally understand
Your famous line
About the day I'd face in time
Coz now I have a child of mine

Even though I was so bad
I've learnt so much from you

Now I'm trying to do it too
Love my kinds the way you do

There is no one in this world
Md
That can take your place
        Ml
Oooh I'm sorry for even taken you for granted

Md
I will use every chance I get
   Ml
To make you smile
Whenever I'm around
        Md
Now I will to try to love you
          Ml
Like you love me
Only God knows how much you mean to me

You know you are the number one for me oooh
Number one for me

Appendix 2

Division of the Clause

1. I was a foolish little child
2. Crazy thing I used to do
3. I want to do
4. And all the pain
5. I put
6. You through
7. Mama now I am here for you
8. For all the times I made
9. You cry
10. The days I told
11. You lies
12. Now it is time for you to rise
13. For all the things you sacrified
14. If I could turn back time rewind
15. If I could make it undone
16. I swear
17. That I would do
18. I would make it up to you
19. Mom I am all grown up
20. It is a brand new day
21. I would like
22. I want to put a smile on face everyday
23. Mom I am all grown up
24. And it is not too late
25. I would like

26. I want to put smile on face everyday

27. Now I finally understand

28. About the day I would face in time

29. Coz now I have a child of mine

30. Even through I was so bad

31. I have learnt so much from you

32. I am trying

33. I want to do it too

34. I love

35. My kinds the way you do

36. There is no one in this world

37. That can take your place

38. Ooh I am sorry

39. I for ever taken you for granted

40. I will use every chance

41. I get

42. I want to make

43. You smile

44. Whenever I am around you

45. Now I will to try

46. I want to love you

47. I like

48. You love me

49. Only God knows

50. How much you mean to me

51. You know

52. You are the number one for me

Appendix 3

Analysis mood and modality in Maher Zain's Song

If	I	Could	Turn back	Time rewind
Conjuc	S	Finite/ Deontic Modality	Complement	Circ. Adjunct
	Declarative	Mood	Residue	

If	I	Could	It undone	I	Swear
Conjuc	S	Finite/ Deontic Modality	Complement	S	Predicator
	Declarative	Mood	Residue	Indicative	Mood

That	I	Would
Conjuc	S	Finite/ Epistemic modality
	Declarative	Mood

I	Would	Make	It up to you
S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Declarative	Mood		Residue

I	Would	Like	To put smile on your face everyday
S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Declarative	Mood		Residue

I	Would	Like	To put smile on your face everyday
S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Declarative	Mood		Residue

About the day	I	Would	In time
Complement	S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator
Residue	Declarative	Mood	

That	Can	Take	Your place
Conjuc	Finite/ Deontic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Declarative	Mood		Residue

I	Will	Use	Every chance	I	Get
S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement	S	Predicator
Declarative	Mood		Residue	Indicative	Mood

Now	I	Will	To try	To love you
Circ. adjunct	S	Finite/ Epistemic Modality	Predicator	Complement
Residue	Declarative	Mood		Residue