

**AN ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE IN THE
UMAR BIN KHATTAB'S DRAMA SCRIPT**



Thesis

*Submitted to the State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad
Addary Padangsidempuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for the Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd) in
English*

Written By:

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

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A Thesis

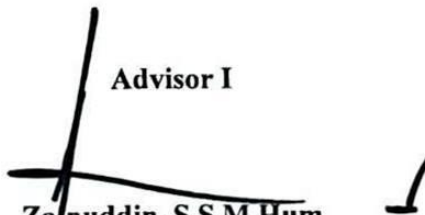
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Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd) in English*

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ABSTRAK

This research describes about adjectives in drama script of Umar Bin Khattab. Adjectives is a connector in the text. There are three kinds of adjectives, they are: descriptive adjective, numeral adjective, quantitative adjectives, interogative adjective, demonstrative adjective and propel adjective. There are three formulations of the problems in this research, the first is what kinds of adjective in Umar Bin Khattab's drama. The second, what is dominant form of adjective used in drama script Umar Bin Khattab. The third, Moral Lesson in the Drama Umar bin Khattab is a contained moral message. This research is library research. The data source take from all the scripts of the "Umar Bin Khattab's Drama". The data analysis used the following steps: Reading, read all the data in script drama. Listener watch to, read the data. Describe, data that words in script drama which belong to adjective. Last, classifying the most dominant in adjective by umar bin khattab drama. From the result of the data analysis of the Umar Bin Khattab's drama, the researcher found that there are 267 words that contain adjective. Numeral adjective were 103 words, Demonstrative adjective were 61 words, interrogative adjective were 40 words, quantitative adjective were 23 words, Descriptive Adjective 22 words and proper adjective 18 words. Automatically the amount of the whole adjective in script drama "Umar Bin Khattab" were words. So, numeral adjective was the dominant adjective in script film Umar Bin Khattab.

Key words: *Adjective, Descriptive, Numeral, Quantitative, Interrogative and Demonstrative.*

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Title of Thesis : Analisis Kata Sifat dalam naskah Drama Umar Bin Khattab.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan tentang kata sifat dalam naskah drama Umar Bin Khattab. Kata sifat adalah penghubung dalam teks. Ada tiga jenis kata sifat, yaitu: kata sifat deskriptif, kata sifat numerik, kata sifat posesif, kata sifat interogatif, kata sifat demonstratif, dan kata sifat pendorong. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini ada tiga, yang pertama adalah jenis kata sifat apa yang ada dalam naskah Drama Umar Bin Khattab. Kedua, bentuk kata sifat apa yang dominan digunakan dalam naskah drama Umar Bin Khattab. Ketiga, Pelajaran Akhlak dalam naskah drama Umar bin Khattab merupakan pesan moral yang terkandung. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jenis kata sifat apa yang ditemukan dalam naskah drama Umar Bin Khattab dan untuk mengetahui kata sifat apa yang dominan digunakan dalam naskah drama Umar Bin Khattab. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kepustakaan. Sumber data diambil dari seluruh naskah drama "Umar Bin Khattab". Analisis data menggunakan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: Membaca, membaca semua data dalam naskah film. Pendengar menonton, mendengarkan film dan membaca data. Jelaskan, data kata-kata dalam naskah film yang termasuk kata sifat. Terakhir, mengklasifikasikan kata sifat yang paling dominan menurut dari naskah drama Umar bin Khattab. Dari hasil analisis data drama Umar Bin Khattab, peneliti menemukan ada 267 kata yang mengandung kata sifat. Adjektiva numerik ada 103 kata, Adjektiva demonstratif ada 61 kata, Adjektiva interogatif ada 40 kata, Adjektiva kuantitatif ada 23 kata, Adjektiva Deskriptif ada 22 kata dan Adjektiva tepat 18 kata. Otomatis jumlah keseluruhan kata sifat dalam naskah drama "Umar Bin Khattab" adalah kata-kata. Jadi, kata sifat angka merupakan kata sifat dominan dalam naskah drama Umar Bin Khattab.

Katakunci: Kata sifat, Deskriptif, Angka, Kuantitatif, Interogatif dan Demonstratif.

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عنوان الرسالة: تحليل الصفات في المخطوطات الدرامية لعمر بن الخطاب

خلاصة

تصف هذه الدراسة الصفات في السيناريو الدرامي عمر بن الخطاب. الصفات موصلات في النص. هناك ثلاثة أنواع من الصفات ، وهي: الصفات الوصفية ، والصفات العددية ، والصفات الكمية ، وصفات الاستفهام ، والصفات التوضيحية ، وصفات القيادة. توجد ثلاث صيغ للمشكلة في هذه الدراسة ، أولها أنواع الصفات الموجودة في مسرحية عمر بن الخطاب. ثانيًا ، ما هي الصفة المستخدمة بشكل سائد في سيناريو فيلم عمر بن الخطاب. ثالثًا: يحتوي الدرس الأخلاقي في مسرحية عمر بن الخطاب على رسالة أخلاقية. هذا البحث هو بحث مكتبة. مصادر البيانات مأخوذة من جميع نصوص دراما "عمر بن الخطاب". يستخدم تحليل البيانات الخطوات التالية: اقرأ ، اقرأ جميع البيانات الموجودة في سيناريو الفيلم. يشاهد المستمعون ويستمعون إلى المسرحيات ويقرؤون البيانات. اشرح ، بيانات الكلمات الموجودة في سيناريو الفيلم والتي تتضمن الصفات. وأخيرا تصنيف الصفات الأكثر انتشارا حسب السيناريو الدرامي عمر بن الخطاب ، ومن تحليل بيانات فيلم عمر بن الخطاب وجد الباحث ٢٦٧ كلمة تحتوي على صفات. الصفات العددية ١٠٣ كلمة ، الصفات التوضيحية ٦١ كلمة ، الصفات الاستفهام ٤٠ كلمة ، الصفات الكمية ٢٣ كلمة ، الصفات الوصفية ٢٢ كلمة والصفات ١٨ كلمة بالضبط. تلقائيا العدد الإجمالي للصفات في سيناريو فيلم "عمر بن الخطاب" هو الكلمات. إذن ، الصفات الرقمية هي الصفات السائدة في سيناريو فيلم عمر بن خطاب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصفات ، الوصفية ، الأعداد ، الكمية ، الاستفهام والتوضيح.

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The researcher realizes that there are still many short comings in this thesis. Therefore, the researcher would be very grateful for correction to improve this thesis. Comments and criticism are also expected from all the readers of this thesis.

Padangsidimpuan,
Researcher

ADE HOTMA SARI
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Problem

People must understand structure of language and can use it as well as possible. Language is needed by people to interact with each other. It is seen, communication is very needed by all people because the first tool of interaction is language. In the world people need to interact with the other to cover the need. In addition, people can not live as individual in this world and must make interaction and communication each other. In interaction and communication, people must use tool to understand each other.

Language as a tool of communication. Communication can be created with language and language can also be created due to support of every individual to communicate. Language is generally described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meanings are assigned to each other. Furthermore, there is an arbitrary aspect of language with meaning assigned to word and sounds. As native speakers of language, people know that word are arbitrarily given meaning to express ideas. As a system, the language of components which are regularly arranged to certain patterns.

Learning English in the class includes the language skills which are divided into two kinds, namely receptive and productive skills. The receptive skills are listening and reading. Therefore, the productive skills are speaking and writing. If the language skills are learnt well, the students will have good

English. However, in learning English, the students are taught also the language competences, one of which is grammar.

Grammar is the system of a language. people sometimes describe grammar as the “rules” of a language but in fact no used the word “rules” if the word suggest that somebody created the rules first and then spoken the language. But language is not start like that. Language by people making sounds which evolved into words, phrases and sentence. Grammar also is the system by which word combined to convey ideas and information. And grammar can help a writer make appropriate and mature use of the resources of the language.

Reporting from grammar, a adjective has function as a adjective of words hrases, or clauses into one unit. Adjective are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (*happy people, large objects, a strange experience*). Adjective is to designate a property or attribute of the entities denoted by nouns, e.g.: tall, big, wide.

Adjectives are divided into four classes: (a) descriptive adjective, which describe by expressing qualities or attributes of a substantive, such as safe, happy, deep, fair, rash, beautiful, remotest, terrible, etc, (b) adjectives of quacity, used to tell how many things are spoken of, or how much of a thing, such as little, much, some, no, any, considerable, sometimes small, joined usually to singular nouns to express an indefinite measure of the things spoken of, (c) demonstrative adjevtives, pointing out particular things, such as this,

that, (plural these, those), yonder (or yon), used to refer to two things which have been already named in a sentence, and (d) pronominal adjectives, words primarily pronouns, but used adjectively sometimes in modifying nouns instead of standing for them. In conclusion, we can conclude that every type of adjective has different function in order.¹

According to Remijsen adjectives are used as predicates, there is no copula, nor any morphological marking of the syntactic juncture. In contrast, when adjectives are used as modifiers, their status as such is signposted by three different morphosyntactic structures. The choice between these three structures is determined by definiteness and semantic specificity.² Adjective are generally easily identified on the basis of their inherent characteristic of describing nouns. Howard added that adjective describe nouns and pronouns. They give you more information about people, places, and things. Basically, adjective has the function to describing noun and pronoun such as: thing, place, and people.³

Knowing adjective is very important for forming the words, the very important usage word and put word according to its place is morphology such adjective. Adjective also important to use language, to help understanding of

¹Aryan Wijayanto, A Subtitling Analysis of Adjective in a Good Day to Die Hard Movie By Syarif Hidayatulloh, (Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2015) <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/38008/>

² Bert Remijsen, "A Descriptive Analysis of adjectives in Shilluk", <http://hdl.handle.net/10125/24780>

³Nur Alpi Andayani, "An Analysis on Using Adjective Word Order in Undergraduate Thesis of English Education Department Students at State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro" *Tarbiyah And Teacher Training Faculty English Education Department Metro*, 2018.

each part of words, and adjective can use in conversation and writing. In conversation, words are used to form sentences and speaking.

The words use adjective, it is very used as according to wanted word in conversation because each word which used in conversation of course there is adjective as in radio, television, and also video. The use of media such as movies, music, films, and other types of entertainment-related learning resources can encourage language learners to develop their language competencies. Using English movies can empower English language learners with extensive vocabulary lists, syntax, and other language skills that enable them to improve their English proficiency.

Listening drama script is one of interesting activities interesting done for go on. They like to watch drama script because they can see the visual characters, images, and places that they cannot find from books or novels. Umar Bin Khattab drama, a British- American movie based on the Umar Bin Khattab is one of popular drama in the world.

Many like to watch it. Therefore, incorporating it as learning media is promising since dramas can encourage language learners' motivation and improve their English proficiency. In this moment, the researcher analyzed adjective and kinds of adjective in film. Adjective are the parts of words, beside that adjectives also have meaning.

Knowing the meaning is very important, because it will make people figure out the meaning or the words that the people don't know in drama

Because sometime people do not know about the words in drama. In this case, the researcher analyzed and kinds of adjective in script drama “Umar bin Khattab.” The researcher has to analyze and kinds of adjective in drama of “Umar bin Khattab”, Why? Firstly, the film is one of audiovisual media in learning English.

There are so many kinds of drama base on classification of age. There are drama for children, adolescent, adult or general. So by film, it can be bridge for people to open their knowledge about morphemes easily. Secondly, film can increase people’s critical understanding. In order to build critical understanding, they should understand the language in film.

While watching the drama scene by scene, they can understand the language because they know about adjective. So, watching drama is one of activity which fun to do and increase their knowledge about adjective in film. The last, the researcher analyzed adjective and kinds of adjective because this drama tells a story of Umar bin Khattab. from this a flashback of Umar bin Khattab when he was still a jahilliyah (not yet converted to islam), 6 years before he was sent by the prophet. Young Umar was know as a young man who was moral, broad-minded and thought differently from most meccans.

Even though he had not converted to Islam at that time, his behavior reflected that of a person of good character, respectable, detailed, fair and wise. He especially likes to read poetry. In this research, the researcher choose drama script “Umar bin Khattab” as the object of analysis to find

adjective. So, to understand the words someone has to have linguistics skill or specifically adjectives skill.

The reason the researcher chose this drama script was that the writer wanted to know the extent of the meaning of the adjective, and how many uses of the word the adjective. The researcher want to explain more detail about adjective and the types of adjective used by Umar Bin Khattab. the dramascript‘Umar Bin Khattab has been shown in Indonesia in 2012 on MNCTV.

B. Focus of the Problem

This research focused an analysis kinds of adjectives in Umar Bin Khattab’s drama.The drama are focused on “Umar Bin Khattab”. The research will identify Descriptive Adjective, Numeral Adjective, Quantitative Adjective, Interrogative Adjective, Demonstrative Adjective and Proper Adjective.

C. Formulation of the Problem

The research for Formulates the problem as follows:

1. What are the adjective that appear in the drama Umar Bin Khattab script?
2. What is the dominant kind of adjective appear in the drama of Umar Bin Khattab script?
3. What are the Moral Lesson found in the drama Umar Bin Khattab?

D. Objectives of the Research

1. To know the adjectives that appear in the Umar Bin Khattab.

2. To know which one is the dominant adjective appear in the drama Umar Bin Khattab.

3. To know moral lesson found in the drama Umar Bin Khattab.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in assuming the title of the researcher, then it would be clarified the definition of key terms in title : An Analysis of Adjective in the drama Umar Bin Khattab.

1. Adjective

Adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. Adjective can be used to describe the qualities of someone or something independently or in comparison to something else. While most adjective can occur in both the attributive and predicative position, some can only be used in on position.

Adjective is correctly used with a verb when some quality of the subject rather than of the action of the verb , is to be expressed. Adjective used to modify noun subject or verb in sentence.⁴ Adjective also used to express the quality, quantify, number and to point out the person things is regarded as an adjective. Adjectives are words,

⁴Betty S. Azar, Stacy A. Hagen, *Understanding and Using English Grammar* (Fourth Edition 2009) p. 294.

typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, a strange experiences.⁵

So, the researcher concludes that adjective is words which qualifies a noun and express the quality, quantity, number and to point out the person or thing. What adjective is a describing word giving more information about the object signified? So, the adjective in this research means adjective (adjective quality, quantity, number, possessive) that can be found on script in the Movie Umar Bin Khattab.

2. Drama Script Umar Bin Khattab

Drama script Umar Bin Khattab is a Companion of the Prophet Sayyidina Umar Ibn Khattab RA. In the Movie, Umar Bin Khattab is performing the pilrimage when he is 60 years old. In padang Arafah Umar gave a sermon, among the contents of his sermon Umar said that being a believer is not obtained by just thinking and hoping, but by taking concrete actions. On the way, Umar packed his youth. There is a story behind umar's youth which is full of dark stories, shadows of the soul, and emptiness of heart. His youth formed Umar's character.

⁵George Yule, *The Study of Language* (Cambridge : University press,2010), p.82

F. Significances of the Research

1. The writer hopes this research can give better understanding in analysis of adjective in the drama Umar Bin Khattab.
2. Practically
 - a. Students : This research can add knowledge, further information and understanding of adjective.
 - b. To other researchers : To other researcher, it can be made as a reference to other researcher in the field of language and education of language.

G. Outline of the Research

This research is divided into five chapters. Every chapter is subdivided into some subtopics to elaborate the given issues. Chapter one consisted of introduction, they are: the background of the problem, focus of the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the problem, significances of the problems and definition of key term, kind of the research, source of data, technique of data collection, instrument of data collection, technique of data analysis and outline of the research.

Chapter two of the theoretical description. It is divided into sub chapter, which consist of description about definition of adjectives, types of adjectives and example of adjectives. Chapter three consist of Umar Bin Khattab movie's script that discuss about Umar Bin Khattab part1 script. Chapter four consist of data description, the result of the research

and the threats of the research that found in the research Chapter five consist of the conclusion of the research and suggestion that were given by the research to perfect this research.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Theoretical Study

1. Part of Speech

For ease of reference, the parts of speech are arranged alphabetically. Each word is a grammatical form. The function that a word plays in a sentence is referred to as its "part of speech." The meaning, structure, and function of a word in a sentence are the categories to which it is assigned in the parts of speech.⁶ Part of speech plays a crucial role in forming a sentence so that it is coherent and follows the sentence's grammar. Grammatical feature is a characterization of words that are ordered through the job and capability in a sentence of a language. One can determine the purpose of a word in a sentence by knowing its part of speech. Noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunctions, interjection, numeral article, or determiner are all common English parts of speech. The majority of these word classes are also present in other Indo-European languages.⁷

A category of words or, more broadly, lexical items with similar grammatical proprieties is referred to as a part of speech or part of speech (abbreviated as POS or PoS) in traditional grammar. Word that are allocated to

⁶ Peter Herring, Complete English Grammar Rules, 2016

⁷ Carlos Quiles and Fernando Lopez-Mencheró, *A Grammar Of Modern Indo-European Third Edition, Third* (Spain: Badajoz 06001, 2011), <https://indo-european-grammar.html>

a similar grammatical feature by and large showcase comparative syntactic conduct (they assume comparative parts inside the grammatical construction of sentences), once in a while comparative morphology in that they go through emphasis for comparative properties and, surprisingly, comparative semantic way of behaving. Word class, lexical class, and lexical category are among the terms used in modern linguistic classifications in addition to parts of speech, which frequently provide more precise distinctions than the conventional scheme does.

Some authors use the term "lexical category" only to describe a specific kind of syntactic category: They believe that the term doesn't include functional parts of speech like pronouns. There is also the term "form class," which has a number of contradictory definitions. Additionally, the first thing you need to learn when learning English is part of speech, which helps you understand English sentences. There are eight types of part of speech in English, namely:

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adverb
5. Preposition
6. Conjunction
7. Interjection
8. Adjective

The meaning of the word as well as the sentence's grammar are shown by the part of speech. Part of speech is a group of words grouped according to how they are used in a sentence.

1. Noun

Things are utilized to name individuals, things, creatures, spots, thoughts or ideas. As the name suggests, a thing is utilized for an item. A particle such as a, an, or the will typically appear at the beginning of a noun. There are seven different kinds of nouns:

- a. Countable
- b. Uncountable
- c. Consistent
- d. Common
- e. Abstract
- f. Concrete
- g. Collective⁸

Example : Al-qur'an, Aisyah, Palestina

2. Pronoun

Pronouns are the words you substitute for explicit things when the peruser or audience knows which explicit thing you're alluding to.

⁸Mulyana D, Complete Grammar of the English Language (Bandung; Alfabeta,2013).

Example : Abdullah gave the Al-qur'an to fatimah. He gave Qur'an to her. (Pronoun: he, her), (Antecedent: Fatimah, Abdullah).

3. Verb

A verb is one that describes the action, state, or state of the subject in order to indicate occurrences or circumstances. Action verbs, modal verbs, and auxallary verbs are the three types of verbs.⁹

Example : Abdullah reads the qur'an. (The verb reads describes the action performed by the subject Abdullah). So, verb is an explanation that describe the action taken by the subject.

4. Adverbs

Description provides information, as its name suggests. The manner, the time, the degree, the frequency, and the place adverbs are the five types of adverbs.

Example : Abdullah reads the Qur'an very well. (The adverb very modifies the adverb well)

5. Prepositions

The relationship between the other words in a sentence is revealed by prepositions Model : I left my learning bicycle outside the garage. Because it reveals where I left my bike, the preposition againts is used in this sentence.

⁹ Chakravarty A, Grammar & Usages for Better Wrting (America: Amsco, 2004).

6. Interjection

A part of speech known as an "interjection" is used to convey feelings, typically through words.

Example : oh, hey, oops.

7. Conjunctions

Using conjunctions, it is possible to construct intricate sentences that convey multiple concepts. Conjunctions, also known as connectors, connect two words, phrases, or clauses to form a sentence.

8. Adjective

Nouns are characterized by adjectives. Think of a movie you like.

Model : If you hadn't seen it, how would you describe it to a friend?

You could say the film was entertaining, connecting with, elegantly composed, or intense. You are employing adjectives when you use these words to describe the movie. A descriptive word can go just before the thing it's depicting (I have a dark feline), however it doesn't need to. Adjectives frequently appear at the conclusion of a sentence (my cat is black).

2. Adjective

a. Definition of Adjective

In grammatical sense, adjective means to add the characteristics of something. According to Penston, adjective is word to modify noun.¹⁰ Descriptor are utilized solely to change things, as well as any expression or grammatical form working as a thing.¹¹ Additionally, in the grammatical sense, the word "adjective" refers to adding attributes to something. An adjective is a word that adds descriptive or specific verbs, other adjectives, or adverbs to a noun or pronoun. In addition, Solahudin states that adjective does not only modify noun but it modifies pronoun too. In English dictionary, adjective uses „adj“ to code adjective in concise word.¹²

Adjectives typically come before nouns or pronouns that are the same gender or number as the noun being described. An adjective is a group of descriptive words that are used in sentences to change or describe nouns or pronouns and describe their properties. A descriptor is words which qualifies a thing that is shows the point out some distinctive imprint or highlights of the thing.

Likewise descriptor is a word used to communicate the quality, amount, number and to bring up the individual or thing. An adjective is a word that is used in conjunction with a noun to either describe or highlight the person,

¹⁰ Tony Penston, A Consise Grammar for

¹¹ Pater Herring, Complete English Grammar Rules, ed. Nick Norlen, farlex int (Canada: Farlex Internal, 2016).

¹² M. Solahudin, *Grammar Guide*, (Yogyakarta: Noktah, 2018), p. 111.

animal, place, or thing that the noun names or to indicate the number of qualities.

When describing a quality of the subject rather than the action of the verb, the adjective is appropriate. As a result, the researcher came to the conclusion that adjectives are words that qualify a noun, convey quality, quantity, or number, and identify a person or thing. The adjective serves two purposes. They are adjectives with attributes and predicatives. When we want to refer to general ideas or concepts, we change adjectives into nouns. Depending on how they are spelled, adjectives can be suffixed with a variety of different suffixes.¹³ This adjective was used to describe the noun's property and feature. It will support the events and help develop the plot by clearly describing the noun.

Consequently, it very well may be utilized by the understudies to work on their insight in depicting the thing like individuals, creatures, things and spots.¹⁴ A noun that follows an attribute adjective acts as an internal pre-head modifier. In clause structure, predicative adjectives serve primarily as predicative complements. As a result, the term "adjective" in this study refers to adjectives such as "adjective quality," "adjective on quantity," "adjective of number," and "possessive adjective" Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script.

¹³ Petter Herring, Complete English Grammar Rules, (Canada: Farlex International 2016).

¹⁴ Mia Rohmawati, The Corpus Analysis of the most Frequently Used Adjective in the Children Short Stories for Middle School Students, (UIN Satu Tulungagung, 2018), <http://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/id/eprint/9735>.

In conclusion, we can summarize that adjective is the one of parts of speech. It modifies noun or pronoun specifically. It will give the specific characteristic in noun or pronoun. It will make clear the noun or pronoun that will be described.

b. Types of Adjective

Adjective can be divided into main groups according to how they are used in a sentence: possessive Adjective and interrogative Adjective, interrogative Adjectives, demonstrative Adjective and compound adjectives. We will learn about all three kinds of adjectives in this study.

1. Descriptive Adjectives

To categorize things, people, and concepts.¹⁵In addition, it not only qualifies them but also gives animals and places names to describe its characteristics.

Example : Beautiful, large, small.

2. Numeral Adjectives

To categorize a noun by number is an adjective.¹⁶

Example : Eight, Few, Second, Some.

¹⁵Barbara Dykes, Grammar for Everyone, (Victoria: Acer Press, 2007),p.119

¹⁶Barbara Dykes, Grammar for Everyone, (Victoria: Acer Press, 2007),p.128

3. Possessive Adjectives

According to Jayanthi Dhaksina Murthi, Similar to the possessive pronoun, these adjectives are used to demonstrate or represent possession of a quality.¹⁷

Example: my, your, his, her, their, its, whose, etc. This girl is taller than Rosie.

4. Interrogative Adjectives

An interrogative adjective is an adjective that asks a question to change a noun or pronoun. Only a small number of adjectives can be categorized as interrogative adjectives. Who, what, and which are they.

Example : What, Which, Whose

Whose book is this?

5. Demonstrative Adjectives

According Dhanny R. Cysso, Illustrative modifiers are mostly used to depict the place of a subject(a thing or pronoun) in space or time. The English demonstrative adjectives are these, that, these, and those.¹⁸

¹⁷Jayanthi Dakshima Murthy, *High School English Grammar and Compositions...* p. 20

¹⁸ Dhanny. R. Cysso, *Comprehensive English Grammar Prepatation For Toefle*(Jakarta, Kesaint Blanc, 2009), p.83

Example : This,that, these, those, such.

6. Proper Adjective

Adjective formed from proper nouns are called proper Adjectives.¹⁹

Example : British, Arab.

3. Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script

a. Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script

Drama Script Umar Bin Khattab is a series of drama about Rosul's friends. This drama tells the life of Umar Bin Khattab as the only Caliph who nicknamed Amirul who nicknamed Amirul Mukmini. Not only in Indonesia, this drama script has simultaneously shown in several countries.

This film is based on the life journey of Umar Bin Khattab with other companions of the Prophet Muhammad. Omar's drama script is present in Indonesia to provide inspiration for viewers. Viewing Omar's film on MNC TV received a positive response from the Indonesian Ulema Council. MUI, which monitors TV programs in the first half of the month of Ramadhan, assessed Omar's serial shows the sirah of the Prophet Muhammad SAW from point of view of Omar bin Khattab.

Significantly, the audience level is one of MNC TV's leading programs Omar' is having an exhilarating move. First aired on television and broadcast simultaneously in various countries since the beginning of

¹⁹M. Sholahuddin, *Grammar Guaide*, (Yogyakarta: Noktah,2018),p 120

the month of Ramadhan 2012.²⁰ The film Umar Bin Khattab who was carrying out the pilgrimage, and at that time was 60 years old.

On the way, Umar's youth which is full of darkness of the soul, and emptiness of heart. It was youth that shaped Umar's character. In mecca, the Quraysh are ready to hold a meeting. However, as usual, their best friend, Abu Bakr, did not attend the meeting. Abu Bakr even met Uthman bin Affan, that's where Abu Bakr got the story about the Prophet Muhammad SAW who had been officially appointed as Rasulullah. Umar, who began to hear about the progress of the Prophet Muhammad, came to Abu Hikam's house and discussed him. This is when the hatred of the Quraysh against the Prophet Muhammad and the Muslims began.

1) Definition of Drama Script

Script is a the words of film, play, broadcast or speech. Henceforth, drama is a play in theatre or on television or radio, or plays and acting generally. Drama script is two dependent words which are combined as a unity which has a new meaning. Then drama script is an arranged words which is formed by the writer to act in theatre or on television or radio. It is in the form of dialogue.

Drama itself comes from the Greek namely *dromai* which means to do, to act. The word drama can be interpreted as an act or action. In

²⁰Siti Nur Asiah, "Kualitas Terjemahan Subtitel Film Umar" Jakarta 2014. <http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/30677/1/SITI%20NUR20ASIAH-FAH>.

general, the notion of drama is a literary work written in the form of dialogue and with the intention of being performed by actors. The staging of drama scripts can be known as theater. Drama can also be said as a story that is shown on stage and based on a script. Drama is a form of literary work that has parts to be played by actors. 13

Drama can be realized in various media: on stage, film, and/or television. Drama is also sometimes combined with music, as is an opera. Drama is a genre (type) of literature that describes the movement of human life. And also, drama is audiovisual aids that can be used in learning English. that can be used to give a certain message through the screening of a drama.

The development of the world of film is currently growing rapidly, including in Indonesia. Various film themes have been produced as a means of entertainment and encouragement message to the audience. This study aims to describe the message (message) that conveyed in a drama script." The audience watches drama script, of course, to get entertainment after work, activities or just to fill their free time. However, drama script can contain informative functions and.

This is due to preparation so steady starting from the script, scenario, shooting, acting, and the solution. Media and soap operas are actually entertainment (entertainment) even commercial. However, drama script and soap operas can also be used as a medium of propaganda. Drama

Script and soap operas as media has its own advantages, including being able to reach a wide range of circles. In addition, it can be played back in the desired place need in accordance with the situation and conditions." Therefore, drama can be used as a medium of propaganda, because with the existence of a drama the public can not only hear but also see what happens to the pictures in the drama. Da'wah through drama is also easier because the audience is often times using emotions in watching a movie, so it's easy once to influence the audience with propaganda films. Da'wah through film is also more communicative because the da'wah material is in project by becoming a film that can touch daily social life.

Script Drama Umar Bin Khattab

Friend :what makes you cry, O Commander of the Faithful? Asked a friend

Umar bin Khattab : I am grateful that Allah gave me very many favors, at the same time I am afraid of the tests contained in these blessings. There is no god but Allah, the Most High and Most Great. He gives whatever he likes to whoever he wants.

Umar bin Khattab : I think I can see myself herding the camel of Al-Khattab, my father, in this valley before. He was a rough and tough man. He worked me until I was tired and beat me if I was lazy. Now ..

I'm even in a position where no one hinders me with Allah"replied the Caliph touched.

6 years before prophethood (means backwards about $6+13+23= 42$ years back) young Umar was herding camels in a steppe in the north of Mecca. There seems to be a group of tribes who need water.

Friend : May we ask water our animals at your well, young man?

Umar : Who are you, people?"

Quraysh : We are from Bani Khuza'ah."

Umar : What if I refuse?"

People : Well, we'll leave in peace, and hopefully find what we need from a noble person."

Being insinuated like thatyoung Umar smiled faintly. It seemed that he had not really wanted to prevent the tribe from getting water.

Umar : A noble person gives gently to a person who refuses to be rude. Later after we have finished and moved our camels, you can bring your camel in. Please take what you need."

People : wah can I know the name of this good young man?"

Umar : Umar ...Umar Ibn Al-Khattab"

People : From which Quraish clan?"

Umar : How do you know I am a Quraysh?"

Quraysh : The Quraysh looks cannot be mistaken.

Omar smiled again.

Umar : I belong to the clan of Adiyi." Kind and noble people.

Before going home he took the time to take **two** bundles of dry wood.

Umar arrived in his village.

Apparently Umar did not go straight home, but stopped by his
bedroom.

Umar : Case , Case, Case"

Girl : Umar"

Umar : Here is the firewood you need. Aunt.?"

Girl : Shall I bring it in?" Leave it here for now. Won't you come in
and have something to eat?

Umar : “No, I won’t eat until I have delivered the rest firewood to my other aunts. I must not be late returning to Al-Khattab’s camels. Otherwise, he will be angry.”

Girl : if you like, we would speak to him to reduce your work..”

Umar :”I do not wish for lighter work, but for a strong body.”

Girl :”This you have been given. May God give you increased strength, you son of Hantamah

Umar went out. Suddenly his stomach screamed.

Girl :”Wait a moment, Umar. This is for you, dates from yathrib and Raisins from Taif.”

his father’s house. Apparently Al-Khattab is a annoying father. I just found out that Caliph Umar’s youth was so heavy. Has a father who bought it for mercy. But he remains devoted.

Friend :”What brings you home at this time? What about the camel...”

Umar :”I gathered some firewood for my maternal aunts,..”

Friend :”What about the camel?”

Umar :”your camel are all right. Should You not first about the person attending the camels?Your own son?”

Friend :”My son is all right, when the camels are allright.”

(Sahno cah... if by now you must have seen it, that’s Seto’s father)

Umar :”Then, rest assured that the camels are well, in Manjanan Valley. I did not leave until..

Friend :”What keeps you here, then? I fear lest someone should attempt to drive them away.

Umar :”Who dares do that when they are well marked with your own mark?”

Friend :”Al-Khattab is not in the same position as utbah Ibn Rabeeah, the Chief of Abd Shams, or Al-Waleed Ibn Mugheerah the Chief of Makhzoom,or..”

Umar :”Do we not belong to the Quraysh, the master tribe in Arabia and..”

friend :”This is true when the rest of the Arabs try to rival us. When we are back our own people, we are not in the same position_These belong to Hashim, the others to Adb Shans, those to Makhzoom and those to Jumah. Moreover, people rise in status through wealth and

commerce, If you stay away from your father's camels and someone leads them away, then,

Umar : "You mention wealth and trade..May I do some trading?"

Friend : "You want to do some business But from where will you get your capital?"

Umar : "From my father Al-khattab.

Friend : "What?! Al-Khattab's money belongs to Al-Khattab until he dies, which event does not seem to be imminent. Besides, do you think that your father is sleepover a treasure of gold and silver?"

Umar : "You certainly speak to me as a servant, not as your own son."

Friend : "You will not be my son if I lose some camels, while you stand here arguing with me!"

Umar : "May I not have food first, then pack some for my night I will spend in Manjanan valley?"

Friend : "May I lose you! When will you reach that valley, far as it is, If you rest here now?"

Umar :”Do you not realize thatI have covered allthisdistance to Mecca today? If you show me no kindness, then at least be kind to your donkey, as he deserves some rest.

Friend :”Why did you come anyway? Did I order you to bring firewood for your aunts of the Makhzoomclan?”

Umar :”Shouldn’t I be dutiful to my aunts?

Friend :” Your dutifulness is to your father first.

Umar :”They are not mutually exclusive.I am not undutiful to my father when I show dutifulness tomy aunts.

Friend :”Then move on speedily..

Khalid :” I will sort it out for both of you, father. Let Umar have his rest tonight in Mecca, and I will go out to tend the camels until he comes to meet me there on the morrow.

Khalid :” You will tend the camels?

Khalid :”Do you say this in praise or contempt?

Freind:”Neither, but you do not manage whatyour brother manages well. Nor does he manage what you do well.

the argument between father and son was still going on for sometime. Umar's sister who saw the fierce argument approached. Trying to mediate.

Night in Manjanan Valley. Umar sat alone thinking. It muttered.

Umar : "Whoever fulfills a promises will not be denounced. Whoever stands on firm grounds will not be stutter. Whoever fears the coming of death, will be overwhelmed by it, even though he seeks to climb into heaven on a ladder. Whoever has plenty but refuses to help people will be disowned and denounced."

At the time, his younger brother, who had offered to help but his father forbade him, arrived. Umar was a little surprised.

Umar : "What brings you here at this time? Are you bringing bad news?"

Khalid bin Walid : "I have brought you some food."

Umar bin Khattab : "Have you covered all this distance to bring me some food? I have silenced my hunger, eating my aunts' dates."

Khalid bin Walid : "The truth is that I am bored with those meetings, where there is nothing expect talk about either our forefathers or

business and trade. Your position here is better; Except for the fact that Al-Khattab works you too hard.”

Umar :” I’am not complaining. In the open here, life gives you clarity of thought, sharper eyesight, pure feelings, and unhindered nature. As for the camels, well when you deal with them like I did, you will realize that they need proper management. You will soon be able to identify them as individuals; get to know them.” Each having its own temper, manners, needs and abilities. Each joins its herd, but no two camels are identical.

When you are fully aware of this, you manage as a herd, but you look after them as individuals. You will be as kind to them as a mother to her offspring. While this applies to camels, it is more clearly applicable to people. Their life cannot flourish unless they have leaders their affairs. Whoever rebels will perish. A wolf only attacks a lone sheep. If people stick together, each will have his own personality and intellect. They will pursue their individual ways, interests and what is determined for them. None can totally replace another. Had it not been so, people would not need one another; none would need what some else has. Thus, being together is the means of maintaining their individuality, and their differences bring them together.

Khalid bin Walid :” you are certainly a man of wisdom, Umar,even though you are young. Yet the elders suppress the people like of you.”

His sister dropped something

Umar bin Khattab :”What’s this?”

Khalid bin Walid :” Didn’t you saythat you would love to do sometradng? Go to syria, with the Quraysh’s trade caravan and fulfill your dream. When you return, you can tell me about its palaces, farms, andbeautifulwomen.”

So Umar went reach his dream. Trade to Syria.

Damascus, 2 years before the sending of the Prophet

Friend :” Umar,my friend”

Umar:”Welcome to the master of Ghassan”

Friend :Be careful, Should the Chief of Ghassan hears you, he would complain against me to the Byzantine Emperor, and I m no match to him. I am only a businessman. How are you, Umar?”

Umar :” I am well, and you?”

Friend :” I’am fine, thank god. How did you leave Makkah?

Umar:”Fine”

Friend :”These, you see, are my Byzantine friends and my business partners. I have mentioned you to them, saying: we have tried you, finding you a man of honor who does not push prices up..

Umar :”You have already started bargaining, as you always do, even before you see our merchandise. You start with your praises so that you can make me recoil into submission. Do you think that Umar will submit to such idle talk? I will not ask a high price as long as you do the same. I am only selling you so that I can buy your goods. Your praise of me will be returned by similar praise.. Or is it that you are bargaining for these Byzantines against your brothers? We are after all of the same race, speaking the same language.”

Friend :” Who of us deserves your kindness more? We are certainly of the same race and language, but I share with them religion and land. Unless you wish to convert to my religion and become my brother on both counts. Who knows, I may be able to introduce you to the Byzantine emperor and you gain favor with him. Should this happen, you may prefer to stay with us, and you will be most welcome. Life

here in Syria, a land of abundant gardens and orchards, is so different from the hard life of Arabia.

Umar : "Hold it. You have gone too far. If you have come for business, let us do business.

Friend : "Fair enough. What have you got for us? to trade, let's trade. What do you have?"

Umar : "What every you wish of goods you know: Perfumes, incense, gums, dates and Yemeni material.

Friend : "What about the ivory from Abyssinia?"

Umar : "I do not have that, but my fellow traders do. I can get it for you.

Friend : "And ebony?"

Umar : "Like siwe."

Suddenly, the fat pack of medicine baskets invited Umar to take a look, talking privately. Sepik.

Friend : "How about you collecting what I tell you collecting what I tell you I need, from you and your fellows, and keep it all for me. I will give you a commission, which remains between us only.

Umar was embarrassed. Not at all interested in the offer. Was about to run away but was held back by the fat man.

Friend :” What is wrong? I am only serving your interest.

Umar :”Bad indeed is the way you have chosen to benefit me. You wish me to be dishonest with my friends, making a profit behind their backs. In the process, I will be helping you against your own people. If you monopolize the goods, you will be able to push prices up. You will fix price as you wish. I speak for what is right. I will not countenance that some of my friends should deal with you unfairly. Injustice bears evil fruit. If you hate to be treated unfairly, you hate it for others.

(rare humans beeeuh, thought the fat)

Friend :” Is it your religion that teaches this? I mean the idols you worship.”

Umar : If religion does not teach me this, morality, integrity and honesty require it. To me, these are a religion to be followed. Yet, what does your religion have to say about your action? Or is money your religion, even though you may claim to follow something else? If your religion does not deter you, then what about your integrity, when you are an Arab?

Friend :”I thought that the people of Arabia and its deserts envy us residence in Syria, alongside Byzantium, the world’s superpower. We are kings over the Arabs here.”

Umar:”You are a king ruling over your own people, while the Byzantines are your kings. Thus, you are subservient to them. They use you to accomplish their goals, and in their wars, But you are not allowed a part in their government. How can we envy your position ?

Friend :” When we finish our business, I will take you to some Damascus district, then to Guerguis’s tavern, so that you see why you should look at us with envy.

After the trade deal, it was true, apparently the fat man took young Umar around the city of Damascus. Umar looked admiring the sights he saw along the way. City architecture that is far more advanced and diverse, and trade is busier.

Friend :”Go to hell with him and do not bring here. Why did you not give him a similar response? ? What He is a Byzantine soldier.

Umar :”Indeed. I see now why we should envy you.

1 year before prophethood in a market in the city of Mecca.

Quraysh :”What? 10 dirhams! This is too expensive.” Bidding a woman seemed to grumble while

Quraysh :”For latta’s sake, I am only making half a dirham profit. Take it or leave it.” Snapped the seller

Quraysh :”We leave it then.

Quraysh :”A bad seller you certainly are. Answered the shopper.

A crowd of people came closer

Seller :”Mr.Safwan! the seller who is serving the female buyer greets.

Safwan :” for only a dirham or two you turned this young lady away!

Seller :”Sir, it is your property and your father’s I am looking after. I am only a servant of your selling your things. This is the price that your father fixed for me.”

Safwan :” Then give this pretty young lady the length she needs for the price she is happy to pay.

Seller :” As you wish, Sir.

Friend :” Should there be many pretty young ladies around, you and your father will live in poverty.

Safwan :”Should there be many, our need to spend on anyone would be less. Gold is so precious because of its rarity. While cheap metals are plentiful.

The man called Mr. Shafwan and his friends then left. While walking, Mr. Shafwan said. Suddenly someone screamed in the middle of the crowd.

Quraysh :”O people, the nobles of Quraysh, since when are people treated unfairly in your place and their rights are taken away?

Safwan :”What is the matter, brother? Answered Mr. Shafwan approaching.

Qurays :”Chief of the Amir tribe. Will you be happy when this man makes away with my right when I am in your land?

Qurays :”No, By Al- Latta and Uzza, I did nothing of the sort. the interlocutor of the person who was shouting earlier replied.

friend :”By the Lord of Moses, he did. He bought dates and barley from me in last year’s season, but he had no money. He asked me to lend him the price until this year, and he would pay me in this season

the price for these goods with his fine because late payments. Now he denies my rightful claim.

Friend :” when I took the dates and barley away, and he returned to Yathrib, I checked the goods and discovered that he cheated me. He placed the best dates and barley on top. What was beneath it was bad and rotting, good only for animal feed. I made a huge loss.

Quraysh :”By the Lord of Moses, he lies. When we agreed the deal, the goods were sound. If what he says be true, they rotted in his keeping. Why should I be blamed for his mismanagement?

Abu Thalib :”Abdullah!”

Abdullah:”Yes Father?

Father :”Pay this man from the Qurayzah what his debtor cannot pay. We must not let the Jews of Yathrib say that living next to the Aws and the Khazraj guarantees their rights better. May God curse the one of you two who is lying..”

Safwan:”Yes, by the Lord of the Kaaba. May God curse the one who is lying. By Al-Lat, were it not for Abu Zaid’s honor, I would have beaten you up! And I would have called on my people to turn you and the like of you out.

Quraysh:” You think we are easy game! Ha ha! He would beat me up!

Quraysh :”When the promised one will appear, we will then kill you all, just like the Aad people were destroyed.

Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal :”Whatdid the jew mean when he said”the promised one?

Umar :”It is a Prophet who will appear among them. They always say that his time is due. Whenever they have a quarrel with Arabs, they speak of his appearance, believing that with him they would be able to beat all people. May this be a badomen for them.

Quraysh:” Anyother challenger? Anyone dares challenge?

Amr bin Ash:”Go and bring Umar.

The jewish man who felt wronged was also screaming and raving about the coming of the promised prophet, who would destroy the Quraysh like the Aad. Umar saw incident. But only through it with his friends. He had often heard the ravings of the jews likethat. So he was no longer surprised.

Safwan :”Umar, you are the most knowledgeable of poetry among us. Who of the poet we listened to was best?

Umar :”Al-Khansa’ has wept and made others weep. She is always grieving. She stops weeping only to start again.”

Quraysh :”Umar” here you are at last.

Quraysh :”Show him what Quraysh’s pride can do. He is no match to you. Come on, Umar. Come on, Umar:he is yours

Quraysh :”This is Quraysh’s man, hero, ambassador and spokesman when it has a dispute. Whoever thinks that he has a lead over us, let him come forward, or stay away. This man has stressed what God has granted to the Quraysh.

That’s Omar. A wise Quraysh, a good poet, thinker, an honest and high-integrity trader, as well as having a tough physique. His strength is unbeatable in the city of Mecca.

Meanwhile, in another corner of Mecca

In the name of god the Most Mercifulmost Merciful

Abu Bakr :”My Lord, the Lord of Abraham. This is your house which you have consecrated. Purge it of all filth and all that those people have perpetrated in it. In the Name of god, most Gracious, most Merciful;”Read! In the name of your god who created, Who created

man from a clot blood, Read! And your Lord is the Most Merciful, He is the one who teaches with the pen, He teaches people what they don't know.

Sometime after the revelation first, when Prophet had just arrived at his house from hira Cave, shivering with cold. A boy was seen walking in a hurry to someone's house and then knocked on his door.

Son :”good nighth, uncle, Waraqah bin Naufal”

Abu Bakr :”Aren't you Abu Thalib's son? ”Ali, By Allah, there must be something serious that brings you here atthis time.

Ali immediately invited Waraqah to Rasullah's house.

Inside Rasulullah's house..

Abu Bakr :” Has Khadijah mentioned why she is calling me atthistime?

Son :”No

Abu Bakr :” then this is the same angel sent to Moses. I wish I will be alive when your people drive you out..Everyonewho came up with a

similar message was met with hostility.. If I am alive on that day, I will give unwavering support.

After delivered what needed to be delivered, Waraqah left Rasulallah's house with a message to Ali first.

Abu Bkar :”My nephew! Make sure to stick to your cousin. His message is the truth coming from the lord of the heaven and earth. What may be in store for this city of ours?

Meanwhile in the Prophet's house the second revelation came down. In the name of God the most Mercifulmost loving.”O you, enveloped in garments! ”Arise and warn!”And Magnify your Lord (Allah!)”and purify your garments!”And keep away from Al-Rujz (the idols)! “And give not a thing in order to have more”.

2) Kinds of drama script

Some of the most common types of drama script genres include:

a. Tragedy

Homer is the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and is revered as the greatest of ancient Greek epic poets.

Example: Sophocles' Oedipus Rex

b. Comedy

A comedy is any sort of performance intended to cause laughter.

Example of drama are noises off by Michael Frayn and the Simpsons. The latter had a 26-year run. Most character on the show had hilarious.

c. Problem Play

The genre had its beginnings in the work of the French dramatists Alexandre dumas and emileaugier, whonadapted the then-popular formula of serious subjects, creating somewhat simplistic, didactic thesis plays on subjects such as prostitution, business ethics, illegitimacy, and female emancipation.

Example: love's comedy

-(published on 1862)

- a critical study of contemporary

d. Farce

a farce is a comedy that aims at entertaining the audience through situations that are highly exaggerated, extravagant, and thus improbable.

e. Comedy of Manners

Often the governing social standard is morally trivial but exacting. The plot of such a comedy, usually concerned with

an illicit love affair or similarly scandalous matter, is subordinate to the plays brittle atmosphere, winy dialogue, and pungent commentary on human foibles Example: much ado about nothing William Shakespeare's first comedy of manners in England

f. Fantasy

Fantasy is generally distinguished from the genres of science fiction and horror by the expectation that it steers clear of scientific and macabre themes, respectively, though there is a great deal of overlap between the three, all of which are subgenres of speculative fiction.

Example: raden is getting louder, harrypotter

g. Moledrama

Moledrama is based around having the same character in every scene, a hero, a damsel in distress, a villain. playwright Dion Boucicault. it was first performed at Miss Laura Keane's theatre, New York, on 27 March 1860.

3) Elements of drama script

Drama have some parts that can be broken down to analyze further. They are classified into five as follows:

a. Plot

Plot is the unified structure of incidents in a movie or film.

b. Theme

Theme is the central idea on which the drama is composed or made.

c. Character

In a movie, people can see some people playing different roles as if they are really like what we see in the movie. Those people are called characters.

d. Dialogues

Dialogue or conversation is the main element that distinguishes drama from other stories. Dialogue in drama is dialogue that is used which is an imitation of people's lives.

e. Setting

Setting is the background of the story. Settings include time settings, place, and room setting.

f. Mandate

Is the message that the author wants to convey through the drama he created.

g. Technical instructions

Technical instructions are instructions for staging or audiovisualizing a drama script.

h. Drama

Drama as an interpretation of life, this element is not a physical element but rather an element of an idea or a basic view in composing drama which is an imitation of human life or a miniature life which is staged.

b. Characters of Umar Bin Khattab's drama script

The following characters appear in the drama script:

- 1) The role of Umar bin Khattab
- 2) Umar bin Khattab is played by a young Syrian actor named Samer Ismail. Umar bin Khattab is brave, simple, fair and loyal, firm and responsible.
- 3) The actor Ali bin Abu Thalib
Ali bin Abu Thalib is played by Ghanem Alzera, a young Tunisian.
- 4) The actor Abu Bakr
Abu Bakr is played by Ghassan Massoud, a Syrian national who was born in the city of Damascus.
- 5) The actor Utsman bin Affan
Utsman bin Affan played by Tamer Arbeed.

c. Synopsis of Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script

Considering that Omar's film is a miniseries, this show is divided into 31 episodes. In general, Omar's film

itself tells a flashback to the figure of Umar bin Khattab, who used to be against Islam and hated the Prophet Muhammad SAW, and even intended to kill him, until he finally decided to embrace Islam at the Prophet Muhammad SAW. It doesn't stop there, Omar's film also tells about how big Umar bin Khattab's influence was in the spread of Islam so that he is considered a protector of Muslims who is highly respected and respected.

As one of the religious shows about the history of Islam from the time of ignorance to the rise of Islam, the Omar film itself is not only centered on the figure of Umar, but also tells about other important figures such as the liberation of Bilal's slave by the caliph Abu Bakar and the story of Abu jahal's crime. And stories of other companions.²¹ On the way, Umar remembered his youth. There is a flashback story to Umar's youth which is full of dark stories, darkness of the soul, and of heart. It was his youth that shaped Umar's character.

²¹Abdul Halim Bydi,"Representasi Makna Pemimpin dalam Film Umar"<https://ejournal.iainponorogo.ac.id/index.php/jusma/article/view/629>

d. Moral Lessons of film “Umar bin Khattab.”

The moral lessons of film Umar bin Khattab is argues that one of the duties of a leader is to maintain, to ensue that his people can live peacefully and calmly and not feel hungry or lose property such mentioned above, it is included in the category of keeping the people calm and not starving, where umar saw that the woman was cooking stones for her chidren. Because he couldn't bear it and felt that it was his responsibility to provide for the welfare of the people, he immediately went to the wheat warehouse to get food as part of the aid program.

This is also a form of responsibility of a leader in guaranteeing the rights of citizens or their people. Even after Umar brought groceries from the warehouse to the woman's house, he himself cooked for the women's children, this shows how responsible Kholifah Umar was, who did not want to see any of her people lacking, let alone straving. Also shwos the nature of a leader who has noble and compassionate morals and can foster a sense of care for the people and their citizens/ citizens it is appropriate to obey and obey their leaders as referred. Argues that currently in the state of Indonesia itself it has not been

significantly reduced in alleviating poverty and economic prosperity poverty and economic prosperity has not yet been felt in the middle and lower classes of society.

B. Review of Related Finding

This study was connected to other studies. An analysis of adjectives in the movie was the subject of many studies. First, Saad's research breaks down adjectives into two categories features and traits to make them easier to analyze. The use of these frequently recurring adjectives was further examined to see if they might help to portray heroic characters.

The investigation was finished by utilizing concordance apparatuses called AntConc 3.2.4 and Paws. The study's findings reveal that each character has a very distinct recurring adjective, implying that they are all distinct entities. However, further investigation suggests that it would not be intuitive to discover the character's deeper characterization by merely examining their adjectives. In order to gain a deeper comprehension of these characters, additional parts of speech, such as verbs and adverbs, must be taken into account for subsequent analysis.²²

²²Nadia Nabila Saad, "Portraying the Protagonists: A Study of the Use of Adjectives in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows" <http://dx.doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.5n.6p.259>

Second, Imanuri the utilization of students' adjectives. All in all, in light of the consequence of the examination, it was found the complete of descriptors were 319 modifiers, there were 132 illustrative descriptors or 41.38%, 100 possessive descriptors or 31.35%, 70 numeral descriptors or 21.94%, 12 definite descriptive words or 3.76%, 3 distributive adjectives or 0.94% and 2 legitimate descriptors or 0.63%. Based on the information, the analyst revealed the utilization of descriptive word in understudies' composing clear text in view of the descriptor capabilities and the principles of each kinds of descriptor.²³

The Third, the research was done by Nirwinastu, adjectives are words functioning as noun modifier. By employing the attitude analysis, the adjectives will be perused as affect, judgement, or appreciation. Affects show the feelings, Judgements evaluate the behaviors, and Appreciations evaluate things or natural phenomenon. This paper examines two short stories written by creative writing students. The selected short stories employ female children as the main characters. The paper focuses only to the female child characters and the characterization of the characters. The analysis consists of several steps. First, the characters in each story are collected. Second, the adjectives

²³Aprilia Imanuri, "An Analysis Of The Use Of Adjective In Writing Descriptive Text At Seventh Grade Students Of Mts Al-Hidayah Marga Agung In The Academic Year Of 2018/2019." <http://respository.radenintan.ac.id/8708/1/A%20>

which are used to describe and characterize the characters are collected. Third, the adjectives are classified into affect, judgement, or appreciation. Fourth, the categories are described to draw conclusion. Hypothetically, the protagonists will be characterized dominantly by positive attitudes, while the antagonists are characterized by negative attitudes. This paper does not intend to draw any generalisation towards students' performance in writing short stories.²⁴

The four isKusumadewi, In order to obtain a description of the data, in this case headline news online, a literature review and relevant research have been observed. The outcomes showed that the writer of the article utilizing various kinds of descriptors, the modifiers most frequently utilized is an expressive descriptive word. The primary objective of the research on the analysis of adjectives in headline news online is to provide information on headline news online that can be read online and to aid in language study.²⁵

The last, the research was done by Wulandari, Descriptive Adjectives 57 are among the research's similarities and differences; appropriate Modifiers 9 words; Restricting Descriptor 9 words; Descriptors are

²⁴ Simon Arsa Manggala, Diksita Galuh Nirwinastu, "The Choice of Adjectives Showing Attitudes In Short Stories Written By Creative Writing Students", 2019

²⁵ Hermariyanti Kusumadewi, Ferawaty Puspitorini, "Analysis of Adjectives in Headline New Online", Journal of English Language Teaching, <https://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id/index>.

Determiners as Modifiers 6 words; 9 words for compound adjectives;
As ten words, adjectives are determiners.

In the meantime, this study's learning problem is that each translator approaches novel translation in a different way. One translator is translating word for word, while the other is translating according to the context. The aftereffect of this interpreter of *The Issue in Our Stars* novel, Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno deciphered novel by setting of the first book.²⁶At last, this examination is composed by exploration to add and finish the sort of investigates previously. The researcher will also carry out the same actions and concentrate on the analyzing in this studyadjective in the drama script by Umar Bin Khattab.

²⁶Octavia Putri Wulandari," A Contrastive Analysis Between English Adjective and Their Indonesian Equivalent in the Novell *The Fault in our stars* by John green", <http://eprints.dinus.ac.id/22683/3/jurnal-20498>

CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The theories and references that support the analysis were expanded through the use of library research in this study. The researcher consulted a few relevant journals and articles. The research has been done to analyze the Adjective.

B. Source of Data

The study's author made use of Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script. The data were taken from drama script of Umar Bin Khattab Episode 1.

C. Instruments of Data Collection

Because the entire sense of the research required directly observing the data, some of the instruments in this study function as instruments. The tools used to collect data are:

1. Researcher as instrument refers to the researcher as an active respondent.
2. Document : the researcher were collected data then were concreded to drama script of Umar Bin Khattab.
3. Checklist sheet table: to collect data which related to types of adjective of Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script.

Table 1.1

Adjective

No	Indicator	Adjective						Note s line
		Identifying Adjective	Descript ive	Numer al	Quantitati ve	Intterrog ative	Demonstrati ve	
1								

D. Technique of data Collect

The research were explained the approach to gathered information in light of a few stages, they are:

1. The research looked through the information sources, contents of Umar Container Khattab.
2. After getting the drama script the examination, The researcher read the data sources.
3. Then reading, the researcher collected information to the words and phrases which one potential and related in adjective.
4. The researcher coloring the words, and wried phases which one the related in adjective.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The process of analyzing data involves a number of steps, which are:

1. Reading the data: the researcher read all the data in adjective.
2. Coloring : making coloring like code to select the words related to adjective.
3. Describing : the research described the data that words in drama script which belong to kinds of adjective.
4. Checking : Checking the data process were started by reading the words in drama script which belong to adjective.
5. Classifying : Classifying the words of adjectives to kinds of adjective, then finding the most dominant of adjective in Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script. Then, researcher concluded this analysis by drawing.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher provided in this study drama scripts Umar Bin Khattab, and identified types of adjective that found from Umar Bin Khattab drama Script. The analyst has done the examination and found adjective then the types of adjective including are descriptive adjectives, numeral adjective, quantitative adjective, interogative adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, proper adjectives in the Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script. The adjective used's outcome and data analysis are described in this chapter in dramascript by Umar Bin Khattab.

A. Findings

This chapter discusses and presents data findings. Depending on the method used to collect the data, the researcher would present the research's data findings; data analysis was then discussed in the third chapter. The information discoveries are the content of Drama Script "Umar Bin Khattab" with the times 01:30 O'clock.

1. Kinds of Adjective

After conducting the analysis, the researcher discovered the various adjectives in scripts drama by Umar Bin Khattab, they are : Descriptive Adjective, Numeral Adjective, Quantitative Adjective, Interogative Adjective, Demonstrative Adjective, Proper Adjective.

a. Descriptive Adjective

Adjective that was in the movie's script by Umar Bin Khattab. There are seven sorts of modifier specifically spellbinding descriptive word, numeral descriptor, quantitative modifier, interogative descriptor, demonstrative descriptor, legitimate modifier, exclamatory modifier. Descriptive adjective

are adjectives that describe the nature of humans, animals or objects. The researcher analyze script drama by Umar Bin Khattab.

Table 2.1
Descriptive Adjective

No	Descriptive Adjective	Total
1.	Beautiful ; 1	22
2.	Careful ; 1	
3.	Dutiful ; 1	
4.	Wrong ; 1	
5.	Bad ; 1	
6.	Angry ; 1	
7.	Plentiful ; 1	
8.	Rightful ; 1	
9.	Best ; 1	
10	Better ; 2	
11	Easy ; 1	
12	Angry ; 1	
13	Dutiful ; 1	
14	Bad ; 1	
15	Expensive; 1	
16	Merciful ; 3	
17	Long ; 1	
18	Wrong ; 1	
19	Expect ; 1	

In the first drama, Umar Bin Khattab found 22 descriptive adjectives, are; grateful: 1, beautiful: 1, plentiful: 1, rightful; 1, best: 1, better: 1, easy: 1, angry: 1, dutiful: 1, bad: 2, expensive: 1, merciful: 3, long: 1, expect: 1, wrong: 1, expect: 1. From the investigation above, it is realized that there are 21 descriptive adjectives they are include: beautiful, plentiful, rightful, best, better, easy, angry, dutiful, bad, expensive, merciful, long, expect, wrong, expect.

b. Numeral Adjective

Numeral Descriptor is a modifier that educates us regarding the number of or how much or in what request the things is in. The researcher looks at movies by Umar Bin Khattab by finding each script that the researcher picked:

Table 2.2
Numeral Adjective

No	Numeral Adjective	Total
1.	Any : 2	103
2.	All ; 90	
3.	Anyone ; 2	
4.	One: 5	
5.	Two :4	
6.	Both : 2	
7.	Each : 2	
8.	Every ; 1	
9.	Body ; 1	

In the first drama, “Umar Bin Khattab” the researcher found 103 Numeral Adjective are: Any : 2, All ; 90, Anyone ; 2 , One: 5, Two :4 Both : 2 , Each : 2 , Every ; 1, Body ; 1. The scripts *Any other challenger?* Because of the numeral, the researcher discovered that the adjective is of lower order.

c. Quantitative Adjective

Quantitative Adjective are adjectives that describe the amount or how much of an object. Quantitative Adjective can show the number of things or how many things there are.

Table 2.3
Quantitative Adjective

No	Quantitative Adjective	Total
1.	Some ; 11	23
2.	Little ; 1	
3.	Whole ; 1	
4.	One ; 10	

In the drama, “Umar Bin Khattab” the researcher found 23 Quantitative adjective are: Some ; 11 , Little ; 1 , Whole ; 1 , One ; 10, the scripts *you mention wealth and trade.. may I do some trading?*The researcher discovered that some quantitative adjectives are less important in the sentence than others. Also, next little it'ssmall , small. Whole it's full, full, one it's certain, there is a little this is one types about quantitative adjective that intro duce a dependent From the analysis above, it is known that there are twenty three of quantitative adjective it is: some, little, whole, one.

d. Interrogative Adjective

Interrogative Adjective are special adjectives which are used to ask questions related to the noun (or noun phrase) being asked. Interrogative adjective are placed in front of the noun or noun phrase which is explained. The researcher analyze movies by Umar Bin Khattabby identifying each selected script by the researcher:

Table 2.4
Interrogative Adjective

No	Interrogative adjective	Total
1.	What ; 35	39
2.	Which ; 4	
3.	Whose : 0	

In the drama, Umar Bin Khattab the researcher Interrogative Adjective are: What ; 35 , Which ; 4 , whose ; 0, the line scripts *what makes you cry, O commander of the Faithful?* Because the different kinds of interrogative adjectives are less important in the sentence, the researcher found that. The next question is, which Quraysh clan? One type of interrogative adjective that introduces a dependent clause is known as.

From the analysis above, it is known that there are thirty-nine of interrogative adjective it is: what, which, whose.

e. Demonstrative Adjective

Special adjectives or determiners called demonstrative adjectives are used to identify or express a noun's relative position in time or space. In the noun phrase, all other adjectives come before a demonstrative adjective. The analyst examine film by Umar Container Khattabby distinguish each content that has been chosen by the specialist:

Table 2.5
Demonstrative Adjective

No	Demonstrative Adjective	Total
1.	This ;29	61
2.	That ; 22	
3.	These ; 5	
4.	Those ; 4	
5.	Such ; 1	

In the first drama, Umar Bin Khattab the researcher found 61 demonstrative adjective are: This ;29, That ; 22, These ; 5, Those; 4, Such ; 1, the line scripts *wah can I know the name of this good young man?* This is one type of demonstrative adjective used in the introduction clause. According to the previous analysis, there are 61 demonstrative adjectives that they include: this, that, these, those, such.

f. Proper Adjective

An adjective that derives from a proper noun is called a "proper adjective." Review our helpful guide to proper nouns prior to moving on to the next section. The analyst examine film by Umar Container Khattabby distinguish each content that has been chosen by the specialist:

Table 2.6
Proper Adjective

No	Proper Adjective	Total
1.	Ghasson ; 2	18
2.	Manjanan ; 3	
3.	Mecca ; 5	
4.	Syiria ; 1	
5.	Byzantium ; 3	
6.	Damascus ; 3	
7.	Khuza'ah ; 1	

In the drama, Umar Bin Khattab the researcher found 18 proper adjectives, are: Ghasson ; 2, Manjanan ; 3, Mecca ; 5, Syiria ; 1, Byzantium ; 3, Damascus ; 3, Khuza'ah ; 1. In the scripts, and *welcome to the master of Ghassan* the types of adjective is proper adjective *Ghassan* in the scripts is proper because this name city or place.

2. Dominant Form of the adjective in Umar Bin Khattab

The most Dominant adjective in Umar Bin Khattab movie is descriptive adjective that can be found in each and every movie. The researcher identified various adjectives in the Umar Bin Khattab film's script. The following is a list of the most common adjectives found in the movie script written by Umar Bin Khattab to make it easier to identify them:

Table 2.7
Dominant Form of the adjective

No	Title	Types of Adjective					
		Descriptive	Numeral	Quantitative	interrogative	demonstrative	proper
1.	Umar Bin Khattab	22	103	23	40	61	18

a. Descriptive Adjective

The researcher found descriptive adjective that found in drama of Umar Bin Khattab, there are 22 scripts. The total script is 22 of script they are: Beautiful ; 1, Careful ; 1, Dutiful ; 1, Wrong ; 1, Bad ; 1, Angry ; 1, Plentiful ; 1, Rightful ; 1, Best ; 1, Better ; 2, Easy ; 1, Angry ; 1, Dutiful; 1, Bad; 1, Expensive; 1, Merciful; 3, Long; 1, Wrong; 1, Expect ; 1.

b. Numeral Adjective

Numeral Adjective that found in movies of Umar Bin Khattab there are 103 scripts. The total script is 103 script they are: Any : 2, All ; 90, Anyone ; 2, One: 5, Two :4, Both : 2, Each : 2, Every ; 1, Body ; 1.

c. Quantitative Adjective

- Quantitative Adjective that found in movies of Umar Bin Khattab there are 23 scripts. The total script is 23 Script they are: Some ; 11, Little ; 1, Whole ; 1, One ; 10.
- d. Interrogative Adjective
- Interrogative Adjective that found in drama of Umar Bin Khattab there are 39 scripts. The total script is 39 script they are: What ; 35, Which ; 4, Whose : 0.
- e. Demonstrative Adjective
- Demonstrative Adjective that found in drama of Umar Bin Khattab there are 62 scripts. The total script is 62 script they are: This ;29, That ; 22, These ; 5, Those ; 4, Such ; 1.
- f. Proper Adjective
- Proper Adjective that found in drama of Umar Bin Khattab there are scripts. The total script is 18 script they are: Ghasson ; 2, Manjanan ; 3, Mecca ; 5, Syria ; 1, Byzantium ; 3, Damascus ; 3, Khuza'ah ; 1.

3. Moral lesson Plan in the Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script

Moral lesson plan in the Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script is a person who plans where after worship, he immediately challenged anyone from the Qurois infidels to a one by one if you want to block the way of migration or if you want to disrupt the migration of people muslim, he likes archery, racing horses, intelligent argumentation to wrestling.

And also prioritizing worship, especially prayer to strengthen the relationship between the servant and the creator and to reveal religious symbols, to be brave in upholding the truth even though the number of defenders is small, always trying to do justice indiscriminately so that life becomes peaceful, the leader is responsible for the people so that it creates a deep sense of care and does not feel neglected and finally is

an expression of gratitude which must be admit it first with your heart then verbally and deed.

B. Discussion

The author would like to talk about the study's research question based on the data analyses. The first question posed by the researchers is, "What kinds of adjectives were used in the drama of Umar Bin Khattab?" The author identified the kinds of adjectives in order to respond to this research question.

The focus of this study is exclusively on Umar Bin Khattab dramas. this exploration centers to kinds of modifier that found in the Umar Bin Khattab dramatizations. Six distinct kinds of adjectives were the sole focus of this study: proper adjective, interrogative adjective, demonstrative adjective, quantitative adjective, and numeral adjective. The most prevalent variant of the Umar Bin Khattab is the second issue. used in 267 scripts in selected movie is adjective.

This examination upheld by Harahap. The study's findings indicate that students in seventh grade Padangsidempuan were able to identify adjectives in descriptive text. It can be concluded that the students' ability to identify descriptive text adjectives is sufficient for the category mean score of 55.84 percent. Thus, there were as yet the understudies hardships in recognizing modifier in illustrative text are, the understudies absence of the know to distinguish the descriptor. Students are unable to distinguish between adjectives of quality, adjectives of number, and possessive in descriptive texts due to a lack of knowledge, which makes it difficult for them to identify these words. The students lack vocabulary, particularly

in the area of adjectives. Additionally, the hypothesis was rejected based on the preceding explanation.²⁷

Next, Cahyani carried out the research. According to the findings of this study, there are six kinds of adjectives in English: adjectives of quality, distributive adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, quantitative adjectives, interrogative adjectives, possessive adjectives, and three word functions in a noun phrase: attributive capabilities, postpositive capabilities, and descriptors as head of thing phrase.²⁸

Third, Nugroho was the researcher. The study found that there are 91 adjectives in total. There are 5 common adjectives (5.50%), 0 proper adjectives (0%), 0 compound adjectives (0%), 48 definite article adjectives (52.7%), 30 indefinite article adjectives (32.9%), and 8 indefinite adjectives (19.04%) among the categories of adjectives. There are a total of 21 adjectives based on their form: 4 adjective-adjective (19.04 percent), 13 verb-adjective (61.9 percent), and 4 adjective-adjective. The execution will be in clear text connected with the material about portraying individuals, traveler object and a verifiable structure for 10th grade understudies of senior secondary school on the material of descriptors.²⁹

The last, the research was done by Sander, An 18-minute video comparing English adjectives to Harry Potter films was the study's output. The introduction, the various types of

²⁷Robiatul adawiyah harahap, "Students' Ability In Identifying Adjective In Descriptive Text At Grade VII SMP Negeri Padangsidempuan", 2015.

²⁸Ni Wayan Mika Cahyani, "Analysis of Adjectives in Noun Phrase in Online Newspaper "the Jakarta Gloe", 2012.

²⁹Nugroho, Citra Satyo, "Analysis of Adjective Words Found in the Song Lyrics Paramore Band Album's Brand new Eyes and it's Application in Teaching Grammar at Senior High School", *Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo*, 2016, <http://repository.umpwr.ac.id;8080/handle/123456789/2221>

adjective comparison, and examples drawn from movie scenes for are all included. A good alternative to the movie for learning about adjective comparison is this video³⁰

Table 2.8
Table Discussion result

No	Name	Result
1	Robiatuladawiyah harahap	It can be concluded that the students' ability to identify descriptive text adjectives is sufficient for the category mean score of 55.84 percent. Therefore, students still struggled to identify adjectives in descriptive text because they were unable to identify them.
2	Nugroho, Citra Satyo	There are 5 common adjectives (5.50%), 0 proper adjectives (0%), 0 compound adjectives (0%), 48 definite article adjectives (52.7%), 30 indefinite article adjectives (32.9%), and 8 indefinite adjectives (19.04%) among the categories of adjectives. In view of type of descriptor, absolute of modifier is 21, there are 4 thing descriptor (19.04%), 13 action word modifier (61.9%), 4 modifier descriptor (19.04%).
3	Ni Wayan Mika Cahyani	In English, there are six types of adjectives: adjectives of quality, distributive adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, quantitative adjectives, interrogative adjectives, possessive

³⁰Eric Sander:Ronaldo, The Making of Learning Video "Learning English Adjective Comparison with Harry Potter Movies"<http://media.neliti.com/media/publications/418002-none-38c40b61>

		adjectives, and three word functions in a noun phrase: adjectives as the head of a noun phrase, attributive functions, and postpositive functions.
4	Eric Sander	The introduction, the various types of adjective comparison, and examples drawn from movie scenes for are all included. A good alternative to the movie for learning about adjective comparison is this video.

The researcher is able to draw the conclusion that adjectives and other types of adjectives were frequently used in the literature field, particularly in movies, and play an important role in making lyrics more engrossing and intriguing on the basis of all of the preceding research. The researcher also hopes that this will help readers understand the verb's form and retain it in their minds.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The following conclusion can be drawn from the findings presented in the previous chapter:

1. Kinds of adjective used in scripts drama by Umar Bin Khattab are descriptive adjective, numeral adjective, quantitative adjective, interrogative adjective, demonstrative adjective, proper adjective that found in the Umar Bin Khattab's movie.
2. The dominant form of the adjective used in scripts drama Umar Bin Khattab is adjective. There are 267 adjective that used from the drama Umar Bin Khattab; descriptive adjective have found 22 items, numeral adjective found 103 items, quantitative adjective found 23 items, interrogative adjective found 40 items, demonstrative adjective found 61 items, proper adjective found 18 items.
3. The moral lesson plan in the drama Umar Bin Khattab is a moral message in film Umar Bin Khattab prioritizing worship especially is praying for strengthen the relationship between the servant and the creator and to reveal religious symbols, to be brave in upholding the truth even though those who defend it are few in number, always try to do justice without indiscriminately so that life becomes peaceful, the leader's accountability

to the people in checking their conditions and circumstances, leaders who have noble character, love their people so that it creates a deep sense of caring and does not feel neglected and the last is which expression of gratitude must be acknowledged first with the heart and then verbal and deed.

B. Implication

Based on the result above, the researcher found implication of the result were:

1. Theoretically the students' interest in learning greatly influences students' learning outcomes, where the teacher is responsible for helping students increase their learning interest.
2. Practically students' level interest determines students' activity in learning. low interest make students lack of effort and participation in the class. In contrast high interest makes students more expressive and active, looked enjoy the learning process and able to build communication with teacher and classmate.

C. Suggestions

The following are some recommendations that the author would like to make to the English department's students, teachers, and additional researchers based on the preceding conclusions:

1. The English teacher should use drama as a medium to spice up the teaching and learning process. Especially in language structure class or material

about it that examine about modifier, on the grounds that with media, the understudies effectively realize the illustration reason.

2. The researcher's hope is that students in the English department can use other objects to improve their grammar skills, particularly: news, a movie, a book, etc.
3. It was suggested that this study could serve as a reference for future researchers, particularly those with issues and an interest in research. In addition, subsequent researchers may employ additional methods in their research. The author hopes that this study can help a different researcher.

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4. Masuk Institut Agama Islam Negeri Padangsidempuan, tahun 2017.

DRAMA UMAR BIN KHATTAB

Friend : what makes you cry, O Commander of the Faithful? Asked a friend

Umar bin Khattab : I am grateful that Allah gave me very many favors, at the same time I am afraid of the tests contained in these blessings. There is no god but Allah, the Most High and Most Great. He gives whatever he likes to whoever he wants.

Umar bin Khattab : I think I can see myself herding the camel of Al-Khattab, my father, in this valley before. He was a rough and tough man. He worked me until I was tired and beat me if I was lazy. Now .. I'm even in a position where no one hinders me with Allah"replied the Caliph touched.

6 years before prophethood (means backwards about $6+13+23=42$ years back) young Umar was herding camels in a steppe in the north of Mecca. There seems to be a group of tribes who need water.

Friend : May we ask water our animals at your well, young man?

Umar : Who are you, people?"

Quraysh : We are from Bani Khuza'ah."

Umar : What if I refuse?"

Quraysh : Well, we'll leave in peace, and hopefully find what we need from a noble person."

Being insinuated like that young Umar smiled faintly. It seemed that he had not really wanted to prevent the tribe from getting water.

Umar : A noble person gives gently to a person who refuses to be rude. Later after we have finished and moved our camels, you can bring your camel in. Please take what you need."

Quraysh: wah can I know the name of this good young man?"

Umar : Umar ...Umar Ibn Al-Khattab"

Quraysh : From which Quraish clan?"

Umar : How do you know I am a Quraysh?"

Quraysh : The Quraysh looks cannot be mistaken.

Omar smiled again.

Umar : I belong to the clan of Adiyi.” Kind and noble people.

Before going home he took the time to take two bundles of dry wood.

Umar arrived in his village.

Apparently Umar did not go straight home, but stopped by his bedroom.

Umar : Case , Case, Case”

Gril : Umar”

Umar : Here is the firewood you need. Aunt.?”

gril : Shall I bring it in?” Leave it here for now. Won’t you come in and have something to eat?

Umar : “No, I won’t eat until I have delivered the rest firewood to my other aunts. I must not be late returning to Al-Khattab’s camels. Otherwise, he will be angry.

gril : if you like, we would speak to him to reduce your work..”

Umar :”I do not wish for lighter work, but for a strong body.”

gril :”This you have been given. May God give you increased strength, you son of Hantamah

Umar went out. Suddenly his stomach screamed.

Gril :”Wait a moment, Umar. This is for you, dates from yathrib and Raisins from Taif.”

At his father’s house. Apparently Al-Khattab is a annoying father. I just found out that Caliph Umar’s youth was so heavy. Has a father who bought it for mercy. But he remains devoted.

Friend : "What brings you home at this time? What about the camel..."

Umar : "I gathered some firewood for my maternal aunts,..."

Friend : "What about the camel?"

Umar : "your camel are all right. Should You not first about the person attending the camels? Your own son?"

Friend : "My son is all right, when the camels are all right."

(Sahno cah... if by now you must have seen it, that's Seto's father)

Umar : "Then, rest assured that the camels are well, in Manjanan Valley. I did not leave until..

Friend : "What keeps you here, then? I fear lest someone should attempt to drive them away.

Umar : "Who dares do that when they are well marked with your own mark?"

Friend : "Al-Khattab is not in the same position as utbah Ibn Rabeeah, the Chief of Abd Shams, or Al-Waleed Ibn Mugheerah the Chief of Makhzoom, or..."

Umar : "Do we not belong to the Quraysh, the master tribe in Arabia and..."

friend : "This is true when the rest of the Arabs try to rival us. When we are back our own people, we are not in the same position. These belong to Hashim, the others to Adb Shans, those to Makhzoom and those to Jumah. Moreover, people rise in status through wealth and commerce, If you stay away from your father's camels and someone leads them away, then,

Umar : "You mention wealth and trade... May I do some trading?"

Friend : "You want to do some business But from where will you get your capital?"

Umar : "From my father Al-khattab.

Friend : "What?! Al-Khattab's money belongs to Al-Khattab until he dies, which event does not seem to be imminent. Besides, do you think that your father is sleepover a treasure of gold and silver?"

Umar : "You certainly speak to me as a servant, not as your own son."

Friend :”You will not bemy son if I lose some camels, while you stand here arguing with me!”

Umar :”May I not have food first, then pack somefor my night I will spend in Manjanan valley?”

Friend :”May I lose you! When will you reach thatvalley, far as it is, If you rest here now?”

Umar :”Do you not realize thatI have covered allthisdistance to Mecca today? If you show me no kindness, then at least be kind to your donkey, as he deserves some rest.

Friend :”Why did you come anyway? Did I order you to bring firewood for your aunts of the Makhzoomclan?”

Umar :”Shouldn’t I be dutiful to my aunts?

Friend :” Your dutifulness is to your father first.

Umar :”They are not mutually exclusive.I am not undutiful to my father when I show dutifulness tomy aunts.

Friend :”Then move on speedily..

Khalid :” I will sort it out for both of you, father. Let Umar have his rest tonight in Mecca, and I will go out to tend the camels until he comes to meet me there on the morrow.

Khalid :” You will tend the camels?

Khalid :”Do you say this in praise or contempt?

Sahabat :”Neither, but you do not manage whatyour brother manages well. Nor does he manage what you do well.

the argument between father and son was still going on forsometime. Umar’s sister who saw the fierce argument approached. Trying to mediate.

Night inManjananValley. Umar sat alone thinking. It muttered.

Umar :”Whoever fulfillls a promises will not be denounced. Whoever stands on firm grounds will not be stutter. Whoever fears the coming of death, will be overwhelmed by

it, even though he seeks to climb into heaven on a ladder. Whoever has plenty but refuses to help people will be disowned and denounced.”

At the time, his younger brother, who had offered to help but his father forbade him, arrived. Umar was a little surprised.

Umar :”What brings you here at this time? Are you bringing bad news?”

Khalid bin Walid :” I have brought you some food.”

Umar bin Khattab :”Have you covered all this distance to bring me some food? I have silenced my hunger, eating my aunts’ dates.

Khalid bin Walid :”The truth is that I am bored with those meetings, where there is nothing expect talk about either our forefathers or business and trade. Your position here is better; Except for the fact that Al-Khattab works you too hard.”

Umar :” I’am not complaining. In the open here, life gives you clarity of thought, sharper eyesight, pure feelings, and unhindered nature. As for the camels, well when you deal with them like I did, you will realize that they need proper management. You will soon be able to identify them as individuals; get to know them.” Each having its own temper, manners, needs and abilities. Each joins its herd, but no two camels are identical.

When you are fully aware of this, you manage as a herd, but you look after them as individuals. You will be as kind to them as a mother to her offspring.

While this applies to camels, it is more clearly applicable to people. Their life cannot flourish unless they have leaders their affairs. Whoever rebels will perish.

A wolf only attacks a lone sheep. If people stick together, each will have his own personality and intellect. They will pursue their individual ways, interests and what is determined for them. None can totally replace another. Had it not been so, people would not need one another; none would need what some else has. Thus, being together is the means of maintaining their individuality, and their differences bring them together.

Khalid bin Walid :” you are certainly a man of wisdom, Umar, even though you are young. Yet the elders suppress the people like of you.”

His sister dropped something

Umar bin Khattab :”What’s this?”

Khalid bin Walid :” Didn’t you saythat you would love to do sometradng? Go to syria, with the Quraysh’s trade caravan and fulfill your dream. When you return, you can tell me about its palaces, farms, andbeautifulwomen.”

So Umar went reach his dream. Trade to Syria.

Damascus, 2 years before the sending of the Prophet

Friend :” Umar,my friend”

Umar:”Welcome to the master of Ghassan”

Friend :Be careful, Should the Chief of Ghassan hears you, he would complain against me to the Byzantine Emperor, and I m no match to him. I am only a businessman. How are you, Umar?”

Umar :” I am well, and you?”

Friend :” I’am fine, thank god. How did you leave Makkah?

Umar:”Fine”

Friend :”These, you see, are my Byzantine friends andmy business partners. I have mentioned you to them, saying: we have tried you, finding you a man of honor who does not push prices up..

Umar :”You have already strated bargaining, as you always do, even before you see our merchandise. You strat with you praises so that you can make me recoil into submission. Do you thinkthat Umar will submit to suchidle talk? I will not ask a high price as long as you do the same. I am only selling you so that I can buy your goods. Your praise of me will be returned by similar praise.. Or is it that you are bargaining for theseByzantines against your brothers? We are after allof the same race, speaking the same language.”

Friend :” Who of us deserves your kindness more? We are certainly of the same race and language, but I share with them religion and land. Unless you wish to convert to my religion and becomemy brother on both counts. Who knows, I may be able to introduce you to the

Byzantine emperor and you gain favor with him. Should this happen, you may prefer to stay with us, and you will be most welcome. Life here in Syria, a land of abundant gardens and orchards, is so different from the hard life of Arabia.

Umar : "Hold it. You have gone too far. If you have come for business, let us do business.

Friend : "Fair enough. What have you got for us? To trade, let's trade. What do you have?"

Umar : "What ever you wish of goods you know: Perfumes, incense, gums, dates and Yemeni material.

Friend : "What about the ivory from Abyssinia?"

Umar : "I do not have that, but my fellow traders do. I can get it for you.

Friend : "And ebony?"

Umar : "Like siwe."

Suddenly, the fat pack of medicine baskets invited Umar to take a look, talking privately. Sepik.

Friend : "How about you collecting what I tell you collecting what I tell you I need, from you and your fellows, and keep it all for me. I will give you a commission, which remains between us only.

Umar was embarrassed. Not at all interested in the offer. Was about to run away but was held back by the fat man.

Friend : "What is wrong? I am only serving your interest.

Umar : "Bad indeed is the way you have chosen to benefit me. You wish me to be dishonest with my friends, making a profit behind their backs. In the process, I will be helping you against your own people. If you monopolize the goods, you will be able to push prices up. You will fix price as you wish. I speak for what is right. I will not countenance that some of my friends should deal with you unfairly. Injustice bears evil fruit. If you hate to be treated unfairly, you hate it for others.

(rare humans beeeuh, thought the fat)

Friend : "Is it your religion that teaches this? I mean the idols you worship."

Umar : If religion does not teach this, morality, integrity and honesty require it. To me, these are a religion to be followed. Yet, what does your religion have to say about your action? Or is money your religion, even though you may claim to follow something else? If your religion does not deter you, then what about your integrity, when you are an Arab?

Friend : "I thought that the people of Arabia and its deserts envy us residence in Syria, alongside Byzantium, the world's superpower. We are kings over the Arabs here."

Umar: "You are a king ruling over your own people, while the Byzantines are your kings. Thus, you are subservient to them. They use you to accomplish their goals, and in their wars, but you are not allowed a part in their government. How can we envy your position?"

Friend : "When we finish our business, I will take you to some Damascus district, then to Guerguis's tavern, so that you see why you should look at us with envy."

After the trade deal, it was true, apparently the fat man took young Umar around the city of Damascus. Umar looked admiring at the sights he saw along the way. City architecture that is far more advanced and diverse, and trade is busier.

Friend : "Go to hell with him and do not bring here. Why did you not give him a similar response? What? He is a Byzantine soldier."

Umar : "Indeed. I see now why we should envy you."

1 year before prophethood in a market in the city of Mecca.

Quraysh : "What? 10 dirhams! This is too expensive." Bidding a woman seemed to grumble while

Quraysh : "For Latta's sake, I am only making half a dirham profit. Take it or leave it." Snapped the seller

Quraysh : "We leave it then."

Quraysh : "A bad seller you certainly are." Answered the shopper.

A crowd of people came closer

Seller :”Mr.Safwan! the seller who is serving the female buyer greets.

Safwan :” for only a dirham or two you turnedthis young lady away!

Seller :”Sir, it is your property and your father’s I am looking after. I am only a servant of your selling your things. This is the price that your father fixed for me.”

Safwan :” Then give this pretty young lady the length she needs for the price she is happy to pay.

Seller :” As you wish, Sir.

Friend :” Should there be many pretty young ladies around, you and your father will live in poverty.

Safwan :”Should there be many, our need to spend on anyone would be less. Gold is so precious because of its rarity. While cheap metals are plentiful.

The man called Mr. Shafwan and his friends then left. While walking, Mr.Shafwan said.Suddenly someone screamed in the middle of the crowd.

Quraysh :”O people, the nobles of Quraysh, since when are people treated unfairly in your place and their rights are taken away?

Safwan :”What is the matter, brother? Answered Mr. Shafwan approaching.

Qurays :”Chief of the Amir tribe. Will you be happy when this man makes away with my right when I am in your land?

Qurays :”No, By Al- Latta and Uzza, I did nothing of the sort. the interlocutor of the person who was shouting earlier replied.

friend :”By the Lord of Moses, he did. He bought dates and barley from me in last year’s season, but he had no money. He asked me to lend him the price until this year, and he would pay me in this season the price for these goods with his fine because late payments. Now he denies my rightful claim.

Friend :” when I took the dates and barley away, and he returned to Yathrib, I checked the goods and discovered that he cheated me. He placed the best dates and barley on top.What was beneath it was bad and rotting, good only for animal feed. I made a huge loss.

Quraysh :”By the Lord of Moses, he lies. When we agreed the deal, the goods were sound. If what he says be true, they rotted in his keeping. Why should I be blamed for his mismanagement?

Abu Thalib :”Abdullah!”

Abdullah:”Yes Father?

Father :”Pay this man from the Qurayzah what his debtor cannot pay. We must not let the jews of Yathrib say that living next to the Aws and the Khazraj guarantees their rights better. May God curse the one of you two who is lying..”

Safwan :”Yes, by the Lord of the Kaaba. May God curse the one who is lying. By Al-Lat, were it not for Abu Zaid’s honor, I would have beaten you up! And I would have called on my people to turn you and the like of you out.

Quraysh:” You think we are easy game! Ha ha! He would beat me up!

Quraysh :”When the promised one will appear, we will then kill you all, just like the Aad people were destroyed.

Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal :”What did the jew mean when he said”the promised one?

Umar :”It is a Prophet who will appear among them. They always say that his time is due. Whenever they have a quarrel with Arabs, they speak of his appearance, believing that with him they would be able to beat all people. May this be a bad omen for them.

Quraysh :” Any other challenger? Anyone dares challenge?

Amr bin Ash:”Go and bring Umar.

The jewish man who felt wronged was also screaming and raving about the coming of the promised prophet, who would destroy the Quraysh like the Aad. Umar saw incident. But only through it with his friends. He had often heard the ravings of the jews like that. So he was no longer surprised.

Safwan :”Umar, you are the most knowledgeable of poetry among us. Who of the poet we listened to was best?

Umar :”Al-Khansa’ has wept and made others weep. She is always grieving. She stops weeping only to start again.”

Quraysh :”Umar” here you are at last.

Quraysh :”Show him what Quraysh’s pride can do. He is no match to you. Come on, Umar. Come on, Umar:he is yours

Quraysh :”This is Quraysh’s man, hero, ambassador and spokesman when it has a dispute. Whoever thinks that he has a lead over us, let him come forward, or stay away. This man has stressed what God has granted to the Quraysh.

That’s Omar. A wise Quraysh, a good poet, thinker, an honest and high-integrity trader, as well as having a tough physique. His strength is unbeatable in the city of Mecca.

Meanwhile, in another corner of Mecca

In the name of God the Most Mercifulmost Merciful

Abu Bakr :”My Lord, the Lord of Abraham. This is your house which you have consecrated. Purge it of all filth and all that those people have perpetrated in it. In the Name of God, most Gracious, most Merciful;”Read! In the name of your God who created, Who created man from a clot of blood, Read! And your Lord is the Most Merciful, He is the one who teaches with the pen, He teaches people what they don’t know.

Sometime after the revelation first, when Prophet had just arrived at his house from Hira Cave, shivering with cold. A boy was seen walking in a hurry to someone’s house and then knocked on his door.

Son :”good night, uncle, Waraqah bin Naufal”

Abu Bakr :”Aren’t you Abu Thalib’s son? ”Ali, By Allah, there must be something serious that brings you here at this time.

Ali immediately invited Waraqah to Rasullah’s house.

Inside Rasulullah’s house..

Abu Bakr :” Has Khadijah mentioned why she is calling me at this time?

Son :”No

Abu Bakr :” then this is the same angel sent to Moses. I wish I will be alive when your people drive you out..Everyone who came up with a similar message was met with hostility.. If I am alive on that day, I will give unwavering support.

After delivered what needed to be delivered, Waraqah left Rasulullah’s house with a message to Ali first.

Abu Bakr :”My nephew! Make sure to stick to your cousin. His message is the truth coming from the lord of the heaven and earth. What may be in store for this city of ours?

Meanwhile in the Prophet’s house the second revelation came down. In the name of God the most Merciful most loving.”O you, enveloped in garments! ”Arise and warn!”And Magnify your Lord (Allah!)”and purify your garments!”And keep away from Al-Rujz (the idols)! “And give not a thing in order to have more”

Appendix II

1. Umar Bin Khattab

No	Sentences	Types of Adjective					
		Descriptive	Numeral	Quantitative	Interrogative	Demonstrative	Proper
1.	What make you cry,O commander of the <i>Faithful</i> ?	✓					
2.	I am <i>grateful</i> <i>that</i> Allah gave me very many favors,	✓					
3.	I think I can see myself herding the camels of Al-Khattab, my father in <i>this</i> valley before.					✓	
4.	<i>What</i> if I refuse ?				✓		
5.	Well, we'll leave in peace, and hopefully find <i>what</i> we need from a noble person.	✓			✓		
6.	Being insinuated like <i>that</i> young Umar sniled faintly. It seemed <i>that</i> he had not really wanted to prevent the tribble from getting water.					✓	
7.	Wah can I know the name of <i>this</i> good young man ?					✓	
	Otherwise, he will be <i>angry</i> .	✓					
9.	I do not wish for lighter work, but for a <i>strong</i> body.	✓					
10	<i>This</i> you have been given.					✓	
11.	<i>This</i> is for you,					✓	

12.	<i>What</i> brings you home at <i>this</i> time?				✓	✓	
13.	I gathered <i>some</i> firewood for my material aunts.			✓			
14.	<i>What</i> about the camels ?				✓		
15.	My son is <i>all</i> right,		✓				
16.	When the camels are <i>all</i> right.		✓				
17.	Rest assured <i>that</i> the camels are well,					✓	
18.	In <i>manjanan</i> valley.						✓
19.	<i>What</i> keeps you here,				✓		
20.	Who dares do <i>that</i> when they are well marked with your own mark.					✓	
21.	or Al-Waleed ibn Mugheerah the Chief of <i>Makhzoom</i> ,						✓
22.	<i>This</i> is true when the rest of the Arabs try to rival us.					✓	
23.	<i>These</i> belong to hashim,					✓	
24.	<i>Those</i> to <i>Makhzoom</i> and <i>those</i> to jumah.					✓	✓
25.	May I do <i>some</i> tranding ?			✓			
26.	<i>What</i> ?				✓		
27.	Do you think <i>that</i> your father is sleeps over a treasure of gold and silver ?					✓	
28.	My son if I lose <i>some</i> camels,			✓			
29.	Then pack <i>some</i> for my night I will spend in <i>Manjanan</i> valley.			✓			✓

30.	When will you reach <i>that</i> valley,					✓	
31.	Do you not realize <i>that</i> I have covered <i>all_this</i> distance to <i>mecca</i> today ?		✓			✓	✓
32.	As he deserves <i>some</i> rest.		✓				
33.	Did I order you to bring firewood for your aunts of the <i>Makhzoom</i> clan ?						✓
34.	Should't I be <i>dutiful</i> to my aunts?	✓					
35.	They are not mutually <i>exclusive</i> .						
36.	Let Umar have his rest tonight in <i>Mecca</i> ,						✓
37.	But you not manage <i>what</i> your brother manages well.				✓		
38.	Nor does he manage <i>what</i> you do well.				✓		
39.	the argument between father and son was still going on for <i>some</i> time.			✓			
40.	Night in <i>Manjanan</i> Valley						✓
41.	Umar was a <i>little</i> surprised.			✓			
42.	<i>What</i> brings you here at <i>this</i> time?				✓	✓	
43.	Are you bringing <i>bad</i> news?	✓					
44.	I have brought y Have you covered <i>all_this</i> distance to bring me <i>some</i> food?		✓	✓		✓	

45.	The truth is <i>that</i> I am bored with <i>those</i> meetings,					✓	
46.	where there is nothing <i>expect</i> talk about either our forefathers or business and trade.	✓					
47.	Your position here is <i>better</i> ;	✓					
48.	<i>Except</i> for the fact that Al-Khattab works you too hard.”	✓					
49.	you will realize <i>that</i> they need proper management.					✓	
50.	While <i>this</i> applies to camels,					✓	
51.	interests and <i>what</i> is determined for				✓		
52.	<i>What’s this?</i>				✓	✓	
53.	Didn’t you say <i>that</i> you would love to do <i>some</i> trading?			✓		✓	
54.	Go to <i>syria</i> ,						✓
55.	and <i>beautiful</i> women.”	✓					
56.	Trade to <i>Syria</i> .						✓

57.	Welcome to the master of <i>Ghassan</i> .						✓
58.	Be <i>careful</i> ,	✓					
59.	Should the Chief of <i>Ghassan</i> hear you						✓
60.	me to the <i>Byzantine</i> Emperor,						✓
61.	How did you leave <i>Mecca</i> ?						
62.	<i>These</i> ,					✓	
63.	are my <i>Byzantine</i> friends and my business partners.						✓
64.	You strut with you praises so <i>that</i> you can make me recoil into submission.					✓	
65.	Do you think <i>that</i> Umar will submit to <i>such</i> idle talk?					✓	
66.	I will not ask a high price as <i>long</i> as you do the same.	✓					
67.	I am only selling you so <i>that</i> I can buy your goods.					✓	
68.	Or is it <i>that</i> you are bargaining for					✓	✓

	<i>these Byzantines</i> against your brothers?						
69.	We are after <i>all</i> of the same race,		✓				
70.	Unless you wish to convert to my religion and become my brother on <i>both</i> counts.		✓				
71.	I may be able to introduce you to the <i>Byzantine</i> emperor and you gain favor with him.						✓
72.	Life here in <i>syria</i> ,						✓
73.	<i>What</i> have you got for us?				✓		
74.	<i>What</i> do you have?						
75.	<i>What</i> ever you wish of goods you know:				✓		
76.	<i>What</i> about the ivory from Abyssinis?				✓		
77.	I do not have <i>that</i> ,						
78.	How about you collecting <i>what</i> I tell you collecting				✓		

	<i>what</i> I tell you I need,						
79.	and keep it <i>all</i> for me.		✓				
80.	Not at <i>all</i> interested in the offer.		✓				
81.	<i>What</i> is <i>wrong</i> ?	✓			✓		
82.	<i>Bad</i> indeed is the way you have chosen to benefit me.	✓					
83.	Is it your religion <i>that</i> teaches <i>this</i> ?					✓	
84.	<i>these</i> are a religion to be followed.					✓	
85.	<i>what</i> does your religion have to say about your action?				✓		
86.	then <i>what</i> about your integrity,				✓		
87.	I though <i>that</i> the people of Arabia and its deserts envy us residence in <i>Syria</i> ,					✓	✓
88.	alongside <i>Byzantium</i> ,						✓
89.	while the <i>Byzantines</i> are your kings.						✓

90.	I will take you to <i>some_Damascus</i> district			✓			✓
91.	so <i>that</i> you see why you should look at us with envy.					✓	
92.	apparently the fat man took young Umar around the city of <i>Damascus</i> .						✓
93.	<i>What</i> ?				✓		
94.	He is a <i>Byzantine</i> soldier.						✓
95.	1 year before prophethood in a market in the city of <i>Mecca</i> .						✓
96.	<i>What?</i>				✓		
97.	<i>This</i> is too <i>expensive</i> .	✓				✓	
98.	for only a dirham or two you turned <i>this</i> young lady away!					✓	
99.	<i>This</i> is the price <i>that</i> your father fixed for me.					✓ ✓	
100.	Then give <i>this</i> pretty young lady the length she needs for the					✓	

	price she is happy to pay.						
101.	our need to spend on <i>any one</i> would be less.		✓ ✓				
102.	While cheap metals are <i>plentiful</i> .	✓					
103.	<i>What</i> is the matter,				✓		
104.	Will you be happy when <i>this</i> man makes away with my right when I am in your land?					✓	
105.	He asked me to lend him the price until <i>this</i> year,					✓	
106.	and he would pay me in this season the price for <i>these</i> goods with his fine because late payments.					✓	
107.	Now he denies my <i>rightful</i> claim	✓					
108.	I checked the goods and discovered <i>that</i> he cheated me.					✓	

109.	He placed the <i>best</i> dates and barley on top.	✓					
111.	<i>What</i> was beneath it was <i>bad</i> and rotting,	✓			✓		
112.	the goods were sound. If <i>what</i> he says be true,				✓		
113.	Pay <i>this</i> man from the Qurayzah <i>what</i> his debtor cannot pay.				✓	✓	
114.	We must not let the jews of Yathrib say <i>that</i> living next to the Aws and the Khazraj guarantees their rights <i>better</i> .	✓				✓	
115.	May God curse the <i>one</i> of you <i>two</i> who is lying..”		✓ ✓				
116.	May God curse the <i>one</i> who is lying.		✓				
117.	You think we are <i>easy</i> game!	✓					
118.	<i>What</i> did the jew mean when he said				✓		

119.	the promised <i>one</i> ?		✓				
120.	They always say <i>that</i> his time is due.					✓	
121.	believing <i>that</i> with him they would be able to beat <i>all</i> people.		✓			✓	
122.	May <i>this</i> be a <i>bad</i> omen for them.	✓				✓	
123.	<i>Any</i> other challenger?		✓				
124.	<i>Anyone</i> dares challenge?		✓				
125.	He had often heard the ravings of the jews like <i>that</i> .					✓	
126.	Who of the poet we listened to was <i>best</i> ?	✓					
127.	Show him <i>what</i> Quraysh's pride can do.				✓		
128.	<i>This</i> is Quraysh's man,					✓	
129.	Whoever thinks <i>that</i> he has a lead over us,					✓	
130.	<i>This</i> man has stressed <i>what</i> God has granted to the Quraysh.				✓	✓	

131.	<i>That's</i> Omar.					✓	
132.	His strength is unbeatable in the city of <i>Mecca</i> .						✓
133.	in another corner of <i>Mecca</i> .						✓
134.	In the name of god the Most <i>Merciful</i> .	✓					
135.	<i>This</i> is your house <i>which</i> you have consecrated.				✓	✓	
136.	Purge it of <i>all</i> filth and <i>all that</i> <i>those</i> people have perpetrated in it.		✓ ✓			✓	
137.	most <i>Merciful</i> ;						✓
138.	And your Lord is the Most <i>Merciful</i> ,						✓
139.	<i>Some</i> time after the revelation first,			✓			
140.	there must be something serious <i>that</i> brings you here at <i>this</i> time.					✓ ✓	
141.	Has Khadijah mentioned why she is calling me at <i>this</i> time?					✓	

142.	then <i>this</i> is the same angel sent to Moses.						✓	
143.	After delivered <i>what</i> needed to be delivered,					✓		
144.	<i>What</i> may be in store for <i>this</i> city of ours?					✓	✓	
145.	In the name of God the most <i>Merciful</i> most loving.							✓
145.	<i>What</i> about the camels.					✓		
146.	I will not countenance <i>that some</i> of my friends should deal with you unfairly.					✓ ✓		✓
147.	If religion does not teach me <i>this</i> ,					✓		



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Kepada Yth:

- 1. Zainuddin, S. S., M.Hum** (Pembimbing I)
- 2. Sri Rahmadhani Siregar, M.Pd** (Pembimbing II)

di-Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skripsi Program Studi Tadris/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan UIN Padangsidimpuan. Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:-

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Fak/Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : **An Analysis of Adjective in the Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script**

Demikian disampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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21 Juni 2023

Ketua Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan menerangkan bahwa:

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adalah benar telah menyelesaikan tugas akhir penelitian dengan judul "An Analysis of Adjective in the Umar Bin Khattab's Drama Script".

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.



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