



**THE ANALYSIS OF PRONOUNS IN QS. AL-FIL
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:

RESMA AFNISAH BATUBARA

Reg. No. 13 340 0069

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTEMENT

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

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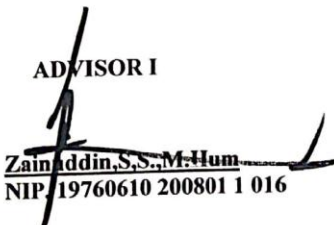
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revise on thesis belongs to **RESMA AFNISAH BATUBARA**, entitle "**The Analysis Of Pronouns In Qs. Al-fil English Translation**" we assume 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 Padangsidempuan.

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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ABSTRACT

In this research, the researcher analyzed pronouns in Qs.Al-fil in English translation. The objective of this research are: 1) To know how many pronouns in Qs. Al-fil in English translation? 2) To know dominant Pronoun kinds in Qs.Al-fil in English translation?. The purpose of this research was to analysis Pronoun in Qs.Al-fil in English translation.. This study is a library research.

The problem of this research are focused on what are the forms and kinds of Pronouns found in Qs.Al-fil in English translation.

The result of analysis this research, researcher find Pronouns in Qs.Al-fil in English translation.

Keyword: Pronouns, Qs. Al-Fil

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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

RESMA AFNISAH BATUBARA

Reg. Number : 13 340 0069

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is imitate connected with society through its function, which is primary that of communicating message from individual to one or more other, not could human society exist without language. Absolutely, language is systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by the use of conventional sign, sound, gesture, or mark having understood meaning. One of the most popular languages is English.

English is one important language used by people all over the world, because it is an international language. English is one of the requirement for getting job. English is not only focused on one skill such as speaking but also listening, reading and writing.

Language 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.

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

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.

Language is and 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 feeling by using of conventional sign, sound, gesture, or marks having understood.

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.²

There are many parts of grammar, such as a part of speech. In part of speech there is Pronoun to make clear whom or what we are talking about, while avoiding confusing of clumsy repetition.

Pronouns are used a good deal, especially in conversation, for often instead of using the name of the person are speaking to, and in speaking

² www.meriam-webster.com 20 june 2020 22:26

of persons, used provided their names are already know to our listeners, the pronoun he, she or they. Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. A pronoun can be the subject of a sentence, by the used of pronoun we avoid the repetition of nouns and the used of clumsy expressions.

There are several types of pronouns in Indonesian. Aside from personal pronoun there are also demonstrative and interrogative pronouns. Of interest to this discussion is the usage of personal pronoun in Indonesian, which encompasses only several pronominal words. The Indonesian language does not distinguish between the nominative or accusative case marking nor gender in both first and third person bellow this place the pronouns discussed.

Al-Quran is the most valid source of law in the international, because in the Quran discuss everything on this earth. English is an international language. Thats why the Quran needs to be discussed in English. There are still many people who do not know English contained in the Quran, especially in Qs. Al-Fil.

As the language meaning of holy Quran. Pronoun is familiar throughout moslem word it is proven by the fact that in the sense of daily religion activity. Based on the above explanation, the researcher interest to conduct a research about The Analysis Of Pronouns In Qs. Al-Fil In English Translation.

B. The Focus of the research

As has been mentioned before, researcher is dealing with an analysis Pronouns in Qs Al-fil In English Translation. The topic that the researchers focused is on Pronouns.

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.’’ 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 Al-Fil In English Translation.

2. Pronoun

Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. A pronoun can be the subject of a sentence, by the used of pronoun we avoid the repetition of nouns and the used of clumsy expressions. Pronouns are used a good deal, especially in conversation, for often instead of using the name of the person we are speaking to, we used pronoun you, and in speaking of

persons, we used provided their names are already know to our listeners, the pronoun he, she or they.³

D. The formulation of the Problem

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

1. How many Pronouns in Qs. Al-Fil?
2. What are dominant Pronoun in Qs. Al-fil 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 how many Pronouns in Qs. Al-fil In English Translation ?
2. To know what are dominant Pronouns in Qs. Al-fil 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

³ Lilian G Kimbal, English Grammar, (New York: American Book Company,2010),p.18

want to analyze pronoun in Qs Al-fil 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 Al-fil 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, Research methodology that consists of research design, source of data, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

The second chapter, Theoretical descriptions that consists of definition of pronoun, kinds of pronoun.

The third chapter, consist of definition Al-Qur'an, the function of the Al-Qur'an, Qs. Al-Fil.

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

H. Methodology of research

1. Research design

The researcher applied descriptive qualitative research design.⁴ This research describes the sentences related to pronoun . 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 Al-fiil in English translation. 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. It means this

⁴ Muhammad Yusuf, The use of process in English Of surah Al-Qashas, (Medan, Universitas Sumatera Utara), p.30

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 Al-fil 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.

The data is associated with the search for meaning word by word in the Qs al-fil 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 Al-fil English translation.

The ways of collecting data are as follows:

- a. The researcher selects the pronoun in Qs Al-fil in English translation.
- b. The researcher reads all of the analysis pronoun of Qs Al-fil
- c. The researcher collects and take notes about pronoun of Qs Al-fil.

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.

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.

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.

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. 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 pronoun in Qs Al-fil in English translation
2. Finding how type of pronoun in Qs Al-fil in English translation
3. Explain why the pronoun in Qs Al-fil in English translation.
4. Taking conclusion all result The fifth chapter consist of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

PRONOUNS

A. Defenition of Pronoun

This chapter reviewed the theories to explain concept that will support learning. The theory Pronoun consist of Personal Pronoun, Possesive Pronoun, Demonstrative Pronoun, Interrogative Pronoun , Relative Pronoun, Reflexive Pronoun, Intensive Pronoun Qs. Al-Fil meaning and analysis as the following.

Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. A pronoun can be the subject of a sentence, by the used of pronoun we avoid the repetition of nouns and the used of clumsy expressions. Pronouns are used a good deal, especially in conversation, for often instead of using the name of the person we are speaking to, we used pronoun you, and in speaking of persons, we used provided their names are already know to our listeners, the pronoun he, she or they.⁵

There are several types of pronouns in the English language. Examples of the kinds of pronouns we have include: personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, interrogative pronouns, etc

¹ Lilian G Kimbal, *English Grammar*, (New York : American Book Company, 2010), p.18

B. The kinds of Pronouns

1). Personal pronoun

Personal pronoun refer to:

- a) The speaker, called the first person

Singular – I (spelled with a capital letter)

Plural - We (includes the speaker and one ore more others)

- a) The person spoken to is called the second person- you
(singular and plural)

- b) The person or thing, which is being spoken of called the
third person.

Singular – he (for male), she (for female), it (for thing), also
for living creature whose unknown to yhe speaker.

Plural - they (for all live beings and all things).⁶

In understanding personal pronoun, attention list of personal
pronouns are as follows.

Singular	Subject	object
The singular first person	I	me
The second person	You	you
The third person	He/she/it	Him/her/it

² Marcella Frank, *Modern English, A Practical Reference Guide* (London: Prantice Hall, inc, 1972) p.21

Plural	subject	object
The first person	We	Us
Second person	You	You
Third person	They	them

Use of subject and object forms:

- a) You and it present to no difficulty as they have the same form for subject and object.

For example: - Did you see snake? - Yes, I saw it and I saw me

- b) First and third person form (other than it)

I, he, she, we they can be subjects of a verb

For example : - I eat rice - he calls me -we like them.⁷

2). Possessive pronoun

These pronouns cannot precede a noun. They are pronouns and thus replace the noun. The noun is understood from the context and is not repeated. Study the following pronouns!

Note : Mine :my+ noun for example my book

Yours :your+noun, for example your pen

Hers :her+noun, for example her dress⁸

³ A J, Thomson, A.V, Martinet, *A practical English Grammar*, (England: Oxford University Press, 1986) p.76-77

⁴ A J, Thomson, A.V, Martinet, *A practical.....*p.79

The possessive belongs to two series the attributives (my, our, your, his, her, its and their), which are syntactically determine and the nominal (mine, ours, yours, his, hers and their)

Note : thais and its are the same despite yhey precede a noun or not

Example possessive pronouns:

This my book. This is mine

Your teacher is the same as his teacher.your is the same his.

3) Demonstrative pronoun

They are this, that, these, those. Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out something.

Explain :

This refers to what close at hand, and the nearest to thought or person of the speaker.

That refers to what is over there, farther away, and more remote.

For example:

This is better than that

This book is mine

This horse is better than horse.⁹

As the name suggests, demonstrative pronoun demonstrate or point out 'which one' of a number. There are just four obvious ones:

	Singular	plural
(here)	This	these
(there)	That	those

Remember, as the pronoun takes the place of noun, the noun is not mentioned. That, with its plural those, is used to avoid the repetition of a proceeding. Noun; as

For example:

- The eliminate of belgaum is like that of poona.¹²
- The streets of Ahmedabad are worse than those of Bombay.
- The rivers of America are larger than those of Europe.¹⁰

When two things have been already mentioned are referred to, this refers to the thing last mentioned, that to thing first mentioned; as, virtue, and vice offer themselves for your choice; this (i.e., vice) leads to misery, that (i.e. virtue) to happiness alcohol, and tobacco are both injuries; this perhaps less than that.

4) Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used in questions. Although they are classified as pronouns, it is not easy to see how they replace nouns. Who, which, what, where, and how are all interrogative pronouns.

¹⁰ Wren, Martin, *High School Grammar and Composition*, S, Char and Company,td,p.42

Examples:

Who told you to do that?

Which dog won the race?

When the situation is so definite that we are aroused to inquire after the exact state of things, we do not use nouns at all but employ certain indefinite pronouns, which, we now call interrogative pronouns, since by giving them strong stress and peculiar intonation we indicate that they are intended to ask for an explanation of the indefinite situation and that we are expecting an answer. They are: who, whom, what, whose, which interrogative pronouns are used for asking question.

For example:

Who said that?

Whose are these shoes?

Which one is yours?¹¹

Interrogative pronouns are used too in asking indirect question.

For example:

I asked who was speaking

I do not know who is there

Tell me what you have done.¹² Use for who, whom, what, whose, which.

a). **Who** is used of persons only and function as subject.

¹¹ W.A, Gatherer, *The Students Handbook On Modern English*, Jakarta PT. Garuda, 1986
 ,p.21

¹² Ibid.

For example:

Who spoke? (We expect the answer to be the name of a person)

Who goes there? Who made the top score?

Who told you?

b) . **Whom** is used of persons and function as object

For example:

Whom did you see over there?

Whom can you invite to the party?

With whom will you go to the movie?

c) . **Which** is used of both persons and things. It implies selection, that implies a question concerning a limited number.

For example:

Which is your friend?

Which of the boys saw him?

Which is your boyfriend?¹³

d) . **Whose** may refer to either persons or things

For example:

Whose have you found?

What was it all about?

What is sweeter than honey?

¹³ Ibid.p.54

It is sometimes claimed that whose should refer to only to persons. The fact remains, however that whose has large been used for things by reputable writers, and is often preferable to the awkward of which form / the roof of which that some authorities recommend for formal English.¹⁸

e). **What** is used of things only.

For example:

What are you? I am a doctor

What is he? He is an engineer

But

Who is he? (What is his name and family?)

He is Mr. K.P.Roy.

5) Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to add more information to a sentence. Which, that, who (including whom and whose), and where are all relative pronouns. Relative pronouns refer to the preceding noun and linking it to the rest of the sentence.¹⁴

These relative pronouns are: who, whose, which, that, what,

a). Who as Subject

Who is used with an antecedent for a person or persons. If the antecedent preceded by any or all (anyman, anyone, all people,

¹⁴ AS Hornby, *Guide to Pattern and Usage in English*, Second Edition, Oxford University Press, 1975,p156

all those) the following clause is always a defining clause never a non defining clause.

For example.

- The boy who broke the window is called Tom.
- People who live in glass houses should not throw stones
- Will al those who are in favor of the resolution please hold up their hands.
- Anyone who wishes to leave early may do so -
Any man / anyone who stokes cigarettes is the doctor say, risking his health.

When the verb in the clause is finite of be and he adjective is one ending in ble, both relative pronoun and the finite may be, and usually are omitted.

For example:

- The only person (who was) visible was policeman.

When the verb in the clause is in one of the progressive tenses, the relative pronoun (subject) and the finite of may be, and usually are omitted.

For example.

- The man (who was) driving the lorry was drink.
- The boy (who is) sitting in the comer is my
nephew

The relative pronoun *who* is also omitted in colloquial speech after.
 There is / was, etc, and it is / was, etc.

For example:

- There is somebody at the door wants to see you.

(There is somebody who wants to see you at the
 doctor)

- Who was that called a few minutes ago?

(Who was that who called a few minute ago?)

The relative *that* in some cases may replace *who*, especially in
 colloquial style in informal situations.

For example:

- The boy who / that broke the window is called
 Tom.

- The girl who / that lives next door to me is getting
 married next week.

- That man you lent your dictionary to seldom
 returns the book she borrows

(That man to whom you lent your dictionary is
 formal).

- Is there anyone I can go to for Helped?

(More usual than to whom I can go for Helped,
 formal).

In non-defining clauses, whom is not omitted and the preposition precedes it.

For example:

- My publishers, with whom I have excellent relations I always give my new books wide publicity.
- The men of the village, some many I few of whom are retired business-men, I have subscribed to a fund for new playing fields.

b). Whose, possessive form of who

Whose is used with reference to persons. It is also used with reference to things to indicate possession instead of which, though it is often preferable, as shown in the examples, to avoid the use of whose / which by mean of prepositional phrase replacing the clause.

For example:

- That's a the man whose wife was on TV last night
- The boy whose work I showed you is going to go for
- The surgeon on whose skill her life depended come to this country from Sweden.¹⁵

¹⁵ Ibid, p.159

The only words in this paragraph whose spelling may cause trouble are. This may be recomposed using which the only words in this paragraph the spelling of which (of which the spelling may cause trouble are...) The house whose windows are broken is unoccupied. This may be recomposed using which the windows are broken is unoccupied. The use of a prepositional phrase is more likely: The house with the broken windows is unoccupied.

c). Which, Subject

Which, as subject of a defining clause, is replaceable by that, and that is more usual.

For example:

- This is the one of the few really good books, which / that have been published on this subject.
- The cinema which / that used to start at this corner was destroyed by bombing at 1940.

d). Which, direct, object

Which is replaceable by that, usually preferred. It is often omitted

For example:

- The books (which/ that) I lent you belong to my broken.
- The apple trees (which/that) we planted tree years ago will probably bear fruit this year.

-His is the books (which/that) I thought yesterday
(That's how the money goes!)²⁵

e). That, subject

That is used for things, though it is occasionally used for pronouns. It is more usual, in defining clauses than which. In the examples below, the possible use of who and which is indicated.

For example:

-The boy that / who broke the window is called Tom

-The cinema that / which used to stand at this corner was destroyed by bombing in 1940.

-He jests at scars that never felt a wound.
(Proverbial: He who never felt a wound jests a wound scars).

-The crowds that / which / who surrounded the film star were behaving very childishly.

Similar omissions occur when a finite of be occurs with a prepositional phrase. Such omissions also occur when a finite of occur with an adjective in....almost impossible and rivers (that were) often unaffordable. The decoration of the house had been done in the best style (that was) possible. That, subject, is usually omitted when the clause has introductory there.¹⁶

¹⁶ Ibid, p.160

For example:

-This is the only one (that) there is.

(This is the only one that exists)

-These are the only good books (that) these are on the subject.

(These are the only good books that have been written on the subject).

f). That, object

That is preferred to which as the object of the verb in the clause, but is often omitted. That is also used in place whom.

For example:

-The books (that) I lent you belong to my brother.

-The people (that) you met (rarely whom you met) at my house yesterday are Moslems.

-Where's the transistor (that) I lent you last week?

-They found fault with everything (that) I said.

Marry of the books (that / which) I enjoyed as a boy no longer interest me.

g). That, prepositional object

The preposition is placed at the end of the clause. That may be, and usually is omitted.

For example:

-This is the book (that) I was telling you about
(rarely and more and more formal about which I
was telling you).

-The roses (that) you have been looking at were all
planted two

6) Reflexive Pronouns

A reflexive pronoun ends ...self or ...selves and refers to another noun or pronoun in the sentence (usually the subject of the sentence). The reflexive pronouns are myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves.

They are; myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Note the difference between the second person singular yourself, and the second person plural yourselves.

A reflexive pronoun generally points back to the subject. It is used;

a) . As the direct object of the verb.

For example:

-you mustn't blame yourself for that mistake.

(The subject you and the object your self have
the same identity).

- I cut my self.

(The subject I and the object myself)

b) . As the indirect object of the verb.

In some prepositional phrases, with reflexive pronouns that do not refer back to the subject, the reflexive pronoun merely serves as a more emphatic alternative of a personal pronoun. This usage is often regarded as informal.

For example:

- This is strictly between ourselves (for us).
- The fault lies in our selves (or us), not in our starts.
- Did anyone see the money beside yourselves (or you?)
- To a school teacher like myself (or me), such a book is very useful.

In popular, a reflexive pronoun is sometimes used as the last part of a compound subject or object.

For example :

- My wife and myself were invited to the party.
- Her teacher asked her friend and herself to Helped with the decorations.

A special use of reflexive pronouns is to intensify a noun or pronoun functioning as a subject, or less commonly, as an object. These reflexive pronouns are essential to the structure of the sentence: they merely give added emphasis to the subject or object.

For example:

- We ourselves will lead the discussion (we and no one else).

Reflexive pronouns sometimes have special meanings.

Such pronouns generally occur in final position.

- Alone I don't like to go to a party (by) myself

You should not walk by yourself at night.

- Unaided It's impossible for anyone to move that piano (by) himself.

(This meaning is related to the meaning of alone)

- Also We will give you a lift the concert hall.

- We are going to there ourselves.

Before studying further kinds of pronoun to the other,

attention list as follows :

Adverb	Personal Pronoun		Possessive Pronoun		Reflexive Pronoun
	As a Subject	As an Object	Determinant	Nominal Function	
Singular					
First Person	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
Second Person	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
Third Person	He	Him	His	His	Himself
	She	Her	His	His	Herself
	It	It	Its		Itself

Plural					
First Person	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
Second Person	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
Third Person	They	Them	Their	Their	Themselves

7) Intensive (or Emphatic) Pronouns

An intensive pronoun (sometimes called an emphatic pronoun) refers back to another noun or pronoun in the sentence to emphasize it (e.g., to emphasize that it is the thing carrying out the action).

All pronouns fall into the following subclasses: ¹⁷

1) Personal pronouns.

Personal pronouns are noun-pronouns, indicating persons (I, you, he, we, they) or non-persons (it, they) from the point of view of their relations to the speaker. Thus I (me) indicates the speaker himself, we (us) indicates the speaker together with some other person or persons, you indicates the person or persons addressed, while he, she, they (him, her, them) indicate persons (or things) which are neither the speaker nor the persons addressed to by the speaker. Personal pronouns have the category of person, number, case (nominative and objective), and gender, the latter is to be found in the 3rd person only:

¹³Beklyarova Tamara, *A Handbook On A Practical English Grammar Morphology*, (Yerevan State Linguistic University after V.Brusov, 2007),p.415

masculine and feminine is he - him, she - her; neuter case-forms it-it coincide.

The nominative case form is generally used as subject of the sentence, or predicative in the compound nominal predicate in sentences like: It was I who did it. However, in colloquial style the form of the objective case is preferable, especially in sentences of the type: It is me. Both the nominative and the objective case forms are used after the conjunctions as and than in comparative constructions: e.g. She is as stout as I now Last year he looked much older than I She is as old as me; He was a better friend to you than me

The nominative case-form (as well as the objective) is used in elliptical sentences: e.g. Who is there? – I Who did it? -Me.

The objective case form is used mainly as an object (with or without a preposition), occasionally as an attribute in prepositional phrases: e.g. Give me your hand. Were you speaking about me? The better half of me protested.

The pronoun you implies a person, sometimes an animal, or an inanimate object, when the latter is personified: e.g. Glad to see you here, Mary. Oh, Cat, you are as clever as a man.¹⁸

Its singular and plural forms, as well as the objective case forms, coincide: e.g. Are you in, John? Where are you going, children?

¹⁴ Beklyarova Tamara, *A Handbook On Practical*.....p.417

The plural and the singular forms are differentiated only through their co-referents (denoted by John, children), as both agree with the verb in the plural. The pronouns he (him), she (her) usually refer to persons, he - to male, she - to female.

2). Possessive pronouns.

Possessive pronouns indicate possession by persons (my, mine, your, yours, their, theirs) or non-persons (its, their, theirs). They comprise two sets of forms: the conjoint forms - my, your, his, her, our, their, which always combine with nouns and premodify them as attributes and the absolute forms - mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, which do not combine with nouns, but function as their substitutes. Thus, they may be adjective-pronouns when used as conjoint forms and noun-pronouns when used as absolute forms.

3). Reflexive pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns indicate identity between the person or non-person they denote and that denoted by the subject of the sentence. They are: myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, structurally derived either from the possessive pronouns (myself, yourself, ourselves, yourselves), or from personal pronouns in the objective case (himself, herself, itself, themselves); the pronoun oneself is derived from the indefinite pronoun one

4). Reciprocal pronouns.

Reciprocal pronouns indicate a mutual relationship between two or more than two persons, or occasionally non-persons (each other, one another) who are at the same time the doer and the object of the same action.

5). Demonstrative Pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns point to persons or non-persons or their properties: this (these), that (those), such. The first two of them have the category of number. This (these) and that (those) function both as noun-pronouns and adjective-pronouns; such functions only as an adjective-pronoun: e.g. This is my brother Rob. (noun.pronouns) That is very kind of you. (noun.pronouns) This house is too large just for one person. (adjective.pronouns) She is such a silly little thing. (adjective.pronouns).

6). Indefinite Pronouns.

Indefinite pronouns indicate persons or non-persons or else their properties in a general way without defining the class of objects they belong to, class or properties they possess. They are: some, any, somebody, anybody, someone, anyone, something, anything, one. Some and any are both noun-pronouns and adjective pronouns.

7). Negative pronouns.

Negative pronouns as the term implies render the general meaning of the sentence negative. They are: no, none, nothing, nobody, no one,

neither. No is used only as an adjective-pronoun, none, nothing, nobody, no one as noun-pronouns, neither may be used as both adjective-pronoun.

8). Detaching pronouns.

Detaching pronouns indicate the detachment of some object from other objects of the same class. There are only two pronouns of this subclass - other, another. They are used both as noun-pronouns and as adjective-pronouns. e.g. One of the girls was pretty, while the other was terribly plain. He gulped one cup, then another. I live on the other side.

9). . Universal pronouns.

Universal pronouns indicate all objects (persons and nonpersons) as one whole or any representative of the group separately. They are: all, both, each, every, everything, everybody, everyone, and either.

10). Interrogative pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns indicate persons or non-persons or their properties as unknown to the speaker and requiring to be named in the answer. Accordingly they are used to form special (or pronominal) questions. This subclass of pronouns comprises who, whose, what, which, whatever, whichever.

11). Relative pronouns.

Relative pronouns refer to persons and non-persons and open attributive clauses which modify words denoting these persons or non-persons. They are who, whose, which, that. Who, like its homonyms, has the category of case (who-whom), the others have no categories. Relative pronouns, like conjunctive pronouns, have two functions -notional and structural: they are parts of the sentence and connectors between the main clause and the subordinate attributive clause they are used in.

B.The function of Pronoun

Pronouns can perform any of the following five functions:

1. Subject of the verb

Pronoun will always come before the main verb in the sentence. It is also the one the entire sentence focuses on. Simply put, whenever a pronoun is used as the subject in a sentence, then it functions as the subject of a verb.

Examples:

He is very sick.

You may let them come in.

I hate the way the movie ended.

She likes me.

It is a shame the way you mistreat the child.

They love soccer.

We voted for Barack Obama in the last election.

All the highlighted pronouns in the sentences above are all subjects and they are therefore functioning as subjects of their respective verbs. For example, in sentence 1, the pronoun “he” is functioning as the subject to the verb “is”.

2. Object of the verb

A pronoun will function as an object of a verb when it comes after an action verb and receives the action of the verb.

Examples of pronouns functioning as object of verbs include the following:

James slapped *me*.

I kissed *her*.

Elton likes *her* a lot.

The hunter killed *it*.

You showed *him* the money.

The security spotted *us*.

Each of the highlighted pronouns above is functioning as an object of the verb coming before it. They are all objects because they are receiving action from their respective action verbs.

3. Complement of the verb

When a pronoun functions as a complement of a verb, what it basically does is it comes after a linking verb or state-of-being verb and receives no action from the verb.

Examples of pronouns functioning as complements of verbs include the following:

The thief was he.

It was I who called you last night.

The winner was he.

The visitor was she.

The men arrested in China were they.

It was you.

Every highlighted pronoun in the sentences above is functioning as a complement of the verb preceding it. The reason they are complements is because they come after linking verbs and state-of-being verbs and are receiving no action from these verbs.

4. Object of the preposition

When a pronoun functions as an object of a preposition, it comes after a preposition. Any pronoun coming after a preposition is the object of the preposition.

Examples are as follow:

I bought the book for her.

The teacher is angry with us.

I want to go with you.

It is for you.

I took a picture of her.

Please give it to me.

The words for, with, of, to are all prepositions. It therefore goes without saying that all the highlighted pronouns coming after them are objects of the

prepositions. For example, in the first sentence, the pronoun “her” is functioning as the object of the preposition “for”.

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.¹⁹

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

¹⁹ Anshori, *Ulumul Qur'an*, (Jakarta : Rajawali press, 2013.,p.18)

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 ".²⁰

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.

²⁰ Muhammad Ali Subhani, *AT-tibyan FI ulumul Qur'an*, (Bairul: dar Al-irsyad, 1970), p.10

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 mut 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

(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.

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 Koran can strengthen the Islamic faith.

Guidance and law to live life.

C. Qs. Al-Fil

1).Qs. Al-Fil

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلُّلٍ ﴿٢﴾

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

2). Translate:

1. Have you not considered, [O Muhammad], how your Lord dealt with the companions of the elephant?
2. Did He not make their plan into misguidance?
3. And He sent against them birds in flocks,
- 4.Striking them with stones of hard clay,
- 5.And He made them like eaten straw.

In Indonesia:

1. Tidakkah engkau perhatikan bagaimana tuhanmu telah bertindak terhadap pasukan bergajah
2. Bukankah dia telah menjaikan tipu daya yang sia-sia
3. Dan dia mengirim kepada mereka burung yang berbondong-bondong
4. Yang melempari mereka dengan batu dari tanah liat yang dibakar (batu yang diambil dari api neraka)
5. Sehingga mereka dijadikannya daun-daun yang dimakan ulat.

This Surah consists of five verses and is a Makkiyah Letter. He is the 19th letter sent to the Prophet sallallaahu ‘alayhi wasallam. Namely after the Letter of Al Kafirun and before the Letter of Al Falaq.

Named the letter Al Fil is taken from the first verse of this letter. Which means it's an elephant. Because this letter tells the story of an army of elephants who want to knock down the Kaaba. But before reaching Mecca, they were destroyed by Allah.

Also called the Tara Nature Letter. Which means don't you pay attention. Namely taken from the beginning of the first verse.

3). Asbabun Nuzul surah Al-Fil

This letter was revealed after the Al Kafirun Letter. Its contents are reminiscent of Allah's favor which was revealed to the Quraysh because Allah saved them from the invading army. They are determined to destroy

the Kaaba and flatten it with the ground. But God destroyed them and drove away with contempt.

Ibn Kathir explained, Allah saved the Quraysh not because they were better than Yemenis who were Christians. But because it preserves the Ka'aba that will be glorified by Allah with the Messenger of Allah sallallaahu 'alayhi wasallam.

The events of this army took place in the year of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad shall alayhi wasallam. While Surat Al Fil was revealed about 45 years afterwards. Recalling the devastating event and at the same time giving a message, as Allah protected the Kaaba from Abraha's rules, Allah will also protect the Messenger of Allah from the Quraysh infidels.

4). Tafsir Surat Al Fil

The interpretation of Surah Al Fil is not a new interpretation. We try to extract from Ibn Kathir's Tafsir, Tafsir Fi Zhilalil Quran, Tafsir Al Azhar, Tafsir Al Munir and Tafsir Al Misbah. To be concise and easy to understand.

Have you not noticed how your Lord has acted against the army of colonization? Has He not made their guile (to destroy the Kaaba) in vain? and He sent to them birds in flocks, who pelted them with stones (from) from burning earth, and then made them like eaten leaves (caterpillars). (Surat al-Fil: 1-5).

This letter reminds Allah's favor of Quraysh. Allah protected the Ka'aba so that they too survived from a large number of Abraha's ambitions to destroy that glorious building.

Abraha, the ruler of Yemen, built a large, tall church. Al Qulais is named. Because so high that people who looked up to see the peak from almost falling qulansuwah (cap).

Abraha then ordered his subordinates to turn away those who had originally gone to Mecca. He wanted them to no longer visit the Kaaba but instead visit the Al Qulais church. The plan sounded to the Arabs. One of the offended Kinanah tribes then sneaked into the church and placed a large amount of poop in there.

Yaman is in an uproar. Infrastructure that is costly is being harassed and defeated. Being informed that the culprit was a sympathizer of the Kaaba, Abraha instructed his troops to prepare. "We are destroying the Kaaba! We razed it to the ground! "

a). Surat Al Fil verse 1

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

Have you not noticed how your Lord has acted against the army of colonization?.

Shaykh Wahbah Az Zuhaili explained, this verse is a form of istifhaam (question sentence) aimed at taqir (determination) and ta'jib (wonder). Allah said to the Prophet Muhammad, did you not notice how your Lord had acted against the army of

colonization. But this verse is also addressed to everyone including the Quraysh because they survived the Abraha army because of God's help.

Abraha brought a large army to destroy the Kaaba. Also accompanied by a number of special forces that ride elephants. Abrahah climbed the biggest elephant while leading the other elephants. Some parties tried to stop Abraha. Dzu Nafar who was still in the territory of Yemen mobilized his people and Arabs to confront Abraha. But their resistance seemed meaningless.

In Kha'sam, Nufail Al Khas'ami and his tribe also tried to block Abraha. But their strength is very unbalanced. In a short time Al Khasami's army collapsed. The word fa'ala (فعل) is usually interpreted as doing or doing. If the culprit is human, the impression is a negative act. If the culprit is God, he contains threats and torture. Dzu Nafar was unable to stop Abraha. Al Khas'ami was unable to stop Abraha. Makkah people raise their hands. But look what God did to the colonized troops.

b.) Surat Al Fil verse 2

أَلَمْ تَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾

Has He not made their guile (to destroy the Kaaba) in vain?

The word kaid (كَيْدٌ) means trickery. That is a hidden effort to achieve something. These efforts are usually negative. And really negative Abraha efforts. He wants people to turn away from the Ka'bah and turn to the church in Yemen.

Some mufassir explained, there was another hidden motive for Abrahah, which was to control the path of Mecca and its surroundings and its hatred of Arab society. Abraha continued toward Makkah. Until he rested in Al Magmas, not far from Makkah. There his soldiers did vandalism and looting. Including seizing 200 camels owned by Abdul Muttalib.

During the break Abraha sent an emissary to Mecca so that his leader would face Abraha. Abdul-Muttalib departed to meet Abraha. Previously he had deliberated and produced a decision that the inhabitants of Makkah would avoid because his strength was not balanced.

Abrahah welcomed Abdul Muthalib, the handsome and authoritative leader of Mecca.

"I have come to destroy the Kaaba and flatten it to the ground. If you want to survive, don't block my troops, "Abrahah said half threatening.

"My people and I will not fight. I only came here wanting you to return 200 of my camels. " Abraha was surprised to hear Abdul Muttalib's words. "I want to destroy the Ka'bah, and you only want me to return your camel?" "Yes, because that camel is mine, I must protect it. While the Kaaba belongs to Allah. He will protect it. "

Abraha returned the camel belonging to Abdul Muttalib. He felt his goal was inevitable because no one would get in the way. He felt his deceit would soon succeed when in fact God would make it useless. The word tadllil (تَدْلِيلٌ) means that it is perished or buried. In the end, Abraha's guile was buried and perished. Vain.

c.) Surat Al Fil verse 3

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾

and He sent to them birds in flocks,

The word thairan (طَيْرًا) comes from the word thaara (طار) which means to fly. Everything that flies can be called thairan. In general, thairan is a bird.

When Abraha's arrogance increasingly peaked because he felt no one dared to block him, suddenly came from the sky flocks of birds like a swallow. They came in droves. The amount is very much.

d.) Surat Al Fil verse 4

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾

Who pelted them with stones (from) from burning ground

The word tarmiihim (تَرْمِيهِمْ) means to pelt them. Whereas the word sijjil (سَجَّيْلٍ) in this verse means burning stone so it is very hot.

The flocking birds carried hot stones. Each brought three items; one in the beak and two in the foot. Then the birds dropped the hot stone he was carrying. Someone's head hit. There is an affected body. They were in disarray, running helter-skelter.

e.) Surat Al Fil verse 5

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

then He made them like edible leaves (caterpillars)

The word ashf (عَصْفٍ) means leaf. While the word ma'kul (مَأْكُولٍ) is derived from the word akala (أَكَلَ) which means eating. So ma'kul means to eat.

Whoever was struck by the stone must perish. Like leaves eaten by caterpillars. Ibn Kathir wrote, who was hit by his head, penetrated to the bottom of his body. Those who survived ran helter-skelter. Including Abraha. He did not die immediately. He was injured and the wound was getting worse and eventually died in contempt.

5. 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.²¹
- f.) The Qur'an as a book of news and news, that is the news carried by the Prophet to be distributed to humans.

6. 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

²¹] <https://brainly.co.id/tugas/3711523>, juli 02, 2020

prayer is considered invalid. The Prophet sallallaahu ‘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 study²²

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 sallallaahu ‘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:

²² Muhammad Ali Subhani, *AT-tibyan FI ulumul Qur’an*, (Bairul: dar Al-irsyad, 1970), p.30

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].²³

²³] [<https://almanhaj.or.id/2824-keistimewaan-keistimewaan-al-quran.html>, juli 03 2020

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDING

In accordance with the data sources which are consisted of 3 pronoun sentence the researcher finds that all of the stamped text is contain pronoun. Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. A pronoun can be the subject of a sentence, by the used of pronoun we avoid the repetition of nouns and the used of clumsy expressions. Pronouns are used a good deal, especially in conversation, for often instead of using the name of the person we are speaking to, we used pronoun you, and in speaking of persons, we used provided their names are already know to our listeners, the pronoun he, she or they.

Qs. Al-Fil

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

أَلَمْ تَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾

وَأَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

Translate:

1. Have you not considered, [O Muhammad], how your Lord dealt with the companions of the elephant?
2. Did He not make their plan into misguidance?
3. And He sent against them birds in flocks,
4. Striking them with stones of hard clay,
5. And He made them like eaten straw.

In Indonesia:

1. Tidakkah engkau perhatikan bagaimana tuhanmu telah bertindak terhadap pasukan bergajah
2. Bukankah dia telah menjaikan tipu daya yang sia-sia
3. Dan dia mengirim kepada mereka burung yang berbondong-bondong
4. Yang melempari mereka dengan batu dari tanah liat yang di bakar (batu yang diambil dari api neraka)
5. Sehingga mereka dijadikannya daun-daun yang dimakan ulat.

B. Discussion

Analysis Qs. Al-fil, look at the table analysis below:

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

Translate		Verse
Kamu	You (Personal Pronoun)	تَرَ
Bagaimana	How (Interrogative Pronoun)	كَيْفَ
Tuhanmu	Your lord (Possessive pronoun)	رَبُّكَ

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلُّلٍ ﴿٢﴾

Translate		Verse
Dia	He (Personal Pronoun)	يَجْعَلْ
Kepunyaan Mereka	Their (Possesive Pronoun)	كَيْدَهُمْ

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٢٠﴾

Translate		Verse
Dia	He (Personal pronoun)	وَأَرْسَلَ
Mereka	Them (Personal Pronoun)	عَلَيْهِمْ

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٢١﴾

Translate		Verse
Mereka	Them (Personal Pronoun)	تَرْمِيهِمْ

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٢٢﴾

Translate		Verse
Mereka	Them (Personal Pronoun)	فَجَعَلَهُمْ

Base on analyze above, researcher found there are pronoun in analyze was the first ayat Qs Al-fil found interrogative pronoun How Apakah , personal pronoun you ‘ kamu’, possessive pronoun your lord ‘ Tuhan-mu’

The analysis of the second ayat Qs Al-fil, the researcher find personal pronoun He ‘Dia’, Their kepunyaan mereka.

The analysis the third ayat Qs Al-fil , the researcher find type pronoun is personal pronoun He ‘Dia’, them mereka

The analysis the fourth ayat Qs Al-fil, the researcher find type them ‘mereka’ 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 personal pronoun He ‘Dia’, personal pronoun Them ‘mereka’

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. The Conclusion

This is the conclusion of research. Based on analysis data of pronoun in Qs Al-fil in English translation :

1. Pronoun in Qs Al-fil in English translation consist of personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, and interrogative pronoun
2. The dominant type pronoun is personal pronoun.
3. Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. A pronoun can be the subject of a sentence, by the used of pronoun we avoid the repetition of nouns and the used of clumsy expressions. Pronouns are used a good deal, especially in conversation, for often instead of using the name of the person we are speaking to, we used pronoun you, and in speaking of persons, we used provided their names are already know to our listeners, the pronoun he, she or they.

B. Suggestion

1. It is suggestion to the student of English Department should be able to understand about pronoun 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 pronoun.
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 pronoun.

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<https://brainly.co.id/tugas/3711523>, juli 02, 2020

APPENDIX 1

QS. Al-Fil

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

أَلَمْ تَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

APPENDIX II

TRANSLATION

a. English

1. Have you not considered, [O Muhammad], how your Lord dealt with the companions of the elephant?
2. Did He not make their plan into misguidance?
3. And He sent against them birds in flocks,
4. Striking them with stones of hard clay,
5. And He made them like eaten straw.

b. Indonesia

- 1.) Tidakkah engkau perhatikan bagaimana tuhanmu telah bertindak terhadap pasukan bergajah
- 2.) Bukankah dia telah menjaikan tipu daya yang sia-sia
- 3.) Dan dia mengirim kepada mereka burung yang berbondong-bondong
- 4.) Yang melempari mereka dengan batu dari tanah liat yang di bakar (batu yang diambil dari api neraka)
- 5.) Sehingga mereka dijadikannya daun-daun yang dimakan ulat.

APPENDIX III

QS. AL-FIL

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

أَلَمْ تَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

TRANSLATION

a. English

1. Have you not considered, [O Muhammad], how your Lord dealt with the companions of the elephant?
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b. Indonesia

- 1.) Tidakkah engkau perhatikan bagaimana tuhanmu telah bertindak terhadap pasukan bergajah
- 2.) Bukankah dia telah menjaikan tipu daya yang sia-sia
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- 5.) Sehingga mereka dijadikannya daun-daun yang dimakan ulat.

APPENDIX IV

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾

Translate		Verse
Kamu	You (personal Pronoun)	تَرَّ
Bagaimana	How (interrogative pronoun)	كَيْفَ
Tuhanmu	Your lord (possessive pronoun)	رَبُّكَ

أَلَمْ تَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾

Translate		Verse
Dia	He (personal pronoun)	يَجْعَلُ
Kepunyaan mereka	Their (possessive pronoun)	ذُهُمَّكَ

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾

Translate		Verse
Dia	He (personal pronoun)	وَأَرْسَلَ
Mereka	Them (personal pronoun)	عَلَيْهِمْ

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾

Translate		Verse
Mereka	Them (personal pronoun)	يَوْمَ تَرْمَى

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٦٠﴾

Translate		Verse
Mereka	Them (personal pronoun)	فَجَعَلَهُمْ

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Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb

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

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