



**THE ANALYSIS KINDS OF TENSES IN Qs. AL-IKHLAS
AL-FALAQ AND AN-NAS 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:

REZKY DORA DAULAY

Reg. No. 13 340 0067

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



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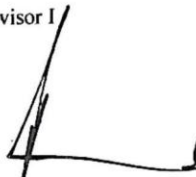
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revise on thesis belongs to **REZKY DORA DAULAY**, entitle "**The Analysis Kinds of Tenses in Qs. Al-ikhlas, Al-falaq and An-nas in English Translation**". we assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for degree of Graduate of Education (S.Pd) in English, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

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 Padangsidimpuan, That is all and thanks you for the selection.

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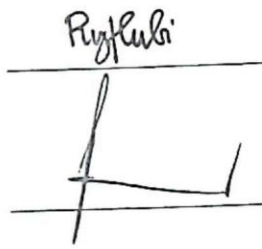


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AL-IKHLAS, AL-FALAQ, AND AN-NAS IN
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ABSTRACT

In this research, the researcher analyzed kinds of tenses in Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-falaq and An-nas in English translation. The objective of this research are: 1) To know kinds of tenses in Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-falaq and An-nas in English translation. 2) To know kinds of tenses in each Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-falaq and An-nas in English translation.

The purpose of this research was to analysis kinds of tenses in Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-falaq and An-nas in English translation. This study is a library research.

The problem of this research are focused on what are the forms and kinds of tenses found in Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-falaq and An-nas in English translation..

The result of analysis this research, researcher find 3 tenses used in Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-falaq and An-nas there are: simple present tense, simple past, and present perfect tense.

Keyword: Analysis, tenses, Alqur'an

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Praised to Allah swt., the most Creator and Merciful who has given me the health, time, knowledge and strength to finish to thesis entitled “**The Analysis Kinds of Tenses in Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas in English Translation**”.

Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought human from the dark era to bright era

It is a pleasure to acknowledgment the help and contribution to all of lecturers, institution, family and friends who have contributed in different ways hence this thesis, I got a lot of guidance and motivation from many people. Therefore, in this chance I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

1. Special thanks to Mr. Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum., as the first advisor who has guided, supported and suggested me to complete this thesis as soon as possible.
2. Special thanks to Mrs. Yusni Sinaga, S.Pd, M.Hum., as the second advisor who has guided, supported and suggested me with great patience to complete this thesis as well.
3. Special thanks to Prof. Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar, MCL., as the Rector of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidempuan and Vice Rector I, II, III.

4. Thanks to Mrs. Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si., as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty and all the staff.
5. Big thanks to Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum., as my beloved advisor Academic and the Chief of English Department, that have given motivation, attention and spirit to me to finish my this thesis.
6. Big thanks to Mrs. Hamidah, M.Pd., as my beloved advisor academic that have given motivation, attention and spirit to me to finish my this thesis.
7. Thanks to all lectures and all the academic civiteas of IAIN Padangsidimpuan that have taught, guided and also given so much knowledge and helped during I studied in this beloved institute.
8. The Chief of IAIN Padangsidimpuan Library (Yusri Fahmi, S.Ag., M.Hum) and his staff for their cooperative and permission to use many books of this library.
9. Special thanks to my beloved parent, (Bahasan Daulay and Lenniati Nasution) who taught me how to survive in leading the life and always be patient and also given me supporting, praying, motivating in moral and material during and after finishing my study in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.
10. Big thanks to my beloved sisters and brothers (Yulfiyana Sari Daulay and Tri Imando Daulay) also always give me motivation, supporting, give me spirit to finish my thesis and always help me to solve my problems.
11. Big thanks to my beloved friends (Masroi Hannum Siregar, Pebriansyah sitohang, Fitri Rahmadhani, Yunita sari, Romaito, Tifany sahanaya tanjung, , Wulan sari Daulay, S.Pd., Fitri Khoirunnisyah, Nur Aminah, Resma Afnisah,

Ri'fatul Hilma) and all my friends in TBI-1, TBI-2, TBI-3, who always give me, praying motivation and care to support me from starting till finishing my thesis as well.

12. All the people who have helped me to finish my study that I can't mention one by one.

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

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is a very important way in establishing and maintaining relationships with other.¹ 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.²

Language has an important role in the life. To understand the role of language in daily life and how language is produced, can study it in linguistics.³ Language is the system of communication in speech which is used by express feeling and symbols and sounds, every day using language to express feeling such as, happy, sad, and angry. Human communicate by using sound. People can communicate with other people to send idea and opinion.

Language is and universal and recognizable part of human behavior and the human faculties, perhaps one of the most essential to human life know it, and one of the most for reach human capabilities in relation to the whole span of mankind's achievement. Absolutely, language is systematic

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

² Gleason, H. A. 1961. *An Introduction to Linguistics*. USA : Holt, Rinehart and Winston, p.10

³ Bloomfield, L. *Language*. New York: Holt Ltd. L. 1933, p.3

means of communication ideas or feeling by using of conventional sign, sound, gesture, or marks having understood. Language helps people understand themselves and the world around them. Whenever people think about language, they will think that language is very important in their life, people use language everywhere and every time they do their activity. By language as a matter of common knowledge, is the medium of communication through which we express our emotions, ideas, feelings and thoughts to our fellow people.⁴ People have to master English language, because English is global language in connecting people from various cultural background of countries in the world. They can communicate each other by using English to get some information and knowledge through written, electronic and spoken media.

English is international language should be mastered by all people over the world. English is as a foreign language, students of Indonesian have been learned, because English is one of international language. English is one of many languages in the world. Now English is used by people in many countries in the world because English is one of some international languages beside Arabic, japan, and mandarin language. Ability in using English language as one of away to be success and many aspects of life.

English is international language so the Qur'an needs to be discussed in English. Islam is an international religion that must be studied

⁴ Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy, *Contemporary English Grammar* (Delhi: Shivam Printers Delhi, 1998), p. 1.

by people of Islam. People of Islam must study the Qur'an well so that it can make the Qur'an as a way of life. The Qur'an is judgments in life. Almost country have people of Islam so the Qur'an needs to be translated in all languages of the world like English language.

The Qur'an literally means perfect reading. It is a proper name for God's choice, because there has not been a reading since humans have known written and read five thousand years ago that can rival the Qur'an, perfect and noble reading.⁵

Alqur'an means dulling and gathering qira'ah means gathering letters and words with one another in a neatly arranged utterance. The Quran was originally like qira'ah, which is the mashdar of the words qara'a, qira'atan, qur'an.

Grammar is one of language aspects which are taught to every language learners. It is the basic knowledge and important role in understanding the English language. Paul Robert said in his book *Understanding Grammar* "grammar is a body of generalization about how people say things. In order to make generalizations, one must agree on the meaning of term for the things wish to talk about. Grammar accuracy is only part of communication to convey the message, where grammar is

⁵ M. Quraish Shihab, *Wawasan Al-qur'an*, (Bandung: Mizan, 1996), p.3

merely a tool”⁶. By learning grammar, can communicate message clearly and precisely.

Grammar is divided into two main major topics, are parts of speech and part of sentences. First, Part of speech is words are used for different purposes. They, in other words, perform a variety of functions. They, sometime, name persons, places and things and on certain occasions, they are used in place of nouns or they describe things, persons or place. Words are also used to describe actions, show relationship and to combine words or sentences. Words may also be used to modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb and to express some sudden feeling. They are classified into eight kinds on account of their functions. Words which are frequently used in speech or writing are called part of speech: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

One of the important aspects of language that should be mastered by students is grammar, grammar divided into many parts, tense such as one of them. Tense is verb form that shows the time of action; the present/past/future.⁷ Each of these tenses can explain an event that occurred in the past, an event that occurs in the present, or an event that will occur in the future. Students will find tense when they learn English language, but students don't find tense in Indonesia language. This is one of the factor that make students have difficulty to understand about tense. There are five basic tenses, one of them is present continuous tense.

⁶ Paul Robert, *Understanding Grammar* (New York: Harper & Raw, 1954), p.123.

⁷ Oxford Dictionary (New York: Oxford University Press.2000), p. 445.

Present continuous tense is stated in curriculum for the seventh grade of junior high school. Present continuous tense is used to talk about actions and situations that are already going on at the moment of speaking.

Also, it can incorporate as many time signals as want to express more specific ideas, as long as the addition it doesn't contradict the existing ones and follows the "general rule of thumb". This is especially useful since Indonesian has no notion of complex grammar such as future perfect.⁸

Tense is usually defined as relating to the time of an action, event or state. Thus Kathryn Riley asserted that, "Tense is a classification system for verbs, indicating, in general of the action: present tense (e.g. the tide rises), Past tense (e.g the tide rose), future tense (e.g. the tide will rise). English like all Germanic language, has only two inflected tenses: present and past". The time of the action is commonly expressed by the verb. With tense, students can know when the time action occurs, and understand the correspondence between the form of the verb and their concept of time.

Based on the above explanations, the researcher interest to conduct a research about 'The Analysis Kinds of Tenses In Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq And An-Nas In English Translation'.

⁸ Wiki Books, "Indonesian/Tenses" (<https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Indonesian/Tenses> accessed at November 03, 2019 retrieved 8 am.)

B. Focus of the Research

As has been mentioned before, researcher is dealing with an analysis Kinds of Tenses in Qs. Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, And An-Nas In English Translation. The topic that the researchers focused is on kinds of tenses.

C. 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. 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 kinds of tenses in Qs Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq And An-Nas In English Translation.

2. Tenses

Tenses are very important in learning English because they become the basic knowledge in mastering the language skills. Indonesian has no tenses. In order to express idea in different time frame, need to attach time signals, such as "yesterday", "tomorrow", "this morning", etc

Tenses is the time described by a verb, shown by its grammatical form. Tenses play a crucial role in the English language. It denotes the time and action takes place, whether sometime in the past, in the present or will take some in the future.

3. Alqur'an

Alqur'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 but worried, read it assessed worship, begins from Surah Al-Fatihah and end with Surah An-Nas.

4. Qs. Al-ikhlas

Al-Ikhlās contains four ayats. In this surah, explain Allah talks about Himself only, not about law or other. This surah is sent down to the Prophet Muhammad as the reply to the musyrikin who asked to Rasul, "Mention the attribute of your God to us!". So, Allah sent the surah down to The Prophet as the reply to the musyrikin.

5. Qs. Al-falaq

Al-Falaq is taken from the last word in the first ayat. This surah is sent down together with surah An-Nash. That is why, they are called „Al-Mu'awwidhatin". Surah Al-Faq and An-Nash were sent down to The Prophet Muhammad because there is a

jewish named Labib Ibn al-A'sham sent black magic to The Prophet Muhammad.

6. Qs. An-nash

Surah An-Nash is sent down to the prophet Muhammad together with surah Al- Falaq, when the prophet Muhammad was sent a black magic by a jewis named Labib Ibn al-A'sham. This surah contains six ayats.

D. Formulation of Problem

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

1. In what verse found kinds of tenses in Qs. Al-Ikhlash in English Translation?
2. In what verse found kinds of tenses in Qs. Al-Falaq in English Translation?
3. In what verse found kinds of tenses in Qs. An-Nas in English Translation?

E. 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 find kinds of tenses in Qs. Al-Ikhlash in English Translation
2. To find kinds of tenses in Qs. Al-falaq in English Translation.
3. To find kinds of tenses in Qs. An-nas in English Translation.

F. The Significances of the Researcher

The Significances 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 kinds of tenses in Qs Al-Ikhlas, Al-Falaq And An-Nas In English Translation. They can motivate and give suggestion so they can improve their research.
2. As an information to the people about kinds of tenses and meaning of Qs Al-Ikhlas, Al-Falaq And An-Nas 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, the significances of the research, and methodology of research.

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

The third chapter, consists explanation of the Alqur'an, Qs.Al-ikhlas, Al-falaq, and An-nas.

The Fourth chapter consist of analysis of kinds of tenses, finding, discussion in Alqur'an suroh Al-ikhlas, Al-falaq, and An-nas.

The fifth chapter consist of conclusion and suggestion.

H. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

1. Research design

The research design used in this research based on the title of this research and base on the content of the introduction is library research. The content analysis of this research is describing about the sentence and the text analysis of Qur'an Surah Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas in English translation as the source of the research. It is known that Al-Qur'an is in Arabic Language so there must be translated into some languages as in Indonesian English, etcetra to make it easy or easier to be analysed and comprehend for all Islam followers.

2. Source of Data

The data is associated with the research in sentence by sentence or verse of Qur'an Surah Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas in English translation and the text for the three Surohs. Data source of this research are kinds of tenses found in Qs Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas in English translation. Bogdan an Biklen state that data on official documents memos, of meetings, policy

documents, books, code of ethics, proposals, student statement of philosophy, new release.⁹

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 Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas in English translation.

The ways of collecting data are as follows:

- a. The researcher selects the analysis kinds of tenses in Qs Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas in English translation.
- b. The researcher reads all of the analysis kinds of tenses of Qs Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas.
- c. The researcher collects and take notes about kinds of tenses of Qs Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas.

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

⁹ Bognan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research in Education...*p.304

of basic, so in the end gathered of data.¹⁰ 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.
- 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.

¹⁰ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: RemajaRosdaKaryaOffeset,1999) p.131.

- 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.¹¹

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.¹² 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 kinds of tenses in Qs AL-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq and An-Nas English translation
2. Finding how kinds of tenses in Qs AL-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq and An-Nas English translation
3. Explain why the kinds of tenses in Qs AL-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq and An-Nas English translation.
4. Taking conclusion all result.

¹¹ Jennifer, *Tobaccoeval.ucdavis.edu/analysis-reporting/documents/managingQualitativeData*, retrived 9 june 2020

¹² NoengMuhadjia, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*(Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasan,1992) p.51.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Theoritical description

1) Tenses

a. Definition of Tenses

Tenses is the change of predicate of sentence, namely “Auxiliary verb or To be or Verb” in accordance with the change of following elements based on its subsequent priorities such as “ Condition or Deed or Time”.

Tenses is a system of grammar it is one of problems for Indonesian students when they are learning English since there are no tenses in their first language; Indonesian. Usually the understanding of tense refers to time or the large variety of forms which is used to refer to different aspect of time

According to grammar in general, tense has sixteen different forms of applications, where twelve tenses are real and four other tenses are unreal or conditional sentence. Actually there are only two primary types of tenses, namely Present Tense (real now) and Past Tense (unreal now).

To mastery english well, in both of active or passive english well, we have know or study about Tenses, because the use of tenses in english should be structural and according formulate or the rules of tenses.

The word “tenses” derived ultimately from the Latin word “tempus” have meaning “time”. The word tense stands for a verb form or series of verb forms used to express a time relation. Tenses may indicate whether an action, activity, or state in the past, present, or future.

Tense is a factor in conjugation which refers to the time of an action described relative to the moment of description. The system of tense and aspect vary greatly from language to language". The commonest tenses found in languages are present, past, future; when the situation is described in the present tense it is related as simultaneous with the moment of speaking (e.g. John is singing); the situation described in the past is related prior to the moment of speaking (e.g. John was singing); while the situation described in the future it relates subsequent to the moment of speaking (e.g. John will sing). Since tense refers to the time of the situation which relates to the situation of the utterance, it can be described as “deictic”.¹³

Tense of a sentence gives you an idea of the time when the incident mentioned in a statement takes place. At the same time, it is that critical factor that can most commonly leads people to mistakes while framing a sentence or while identifying the time of events. With our knowledge of tenses strong, fluent English and flawless grammar isn't too far away from us.

¹³ Mohammad Jafar Jabbari, “Time and Tense in Language,” *International Journal of Linguistics* 5, no. 5 (2013): 244–55,.

b. Kinds of Tenses

The Kinds of Tenses As Follow:

1. Simple Present Tense

Simple present tense to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general. It is not important whether the action is happening at the time of speaking. A sentence is presented in simple present tense when it is used to describe an action that's happening at present and does not indicate when the action is expected to end.

Indicates an action that is generally true or habitual. That is, it took place in the past, continue to take place in the present, and will take place in the future. This tense is used to denote

- a. a habitual action- for instance, "He walk to school."
- b. general truths- for instance, "The sun rises in the east",
"Honesty is the best policy."
- c. a future event that is part of a fixed timetable- for instance,
"The match starts at 9 o' clock."

Note :

- a) The form of Simple Present Tense is- verb (infinitive without 'to' and agreeable with the subject)

Formulas :

(+) S + V1 + es/s + Object

(-) S + do/does + not + V1 + Object

(?) do/does + s + V1 + Object?

Examples:

- a. My sister lives in Bali Luhur.
- b. My sister does not live in Palembang.
- c. Does my sister live in Jakarta ?
- d. The sun rises in the east.
- e. The sun does not rise in the west.

2. Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense when we talk about something which is happening at the time of speaking and then for a routine or situation that we see as temporary (for a short period). Though the simple present and present continuous tenses are used interchangeably, present continuous usually defines an act that is going on at the time of speaking.

The present continuous tense is used for actions happening now or for an action that is unfinished. This tense is also used when the action is temporary.¹⁴

¹⁴ Love ToKnow Corp, "Our Dictionary definition and usage example"
<https://examples.yourdictionary.com/present-continuous-tense-examples.html> accessed at
 September 03, 2019 retrieved on 3 pm).

Indicates an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking.

Examples:

- a. "She is walking."
- b. "I am studying."

Note:

- a) the form of Present Continuous Tense is- is/am/are + verb
+ ing

Formulas:

- (+) s + is/am/are + V – ing
- (-) s + is/am/are + not + V – ing
- (?) is/am/are + s + V – ing

Examples:

- a. I'm studying structure now.
- b. I'm not studying Indonesian now.
- c. Am I studying Math now ?
- d. We are eating breakfast at six o'clock now.
- e. Toni is not studying English now.

3. Present Perfect Tense

The Present perfect tense enlightening scene or activity or instance already happens present moment but unknown for sure its time. The Present Perfect Tense explains the incident that has happened in the past and that continues until the present time.

Indicates an action that has been completed sometime before the present moment, with a result that affects the present situation.

Examples:

- a. "He has finished the work."
- b. "He has slept."
- c. Has Nopri eaten lunch ?
- d. They have know each other for along time.
- e. I and my girl friend have not met for along time

Note:

- a). The form of Present Perfect Tense is- has/have + verb (past participle form or 3rd form of the verb)

Formulas :

(+) s + have/has + V3 + Object

(-) s + have/has + not + V3 + Object

(?) have/has + s + V3 + Object ?

Examples:

- a. Winny has eaten lunch.
- b. Ketut has not eaten lunch.
- c. Has Nopri eaten lunch ?
- d. They have know each other for along time.
- e. I and my girl friend have not met for along time.

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense to Enlightening scene or activity or instance already happens and be still be happen. And we also use the present perfect continuous to ask or say how long something has been happening. Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for a situation that has occurred in the past and which continues until that moment.

Indicates an action that started in the past and is continuing at the present time.

Note:

a). The form of Present Perfect Continuous Tense is-
has/have + been + verb + ing

Formulas:

(+) s + have/has + been + V – ing

(-) s + have/has + not + been + V – ing

(?) have/has + s + been + V – ing ?

Examples :

- a. Jack has been staying in hospital since his accident
- b. Jack has not been staying in hospital.
- c. Has jack been staying in hospital since his accident ?
- d. Ketut has been talking to Willy on the phone for twenty minutes.
- e. Andre and Merry have not been talking since may.
- f. "He has been sleeping for an hour."

5. Simple Past Tense

Simple past tense to explain something in a few moment last or past which is finished. Simple past tense is used to narrate an action of the past. The verb in the past tense ends with an '-ed' and hence, there are seven ways of marking the irregular verbs in the past tense.

Indicates an action took place before the present moment and that has no real connection with the present time.

Examples:

1. Did Mr. Pramono drink a cup of tea yesterday morning?
2. They bought a book last week.
3. They didn't buy a book last week.
4. Did they buy a book last week?
5. She took my bag yesterday night.
6. He danced in the function." (The action took place in the past, is finished and is completely unrelated to the present)
7. He flew to London yesterday."
8. Did my sister go to Spain last year ?
9. Katie worked in that office for almost four years.
10. She didn't take my bag yesterday night.
11. Did she take your bag yesterday night
12. Mr. Bakri drove a car to his office yesterday.
13. Mr. Bakri didn't drive a car to his office yesterday.

14. Did Mr. Bakri drive a car to his office yesterday?
15. Ms. Yuli came to the party last month.
16. Yuli didn't come to the party last month.
17. Did Ms. Yuli come to the party last month?
18. The shop closed at 10 p.m yesterday night.
19. The shop didn't close at 10 p.m yesterday night.
20. Did the shop close at 10 p.m yesterday night?
21. Nuri cooked a pan of soup two days ago.
22. Nuri didn't cook a pan of soup two days ago.
23. Did Nuri cook a pan of soup two days ago?
24. We visited Bandung Zoo three years ago
25. We didn't visit Bandung Zoo three years ago
26. Did we visit Bandung Zoo three years ago?
27. The plane landed at the airport two hours ago.
28. The plane didn't land at the airport two hours ago.
29. Did the plane land at the airport two hours ago?
30. He finished his homework yesterday.
31. He didn't finish his homework yesterday.
32. I ate breakfast this morning.
33. My friend did not eat breakfast this morning
34. We found a turtle in the river yesterday.
35. We didn't find a turtle in the river yesterday.
36. Did we find a turtle in the river yesterday?

37. They knew the information yesterday morning
38. They didn't know the information yesterday morning.
39. Did they know the information yesterday morning
40. He lent his bag yesterday.
41. He didn't lend his bag yesterday.
42. Did he lend his bag yesterday?
43. We made a kite last week.
44. We didn't make a kite last week.
45. Did we make a kite last week?
46. He rode a bicycle to school yesterday.
47. He didn't ride a bicycle to school yesterday.
48. Did he ride a bicycle to school yesterday?
49. She sold her house last month.
50. She didn't sell her house last month.
51. Did she sell her house last month?
52. He sent a letter yesterday.
53. He didn't send a letter yesterday.
54. Did he send a letter yesterday?
55. We spent our holiday in the village.
56. We didn't spend our holiday in the village.
57. Did we spend our holiday in the village?
58. He knocked the door this morning.
59. He didn't knock the door this morning

60. Did he knock the door this morning?
61. They studied English last night.
62. They didn't study English last night.
63. Did they study English last night?
64. She was sad last night.
65. She wasn't sad last night
66. Was she sad last night?
67. They were happy this noon.
68. They weren't happy this noon.
69. Were they happy this noon?
70. Rina was sick yesterday
71. Rina wasn't sick yesterday
72. Was Rina sick yesterday
73. They were hungry this morning
74. They weren't hungry this morning.
75. Were they hungry this morning?
76. He was thirsty just now
77. He wasn't thirsty just now
78. Was he thirsty just now?
79. They were in Australia last year.
80. They weren't in Australia last year.
81. Were they in Australia last year
82. She was angry yesterday.

83. She wasn't angry yesterday.

84. Was she angry yesterday?

85. He was a student last year.

86. He wasn't a student last year.

87. Was she a student last year?

88. She was a teacher three years ago.

89. She wasn't a teacher three years ago. Was she a teacher
three years ago?

90. We were busy yesterday morning.

Note :

a.) The verb 'flew' is an irregular verb which does not take 'ed' in the past tense like regular verbs.

b.) The form of Simple Past Tense is - verb + ed

Formulas:

(+) s + V2 + Object

(-) s + did + not + V1 + Object

(?) did + s + V1 + Object?

Examples :

a. My father went to Spain last year.

b. My mother did not go to Spain.

c. Did my sister go to Spain last year ?

d. I ate breakfast this morning.

- e. My friend did not eat breakfast this morning
- f. Katie worked in that office for almost four years.
- g. He passed away in 1999.
- h. We went to the movie yesterday.
- i. Three years ago, I studied at the Canada University.

6. Past continuous tense

Past continuous tense to say that someone was in the middle of doing something at a certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but hadn't finished. This form of tense indicates activities that have already happened in the past and have been completed before the time of mention.

Indicates an action going on at some time in the past or an action in the past that is longer in duration than another action in the past.

Examples:

- a. "It was getting darker."
- b. "The light went out while they were reading."
- c. When you were waiting me I sent the letter.
- d. Candra was not waiting me when I went to the toilet
- e. He was washing the dishes, while she was cooking dinner.
- f. I was working at 11p.m yesterday.

Note:

- a.) The form of Past Continuous Tense is- was/were + verb + ing

Formulas:

(+) s + was/were + V – ing

(–) s + was/were + not + V – ing

(?) was/were + s + V – ing ?

Examples :

- a. I was reading book when father watched TV.
- b. I was not eating when my mother ate lunch.
- c. Was I studying when my friend invited me ?
- d. When you were waiting me I sent the letter.
- e. Candra was not waiting me when I went to the toilet
- f. He was washing the dishes, while she was cooking dinner.
- g. I was working at 11p.m yesterday.
- h. We were playing football when it started to rain.
- i. She was reading a thriller novel when I called her.
- j. What were you doing when Sam arrived?
- k. I was walking down the street yesterday when the police van was patrolling the city.

7. Past perfect tense

Past perfect tense to talk about a past situation or activity that took place before another past situation or activity, or before particular time in the past.

Indicates an action in the past that had been completed before another time or event in the past.

Examples:

- a. "He had exercised before it started to rain."
- b. "He had slept before I came back from the market."
- c. I had never seen such a beautiful before.
- d. She understood the movie only because she had read the book.
- e. Clara had never been to a club before last night.
- f. We didn't get a room in the hotel because we had not booked in advance.

Note :

- a) . The form of Past Perfect Tense is- had + verb (past participle form or the 3rd form of the verb)

Formulas :

(+) s + had + v3

(-) s + had + not + v3

(?) had + s + v3

Examples :

- a. Rina had eaten when we called at to her house.
- b. Tina had not come when I called her.
- c. Had Tina heard when I called her ?
- d. I had been at School when Jhonly went to my house.
- e. I had not been at home when my friend came.

8. Past perfect continuous tense

Past perfect continuous tense to enlightening thing already happens and be still happen in past time.

Indicates an action in the past that took place before another time or event in the past and continued during the second event/time point in the past.

Examples:

- a. "At that time, he had been writing a novel for two months."
- b. "He had been exercising when I called."
- c. I had been playing the guitar all morning.
- d. I had been sleeping all the way from the beginning of the class.
- e. He had been trying to call her.
- f. Until this year, Neha had been going to a village school.
- g. The baby had been crying out loud for minutes when her mother fed her.

Note:

- a.) The form of Past Perfect Continuous Tense is- had + been + verb + ing

Formulas:

(+) s + had + been + V – ing

(-) s + had + not + been + V – ing

(?) had + s + been + V – ing ?

Examples :

- a. They had been singing when we studied dancing.
- b. They had not been eating when we ate lunch.
- c. Had they been studying when we studied English ?
- d. Willy went to the market When her mother had been cooking rice.
- e. Willy had not been cooking when her mother cooked rice.

9. Simple future tense

Simple future tense use to enlightening action or event or activity who will happen or will do. Future Tense is used for those sentences which refer to the actions which will occur later, in future. This requires a future tense auxiliary verb even though the verb would be unmarked.

Indicates an action that will take place after the present time and that has no real connection with the present time.

Example:

- a. "She will visit her ailing grandmother soon."
- b. "He will walk home."

Note:

- a). the form of Simple Future Tense is- will/shall + verb

Formulas:

(+) s + shall/will + V1

(-) s + shall/will + not + V1

(?) shall/will + s + V1

Examples :

- a. I will go to Surabaya tomorrow.
- b. My mother shall not follow me.
- c. Will you follow me ?
- d. Jim and Tom will give me a book.
- e. Toni shall not give me a book.

10. Future continuous tense

Future continuous tense use to enlightening thing that be happens in future. This tense defines those acts which will be continued at a future point of time. In order to form a future continuous tense sentence, a future auxiliary verb is required followed by a main verb that ends with -ing.

Indicates an action in the future that is longer in duration than another action in the future.

Note

- a.) The form of Future Continuous Tense is-will/shall be +
verb + ing

Formulas:

(+) s + shall/will + be + v – ing

(–) s + shall/will + not + be + V – ing

(?) shall/will + s + be + V – ing

Examples :

- a. I will be studying if Winny come to night.
- b. My young brother shall not be sleeping if my mother isn't there.
- c. Will they be going ?
- d. Rudi will be arriving from Jakarta to night.
- e. Shall Rudi be arriving from Jakarta to night ?
- f. "He will be walking when it starts to rain."

11. Future Perfect Tense

This tense is used to express an act that is predicted to be finished within a certain span of time in the future. Such sentences are formed by 'will' + 'have' + 'past participle of the verb'.

Indicates an action in the future that will have been completed before another time or event in the future.

Note:

- a.) The form of Future Perfect Tense is- will/shall have + verb (past participle form or 3rd form of the verb)

Formulas:

(+) s + shall/will + have + V3

(-) s + shall/will + not + have + V3

(?) shall/will + s + have + V3

Examples :

- a. Tom and Tim will have finished their work by Monday.
- b. Tom and Tim will not have finished their work by Sunday.

- c. Will They have finished their work Tuesday ?
- d. My sister shall have been at market.
- e. Winny shall not have been at home when I arrived.
- f. "By the time we arrive, he will have studied."

12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

This tense form indicates an action that is continuous and, at some point in the future, it will be completed. It is formed using the modal 'ill/shall' + 'have' + 'been' + 'the past participle of the verb (-ing)'.

Indicates an action in the future that will have been continuing until another time or event in the future.

Note:

- a.) The form of Future Perfect Continuous Tense is- will/shall
have been + verb + ing

Formulas:

(+) s + shall/will + have + been + V – ing

(–) s + shall/will + not + have + been + V – ing

(?) shall/will + s + have + been + V – ing

Examples :

- a. My father shall have been working in the office for five years
by the end of the year.

- b. My mother shall not have been cooking.
- c. Shall she have been cooking ?
- d. Tuti will have been staying in my house two weeks by the of this year.
- e. Tommy will not have been studying by a hour.
- f. "He will have been exercising an hour at 2:00."

13. Past Future Tense

Past future Tense is used to express the 'idea' that in the past an action/event was predicted, planned, promised, expected or obliged to be done in the future of past, doesn't matter if the idea is correct or not.

Formulas:

(+) s + should/would + V1

(-) s + should/would + not + V1

(?) should/would + s + V1

Examples :

- a. My parent would give me a new book the week before.
- b. They would not give me a new book the next day.
- c. Would they give me a new car the week before ?
- d. Maya would come to my house the next day.
- e. Mayang would not come to my house.

14. Past Future Continuous Tense

Past future Continuous Tense is It is used to express the 'idea' that in the past an action/event was predicted, planned, promised, expected or obliged to be happening (being continued) in a certain period in the future of past, or while simultaneously another action/event happened or was also happening (being continued) in the same period in the future of past, regardless the fact that idea was not proved to be true.

Formulas:

(+) s + should/would + be + V – ing

(–) s + should/would + not + be + V – ing

(?) should/would + s + be + V – ing

Examples :

- a. We would be meeting here at five yesterday.
- b. We would not be meeting here at four yesterday.
- c. Would us be meeting here at five yesterday ?
- d. We should be helping them on Sunday last week.
- e. We should not be helping them on Saturday last week.

15. Past Future Perfect Tense

Past future Perfect Tense is used to express the 'idea' in the past that an action/event was predicted, planned, promised, expected or obliged to have been done completely before/ by a

certain time in the future (of past), or before/while another action/event happened in the future of past, regardless the fact that the idea has not been proved to be true.

Formulas:

(+) s + should/would + have + V3

(-) s + should/would + not + have + V3

(?) should/would + s + have + V3

Examples :

- a. You would have been success if you had worked hard.
- b. You would not have been success if you had not worked hard.
- c. Would you have been success if you had not worked hard ?
- d. I should have come there if you had asked me.
- e. I should not have come there if you had not asked me.

16. Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express an action or imaginary situation that would have been happening in the past. The verb of Past Future Perfect Continuous is in progress at a certain point or during certain periods in the past. Past Future Perfect Continuous are suppositions or assumptions, referring to the actors in the sentence just assumed the sentence stated by it.

Actually, Past Future Perfect Continuous is rarely being used in daily life, however, there is no mistake if we know it.

Formulas:

(+) s + should/would + have + been + V – ing

(–) s + should/would + not + have + been + V – ing

(?) should/would + s + have + been + V – ing

Examples :

- a. My brother should have been working there for two years by the end of this year.
- b. My sister should not have been working there.
- c. Should Andreas have been studying at Tridinanti for 2 two years by the end of this year ?
- d. Mr. Ketut would have been teaching English for three months by the end of this months.
- e. Would I have been studying English for two years by the end of this year ?

c. Review of Related Finding

Talking about related findings, the researcher found some researchers have done by other person.

The first, F. Ikhsan done research about An Error Analysis Of Using Tenses In Students' Writing Composition). The aim of the research is to analysis kinds of tenses in English Textbook using transitivity system.

The second, S. Maisaroh done research About Analysis of the Students' Ability In Using The Simple Past Tense in Narrative Text. The aim of the research is to find out Kinds of Tenses in national examination.

This Researcher researched about The Analysis kinds of Tenses used In Qs Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq And An-Nas In English Translation'. The aim of the research is to find out kinds of Tenses in Qs Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq And An-Nas In English Translation'

CHAPTER III

AL- QUR'AN

A. Defenition of Al-Qur'an

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.¹⁵

The Al-Qur'an as can be read nowadays has been arranged in thirty juz or chapter where in one juz consisted of one or more than one Surohs and one Suroh consisted of some verses as in the thirtieth juz as mentioned. Juz Amma consisted of thirthy seven Surohs which is ended by Suroh An-Nas. Suroh Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas as the last three Surohs in Al-Qur'an. All content of the Al-Qur'an will never be changed or nobody can change the content of the Al-Qur'an because the original of Al-Qur'an is always kept by Allah SWT.

Alqur'an is the word of God which contains miracles (something extraordinary that weakens the opponent), passed down to the closing of

¹⁵ Nurdin, Ali. *Quranic Society: Menelusuri Konsep Masyarakat Ideal dalam Al Qur'an*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 2006, p.1

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 ".¹⁶ The Quran is thought by Muslims to be not simply divinely inspired, but the literal word of God. Muhammad did not write it as he didn't know how to write. According to tradition, several of Muhammad's companions served as scribes, recording the revelations. Shortly after the prophet's death, the Quran was compiled by the companions, who had written down or memorized parts of it. Caliph Uthman established a standard version, now known as the Uthmanic codex, which is generally considered the archetype of the Quran known today. There are, however, variant readings, with mostly minor differences in meaning.

The Quran assumes familiarity with major narratives recounted in the Biblical and apocryphal scriptures. It summarizes some, dwells at length on others and, in some cases, presents alternative accounts and interpretations of events. The Quran describes itself as a book of guidance for mankind. It sometimes offers detailed accounts of specific historical events, and it often emphasizes the moral significance of an event over its narrative sequence. Supplementing the Quran with explanations for some cryptic Quranic narratives, and rulings that also provide the basis for

¹⁶ Muhammad Ali al-Subhani, *al-Tibyan Fi Ulum Quran*, (Bairut: Dar al-Irsyad, 1970), p.

sharia (Islamic law) in most denominations of Islam, are hadiths—oral and written traditions believed to describe words and actions of Muhammad. During prayers, the Quran is recited only in Arabic.

Al-Qur'an is the one excellent book in the world, the excellent is found on the source, it is utterances of Allah SWT whispered by Jibril angel to send and brought by Prophet Muhammad SAW written in a book narrated by Islam followers which begun from Suroh Al-Fatihah and ended by Suroh An-Nas, content in 114 Surohs and 6.666 verses. Suroh Al-A'la is the first Surah is the first Suroh to be received by Muhammad SAW in the cave Hira.

The Al-Qur'an as can be read nowadays has been arranged in thirty juz or chapter where in one juz consisted of one or more than one Surohs and one Suroh consisted of some verses as in the thirtieth juz as mentioned Juz Amma consisted of thirthy seven Surohs which is ended by Suroh An-Nas. Suroh Al-Ikhlās, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas as the last three Surohs in Al-Qur'an. All content of the Al-Qur'an will never be changed or nobody can change the content of the Al-Qur'an because the original of Al-Qur'an is always kept by Allah SWT.

Al-Qur'an is the word of Allah (kalamu Allah) as revealed to his prophet Mohammad (PBUH), transferred to us through narration chains known as "Tawator" on seven ahraf, written between the covers of Holly Book, protected by Allah between the lines, recited as a form of worship,

miraculous in its words and meanings, and challenging with its shortest Sura.

The Al-Qur'an with its verses, suras and words is the actual words of the Almighty Allah, and not the speech of any one of mankind, jinn or angels. The Angel of revelation - Gabriel or Jibril, only heard it from Allah and descended with the Qur'an to the Messenger of Allah Muhammad.

Allah the Almighty Says: "Say the Holy Spirit has brought the revelation from thy Lord in truth, in order to strengthen those who believe and as a Guide and Glad Tidings to Muslims", [Sura Al- Nahl, verse 102].

The Islamic Ummah is particularly privileged by memorizing Quran by heart, unlike other revelations. Allah the Almighty Says: "Verily this is a Revelation from the Lord of the Worlds: (192) With it came down the Spirit of Faith and Truth - (193) To thy heart and mind, that thou mayest admonish (194) In the perspicuous Arabic tongue", [Sura Al-Shuara, verses 192-194].

Allah (SWT) challenged mankind and jinn-kind to produce the like of this Quran, or part of it, but they failed to imitate the miracle although the antagonists of the Quran were well-known for oral poetry and excelled in eloquence and literary powers.

Quran is distinct from the poetry or rhymes of Arabs, though composed of the very letters and words of their language. Neither their eloquence, nor their wisdom could come up with any creation similar to

the shortest Surah. Mastery of poetry and literary styles were helpless with the superiority of the Quran – the word of Allah - yet one of his attributes. As there is nothing, whatsoever, like Him; nothing like His attributes such as the Hearer and the All-seer, and nothing is like His word.

B. 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'anic 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 (separator)

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.¹⁷

C. Surah AL-Ikhlash

Al-Ikhlash (the Purity) This is called surah Al-Ikhlash (the Purity) because it purely talks about The God Allah. In this surah, Allah talks about Himself only, not about law or other.

This surah is sent down to the Prophet Muhammad as the reply to the musyrikin who asked to Rasul, "Mention the attribute of your God to us!". So, Allah sent the surah down to The Prophet as the reply to the musyrikin.

Surah Al-Ikhlash consists of four verse include:

1. Say: He is Allah, the One and Only;

¹⁷ Dini lidya, *Fungsi Al-Qur'an*, <http://dalamislam.com/landasan-agama/al-quran/fungsi-al-quran-bagi-umat-manusia>, diakses pada tanggal 12 juni 2020

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

The first verse means that Allah commands Prophet Muhammad to convey to his member of Islam to say (and believe): He (the God) is Allah and He is The One. It is to believe in the Oneness of Allah. This verse means Allah is The One. There is no anything like Him. There is no anything equal with Him. He has no wife, son, and there is no partner for Him. The One means that Allah is The One in His Greatness, there is nothing like Him, there is no partner for Him. The analysis this verse is simple present tense.

2. Allah, the Eternal, Absolute;

لِلَّهِ الصَّمَدُ

This verse tells us that Allah is Eternal and Absolute. It means that Allah is not limited by the space and time which happens to all human and His other creatures. It is because Allah is the Creator of all creatures. The God also does not depend on anything. It is the Most Perfect.

So, He does not need any else and He is independent. Besides that, Ash-Shomad means all creatures depend and lean on Him in all of their needs and problem.

3. He begetteth not, nor is He begotten;

ذُو لَمْ يُوَلَّدْ يٰ

This verse also tells us about another characteristic of Allah. It is about Allah, the creator of all creatures, who does not beget or give a birth and also does not need to be begotten. It is because he is Eternal and immortal and it does not need to give birth or take birth.

This verse is to break an opinion from musyrikin which says that angels are His daughter and opinion of Christian which says Al-Masih (Isa) is His son.

4. And there is none like unto Him.

اَحَدٌ وَّلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهٗ كُفُوًا

This verse explains that Allah, the God of Moslems, is not same with other things or his creatures, alive or not alive. Nothing is like Allah. There is no one equal with Him in the name, characteristics, and deeds. In short, Surah Al-Ikhlash contains explanation about the Oneness of Allah and the perfectness of His name and characteristics.

D. Surah Al-Falaq

Al-Falaq" is taken from the last word in the first. This surah is sent down together with surah An-Nash. That is why, they are called,, Al-Mu"awwidhatain".

Surah Al-Falaq and An-Nash were sent down to The Prophet Muhammad because there is a jewish named Labib Ibn al-A'sham sent black magic to The Prophet Muhammad. Allah sent down surah al-Mua'wwidhatain to break the black magic.

This surah tells about how humans can ask safety to the God (Allah). It means that the safety is only coming from Allah.

Surah al-Falaq contains five verse include:

1. Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of the Dawn;

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ

The first verse tells us about how Allah guarantees the safety. Allah commands Muhammad to convey that they must believe on Allah and ask the safety to Him. In Arabic, al-falaq means something which is cloven. What is meant with al-falaq in this verse is the dawn because the dawn is cloven from the night. In this verse, Allah commands humans to shelter only on the God. Allah only can through away the darkness from universe in the dawn. So, he can give protection to anyone who shelter to him.

2. From the mischief of created things;

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

The verse above is the continue from the previous verse. This verse means that moslems need the safety to Allah from one the dangerous thing may come in their life. It is the mischief of his

other creatures. This verse contains protection from evil of creatures. Our own evil also includes in this protection. Only God can give us protection from all of evil because all creatures are behind his command.

3. From the mischief of darkness as it overspreads;

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ

This verse has relations meaning with the two previous verse. It tells about another thing that can endanger human. It is the mischief or crime in the night. Since, the crime may happen when the humans are in their weaknesses, such as sleepy instead of sleeping. In this verse, we shelter from evil, and dangerous animals.

From the third verse above, the researcher find kinds of tenses that is simple present tense.

4. From the mischief of those who practice secret arts;

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ

Similar to previous verse, this verse is also the continuity of the previous verse which have been discussed. It is also about another type of dangerous things can come in human life. What is meant in this verse is black magic which done by witch.

5. And from the mischief of envious one as he pretises envy.

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ

This verse is the last verse of surah Al- Falaq. It is also the other dangerous thing treating human life. It is one of bad characteristic of human itself, the envy.

E. Surah An-Nas

Surah An-Nash is sent down to the prophet Muhammad together with surah Al- Falaq, when the prophet Muhammad was sent a black magic by a jewis named Labib Ibn al-A'sham. This surah contains six verses. It can also be called 'Al-Mu'awwidhatan' surah.

Since, this surah tells about how humans can ask safety to the God (Allah). It means that the safety is only coming from Allah. The troble thing may come from human and jinn.

Surah An-nas contains six verse include:

1. Say: I week refuge with the lord and cherisher of mankind;

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

The first verse tells about how Allah guarantees the safety. Allah commands prophet Muhammad to convey that they must believe on Allah and ask the safety to Him. It is safety which can avoid any types of interruption or bad thing coming from jinn. Whether jinn living in human body or around.

What is meant by lord of man kinds is that he is creator, owner, possessor, and Ruler of humans. Even he is the God of universe, including devils who always direct humans to bad things.

So, it is reasonable if we ask help from the devils to Allah who guarantees us to be safe.

2. The king (or ruler) of mankind;

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

This verse means one of the epithets of Allah. It is as The King, who takes control of his creatures. Allah is truly the King of humans. This verse is for two group of human. Firts, to people is common, the glorify too much to their human king, so they give a right which is only owned by the God. This verse reminds them that the only King which has a right to be worshipped is The God Allah. Second, this verse is for human kings and men in power. This verse explains the actually human are not rulers, but they are only the holder of power which is given by Allah.

3. The God (of judge) of mankind;

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

The verse above also means another kind of ephitet for Allah. It tells us about Allah as the God of humans. Humans only may worship The God Allah, trust Allah, ask to Allah, and be afraid of Allah.

4. From the mischief of the whisperer (of Evil), who withdraws (after his whisper);

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

This verse tells about the dangerous thing which may come to human life. This thing is the whisper of evil. In this verse, Allah explains about the characteristics of devil who always hide and run away, especially when they hear adzan and Allah's name called. Devil sit in humans' heart. When humans are careless, they will bring humans to bad things. When humans are careless, they will bring humans to bad things. When humans remember The God Allah, devils will run away.

5. (The same) who whispers into the hearts of mankind;

الَّذِي يُوسَّوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

This verse tells about the devil who whispers bad things to humans. It is one of the ways how devil makes humans do or do negative things in their life. Devil's whispers are much and various. All of them direct to bad things.

6. Among Jinn and among Men.

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

The last verse above tells about the devil. The types can be jinn and humans. Here, Allah explains devils that whisper to humans' heart is from spirit and human. So, if there is a human who asks another to do bad things, he can be categorized as a devil from human.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH

A. FINDING

In accordance with the data sources which are consisted of 8 tenses the researcher finds that all of the stamped text is contain kinds of tenses. The kinds of tenses those are found are simple present, present perfect tense and simple past tense.

Tenses is a system of grammar it is one of problems for Indonesian students when they are learning English since there are no tenses in their first language; Indonesian. Usually the understanding of tense refers to time or the large variety of forms which is used to refer to different aspect of time. Simple present tense to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general. Simple past tense to explain something in a few moment last or past which is finished. Simple past tense is used to narrate an action of the past. The Present perfect tense enlightening scene or activity or instance already happens present moment but unknown for sure its time. The Present Perfect Tense explains the incident that has happened in the past and that continues until the present time.

In accordance with the data source, there are sources show that the used kinds of tenses.

1. Analysis Qs Al- Ikhlas, look at on table analysis below:

No	Verse	English translation of Qs Al-Ikhlas	Kinds of tenses
1	حَدَّ اللَّهُ أَ قَلَّ هُوَ	Say: He is Allah, the One and Only	Simple present tense
2	اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ	Allah are place as for all something	Simple present tense
3	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	He has not given birth, and has not been born.	Present perfect tense
4	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ	And there is none like unto Him	_____

2. Analysis Qs Al- Falaq, look at on table analysis below:

No	Verse	English translation of Qs Al-falaq	Kinds of tenses
1	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ	Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of the Daybreak	Simple present tense

2	مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ	From the evil of that which He created	Simple past tense
3	وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ	From the evil of the darkness when it is intense,	Simple present tense
4	وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ	And from the evil of malignant witchcraft	_____
5	وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ	And from the evil of the envier when he envieth.	_____

3. Analysis Qs An-Nas, look at on table analysis below:

No	Verse	English translation of Qs An-nas	Kinds of tenses
1	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ	Say: I seek refuge in the lord of mankind	Simple present tense
2	مَلِكِ النَّاسِ	The king (or ruler) of mankind;	_____
3	إِلَهِ النَّاسِ	The God (of judge) of mankind;	_____
4	مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ	From the mischief of the whisperer (of Evil), who	_____

		withdraws (after his whisper);	
5	الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ	(The same) who whispers into the hearts of mankind	Simple present tense
6	مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ	Among Jinns and among Men	_____

Base on analyze above, researcher found 3 tense there are present tense, past tense, and present perfect tense.

The first ayat Qs Al-Ikhlâs is **Say: He is Allah, the One and Only.** the analysis this verse is present tense. This ayat means that Allah commands Prophet Muhammad to convey to his member of Islam to say (and believe): He (the God) is Allah and He is The One.

The third verse Qs. Al-Ikhlâs is He has not given birth, and has not been born. The analysis this verse is present perfect tense.

The first ayat Qs Al-Falaq is **Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of the Dawn.** This analysis this verse is present tense. This ayat tells us about how Allah guarantees the safety. Allah commands Muhammad to convey that they must believe on Allah and ask the safety to Him.

The second verse Qs. Al-Falaq is past tense and the third Qs. Al-Falaq is present tense, same with the first verse.

The first ayat Qs An-Nas is **Say: I seek refuge with the lord and cherisher of mankind.** This ayat tells about how Allah guarantees the safety. Allah commands prophet Muhammad to convey that they must believe on Allah and ask the safety to Him. It is safety which can avoid any types of interruption or bad thing coming from jinn. The fifth verse is present tense also.

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 learning kinds of tenses, a learner is expected to be able to understand the kinds of tense as 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.

Based on the intonation used, because tense is a system of grammar it is one of problems for Indonesian students when they are learning English since there are no tenses in their first language; Indonesian. Usually the understanding of tense refers to time or the large variety of forms which is used to refer to different aspect of time. Simple present tense to talk

about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general. Simple past tense to explain something in a few moment last or past which is finished. Simple past tense is used to narrate an action of the past. The Present perfect tense enlightening scene or activity or instance already happens present moment but unknown for sure its time. The Present Perfect Tense explains the incident that has happened in the past and that continues until the present time.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

C. The Conclusion

The conclusion of the analysis based on analysis sentences in QS Al-Ikhlâs, Al-Falaq, An-Nas in English translation :

1. Surah Al-Ikhlâs

- a. The first verse of Qs. Al-Ikhlâs is present tense

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say: He is Allah, the One and Only

- b. The second verse of Qs. Al-Ikhlâs is present tense

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

Allah are place as for all something

- c. The third verse of Qs. Al-Ikhlâs is present perfect tense

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

He has not given birth, and has not been born

- d. Tenses is a system of grammar it is one of problems for Indonesian students when they are learning English since there are no tenses in their first language; Indonesian. Usually the understanding of tense refers to time or the large variety of forms which is used to refer to different aspect of time.

Simple present tense to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general. The Present perfect tense enlightening scene or activity or instance already happens present moment but unknown for sure its time. The Present Perfect Tense explains the incident that has happened in the past and that continues until the present time.

2. Surah Al-Falaq

- a. The first verse of Qs. Al-Falaq is present tense

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ

Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of the Daybreak

- b. The second verse of Qs. Al-Falaq is past tense

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

From the evil of that which He created

- c. The third verse Qs. Al-Falaq is present tense

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذْ وَقَبَ ا

From the evil of the darkness when it is intense

3. Surah An-Nas

- a. The first verse of Qs. An-Nas is present tense

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

Say: I seek refuge with the lord and cherisher of mankind

- b. The fifth verse Qs. An-Nas is present tense

الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

(The same) who whispers into the hearts of mankind;

D. Suggestion

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

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APPENDIX I

SURAH AL IKHLAS

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

English Translation

1. Say: He is Allah, the One and Only
2. Allah, the Eternal, Absolute
3. He begetteth not, nor is He begotten
4. And there is none like unto Him

APPENDIX II

SURAH AL-FALAQ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَّ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ

English translation Qs. Al-falaq:

1. Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of the Daybreak
2. From the evil of that which He created
3. From the evil of the darkness when it is intense,
4. And from the evil of malignant witchcraft
5. And from the evil of the envier when he envieth.

APPENDIX III

SURAH AN-NAS

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

مِن شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

English translation Qs. An-nas:

1. Say: I seek refuge with the lord and cherisher of mankind
2. The king (or ruler) of mankind;
3. The God (of judge) of mankind;
4. From the mischief of the whisperer (of Evil), who withdraws
(after his whisper);
5. (The same) who whispers into the hearts of mankind
6. Among Jinns and among Men



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: 72/ln. 14/E.6a/PP.00.9/ 10 /2016 Padangsidempuan, 14 Oktober 2016
: Biasa

:
: Pengesahan judul dan bimbingan skripsi

Kepada Yth:
Bapak/Ibu
1. **Zainuddin, S.S, M.Hum**
2. **Yusni Sinaga, SPd, M.Hum**

Di-
Padangsidempuan

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, disampaikan kepada bapak/Ibu bahwa berdasarkan hasil siding Tim pengkaji Kelayakan Judul Skripsi, telah ditetapkan Judul Skripsi Mahasiswa tersebut dibawah ini sebagai berikut:

Nama : **REZKY DORA DAULAY**
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Fak/jurusan : **FTIK/TADRIK BAHASA INGGRIS-2**
Judul skripsi : **THE ANALYSIS KINDS OF TENSES IN QS. AL-
IKHLAS, AL-FALAQ, AND AN-NAS IN ENGLISH
TRANSLATION**

Seiring dengan hal tersebut, kami mengharapkan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu menjadi pembimbing I dan pembimbing II penelitian penulisan skripsi yang di maksud. Demikian kami sampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu, kami ucapkan terimakasih.

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