



**THE ANALYSIS OF NOUNS IN QS. AT-TIN  
IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

**A THESIS**

*Submitted to Institute For Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan as a partial  
fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Education Scholar (S. Pd) in  
English Program*

**Written By:**

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FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND PAEDAGOGY  
THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN  
2020**



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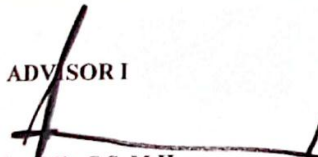
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

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Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined in front of the thesis examiner team of English Department of Teacher an Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan, That is all and thanks you for the selection.

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LEGALIZATION

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this research, the researcher analyzed pronouns in Qs. At-Tin in English translation. The objective of this research are: 1) To know what are Nouns in Qs. At-Tin in English translation 2) To know what are dominant Nouns in Qs. At-Tin in English translation. The purpose of this research was to analysis Pronoun in Qs. At-Tin in English translation. This study is a library research.

The problem of this research are focused on what are the forms and kinds of Nouns found in Qs. At-Tin in English translation.

The result of analysis this research, researcher find Nouns in Qs. At-Tin in English translation.

***Keyword: Nouns, Qs. At-Tin***



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This thesis is still so far from being perfect based on the weakness of the research. Therefore, the researcher aspects the constructive criticisms and suggestions from the readers in order to improve this thesis.

Padangsidempuan, 2020  
Researcher

**NUR AMINAH SIHOMBING**  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

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

Language is a very important way in establishing and maintaining relationships with others.<sup>1</sup> Language is a very important tool for communicating with others. According to Gleason, language is an arbitrary system of vocal symbols used by humans to communicate with one another. The study of language is called linguistics.

Language is the system of communication in speech which is used to express feelings and symbols and sounds, every day using language to express feelings such as, happy, sad, and angry.

Language is an universal and recognizable part of human behaviour and the human faculties, perhaps one of the most essential to human life know it, and one of the most for reach human capabilities in relation to the whole span of mankind's achievement. Absolutely, language is systematic means of communication ideas or feelings by using of conventional signs, sound, gesture, or marks having understood.

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<sup>1</sup> Trudgill, Peter. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. Harmondsworth (Penguin books, 1974) p.13

English is international language should be mastered by all people over the world. Without English someone will be old fashioned because they cannot communicate with people around the world, cannot use the technological media, and they will be lack of information in science world because many scientific books are printed in English.

In English we discuss about sentence. In, Sentence we find subject, verb, adverb, noun. Noun is a word that refers to a thing, a person, an animal, a place, a quality, an idea, or an action.<sup>2</sup>

Words and sentences have parts that combine in patterns, exhibiting the grammar of the language. Verhaar briefly stated that the sentence is a whole unit that has a certain intonation as an overall marker.<sup>3</sup>

The shared aim is a general theory of human grammars, one that allows us to understand speakers' ability to use language and the rapid development of language in each people. Sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses. A sentence is a group of words that have their own meaning, function, usage, and sense. Sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause or sometimes one more subordinate clauses.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.meriam-webster.com](http://www.meriam-webster.com) 20 June 2020 22:26

<sup>3</sup> Verhaar, J.W.M. *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press. 2001,p.161

Based on the above explanations, the researcher interest to conduct a research about 'The Analysis Of Noun In Qs At-Tin In English Translation'.

#### **B. The Focus of the research**

As has been mentioned before, researcher is dealing with an analysis Noun in Qs At-Tin In English Translation. The topic that the researchers focused is on noun.

#### **C. The Defenition of key Term**

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

##### **1. Analysis**

Hornby states ‘‘ the analysis is study of something by examining its parts and their relationship.’’<sup>4</sup> While in Indonesian dictionary states that’’ analisis adalah penyelidikan terhadap suatu peristiwa untuk mengetahui keadaan yang sebenarnya’’. Analysis is the investigation of and event to find out the real situation. From the definition above, analysis is the study about something to find out the real situation, and the analysis in this researcher means to find out the real situation of result using noun in Qs At-Tin In English Translation.

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<sup>4</sup> AS.Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary(New York: Oxford University Press,1995, p.38



## 2. Noun

Noun is a word that refers to a thing, a person, an animal, a place, a quality, an idea, or an action. A word (other than a pronoun ) used to identify any of class of class of people , places or things (common noun ), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun ). The simplest definition of a noun is a thing and nouns are the basic building blocks of sentences. A word used to identify any of a class of people place or things.

### **D. The formulation of the Problem**

In conducting the research describes the formulation of the problems as follows:

1. How many Nouns in Qs. At-Tin In English Translation
2. What are dominant Nouns in Qs. At-Tin In English Translation?

### **E. The Objective of the Research**

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

1. To know what are Nouns In Qs. At-Tin In English Translation?
2. To know what are dominant in Qs At-tin In English Translation.

### **F. The Significances of the Researcher**

The significance of research are:

1. As an information to another researcher, who one to do research the same problems as information about the topics, so, researcher hopes this research can help other researcher as references and standing point

for studying the other subject. This research can give them information if they want to analyze noun in Qs At-tin In English Translation. They can motivate and give suggestion so they can improve their research.

2. As an information to the people about noun and meaning of Qs At-tin In English Translation.

#### **G. The Outline of the Thesis**

Here, the researcher made a systematic discussion as the following:

The first chapter, Introduction that consists of the background of the problem, focus of the researcher, the definition key term, formulation of the problem, the objective of the research and the significances of the research.

The second chapter, Theoretical descriptions that consists of definition of noun, kinds of noun, and related finding.

The third chapter, Research methodology that consists of research design, source of data, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

The Fourth chapter consist of analysis of noun, finding, and discussion.

The fifth chapter consist of conclusion and suggestion.

## H. Methodology of research

### 1. Research design

The researcher applied descriptive qualitative research design.

<sup>5</sup>This research describes the sentences related to noun . Content analysis can be useful as a stage of data analysis as it allows the relevance of preexisting theory to be tested and it can be used as way of assessing the applicability of a theory that emerges during thematic or content analysis.

Content analysis as the process of summarizing and reporting written data- the main content of data and their message. Many researches see content analysis as an alternative to numerical analysis of qualitative data. But is not so, although it is widely used as a device for extracting numerical data from word based data. Content analysis is about what meaning is reflected in the materials. Content analysis help uses to analyze written or visual material and to describe the characteristic of material and it can be quantitative and qualitative .this method is very suitable to this study because content analysis can be used to analyze written document or text.

The method of researcher content analysis to use describe the theory in research, so research will describe the noun in Qs At-tin in English translation. While of that Miles and Huberman in Noeng Muhadjir , there are steps of data analysis as summering of data, coding

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<sup>5</sup> Muhammad Yusuf, *The use of process in English of surah Al-Qashas*, (Medan, Universitas Sumatera Utara), p.30

,making, objective note, and making reflective note.<sup>6</sup> It means this statement is in line with previous statements in state of moleong that compile data from small to become data sets.

## 2. Source of Data

Data source of this research are nouns found in Qs At-tin in English translation. Bogdan and Biklen state that data on official documents memos, of meetings, policy documents, books, code of ethics, proposals, student statement of philosophy, new release.<sup>7</sup>

The data is associated with the search for meaning word by word in the Qs At-tin English translation.

## 3. The Technique of data collection

Based on source of data, in this research, the researcher use documentation technique to collect the data. The data collected by reading At-tin English translation.

The ways of collecting data are as follows:

- a. The researcher selects the noun in Qs At-tin in English translation.
- b. The researcher reads all of the analysis noun of Qs At-tin.
- c. The researcher collects and take notes about noun of Qs At-tin.

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<sup>6</sup>NoengMuhadja, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*(Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasan,1992) p.51.

<sup>7</sup> Bognan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research in Education*...p.304

#### 4. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis was stated together or in line with the formulations and the objective of study. It mean that a researcher needed focus. This research used technique analysis content. It means that by using technique of data analysis make researcher more understand about their data and share what their know to other people. The data analysis is process to managing data, organizing it in order a pattern, category and unit breakdown of basic, so in the end gathered of data.<sup>8</sup>

Process managing and organizing data such as:

- a. Checking your data in beginning to make sure everything is together and accurate.
- b. Add an identification code to each respondent.
- c. Prepare data for analysis.
- d. Make a copy of all your data.
- e. As you work with data, you will need to keep track of the source of the information
- f. Once the coding is completed, you want to begin sorting data and you can create files.
- g. Decide whether you will enter all responses question by question, or whether you want to keep all text concerning one case, individual, group or site together.

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<sup>8</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: RemajaRosdaKaryaOffset,1999) p.131.

- h. For data transcripts as well as summary write ups and notes, it is helpful to leave wide, margins so you have space to jot down labels, codes, and notes.
- i. As you read though the text, look for key ideas and mark emerging themes.
- j. Combine related themes into major categories.
- k. When cutting and sorting, keep track of the source of your data.
- l. In the cutting and sorting process, keep enough text together so you can make sense of the words in their context.
- m. Write down your data analysis choice. <sup>9</sup>

While of that Miles and Huberman in Noeng Muhadjir, there are steps of data analysis as summering of data, coding ,making, objective note, and making reflective note. <sup>10</sup> It means this statement is in line with previous statements in state of Moleong that compile data from small to become datasets.

By relating the references above, the research would specify the analysis by again focusing to manage data. The technique of analyzing data used in this research are as follows:

1. Identifying how noun in Qs At-tin in English translation
2. Finding how type of noun in Qs At-tin in English translation

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<sup>9</sup> Jennifer, [Tobaccoeval.ucdavis.edu/analysis-reporting/documents/managingQualitativeData](http://Tobaccoeval.ucdavis.edu/analysis-reporting/documents/managingQualitativeData), retrived 9 june 2020

<sup>10</sup> NoengMuhadja, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*(Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasan,1992) p.51.

## CHAPTER II

### NOUNS

#### A. Definition of Noun

Noun is a word that refers to a thing, a person, an animal, a place, a quality, an idea, or an action. A word (other than a pronoun ) used to identify any of class of class of people , places or things (common noun ), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun ).

The simplest definition of a noun is a thing and nouns are the basic building blocks of senteces. A word used to identify any of a class of people place or things.

#### B. The Function of Noun

Nouns can be used as a subject, a direct object, and an indirect object of a verb; as an object of a preposition; and as an adverb or adjective in sentences. The function of noun as below:

1. Subject: The company is doing great. Roses are the flowers of love.
2. Direct object: I finally bought a new mobile.
3. Indirect object: Max gave Carol another chocolate.
4. Object of preposition: Roses are the flowers of love.
5. Adverb: The train leaves today.
6. Adjective: The office building faces the mall.

7. Possession: The lion's cage is dangerous. My brother's daughter is adorable.<sup>11</sup>

### C. Type of Noun

Traditionally, we are taught that nouns are words that refer to people, places, things, or ideas.

Modern linguistics find this definition to be problematic because it relies on a non-specific term, such as "thing," to define what a noun is. Yet, most people's understanding of nouns is based on this traditional definition.

Under that umbrella term, there are several types of nouns, so, let's clear things up and take a look at each type separately. Below, you'll find the major classifications of the different types of nouns in English, along with examples so you can see these types of nouns in action.

To learn more, click on the links for each type of noun to read fuller explanations and see further examples. There are four types of noun those are follows:

---

<sup>11</sup> Countable or Uncountable?

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/grammar/learnit/learnitv192.shtml>. Accessed on June 24, 2020.



## 1. common noun

Use to name people, places, or things in general. It refers to the class or type of person or thing (without being specific). Example: girl, site, animal, house, food. A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g. boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day, happiness.

Common nouns refer to general, unspecific categories. So, while "Nebraska" is a proper noun because it names a specific state, state is a common noun because it can refer to any state. While "Harvard" refers to a particular place of higher learning, the common noun university can refer to any school of that type.

In English, Common nouns are types of nouns that represent objects, places and others in general, in other words these words are not owned exclusively by certain objects, humans or animals. This type of noun does not use capital letters at the beginning of the word, unless the word starts a sentence.

Examples of common nouns are:

### Example of Common Nouns

- a.) Car Car
- b.) Motorcycle Motorbike
- c.) Truck Car truck
- d.) Bicycle Bicycles
- e.) Cell phones Cell phones

f.) Television Television

g.) Book book

h.) Bread Bread

Example of sentences:

John buys a new car. (John buys a new car)

Patrick has an English book. (Patrick has an English book)

Television is an information media. (Television is an information medium).

Common Noun is a noun that indicates an object in general or not certain. For example: Lawyer, Teacher, Pencil, Eraser, Shop, Market

## 2. proper noun

A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. Steven, Africa, London, Monday. In written English, proper nouns begin with capital letters. Use name as specific ( or individual) person, place or thing. Proper noun begin with a capital letter. Example : john, London, pluto, prance.

Proper nouns are nouns that refer to specific people, places or things. Proper nouns like Nebraska, Steve, or White House are capitalized to show their distinction from common nouns, such as "state," "man" or "building."<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Gerunds. <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/owlprint/627/>.

This noun in English has the property that the names of people, places and others are specific to themselves. In other words, proper noun describes the classification of names of people, places, and objects specifically. Proper which means it is worth making the key that this noun is exclusive. Examples of Proper Nouns are: Example of Proper Nouns That means

Michael's name

New York The name of a city

Asia The name of a continent

Dog The name of an animal

Ball point The name of a stationery

T shirt Name of the type of clothing

Indonesia Name of a Country

Example of sentences:

My friend's name is Joana. (my friend's name is Joana)

Indonesia is one of Country in South East Asia. (Indonesia is one of the countries in Southeast Asia) I have a cat in my house. (I have a cat in my house).

Proper Noun is a noun or noun that indicates a certain person, place, something or event that is attached and has a special meaning to the noun and always starts with a capital letter.

For example: George, Maria (people's names), Japan (country names), Tokyo, Paris (city names), Indonesia University, Gajah

Mada University (school names), CV. Cipta Media (company name) and others. Proper Noun (Noun Names) may not use Article (Clothing), namely: the, a, and an.

### 3. Countable noun

Countable nouns (or count nouns) are those that refer to something that can be counted..Have a singular and a plural form an can be use with a number or a/an before it. They are sometimes called count nouns. Example : car, desk, cup, house, bike.

Countable nouns can occur in both single and plural forms, can be modified by numbers, and can co-occur with quantifying determiners, such as many, most, more, several, etc.

For example, the noun "bike" is a countable noun.

There is a bike in that garage

In this example, the word bike is singular because it refers to one bike that is sitting in a particular garage.However, "bike" can also occur in the plural form. There are six bikes in that garage. In this example, the plural noun bikes refers to more than one bike because it is being modified by the number six.

In addition, countable nouns can be used with determiners like "several," rather than a number.In that garage, there are several bikes.

Countable noun is a countable noun, otherwise uncountable noun cannot be counted. countable noun uncountable noun

plural singular

book books wind

tomato tomatoes cheese

man men sugar

Example sentence noun (English noun): How many eggs can I eat a week? (How many eggs can I eat in one week?) Eggs = plural countable noun

example of countable noun sentences: Regarding Countable Noun.<sup>13</sup>

#### 4. Concrete noun

Refer to people or things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect example : dog, tree, apple, moon, shock. A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include dog, building, coffee, tree, rain, beach, tune.

Concrete nouns are nouns that refer to things that exist physically and can be touched, seen, smelled, felt, or tasted. Here are some examples:

Can I pet your dog?

Please pass the salt.

Your sweater is made of such soft wool.

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<sup>13</sup> Noun Clauses. [http://faculty.deanza.edu/flemingjohn/stories/storyReader\\$23](http://faculty.deanza.edu/flemingjohn/stories/storyReader$23). Accessed on juni 30, 2020.

Concrete nouns can be perceived by at least one of our five senses.

Abstract noun is a noun that cannot be observed with the five senses (love, romance). In contrast, concrete nouns can be observed with the five senses (book, fluorine).

Concrete Noun is a noun that can be seen, a tangible noun, and can be touched. For example: Teddy, Henny (people's name), Yogyakarta, Solo (city name), Man (male), Pencil, Audience, Silver (, Iron, and others).

## 5. Compound noun

Sometimes two or three nouns appear together, or even with other parts of speech, and create idiomatic compound nouns. Idiomatic means that those nouns behave as a unit and, to a lesser or greater degree, amount to more than the sum of their parts.

**Example:** six-pack, five-year-old, and son-in-law, snowball, mailbox, etc.

Two or more word that create a noun. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written separate. Example : rainfall, son-in-law, credit card.

A compound noun contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun. Compound nouns can be two words written as one (closed form), such as softball and toothpaste; words that are hyphenated (hyphenated form), such as

six-pack and son-in-law; or separate words (open form), such as post office and upper class that go together by meaning.

This type of noun is a type that consists of two or more nouns. This is usually intended for the specificity of an object. In other words, this type of noun is a noun that combines with other nouns or even other parts of speech to form new meanings. Below are a few examples of compound nouns, which are:

#### Type of Compound Noun

- a.) Marital Court-Court of marriage
- b.) Brother in law Brother-in-law
- c.) Paper-clip Paper clips
- d.) Midwife Midwife

#### Example of sentences:

Hanna is a kind of Midwife in mw town. (Hanna is a friendly midwife in my place)

My computer's wallpaper is nice. (my computer looks good)

She has two friendly brothers in law. (he has two good sisters-in-law).<sup>14</sup>

## 6. Uncountable noun

Cannot be counted. They often refer to substances, liquid and abstract ideas. They are sometimes called mass noun.

Example : wood, milk, air, happiness. Uncountable nouns (or

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<sup>14</sup> Noun Phrase (NP). <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/internet-grammar/phrases/np.htm>. Accessed on juli 10, 2020.

mass nouns) do not typically refer to things that can be counted and so they do not regularly have a plural form.

On the other hand, some nouns are not countable, you'll see them referred to as uncountable, non-countable or mass nouns. For example, the word "clutter" is an uncountable noun. Countable noun is a countable noun, otherwise uncountable noun cannot be counted.

countable noun uncountable noun

plural singular

book books wind

tomato tomatoes cheese

man men sugar

Example sentence noun (English noun): How many eggs can I eat a week? (How many eggs can I eat in one week?) Eggs = plural countable noun. example of countable noun sentences:

Regarding Countable Noun

a.) The garage is full of clutter.

This sentence makes grammatical sense. However, the following example does not.

b.) That garage is full of clutters.

Uncountable nouns usually cannot take plural forms. Therefore, clutters isn't grammatical.



Liquids and powders are among the items that are considered mass nouns, such as milk, rice, wood, sand, water, and flour. Other more abstract examples that cannot be counted would be air, freedom, or intelligence.

## 7. Abstract noun

Have no physical assistance. They refer to ideas emotion and concept you cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste. Example : love, time, fear, freedom. conditions like love, hate, power, and time are all examples of abstract nouns.

An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions - things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.

More ethereal, theoretical concepts use abstract nouns to refer to them. Ideas, qualities or conditions like love, hate, power, and time are all examples of abstract nouns.

All you need is love.

There's so much hate for the new Star Wars trilogy.

We must use this time wisely. In these sentences, the abstract nouns refer to concepts or feelings that cannot be understood concretely or touched physically.

All you need is love.

There's so much hate for the new Star Wars trilogy. We must use this time wisely. In these sentences, the abstract nouns refer to concepts or feelings that cannot be understood concretely or touched physically.

Abstract noun is a noun that cannot be observed with the five senses (love, romance). In contrast, concrete nouns can be observed with the five senses (book, fluorine).

Abstract Noun is a noun that is intangible, cannot be seen, and cannot be touched, but can only be imagined. For example: Association, Application, Confidence (trust), Kindness, Friendship, and others. Abstract Noun can be formed from verbs (Verb), adjectives (Adjective), and even the noun itself (Noun).

a.) From Adjectives.

- 1.) dullness
- 2.) honesty
- 3.) patience

b.) From Verbs.

- 1.) difference
- 2.) recovery
- 3.) admiration
3. From the Noun (Noun).
- 4.) friendship
- 5.) brotherhood
- 6.) bankruptcy

## 8. Collective noun

Refer to asset or group of people, animal or things. They are often followed by of plus plural noun ( e.g.bunch of flower).

Example : team, file, stack, flock, bunch.

Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. audience, family, government, team, jury. In American English, most collective nouns are treated as singular, with a singular verb: The whole family was at the table.

In British English, the preceding sentence would be correct, but it would also be correct to treat the collective noun as a plural, with a plural verb:

The whole family were at the table.

For more information about this, see matching verbs to collective nouns.

A noun may belong to more than one category. For example, happiness is both a common noun and an abstract noun, while Mount Everest is both a concrete noun and a proper noun. Collective nouns are nouns that refer to a group of something in particular. Often, collective nouns are used to refer to groups of animals. Consider the following sentences.

- a.) Look at that gaggle of geese.
- b.) There used to be herds of wild buffalo on the prairie.
- c.) A crowd of kids is in the pool today.

d.) The team did a great job in the competition.

This noun in English is a combination of several humans, animals and things. In other words, this type of noun is used to denote a group or group name. This noun is also used to show the unity of nature of several individual nouns. Examples of collective nouns are:

a.) Types of Collective Nouns: That means:

1. Jury Jury
2. Team Team
3. Cabinet of ministers Cabinet ministers
4. Choir Choir
5. Regiment Regiment

Example of sentences:

Persipura is the best football team in Indonesia. (Persipura is the best soccer team in Indonesia)

My school has a good choir (my school has a good choir)

My father is one jury in this competition. (my father became one of the judges in this race)

Collective Noun is a noun that states a group or group of people, animals, or objects. For example: Audience (audience), Team (team), Fleet (fleet), Cattle (cattle herd), Crowd (crowd of people), Parliament (parliament), and others

## 9. Material Nouns

Material nouns refer to materials or substances from which things are made. Let's take the word "cotton." Cotton is an adjective when used in "cotton dress." However, cotton is a material noun when used to describe the crop. For example:

- We use cotton from a local farm in our t-shirts.

In English, nouns of this type are intended to express the types of objects that are natural creations or natural phenomena and are not made by human intervention. Some examples of noun materials are:

Type of Material Nouns.

- a.) Gold Gold
- b.) Silver Silver
- c.) Blood Blood
- d.) Water water
- e.) Soil Land
- f.) Air water
- g.) Fire Fire

Example of sentences:

This city has a nice air. (this city has fresh / clean air)

Water is one of life source. (water is a source of life)

Every person in my home has a different blood (everyone in my house has a different blood type)

Material Noun is a noun that states materials, be they raw materials or raw materials, minerals and the like. For example: Silver (silver), Gold (gold), Copper (copper), Bronze (bronze), Iron (iron), Diamond (diamond), Water (water), etc.

#### **D. Singular and Plural Noun**

Singular and Plural Nouns The difference between singular and plural nouns is easy to spot. When a noun indicates one only, it is a singular noun. When a noun indicates more than one, it is plural.

##### **1. Singular Noun.**

Singular Noun Examples: The following sentences contain singular nouns examples.

- a. The boy had a baseball in his hand.
- b. My horse prefers to wear an English saddle.
- c. That cat never seems to tire of jumping in and out of the box.
- d. You stole my idea and didn't give me any credit.
- e. Your mom is going to be upset about that broken lamp.
- f. It's not difficult to grow a tree as long as you give it plenty of water.
- g. I can't believe you let your dog stick his head out the window while you drive.

## 2. Plural Noun

Plural nouns are words used to indicate that there is more than one person, animal, place, thing, or idea. The difference between singular and plural nouns is simple once you know what to look for. Here, we take a look at singular and plural nouns, providing both singular nouns examples and plural noun examples to help you recognize plural nouns when you see them.

A plural noun is a word that indicates that there is more than one person, animal place, thing, or idea. When you talk about more than one of anything, you're using plural nouns. When you write about more than one of anything, you usually use the same word, simply adding an s, es, or ies to the end. There are a few exceptions to this rule, but not many – one of the best is that a single moose is a moose, and a group of moose are still moose.

Plural Noun Examples: The following sentences contain plural noun examples.

- a. The boys were throwing baseballs back and forth between bases.
- b. Our horses are much happier wearing lightweight English saddles.
- c. Those cats never seem to tire of chasing one another in and out of those boxes.
- d. You stole my ideas and didn't give me any credit.
- e. Our moms are going to be upset that we stayed out all night going to parties.
- f. It's not too difficult to grow trees as long as you provide them with plenty of water.
- g. I can't believe you allow your dogs to climb all over the seats while you are driving.<sup>15</sup>

#### 1.) Regular nouns.

Most singular nouns form the plural by adding -s.

Examples:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
boat	Boats
house	Houses
Cat	Cats
River	Rivers

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/nouns/plural-nouns/>



A singular noun ending in s, x, z, ch, sh makes the plural by adding-es.

Examples

Singular	Plural
bus	Buses
wish	wishes
pitch	itches
box	Boxes

A singular noun ending in a consonant and then y makes the plural by dropping the y and adding-ies.<sup>16</sup>

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
penny	pennies
spy	spies
baby	babies
city	cities
daisy	daisies

## 2.) Irregular nouns

There are some irregular noun plurals. The most common ones are listed below.

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<sup>16</sup> <https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/singular-and-plural-nouns/>

Examples:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
woman	Women
mouse	Mice
Life	Lives
Wife	Wives
Half	Halves
Knife	Knives
Cactus	Cacti
man	men
person	people
child	children

### 3.) Irregular verb/noun agreement

Some nouns have a plural form but take a singular verb.

<b>Plural nouns used with a singular verb</b>	<b>Sentence</b>
news	The news is at 6.30 p.m.
linguistics	Linguistics is the study of language
athletics	Athletics is good for young people

darts	Darts is a popular game in England
billiards	Billiards is played all over the world

Some nouns have a fixed plural form and take a plural verb. They are not used in the singular, or they have a different meaning in the singular. Nouns like this include: trousers, jeans, glasses, savings, thanks, steps, stairs, customs, congratulations, tropics, wages, spectacles, outskirts, goods, wits.

<b>Plural noun with plural verb</b>	<b>Sentence</b>
trousers	My trousers are too tight.
jeans	Her jeans are black.
glasses	Those glasses are his.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **AL-QUR'AN**

#### **A. Defenition of Al-Qur'an**

Alqur'an is the word of Allah SWT. That was delivered by Angel Gabriel with direct editor from Allah SWT. To the Prophet Muhammad, and which was accepted by Muslims from generation to generation without any change

The Qur'an is the Arabic Speech (Kalam) of Allah, which He revealed to Muhammad (Sallallahu a'laihi wa sallam) in wording and meaning, and which has been preserved in the mushafs, and has reached us by mutawatir transmissions, and is a challenge to mankind to produce something similar to it.

Al-Qur'an is the Muslim holy book which is a collection of the words of God revealed to the Prophet Muhammad The main purpose of the Qur'an's descent is to be a human guide in organizing life in order to obtain happiness in this world and the hereafter. For this purpose to be realized by humans, the Qur'an comes with instructions, information and concepts, both global and detailed, explicit or implicit in various problems and fields of life.

Al-Qur'an is the word of God which contains miracles (something extraordinary that weakens the opponent), passed down to the closing of the Prophets and the Prophet (ie Prophet Muhammad), through the Angel Gabriel, written on the Mushaf, narrated to us mut worried, read it assessed worship, begins from Surah Al-Fatihah and end with Surah An-Nas ".

In terms of language and the term Al-Qur'an is a sacred kitab for all Muslims whose nature is required to be known, read, practiced, and studied. In addition, the Koran is also a source of guidance for life and the main source of law in the teachings of Islam.

Al-Qur'an itself comes from Arabic which is a plural form of nouns (masdar). The Qur'an is taken from the verb qar'a-yaqra'u-qur'an which means something that can be read over and over. If we see the explanation above, the term means that the Qur'an is a noble reading and is a revelation from Allah Ta'ala to the Prophet Muhammad. In addition, the Qur'an is also the final sacred kitab of celestial religion (sent down from heaven).

In the view of experts or scholars of the Qur'an is the word of Allah Ta'ala who has no match for any Kitab. The Qur'an itself was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad, which is the closing of the Prophets and also the apostles. In addition, the holy book of the Qur'an was also given through the intermediary angel Gabriel and written with manuscripts.

Al Quran is the word of Allah SWT which is a miracle and revealed to the Prophet Muhammad, written in the Mushaf, narrated mut mutually, and read it is worth of worship.

1. Muhammad Ali ash-Shabuni

Al-Quran is a word from Allah that is unmatched. It was sent down to the Prophet Muhammad who was the closing of the prophets and messengers through

the intermediary angel Gabriel. Reading and understanding the Qur'an is also worship.

## 2. Sheikh Muhammad Khudari Beik

Al-Qur'an is the word of Allah SWT who spoke Arabic and sent it to the Prophet Muhammad to understand its contents. Delivered to the successor of the people mutually, written in the Manuscripts, beginning with the letter Al-Fatihah, and ending with the letter An-Naas.

### **B. The function of Al-Qur'an**

Alqur'an was revealed as a guide for all humans through the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad, as a Prophet who was believed to receive the miracles of the Qur'an, the Prophet Muhammad became the messenger, the practitioner, and the first interpreter in the qur'an. The functions of the Al qur'an include

#### 1. Al-Huda (instructions)

In the Qur'an there are three positions of the qur'an whose function is as a guide. The qur'an serves as a guide for humans in general, a guide for those who fear Allah, and a guide for those who believe. So the Qur'an is not only a guide for Muslims but for humans in general. There are indeed Qur'an contents it is universal as it relates to science and it can be a guide for all people not only those who believe in Islam and have only piety.

#### 2. Asy-Syifa

In the Qur'an it is mentioned that the Qur'an is a cure for diseases that are in the human chest. Diseases in the human body are not only physical but also liver

disease. Human feelings are not always calm, sometimes feel angry, jealous, envious, anxious, etc. Someone who reads the Qur'an and practices it can avoid these various liver diseases . The Qur'an is only written but it can provide enlightenment for every believer. When someone's heart is open to the Qur'an, he can treat himself so that his feelings become more calm and happy by being in the way of Allah. Then the syifa (medicine) that I discussed in this study through the living quran on medical practice of Ustadz Sanwani .

### 3. Al-Furqon

Another name for the Qur'an is Al-Furqon or separator. This relates to other functions of the Koran that can be a divider between rights and vanity, or between right and wrong. In the Qur'an explained various kinds of things that are included in the category of wrong and right or rights and vanity. So if you've learned the Qur'an correctly then someone should be able to distinguish between the true and the is wrong. For example, when looking for profits by trading, it is explained that it is not right to commit fraud by reducing the weight of a merchandise. Likewise with various other problems that can be taken for example from the verses of the Qur'an.

### 4. Al-Mu'izah (advice)

The Qur'an also functions as a bearer of advice for those who fear Allah. In the Qur'an there are many teachings, admonitions, warnings about life for the righteous, who walk in the way of Allah. The advice contained in the Qur'an is usually associated with an event or event, which can be used as a lesson for people in the present or the period afterwards. Such advice and warnings are

important because as humans we often face various problems and how to solve them should be taken from religious teachings. How we deal with neighbors, husbands, parents, and even our enemies has been taught in the Qur'an.

The function of the Qur'an for Humans Not only to read and understand. The Qur'an also has an important function and role in the lives of all Muslims. Following this is the function of the Qur'an for humans:

As a straight guide.

It was a miracle for the Prophet Muhammad.

Explain human personality.

Completion of God's books.

The Qur'an can strengthen the Islamic faith.

Guidance and law to live life.

### **C. Position of the Qur'an**

In the religion of Islam the Qur'an has the highest position. And we as Muslim believers must convince ourselves of the truth of the Qur'an. So in general the Koran is a way of salvation for all Muslims in the world and the hereafter. The following are 6 positions of the Qur'an that you can understand:

a.) Al-Quran as a reference to the eternal truth and maintained its authenticity.



- b.) Al-Quran as a refinement of the previous books.
- c.) Al-Quran as kalamulah, or revelation of Allah SWT.
- d.) Al-Quran is the main source of knowledge and reference for Islam.
- e.) Al-Qur'an as a reference in life guidelines.
- f.) The Qur'an as a book of news and news, that is the news carried by the Prophet to be distributed to humans.

#### **D. Privileges of the Qur'an.**

Al-Qur'an has a very extraordinary virtue for our lives. Besides that, in the Qur'an there are also many clues as well as explanations that we can learn such as the Day of Judgment, the stories of previous people, the faith, practice, and so on. The following are the features of the Qur'an:

##### 1. Verses of the Koran as a condition of the validity of prayer

If someone performs the obligatory worship or sunnah without reading the letter al-quran (surah al-fatihah) then the prayer is considered invalid. The Prophet sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam said, which means:

There is no prayer for people who do not read surah Fatihah.

##### 2. Al-Quran Is Easy to Memorize

That Islam is a religion that is always given ease in learning it. One of them is the ease of memorizing the Qur'an. As explained in Surah al-Qamar verse 32, the meaning is none other than:

And indeed we have made it easy for the Qur'an to study

### 3. Bring Peace

If we read the Qur'an it will undoubtedly get peace and also mercy from Allah SWT. This is based on the words of the Prophet sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam, which means:

There is no gathering of a people in a majlis except down to them calm and filled with grace and surrounded by angels and God will name them before his angels ". [HR. Muslim].

### 4. As Science

In the Qur'an we save a lot of knowledge that we can learn. In fact, this knowledge is difficult for scientists to believe, because it is proven to be true. One of the sciences mentioned in the Qur'an is about mountains, which Allah says in Surah Al Anbiya verse 31, which means:

And we have made on this earth solid mountains so that the earth does not shake with them ... (QS Al Anbiya: 31)

### 5. Al-Quran Must be True and the Laws Fair

Another feature of the Qur'an is that all the contents or news in the Koran must be true and legal. As contained in the word of Allah surah al-An'am verse 115 which means:

Has completed the sentence Rabbmu (al-Qur'an), as a sentence that is true and fair. Nobody can change His sentences [al-An-'aam: 115].

### **C. Qs. AT-Tin**

This is the 95th surah, consisting of 8 verses, found in the 30th juz or Juz 'Amma and belongs to the Makkiyyah surah group as it descends in the city of Mecca.

#### **1. Asbabun Nuzul:**

Narrated by Ibn Jarir from Ibn Abbas that this verse explains, there was a group of people who were returned to senile conditions during the time of the Prophet, he was asked about them, then Allah sent down the answer in the qudsi hadith, give them forgiveness, that for them the reward for what they had do before they become senile. Surah At Tin was revealed after Surah Al Buruj.

This surah contains a loud rebuke to humans as the most special creation of God (masterpiece) beyond the others but ends tragically because it is thrown into the most miserable if it does not believe and are reluctant to do good deeds. Then there is the proposition that there is nothing beyond Allah's justice.

The main content of the contents contained in Surah At Tin explains that humans are the most noble creatures, but if you do not believe and do good deeds

then the lowest person, Allah is the judge of the Just. The text of lafadz reading Surah At Tin Arabic, Latin and the following translation below:

a.) What is meant by "Tin" by some commentators is the residence of Noah a.s., ie Damascus which grows many Tin trees, and "olive" is Baitulmaqdis which grows a lot of olives.

b.) Mount Sinai is the place of Prophet Musa a.s. receive a revelation

Surah At Tin Arabic, Latin and its translations - Surah At Tin belongs to the category of Makkiyyah letters and is the 95th letter of the Qur'an consisting of 8 verses. This surah was revealed after Surat Al Buruuj and was called At Tiin (Buah Tin) which was taken from the first verse.

In a history it is stated that the word of God Q.S.95: 5 means to the level of senility (like another baby). Therefore the Messenger of Allah. asked about (the position of) the senile person. So Allah sent down the next verse (Q.95: 6) which confirms that those who believe and do good deeds before senility will get an incessant reward.

QS afsir. At Tin (95): 8. By the Indonesian Ministry of Religion

God insisted that applying the provisions of human glory was based on faith and good deeds, it was proof that God was wise. That is because faith is what will produce good deeds, while disbelief will only produce evil, as stated above. If glory is placed on disbelief and evil, it will destroy this world. QS Interpretation. At Tin (95): 8. Is not God who has done what we preach is the wisest Substance, in creation and His rules?

By the Mujamma team 'Raja Fahd directed by Shaykh al-Allamah Dr. Salih bin Muhammad Alu ash-Shaykh: Didn't God determine that day as the day of decision making between humans by giving the wisest legal decisions in everything he created?

Of course, are humans just left, not governed and not banned, not rewarded and not punished? That is not true and impossible. (Isn't God the fairest judge?) Means that He is the fairest judge among the other just judges, and His decision is based on that quality.

"Whoever recites Surah At-Tiin until the end of the surah, then after that he should answer," Bala Wa Anaa "Alaa Dzaalika Minasy Syaahidiina / of course we are among those who witnessed this."

The word choice in verse Al-ahkam, this breath is ism at-tafdil (an adjective denoting more than anything else). It comes from the word hakama which means to punish, judge, decide and so on, or from ahkama which means to do perfectly, strengthen and prevent damage.

Lafaz ahkam is mentioned twice in the Qur'an, namely in the surah:

Hud (11), verse 45; and At Tiin (95) verse 8.

According to An Nasafi, the meaning of lafaz ahkam in surah At Tiin is Allah will punish infidels. It comes from al hukm (punishing) and al qadha '(adjudicating). Al Khazin interpreted ahkamul haakimin as "the best judge who

punishes and prosecutes between you and between religious liars on the Day of Judgment."

For the sake (of fruit) of tin and (of fruit) of olives, and for the sake of Mount Sinai, and for the sake of this city (Mecca) that is man, we have indeed created man in the best form. Then We return him to the lowest place (hell), except for those who believe and do righteous deeds; then for them the merit is unending. So what caused you to deny (the day) the vengeance after (the statements)? Isn't God the fairest Judge?

Scholars of different interpretations with respect to the interpretation of this letter, there are quite a number of opinions among them about it. According to an opinion, what is meant by tin is a mosque in the city of Dimasyq. In the other's opinion is the fig. And in another opinion, the name of a mountain full of figs.

Al-Qurtubi said that tin was the name of the As-habul Kahfi mosque. And it has been narrated from Ibn Abbas by Al-Aufi, that the tin here is the mosque of Noah on the top of Al-Judi Hill. Mujahid said that the intended meaning is your fig tree.

1.) As for olives

وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونَ ﴿١٠﴾

According to Ka'bul Ahbar, Qatadah, Ibn Zaid, and others - this is the name of a mosque located in the city of Jerusalem (Baitul Maqdis). Mujahid and Ikrimah say that the meaning in question is the olives that you squeeze.

2.) and for the sake of Bukit Sinai. (At-Tin: 2)

وَطُورِ سَيْنِينَ ﴿٢﴾

Ka'bul Ahbar and others who are not just one said that this is the name of the hill where God spoke directly to Moses.

3.) and for the sake of this safe city (Mecca). (At-Tin: 3)

وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ ﴿٣﴾

The intended meaning is the city of Mecca, according to Ibn Abbas, Mujahid, Ikrimah, Al-Hasan, Ibrahim An-Nakha'i, Ibn Zaid, and Ka'bul Ahbar; there is no difference of opinion among them in this matter. Some priests say that the three are the names of three places in which Allah has sent a prophet from among the Ulul 'Azmi, the owners of the great Shari'a.

The first is a place filled with tin and olives, namely Baitul Maqdis, Allah sent Jesus the son of Mary to him. The second is the Sinai Tour, which is the name of the hill to which Allah spoke directly to Musa ibn Imran. And the third is Mecca, aka safe city; whoever enters it, he must be safe; this is where Allah Most High sent the Prophet Muhammad.

They say that at the end of the Torah the names of these three places are mentioned, "Allah came from Mount Sinai - that is the place where Allah spoke directly to Musa as ibn Imran - and appeared in Sa'ir, the name of a hill in Baitul Maqdis, to which Allah sent Jesus and appeared on the hills of Faran, the hills of Mecca from whom Allah sent the Prophet Muhammad.

Then Allah Most High mention the names of the three places while preaching about those whom he sent in an orderly and in the order of their times. For this reason this means that Allah swears by calling the noble, then the more noble of him, then the nobler of the whole.

4.) We have created man in the best form. (At-Tin: 4)

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ﴿٤﴾

And this is the subject of his oath, namely that Allah. has created man in the best form and the most perfect form, upright and perfect path, again good for all members of his body.

5.) Then We returned him to the lowest possible place. (At-Tin: 5)

ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ ﴿٥﴾



Namely hell, according to Mujahid, Abul Aliyah, Al-Hasan, Ibn Zaid, and others. It is then after the best and most beautiful creation, their place of return is to hell, if they disobey God and do not follow His apostles. For this reason it is stated in the next word:

6.) except those who believe and do righteous deeds. (At-Tin: 6)

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ﴿٦﴾

Some scholars say in connection with His word: Then We return him to the lowest possible place. (At-Tin: 5) Namely to the most despicable age. This has been narrated from Ibn Abbas, and Ikrimah, so Ikrimah said that whoever memorized the entire Qur'an, he will not enter the most despicable age.

If that is what is meant by the meaning of the verse, surely it would not be a beautiful compliment for the believers, given that some of them are experiencing senile age. And in fact the meaning in question is only as we have stated above, namely to hell, not to the most despicable age aka senile. And this verse is meant by what is stated in other verses through His word: For the sake of time. Verily, man is truly at a disadvantage, except for those who believe and do righteous deeds, (Al-'Asr: 1-3)

7.) So what causes you to lie. (At-Tin: 7)

فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿٧﴾

That is, retaliation later. Indeed, you have known the beginning of your events and have known that God who is able to create from the beginning is also able to restore it to life, even that is easier for Him. So what drives you to deny a day of vengeance, even though you already know that?

Ibn Abu Hatim said, had told us Ahmad Ibnu Sinan, had told us Abdur Rahman, from Sufyan, from Mansur who said that I had asked Mujahid about the meaning of his words: So what caused you to deny (days) the retaliation after (information)? (At-Tin: What is meant by the Prophet? So Mujahid answered, "Ma'azallah, the meaning in question is human." The same thing has been said by Ikrimah and others. The Word of Allah Most High:

8.) Isn't God the fairest Judge? (At-Tin: 8)

أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمَ الْحَاكِمِينَ ﴿٨﴾

That is not He is the fairest Judge, who does not exceed the limits and does not persecute anyone. And included in His just nature is that He held the Day of Resurrection, then people who are persecuted in the world can repay those who have wronged him on that day. In the previous discussion we have explained through the hadith Abu Hurairah in marfu '

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. FINDING

In accordance with the data sources which are consisted of 8 noun the researcher finds that all of the stamped text is contain noun. Noun is a word that refers to a thing, a person, an animal, a place, a quality, an idea, or an action. A word (other than a pronoun ) used to identify any of class of class of people , places or things (common noun ), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun ).

##### 1. Qs. At-Tin

وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونَ ﴿١﴾ وَطُورِ سَيْنِينَ ﴿٢﴾ وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ ﴿٣﴾  
لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ﴿٤﴾ ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ ﴿٥﴾  
إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ﴿٦﴾  
فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿٧﴾ أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمَ الْحَاكِمِينَ ﴿٨﴾

##### 2. Translate:

- By the fig and the olive
- And [by] Mount Sinai
- And [by] this secure city [Makkah],
- We have certainly created man in the best of stature
- Then We return him to the lowest of the low

- f. Except for those who believe and do righteous deeds, for they will have a reward uninterrupted
- g. So what yet causes you to deny the Recompense?
- h. Is not Allah the most just of judges?

Analysis Qs At-Tin, look at on table analysis below:

وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونَ ﴿١﴾

Translate		Verse
Buah tin	The fig (concrete noun) (proper noun)	وَالَّتَيْنِ
Buah zaitun	The olive (concrete noun) (proper noun)	وَالزَّيْتُونَ

وَطُورِ سَيْنِينَ ﴿٢﴾

Translate		Verse
Bukit Sinai	Mount Sinai (common noun)	سَيْنِينَ

وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ ﴿٣﴾

Translate		Verse
Kota (makkah)	City (Makkah) (proper noun)	الْبَلَدِ

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ﴿١٥٦﴾

Translate		Verse
Kita (manusia)	We	الْإِنْسَانَ

ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ ﴿١٥٧﴾

Translate		Verse

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ﴿١٥٨﴾

Translate		Verse

فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿٧﴾

Translate		Verse

أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمَ الْحَاكِمِينَ ﴿٨﴾

Translate		Verse

Base on analyze above, researcher found there are noun in analyze was the first ayat Qs At-tin found concrete noun is the fig and the olive

The analysis of the second ayat Qs At-tin, the researcher find proper noun, that is mount Sinai as common noun.

The analysis the third ayat Qs At-tin , the researcher find type noun is proper noun that is City Makkah.

The analysis the fourth ayat Qs At-tin, the researcher find type noun is common noun, tha is we.

The fifth ayat Qs At-tin, the researcher find out type of noun is common noun, that is we.

the last analysis the researcher find uncountable noun in the six ayat, that is remind and righteous deeds.

## **B. DISCUSSION**

Based on related finding, the researcher discussed result of this research and compared with related findings. It also discussed with theory that has been stated by researcher. In learningnoun , a learner is expected to be able to understand the types and functions of noun well. To reach this goal, language learners need a learning method that can solve their difficulties in the learning process. Thus, contrastive analysis is expected to solve learners difficulties. Noun is a word that refers to a thing, a person, an animal, a place, a quality, an idea, or an action. A word used to identify any of a class of people place or things.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. The Conclusion

This is the conclusion of research. Based on analysis data of noun in Qs At-tin in English translation :

1. Noun in Qs At-tin in English translation consist of common noun, proper noun and uncountable noun.
2. Noun is a word that refers to a thing, a person, an animal, a place, a quality, an idea, or an action. A word (other than a pronoun ) used to identify any of class of class of people , places or things (common noun ), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun ).noun is a thing and nouns are the basic building blocks of senteces. A word used to identify any of a class of people place or things.

#### B. Suggestion

1. It is suggestion to the student of English Department should be able to understand aboutnoun in English learner. It can help student or people more understanding about sentence to whom the sentence aim. If we understand where the sentence would lead it easily too we analyze the sentence.
2. Why this study, it is easily also the reader to know the next sentence to be analyzed. This study also as a means of learning about the type of noun.



3. For further research, if you want to analyze the same with this study, researcher hopes to researches to be better than this, and create a variety of noun.

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APPENDIX 1

QS. At-Tin

وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونَ ﴿١﴾ وَطُورِ سِينِينَ ﴿٢﴾ وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ ﴿٣﴾

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ﴿٤﴾ ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ ﴿٥﴾

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ﴿٦﴾

فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿٧﴾ أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمَ الْحَاكِمِينَ ﴿٨﴾

## APPENDIX II

### 1. TRANSLATION

- a. By the fig and the olive
- b. And [by] Mount Sinai
- c. And [by] this secure city [Makkah],
- d. We have certainly created man in the best of stature
- e. Then We return him to the lowest of the low
- f. Except for those who believe and do righteous deeds, for they will  
have a reward uninterrupted
- g. So what yet causes you to deny the Recompense?
- h. Is not Allah the most just of judges?

### APPENDIX III

وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونَ ﴿١﴾ وَطُورِ سَيْنِينَ ﴿٢﴾ وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ ﴿٣﴾

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ﴿٤﴾ ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ ﴿٥﴾

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ﴿٦﴾

فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿٧﴾ أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمَ الْحَاكِمِينَ ﴿٨﴾

1. By the fig and the olive
2. And [by] Mount Sinai
3. And [by] this secure city [Makkah],
4. We have certainly created man in the best of stature
5. Then We return him to the lowest of the low
6. Except for those who believe and do righteous deeds, for they will have a reward uninterrupted
7. So what yet causes you to deny the Recompense?
8. Is not Allah the most just of judges?

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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

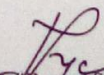
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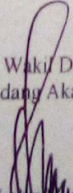
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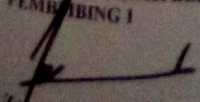
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