



AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH TENSES IN QS. ASY-SYARH
ENGLISH TRANSLATION

A THESIS

*Submitted to the Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan
As a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Education (S.Pd) in English*

Written by:

RIF'ATUL HILMA NST
Reg. Number: 13 340 0106

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN

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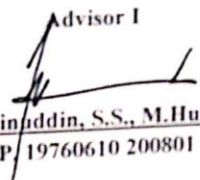
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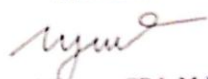
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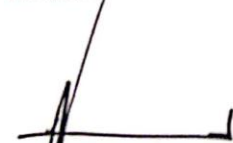
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

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

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the researcher analyzed English tenses in QS. Asy-Syarh. The objective of this research are: 1) To know what are English tenses in surah Asy-Syarh. 2) To know what is dominant English tenses in surah Asy-Syarh. This research hope this study can be useful to researcher. It will provide materials, it can be used by teacher to get tenses in surah Asy-Syarh.

This research was conduct by using descriptive qualitative design. The data of this study are 8 verses of surah Asy-Syarh. The data collected by using document analysis. After the data have been analyzed English tenses in surah Asy-Syarh. The result shows that there are 2 tenses are found in surah Asy-Syarh. They are present perfect tense and simple present tense. Three verses are present perfect tense, they are verse of 1, 2 and 7. Two verses are simple present tense, they are verse of 3 and 4. So, the dominant English tenses in QS. Asy-Syarh is present perfect tense.

Key Words : Analysis English Tenses, Qs. Asy-Syarh

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

English is the most widely spoken language now. English as an international language is used by most people in many countries around the world. It is also the main language when people communicate with others, from different nations with different cultures and habits. Indonesian practices and uses English, especially to face the globalization era. It is used in many aspects of international relationship: people use English for business, technology, and even in education interaction.

Language is a very important way in establishing and maintaining relationships with others.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 is very necessary for human beings. It is necessary to do in human social activities. The language functions as a message to somebody. There are many languages that exist in the world, so that, miscommunication is possible made by everyone. To prevent this matter, humans decide to

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.

make world unitary language, such as in Indonesia, the unitary language is Indonesian.

Words and sentences have parts that combine in patterns, exhibiting the grammar of the language. Verhaar briefly stated that the sentence is a whole unit that has a certain intonation as an overall marker.³ This research is conducted to analyze the imperative sentences used in a conversation of a talk show in a television program. In the form of writing, a sentence spoken in the voice rise and fall gently interrupted dank eraspause, ending the final intonation followed by a silence that prevents fusion, both the sound and the assimilation of other phonological processes.

In Islamic treasurer, the Holy Qur'an is a classic book which contained a complex discourse because it contained so many aspects in human life such as belief, science, law, guidance, life perspective and so on. Besides that, the Holy Qur'an is a message from Allah to human being.

The Holy Qur'an consists of 114 surah and 6666 verses. The language of the Holy Qur'an is different from the others. It has a special thing. Holy Qur'an has a great grammar that is always amazed by all people who read and hear it even the non-Moslem. The original of Holy Qur'an is Arabic language, but it has been translated into many other languages.

³ Verhaar, J.W.M. *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum*. (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 2001), p.161.

Al Qur'an is the most valid source of law in the international, because in the Qur'an discusses everything on this earth. English is an international language. That's why the Qur'an needs to be discussed in English.

The researcher selected the Holy Qur'an as the subject of this research. The researcher wants to know the structure of the sentences of Qur'an, because the Qur'an is the central religious text of Islam and always read by Muslim every day, also used as a way of life for Muslims. Al-Qur'an is not only unique in the way in which it present its subject matter, but it also unique in that it is a miracle in itself. Among 114 surah in Al-Qur'an, the researcher chooses *Surah Asy-Syarh*. There are still many people who do not know English contained in the Qur'an, especially in QS. *Asy-Syarh*. In Al-Quran, *Surah Asy-Syarh* is the 94th letter which means "relief". This letter is a Makkiyah letter or was revealed when the Prophet Muhammad was in Mecca and consists of 8 verses.⁴

The researcher decides to do research on English tenses because of several reasons. First, analyzing tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh* is one of ways in understanding discourse. Second, by analysing tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh*, we will understand to whom or what some sentences refer to. So, the tenses in legal verses of *Surah Asy-Syarh* is important to be studied.

⁴ M.A.S. Abdel Haleem, *Oxford World's Classics the Qur'an: a New Translation*, (United State : Oxford University Press, 2004), p. 405.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decided to do a research based on title **An Analysis of English Tenses in QS Asy-Syarh English Translation.**

B. Focus of the Research

Based on the background explanation, the researcher focused this study about analysing English tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh*. It is to analyse the kinds of tenses from *Surah Asy-Syarh*.

C. Formulation of the Problem

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

1. What are English tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh*?
2. What is dominant English tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh*?

D. The Objectives of Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the aims of the research as follow:

1. To know what are of English tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh*.
2. To know what is dominant English tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh*.

E. The Significances of the Research

This research has significances that purpose to analyse English tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh*. Therefore, the findings of this research are expected to be relevant some aspect, especially relevant to:

1. As the motivation for the reader to read the meaning of Al-Qur'an.
2. As the information for the reader to know the tenses in *Surah Asy-Syarh*.
3. As a reference for the other researchers who are interested in conducting similar research.

F. The Definition of Key Term

To avoid the vagueness and misunderstanding between the writer and the readers, the terminologies are explained as follow:

1. Analysis

Analysis is an inspection concerning meaning and essence something. It means to know the actually situation by doing or making something to achieve a certain goal, it is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts in order to gain a better understanding.

2. Tenses

Tense 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. Surah *Asy-Syarh*

Surah Asy-Syarh is a Mecca Surah, addressed to the Prophet, is a continuation of the reassurance and encouragement given in Surah 93.

G. Outline on the Thesis

The systematic of this thesis were divided into five chapters. Each chapter consisted of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

The first chapter is introduction consisted of Background of the Problems, Focus of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, Significant of the Research, Definition of Terminologies, and the last is Methodology of Research.

The second chapter consists of Theoretical Description which explained about Definition of Tenses and Kinds of Tenses.

The third chapter consist of Defenition of Al-Quran.

The Fourth chapter consist of analysis of English Tenses in QS. *Asy-Syarh*.

Finally, fifth chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion.

H. Research Methodology

This research is a library research (library research), i.e. research conducted using literature (literature), whether in the form of books, notes, or reports on the results of research from past researchers.⁵

As M. Iqbal Hasan thought, documentation studies are data collection techniques that are not directly aimed at research, but through documents. The documents used can be in the form of diaries, personal letters, reports, meeting minutes, special notes on social work and other documents.² So all documents are positioned equally depending on the connection with the main topic of this research.⁶

Data collection techniques, in this case the writer will identify discourse from books, papers or articles, magazines, journals, web (internet), or other information related to the title of writing to look for things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines and others relating to the study of the concept of Hamka about tasawuf thought. Then steps are taken as follows: 1) Collecting existing data either through books, documents, internet magazines (web). 2) Analyzing these data so that researchers can conclude about the problem being studied.

In this research after data collection, the data was analyzed to obtain conclusions, the form of data analysis techniques are as follows:

⁵ M. Iqbal Hasan, Pokok-Pokok Materi Metodologi Penelitian Dan Aplikasinya, (Jakarta:Ghalia Indonesia, 2002), p. 11.

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 87.

1. Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis method is an attempt to collect and prepare a data, then an analysis of the data is carried out.⁷ Descriptive analysis is the data collected is in words, pictures and not numbers.⁸ This is caused by the application of qualitative methods. In addition, all that is collected is likely to be key to what has been researched. Thus the research report will contain data excerpts and data processing to give an overview of the presentation of the report.

2. Content analysis or content analysis

The analysis used in this study is content analysis. Where descriptive data is often only analyzed according to its contents, and therefore this kind of analysis is also called content analysis.⁹ This opinion is as stated by Hadari Nawawi quoted by Soejono and Abdurrahman that content analysis in research is carried out to reveal the contents of a book describing the author's situation. and the community at the time the book was written.¹⁰ Burhan Bungin defines content analysis as a research technique for making replicable inferences and

⁷ Winarno Surachman, *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah: Dasar, Metode, Teknik*, (Bandung: Tarsita, 1990), p. 139.

⁸ LexyJ. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian*, p. 11.

⁹ Sumadi Suryabrata, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Jakarta: CV. Rajawali, 1983), p. 94.

¹⁰ Soejono and Abdurrahman, *Metode Penelitian Suatu Pemikiran Dan Penerapan*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 1999), p. 14.

validity of data by paying attention to the context. Content analysis relates to communication or communication content.¹¹

In qualitative research, analysis is emphasized on how researchers look at the diversity of communication content qualitatively, on how researchers interpret the communication content of symbolic interactions that occur in communication.

¹¹ Burhan Bungin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Aktualisasi Metodologis Kea Rah Ragam Varian Kontemporer*, (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007), p. 231.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. English Tenses

Tense is a set of forms taken by a verb to indicate the time (and sometimes also the continuance or completeness) of the action in relation to the time of the utterance. Some grammarians define a tense as an inflection of the verb, a change of meaning you achieve by altering the form of the verb. So the past tense of *win* is *won*. In this sense, English has only two tenses, present and past. But for everyday use especially for those who are studying foreign languages. This strict definition of tense is not very helpful. There is a broader use of the word (tense) : a form of the verb phrase which gives information about aspect and time.¹²

Tense is the time described by a verb, shown by its grammatical form. Tense is sometimes shown by changing the form of a verb, and sometimes by adding a helping verb. For example, *be* can become *am*, *is*, and *are* in present tense, and *was* and *were* in past tense.

Linguists generally say that English does not have a future tense. In English, the future is shown by adding *will* before the verb. For example, *be* becomes *will be*.

There are also different kinds of tense within each main tense. In English, these are formed by adding "helping verbs" or "auxiliary verbs", such as *be* and *have*, before the verb, as well as changing the form of the

¹² Laela Hayati Rohmah, *An Error Analysis of Using Simple Present Tense in Descriptive Text Written by the Tenth Grae Students of MAN 1 Surakarta*, 2017, p. 16.

verb. For example, *I give*, *I have given*, *I am giving*, and *I have been giving* are all in present tense, but have different meanings. This is called **aspect**.

Different languages have different ways of showing tense. For example, Latin usually shows tense by changing the form of the verb. Chinese and Indonesian show tense by adding additional words to the verb.¹³

B. Kinds of Tenses

Strictly speaking, in the terminology of modern grammar, English only has two tenses : past and present:

Table 1.1. The Form of Tenses

Verb	Present Tense	Past Tense
Walk	Walk/walks	Walked
Write	Write/writes	Wrote

Many people are surprised to be told that English has no future tense and for everyday purposes it is not a particularly helpful way of describing how English verbs work. It is more useful to talk about the whole verb phrase and to look at the way it gives information about time and aspect. If we do this, we can say that English has the following tenses:

Table 1.2. Kinds of Tenses

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Past	I walked	I was walking	I had walked	I had been walked
Present	I walk	I am walking	I have walked	I have been walking
Future	I shall/ will walk	I shall/will be walking	I shall/will have walked	I shall/will have been walking

¹³ Accessed from [https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tense_\(grammar\)](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tense_(grammar)), on 12 June 2020 at 13.00 am

1. Simple Present Tense

a. Defenition of Present Tense

Simple present tense is tense denoting an action happening in this time. This tense is used to talk about things in general. We are not only thinking about now, but it is used to say something is true in general.

Akhlis and Sosiowati say that simple present tense explains an action that occurs in present time, in a simple form or an activity that is done regularly or a habitual activity, or an action which is not have relationship with time.¹⁴

Azar states that simple present tense expresses events or situations that exist always, usually, and habitually.¹⁵ Simple present tense can exist now, has existed in the past and probably will exist in future is the simple present tense can also be used to express future time in sentences that concern events that are on a define schedule or timetable. These sentences usually contain future time words. Only a few verbs are used in this way; open, close, begin, end, start, finish, arrive, leave, come, and return.

The present tense is a grammatical tense whose principal function is to locate a situation or event in present time. The term "present tense" is usually used in descriptions of specific languages

¹⁴ Muhammad Akhlis and Yuli Sosiowati, *Peningkatan Kualitas Guru Bahasa Inggris di Sekolah Dasar*, Jurnal, Edisi September (Jakarta: Universitas Petra, 2000), p. 2.

¹⁵ Azar Betty Schramper, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, Second Edition, (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1989), p. 6.

to refer to a particular grammatical form or set of forms; these may have a variety of uses, not all of which will necessarily refer to present time. For example. In English sentence *My train leaves tomorrow morning*, the verb form *leaves* is said to be in the present tense, even though in this particular context it refers to an event in future time. Similarly, in the historical present, the present tense is used to narrate events that occurred in the past.

b. The Use of Present Tense

Marcella Frank states that simple present tense is divided in to three parts.¹⁶ They are:

- 1) Expressed repeated action (includes the past, present, and future) such as :
 - a) The earth revolves around the sun. (general truth)
 - b) I go there very often. (cusom)
- 2) Express non-action (state or condition)
 - a) He seems tired.
 - b) She loves her children.
 - c) I remember him.
 - d) I hear some music.
- 3) Express future action (especially with verbs of arriving and departing)
 - a) We leave tomorrow.

¹⁶ Marcella Frank, *Modern English A Partical Reference Guide*, (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1972), p. 48.

b) The ship sails next week.

c. The Forms of Simple Present Tense

1) Affirmative sentence in active voice

(+)
Subject + verb 1
I, you, we, they + verb 1
He, She, it + (verb1 +s/es)

The formulation above can be read as subject (I, you, she, he, it, we, and they) is followed by Verb1. However especially the subject third person singular (he, she, and it), verb in the affirmative is added with –s/-es. For example:

- a) I play tennis every week
- b) She plays tennis every week
- c) They play tennis every week

2) In negative sentence, the formulation is as follows:

(+)
Subject + doesn't/don't + verb1
I, you, we, they + don't + verb 1
He, She, it + doesn't + verb1

The above formulation can be read as subject (I, you, she, he, it, we, and they) is followed by *doesn't/don't* and added by Verb1. For example :

- a) I don't play tennis every week
- b) She doesn't play tennis every week
- c) You don't sleep every week

- 3) In interrogative sentence of active voice form, the formulation is as follows:

(+) **Do/Does + subject + verb1?**
 Do + I, you, we, they + verb 1?
 Does + He, She, it + verb1?

The formulation above can be read as *does/do* is followed by subject (I, you, she, he, it, we, and they) and added by *verb1*. And then, an interrogative sentence ends with a question mark. For example:

- a) Do I play tennis every week?
 - b) Does she play tennis every week?
 - c) Do you play tennis every week?
- 4) The formulation affirmative sentence of the simple present in passive voice, the formulation is as follows:

(+) **Subject + be (am, is, are) + verb3**
 I + am + verb3
 You, we, they + are + verb3

The formulation above can be read as subject (I, you, she, he, it, we, and they) is added by to be (am, is, and are) and followed by verb 3. For example:

- a) Active : He meets them everyday.

Passive : They are met by them everyday.

b) Active : She waters this plant every two days.

Passive : This plant is watered by her every two days.

5) In negative sentence of passive voice form, the formulation is as follows :

(+)
Subject + be (am, is, are) + verb3
I + am + verb3
You, we, they + are + verb3

The formulation above can be read as subject (I, you, she, he, it, we and they) is added by to be (am, is and are), added by not and followed by verb 3. For example:

a) This plant is not watered by her everyday

b) They are not met by him everyday

6) In interrogative sentence of passive voice form:

(+)
(am, is, are) + subject + verb3?
Am + I + verb3?
Are + You, we, they + verb3?
Is + She, he, it + verb 3?

The formulation above can be read as *am/is/are* followed by subject (I, you, she, he, it, we, and they), and followed by *verb3*. And then, an interrogative sentence ends with a question mark. For example :

a) Is this plant watered by her everyday?

b) Are they met him everyday?

d. The Function of Present Tense

According Nelson, Simple present tense has some functions.¹⁷ They are :

- 1) The simple present tense is used to denote truths :
 - a) Habitual truths : He smokes 40 cigarettes a day.
 - b) Eternal and unvarying truths : The Koran says.....
 - c) Recurrent truths : the sun rises in the east.
 - d) Permanent human truths : I like sweets, I live here.
 - e) General truths : English people drink a lot of tea.
 - f) Mathematical and scientific truths : two and two make four.
 - g) Internal truths : verb of thinking, knowing, wishing, etc; expressing a mental state : I think he's very nice. I know it's here.
- 2) The simple present tense is used for giving instructions, directions, or demonstration, often with the impersonal you. You beat the eggs, and then you add the flour. Nowadays many demonstrations, especially on TV use the more conversational form; I beat the eggs and then I add the flour.
- 3) The simple present tense is often used as a narrative device, for dramatic effect in certain situations.

¹⁷ Nelson, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*, (Sydney: Stabler, 1995), p. 18.

- a) In commentaries, especially those about activities where the action is swift, e.g. football: he passes the ball to Clark, he swerves, aims and scores.
 - b) In headlines and captions. For example, "Reagan meets Gorbachev."
 - c) In very informal spoken narrative. For example, "This man goes into restaurant and he says, Right, I will have a coffee for myself and some flies for my frog."
- 4) The simple present tense is used in describing feelings and senses, especially sudden ones, over which the speaker has no control. For example, *I feel sick*.
- 5) With a future time marker the tense gives timetable future; usually for schedules (especially transport); *My bus leaves there*.
- 6) After when, to form a time clause. This usually occurs with:
- a) The main verb in the present e.g. *I catch a bus when it rains. When you heat ice, it melts*. This creates the general condition expressing habitual, general or eternal rules. When in such sentences can be replaced by either *if* or *whenever* without changing the meaning.

2. Simple Past Tense

We use simple past tense to talk about actions and states which we see as completed in the past.¹⁸

a. The Function of Simple Past Tense

- 1) We can use it to talk about a specific point in time.
 - a) She came back last Friday
 - b) I saw her in the street.
 - c) They didn't agree to the deal.
- 2) It can also be used to talk about a period of time.
 - a) She lived in Tokyo for seven years.
 - b) They were in London from Monday to Thursday of last week.
 - c) When I was living in New York, I went to all the art exhibitions I could.
- 3) It will often find the simple past used with time expressions such as these: yesterday, three weeks ago, last year, in 2002, from March to June, for a long time, for 6 weeks, in the 1980s, in the last century, in the past, etc.

The change of verb from the simple to the past form is the only tense change in English that is made by simply changing the form of the verb. In all other instances, it is necessary to use one or more auxiliaries with the simple, present participle, or past participle form of the verb. For this reason many grammarians prefer to treat English as

¹⁸ Caroline Brown and Pearson Brown, *English Grammar Secrets*, (New York: Macmillan Education, 2010), p. 7.

having only two tenses, present and past, with numerous so-called tense constructions dealing with various aspects of these two tenses.

3. Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense is a construction. It is made up of the auxiliary *be* + the *-ing* (present participle) form of the verb.¹⁹

Table 2.1. Form of Present Continuous Tense

I	Am	working
You, we, they	Are	working
He, she, it	Is	working

		He	Is	watching	television now.
Why	Is isn't Is	He	Is not	watching	television now.
		He	Is not	watching	television now.
		He	Not	watching	television now?
		He		watching	television now?
		He		watching	television now?
		He		watching	television now?
		Who	Is	watching	television now?

The present continuous tense expresses an activity or state in progress at the moment of speaking. The action or state usually has a duration as long as the concept of *now* in the context in which it is being used. This may be a period or time as short as a few seconds or as long as several months or even years.

The doorbell is ringing. (it will ring only a few seconds)

He is attending the university. (he may attend the university for four or more years)

¹⁹ George E. Wishon and Julia M. Burks, *Let's Write English*, (New York: Litton Educational Publishing, 1980), p. 194.

Like the present tense, this tense also expresses future time when used with a future adverbial or when the idea of futurity is otherwise conveyed in the sentence.

They are taking at the 8.00 train.
 He is leaving next week.
 I am going to the movies tonight.

The present continuous construction be *going* combines with the word *to* to form a future auxiliary.

He is going to leave next week.
 I am going to visit my cousins in England next year.

4. Past Continuous Tense

I, he, she, it	was	Working
you, we, they	were	Working

		She	was	studying	When the lights went out.
What	Was Was wasn't was	She	was not	studying	When the lights went out.
		She	wasn't	studying	When the lights went out.
		She		studying	When the lights went out?
		She	not	studying	When the lights went out?
		She		studying	When the lights went out?
		She		studying	When the lights went out?
		Who	was	studying	When the lights went out?

Past continuous tense used to talk about past events which went on for a period time.²⁰ We use it when we want to emphasize the continuing process of an activity or the period of that activity. Like the present continuous, the past continuous tense is a construction. It is made up of the past tense of the auxiliary be + the -ing (present participle form of the verb. It is used to emphasize the progressive nature of an action that was happening over a period of time in the past. "She *was talking* on the telephone for half an hour."

The past continuous tense used in the following ways:²¹

- a. To indicate that an action was in progress at a definite time in the past.

What *were you doing* at 10:00 last night?
I *was studying*.

- b. To indicate the progressive nature of an action that was happening at the same time as another event in the past.

When the telephone rang, I *was taking* a shower.
While I *was taking* a shower, the telephone rang.
While I *was studying*, I fell asleep.

- c. To indicate that two continuous activities were going on at the same time.

I *was studying* while he *was reading*.

- d. To indicate that an activity was going on between two points of time in the past.

²⁰ Caroline Brown and Pearson Brown, *Op. Cit*, p. 8.

²¹ George E. Wishon and Julia M. Burks, *Op. Cit*, p. 196.

Between June of 1965 and December of 1996, he *was writing* a novel.

In the last two categories, notice that the conjunction *when* is used to indicate a point in time, whereas *while* is used to indicate a duration of time.

5. Future Tense

I, we	Will (shall)
you, he, she, it , they	will

		She	was	Telephone you next Friday.
Why	Will	She	was not	Telephone you next Friday.
		She	wasn't	Telephone you next Friday.
		She		Telephone you next Friday.
		She	not	Telephone you next Friday.
Whom	won't	She		Telephone you next Friday.
		She		Telephone you next Friday.
		She		Telephone you next Friday.
		Who	was	Telephone you next Friday.

The future tense shows that an action or state will occur in the future.²² Definite time expressions are sometimes, but not always, used with this tense.

I will telephone you next Friday.
 Will you answer my letter?
 Is he going to ask for a raise?

There are several ways to indicate future tense in English. As previously seen, the simple present and the present continuous tenses can be used as future tense verbs when the idea of futurity is conveyed elsewhere in the sentence (usually by a time adverb):

²² *Ibid*, p. 197.

a. The Will and Be Going To Futures

The two most common future constructions are *will (or shall)* + the simple form of the verb. While these constructions are often used interchangeably, each has functions distinctly its own. The be going to future action, while the will future is more likely to be used for actions that are to be taken impulsively or without prior thought.

I am going to talk to Professor Kim tomorrow.

But:

I just heard that Professor Kim is back in town; I think I will telephone him.

He is going to answer Lisa's letter today.

But:

Don't bother about the telephone; John will answer it.

The will future expresses futurity depends on a condition or circumstance which is expressed in an accompanying adverbial clause. The clause is introduced by such conjunctions as *if, when, as soon as, whenever* and so on. The be going to future is rarely used in such sentences.

If I see him, I will give him your message.

When he comes, I will give him your message.

Note that the verb in the adverbial clause is the simple present tense, not future tense: not *if he will come*, but *if he comes*.

b. Distinctions Between Will and Shall

For simple futurity, no distinction is made between will and shall either in everyday speech or in informal writing, although will is used with much more frequency than shall. For formal writing and speech, shall is sometimes preferred with the first person singular and plural pronouns.

Will is used with the second person to make a request, make an offer, or issue an invitation. It is used with the first person to make a promise.

Will you answer the telephone?
 Will you join me for a cup of coffee?
 Won't you please join me for a cup of coffee?
 I will consult you before making a decision.

Shall is used with first and third persons to inquire as to the preference of the person spoken to.

Shall I answer the telephone for you?
 Shall we go?
 Shall the doctor come on Monday or Wednesday?
 (Which day do you want the doctor to come)

c. Other Future Constructions

Be + to + the simple form of the verb shows plan, intention, obligation, or necessity in the future.

My dentist says I am to see her twice a year.
 They are to be here at 10:00 in the morning.

The sense of some modal auxiliaries, such as must, ought to, should, may, and might, is future in some instances. Futurity tends to be expressed in an adverbial.

I must remember to call Lisa.
 They may go to the concert tonight.
 I should read the book before talk to the author.
 According to the forecast, it might rain tonight.

6. Future Continuous Tense

I, you, he, she, it, we, they	Will be working
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		You	will	be	working	With them.
How often Whom	will	You	will not	be	working	With them.
		You	won't	be	working	With them.
		You		be	working	With them?
		You	not	be	working	With them?
	will won't will	You		be	working	With them?
		You		be	working	With them?
		Who	will	be	working	With them?
		You		be	working	With?
will						

The future continuous tense is a construction made up of either will or be going to + be + the -ing form (present participle) of the main verb.²³ These constructions show that an activity or state will take place or be in progress in the future. The time may be either certain or indefinite. Time adverbials may be either expressed or implied.

What will you be doing at this time tomorrow?
 I will be studying in the library.
 We are going to be having fun in Acapulco next week.
 They are going to be working very late tonight.
 I feel sure that I will be hearing from her.
 The sales representative will be calling on you from time to time.

7. Present Perfect Tense

²³ *Ibid*, p. 199.

I, you, we, they	Have	Worked
he, she, it	Has	Worked

		He	Has seen	That movie	Before.
How often	Has Has Hasn't Has	He	Has not seen	That movie	Before.
		He	Hasn't seen	That movie	Before.
		He	Seen	That movie	Before?
		He	not seen	That movie	Before?
		He	Seen	That movie	Before?
		He	Seen	That movie	Before?
		Who	Has seen	That movie	Before?

The present perfect tense is a construction made up of the auxiliary have + the past participle form of the main verb. It used to indicate an action that took place at an indefinite time or over a period of time in the past, but still has relevance in the present.²⁴ The present perfect tense used when we want to look back from the present to the past.²⁵

- a. We can use it to look back on the recent past.
 - 1) I have broken my watch so I do not know what time it is.
 - 2) They have cancelled the meeting.
 - 3) She is taken my copy. I do not have one.
 - 4) The sales team has doubled its turnover.

²⁴ *Ibid*, p. 206.

²⁵ Caroline Brown and Pearson Brown, *Op. Cit*, p. 12.

- b. When we look back on the recent past, we often use the words just, already or the word yet (in negatives and questions only).
 - 1) We have already talked about that.
 - 2) She has not arrived yet.
 - 3) I have just done it.
 - 4) They have already met.
- c. It can also be used to look back on the more distant pass.
 - 1) We have been to Singapore a lot over the last few years.
 - 2) She has done this type of project many times before.
 - 3) They have often talked about it in the past.
- d. When we look back on the more distant past, we often use the words ever (in questions) and never.
 - 1) Have you ever been to Argentina?
 - 2) Has he ever talked to you about the problem?
 - 3) I have never met Jim and Sally.
 - 4) We have never considered investing in Mexico.

8. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

I, you, we, they	Have	been working
he, she, it	Has	been working

	The water	Has been boiling	For twenty minutes.
Has	The water	Has not been boiling	For twenty minutes.
Has	The water	Hasn't been boiling	For twenty minutes.
Hasn't	The water	been boiling	For twenty minutes?
How	The water	not been boiling	For twenty minutes?
long has	The water	been boiling	For twenty minutes?
	The water	been boiling?	

The progressive or continuous form of present perfect tense is a construction made up of have + been + the -ing (present participle) form of the main verb.²⁶ It emphasizes or exaggerates the progressive nature of the action of the verb or the duration of the action throughout a period of time.

Ever since I read the book, I have been wanting to meet the author.

She has been living in the same house since she was born.

The speaker has been talking for over two hours.

9. Past Perfect

²⁶ George E. Wishon and Julia M. Burks, *Op. Cit.*, p. 207.

I, you, he, she, it, we, they	had	Worked
-------------------------------	-----	--------

	The lecturer	Had begun	Before he arrived.
Had Had Hadn't Why had	The lecturer	Had not begun	Before he arrived.
	The lecturer	Hadn't begun	Before he arrived.
	The lecturer	begun	Before he arrived?
	The lecturer	not begun	Before he arrived?
	The lecturer	begun	Before he arrived?
	The lecturer	begun	Before he arrived?
	What	Had begun	Before he arrived?

The past perfect tense is a construction made of had + the past participle form of the verb.²⁷ The past perfect is used in connected discourse in conjunction with the past tense and shows that an activity was completed at or before some definite time in the past.

The lecture did not begin until everyone had arrived.
When he finally stopped talking, we all realized that more than an hour had passed.
After the meeting, we decided that had not really said anything important.

The past perfect tense is also used in these specific ways:

- a. To replace the present perfect or simple past tense when a direct quotation is changed into reported speech.

The lecturer said, "I have studied the problem for years"
The lecturer said that he had studied the problem for years.

- b. In certain sentences to express an unrealized wish that something in the past had been different. Expressions such as if only, wish, would rather are commonly used in such

²⁷ *Ibid*, p.208.

sentences. This use of the past perfect will be studied in greater detail in the section on the conditional.

If only you had told me!
I wish you had come with us.

- c. In certain contrary-to-fact conditional sentences

If Cleon had known the facts, he would have told you.

10. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

I, you, he, she, it, we, they	Had been working
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		The patient	Had been waiting	For two hours when the doctor arrived.
How long	Had Had hadn't had	The patient	Had not been waiting	For two hours.
		The patient	hadn't been waiting	For two hours.
		The patient	been waiting	For two hours?
		The patient	not been waiting	For two hours?
		The patient	been waiting	For two hours?
		The patient	been waiting?	
		Who	Had been waiting	For two hours?

The continuous form of the past perfect tense is a construction made up of had + been + the -ing (present participle) form of the main verb.²⁸ It emphasizes the progressive nature of the action of the main verb or the duration of the action throughout a period of time. It always indicates a past action that took place before a specified or understood past time.

²⁸ *Ibid*, p. 209.

She had been waiting for two hours before you finally called.
Everyone agreed that had been doing his work very well.

The past perfect continuous replaces the present perfect continuous when a direct quotation is reported as indirect speech.

The lecturer said, "I have been studying the problem for years."
The lecturer said that he had been studying the problem for years.

11. Future Perfect Tense

I, we	will (shall)	Have been worked
you, he, she, it, they	Will	Have been worked

	They	Will	Have been married	For fifty years by 1985
Will Will won't How long Will	They	Will not	Have been married	English for five years by then
	They	won't	Have been married	English for five years by then
	They		Have been married	English for five years by then?
	They	Not	Have been married	English for five years by then?
	They		Have been married	English for five years by then?
	They		Have been married	English for five years by then?
	Who	will	Have been married	English for five years by then?

The future perfect tense is a construction made up of will + have been + the past participle form of the main verb. It shows that an action will take place or be completed before another action or time in

the future.²⁹ Time expressions that are usually used or understood include expressions with *by* and *in*: *by then*, *by that time*, *by next year*, *by eight o'clock*; *in a week's time*, *in two hours*, *in three years*, *in no time*.

12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

I, we	will (shall)	Have been working
you, he, she, it, they	Will	Have been working

		You	Will	Have been studying	English for five years by then
How many years	Will Will won't will	You	Will not	Have been studying	English for five years by then
		You	won't	Have been studying	English for five years by then
		You		Have been studying	English for five years by then?
		You	Not	Have been studying	English for five years by then?
		You		Have been studying	English for five years by then?
		You		Have been studying	English for five years by then?
		Who	will	Have been studying	English for five years by then?

²⁹ *Ibid*, p. 210.

The future perfect continuous, like the other continuous tenses, is used to emphasize the progressive nature of a certain activity. Notice that it is a construction made up of will + have been + the -ing (present participle) form of the verb. The continuous form is used in the same way as the simple future perfect tense and is used with the same adverbials. It shows that an action will take place or will have been completed before another action or by a certain time. Only verbs which can show extended (continuous) action can be used in this construction. Such verbs are study, travel, listen, work, and so on.

We will have been attending English classes for four years by the time the examination is given again.

By nightfall we will have been working ten hours without a rest.

CHAPTER III

AL-QUR'AN

A. Definition of Al-Qur'an

Al-Qur'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.³⁰

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

Al-Qur'an is the Muslim holy book which is a collection of the words of God revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The main purpose of the Qur'an's descent is to be a human guide in organizing life in order to obtain happiness in this world and the hereafter. For this purpose to be realized by humans, the Qur'an comes with instructions, information and concepts, both global and detailed, explicit or implicit in various problems and fields of life.³¹

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

³⁰ Anshori, *Ulumul Quran*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2013), p.18.

³¹ 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 ".³²

B. The Functions of Al-Qur'an

Al-qur'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.

³² Muhammad Ali al-Subhani, *al-Tibyan Fi Ulum Quran*, (Bairut: Dar al-Irsyad, 1970), p.

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.³³

C. Asy-Syarah

It means relief, including Surah Makkiyah, 8 verses Descended after the Adh-Dhuha Letter.

The Word of Allah Most High:

{أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ}

Didn't we free you for your breasts? (Nature on Nasyrh: 1) Namely We have spread your chest. In other words, it can be stated that we have made it radiant and spacious again. Meaning with what has been stated in other verses through His word: *فَمَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَهْدِيَهُ يَشْرَحْ صَدْرَهُ لِلْإِسْلَامِ*

Whoever Allah wills will guide him, surely He will open his chest to (embrace religion) Islam. (Al-Anam: 125)

³³ Dini lidya, *Fungsi Al-Qur'an*, accessed from <http://dalamislam.com/landasan-agama/al-quran/fungsi-al-quran-bagi-umat-manusia>, on 12 June 2020

And as Allah has broadened the bosom of the Messenger of Allah., Likewise Allah has made his Shari'a broad, spacious, tolerant, more easy, no difficulties and no burden and no narrowness to him.

According to another opinion, what is meant by the word of Allah Almighty: Did We not free up for you your breast? (Alam Nasyrāh: 1) That is, Allah opened his chest in the night of Isra, as mentioned earlier through the history of Malik ibn Sasaah. Imam Turmuzi has put it in the interpretation of this verse. And if indeed it happened on the night of Isra as mentioned in the history of Malik ibn Sasaah, then in essence it does not contradict the above opinion. Because in fact the result of the influence that was done on his chest on the night of Isra, also occurred the same effect after being floated by Allah meaningfully. Only Allah is the All-Knowing.

The Word of Allah

{وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ}

and we have removed from you your burden. (Nature of Nasyrāh:

2) Meaning what his words say: {لِيَغْفِرَ لَكَ اللَّهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ} so that God will forgive you of your past and future sins. (Al-Fath: 2)

The word of Allah.

{الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ}

that burdens your back. (Alam Nasyrāh: 3) Al-inqad means sound (the backbone when carrying heavy loads). And it is not only one of the Salaf clerics who said in connection with the meaning of His word: that

burdens your back. (Alam Nasyah: 3) Namely burden you with a heavy burden.

And regarding the next word:

{وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ}

And We raise for you your name (name). (Nature of Nasyah: 4) Mujahid said that the meaning in question is not I am called but your name is also called with Me, that is in the witness I testify that there is no God to be worshiped besides Allah, and I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

Qatadah says that Allah lifted up his name in the world and in the hereafter. So no preacher, no one recites the shahada, and no one who prays but says it, that is, I testify that there is no god to worship except Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of God.

Ibn Jarir said that he had told me Yunus, had told us Ibn Wahb, had told us Amr ibnul Haris, from Darij, from Abul Haisam, from Abu Said, from Rasulullah SAW, that he was a Prophet. once said: Gabriel came to me and said, "Verily, my Lord and your Lord have said, Do you know how I exalted your title (name)? Gabriel answered, Allah knows better. Allah said, When My name is called, then Your name is also called Me "

The same thing has been narrated by Ibn Abu Hatim, from Yunus, from Abdul A'la with the same sanad. Abu Ya'la narrated it through the path of Ibn Lahiah, from Darij.

Ibn Abu Hatim said, had told us Abu Zarah, had told us Abu Umar Al-Haudi, had told us Hammad ibn Zaid, had told us Ata ibnus Sa'ib, from Said ibn Jubair, from Ibn Abbas who said that the Messenger of Allah. once said: I once asked a problem to my Lord, even though I did not want to ask it to Him. I asked, "Surely among the prophets before me there were those whom You subjected to the wind, and among them there were those who could revive the dead." Allah asked, "O Muhammad, did I not find you an orphan, then I protect you?" I answered, "That's right, O my Lord." Allah says, "Didn't I find you confused, then I gave you instructions?" I answered, "That's right, O my Lord." Allah says, "Didn't I find you a lack, then I gave you sufficiency." I answered, "That's right, O my Lord." Allah says, "Did I not expand your chest, have I not raised your title?" I answered, "That's right, O my Lord."

The Word of Allah

{فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا}

Because actually after the difficulty there is ease, actually after the difficulty there is ease. (Nature of Nasurah: 5-6) Allah SWT. tells that actually after difficulties there must be ease, then He repeats this message again. Ibn Abu

Hatim said, had told us Abu Zarah, had told us Mahmud ibn Gailan, had told us Hamid ibn Hammad ibn Abu Khuwar alias Abu Jahm, had told us Aiz ibn Syuraih who said that Anas ibn Malik had told us that The Prophet sat down and in front of him there was a stone, so he saw.

said: If trouble comes, then goes into this stone, surely ease will come and enter it, then drive it away. And Allah. sent down His Word: Because after the adversity there is ease, truly after the adversity there is easiness. (Nature of Nasurah: 5-6)

The Word of Allah

{فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ}

Then when you have finished (from one matter), work earnestly (another business), and only to your Lord should you hope. (Nature of Nasurah: 7-8)

That is, if you have completed the affairs of your world and your business and you have accomplished everything related to it, then make your determination to worship and rise to him in a state of enthusiasm.

{وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ}

and only to your Lord should you hope. (Nature of Nasurah: 8)

As-Sauri said that the intended meaning was to make your intentions and your hopes only be directed to Allah only.³⁴

That is the end of the interpretation of the letter of the Nasurah by offering praise and gratitude for all His gifts.

1. Asbabun Nuzul Surah Asy-Syarah

Asbabun nuzul Surah Asy-Syarah explained about how to achieve ease in facing life. Surat al-Insyirah teaches that Muslims are optimistic because behind the difficulties, there must be ease.³⁵

³⁴ Daril Ihsan, Tafsir Ibn Katsir, accessed from <https://www.quranpustaka.com/ibnukatsir-94-asysyarah.html>, on 15 June 2020

Asbabun nuzul Surah Asy-Syarh, according to Ibn Jarir, related to the missionary journey of the Prophet Muhammad in Makkah. Where the Quraysh infidels always confront the da'wah of the Prophet. They mock that the followers of the Prophet are people with low social strata. When the Prophet Muhammad was in Makkah, he often faced various kinds of obstacles and obstacles from the Quraish infidels.

Surah Asy-Syarh was revealed to Rasullulah as a form of Allah's motivation so that he always strengthened his intention in preaching in the midst of terror that continued to ring all the time. Then often as time went on, the prophet won victory and ease in carrying out his missionary mission.

There is a link between Surah Asy-Syarh and the previous letter. Namely, both are equally discussing the story of the prophet while in Mecca. In the previous letter, it was explained that there were three favors from Allah SWT: protection from orphans, needy and confusion. So in Surah Asy-Syarh, Allah raises the status of Baliau more than anything on earth and sky and alleviates the burden it faces.

This shows that Surah Asy-Syarh emphasized the help of Allah to the Prophet Muhammad. This letter also emphasized that he had been given a clean soul and a big legowo attitude. So that the

³⁵ Duta Islam, *Asbabun Nuzul Surah Asy-Syarh*, accessed from <https://www.dutaislam.com/2018/04/asbabun-nuzul-surat-al-insyirah-satu-kesulitan-dua-kemudahan.html> on July 28, 2020

Messenger of Allah was able to control his ego and emotions when facing the arrogance and ignorance of the Quraysh infidels who rejected the truth of Islamic teachings. He believes that the help of Allah SWT always accompanies him.

The Messenger of Allah once advised the Companions, so that they would not easily give up and surrender to face all challenges and obstacles from unbelievers. Because, behind the hardships faced now, there must be easiness awaiting him. So, he told his friends to be happy in welcoming the two conveniences that would come. That is as implied in the content of Surah Asy-Syarh: Behind one difficulty, Allah SWT has prepared two solutions or convenience.

إن مع العسر يسرا فإن مع العسر يسرا

"Indeed, after difficulties, there must be convenience. And Truly after difficulties, there must be easiness ". (Surah Asy-Syarh: 5-6)

In the rules of interpretation explained, when the isak nakiroh is repeated twice, then the content of the isak nakiroh is different from the first. Another case with isim ma'rifat, when mentioned twice, the purpose of the second isim ma'rifat is the same as the first isim ma'rifat.

In Surah Asy-Syarh verses 5 and 6, the word ارسى is mentioned twice in the form of narcotics, while the word رسعلا is in the form of ma'rifat. Departing from these rules, a common thread can be drawn

that every time there is one difficulty, there must be no one way out. So for a Muslim must try to deal with problems with the best solution.

The Prophet was ordered to keep trying. Be assured that under pressure, a victory awaits. Such is the short message contained in Surah Asy-Syarh. But the convenience does not come suddenly, without any prior effort. Prophet Muhammad as a messenger of Allah also fought and worked hard in inviting the Quraysh infidels so that they would believe in Allah SWT. So, the victory achieved by the Prophet after he made a pretty long struggle.

There are several challenges faced by the Prophet Muhammad while struggling to spread the religion of Islam. According to the scholars, among the challenges considered severe were the deaths of Sayyidah Khadijah (wife) and Abu Talib (uncle). So that year was known as the year of mourning ('amul huzni). And of course the conditions of Arab society are far from human values.

Muslims, as the people of the Prophet Muhammad, must be even more active in trying and endeavoring. Doesn't Allah SWT ever remind you that the Messenger of Allah is a good example for humanity?

لقد كان في رسول الله أسوة حسنة لمن كان يرجو الله واليوم الآخر وذكر الله كثيرا

After the Prophet himself, there is a good role model for those who expect Allah's blessing and the coming of the Day of Judgment. And he chanted many names of Allah (Surah al-Ahzab verse 21).

Every problem that comes up can make us grow and develop better. We can see people who are successful now, must have experienced repeated failures. Departing from that failure, they can learn what they must do to not get caught in the same mistakes.

They believe that failure in life is normal, instead it is used as a stepping stone to success. But people who fail actually assume that failure is a big problem. Then he ran away from the problem and despaired.

Allah SWT designed the lives of humankind in pairs. Every time there are problems or obstacles, there must be a solution and a solution. If we are in trouble, remember asbabun nuzul Surah Asy-Syarh: one difficulty, two conveniences.

Thus the explanation of asbabun nuzul Surah Asy-Syarh about one difficulty, two conveniences.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDING

In accordance with the data sources which are consisted of 2 tenses the researcher finds that all of the stamped text is contain tenses. The tenses those are found is present perfect and simple present tense. The Present Perfect Tense explains the incident that has happened in the past and that continues until the present time. Simple present tense is 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.

1. Analysis Qs Asy-Syarh, look at on table analysis below:

No	Verse	English translation of Qs Al-Ikhlās	Kinds of Tenses
1	أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ	Haven't we spread your chest [Muhammad]?	Present Perfect Tense 'bukan kah kami telah melapangkan dadamu (Muhammad)?'
2	وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ	And we have lowered your burden	Present Perfect Tense 'Kami pun telah menurunkan bebanmu darimu'
3	الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ	That burdens your back	Simple Present

			<p>Tense</p> <p>'memberatkan punggung mu'</p>
4	<p>وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ ۗ</p>	<p>And <u>We raise your</u> <u>reputation</u></p>	<p>Simple Present</p> <p>Tense</p> <p>'Kami tinggikan sebutan namamu bagimu'</p>
5	<p>فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۖ</p>	<p>So truly where there is hardship there is also ease</p>	<p>-----</p>
6	<p>إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۖ</p>	<p>Truly where there is hardship there is also ease</p>	<p>-----</p>
7	<p>فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ ۖ</p>	<p>So when <u>you have</u> <u>finished</u> (from one matter), keep working hard (for other matters)</p>	<p>Present Perfect</p> <p>Tense</p> <p>'engkau telah selesai'</p>
8	<p>وَالِى رَّبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ ۚ</p>	<p>And only to your God do you hope</p>	<p>-----</p>

Base on analyze above, researcher found there are present perfect tense in analyze as follow:

1. Haven't we spread your chest [Muhammad]?
2. we have lowered your burden
3. you have finished

The translation of first verse of surah Asy-Syarh is : *Haven't we spread your chest [Muhammad]?*. In this verse the researcher found present perfect tense. the sign that it is present perfect tense can be seen from the interrogative formula.

Haven't we spread your chest [Muhammad]?

Have + S + past participle (verb 3). (Interrogative)

we have lowered your burden on verse 2.

S + have + past participle (verb 3). (Positive)

you have finished on verse 7.

S + have + past participle (verb 3). (Positive)

The researcher also found there are simple present tense in analyze Qs. Asy-Syarh as follow:

1. burdens your back
2. We raise your reputation

The analysis is :

(It) burdens your back on verse 3.

S + verb 1 + O

We raise your reputation on verse 4.

S + verb 1 + O

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 tenses, a learner is expected to be able to understand the kinds and functions of tenses 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.

The result of this research is the researcher are found 5 sentences consist of two tenses, they are present perfect tense and simple present tense.

The dominant English tenses are researcher found in surah Asy-Syarh is Present perfect tense that consists of 3 sentences, they are on 1, 2 and 7 verse. While simple present tense only 2 sentences, they are on 3 and 4 verse.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

C. Conclusion

This is the conclusion of research. Based on analysis data of tenses in QS Asy-Syarh English translation :

1. The English tenses in QS Asy-Syarh consists of present perfect tense and simple present tense.
2. The dominant of tenses in QS Asy-Syarh is present perfect tense.

D. Suggestion

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

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Apendix 1

QS. Asy-Syarh and It Translation

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ ﴿١﴾ وَوَضَعْنَا عَنكَ وِزْرَكَ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ ﴿٣﴾

وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ ﴿٤﴾ فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٥﴾ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾ فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ

فَأَنْصَبْ ﴿٧﴾ وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ ﴿٨﴾

TRANSLATION

Haven't we spread your chest [Muhammad]?

And we have lowered your burden

That burdens your back

And We raise your reputation

So truly where there is hardship there is also ease

Truly where there is hardship there is also ease

So when you have finished (from one matter), keep working hard (for other matters)

And only to your God do you hope

Apendix 2

Analysis Qs Asy-Syarah, look at on table analysis below:

No	Verse	English translation of Qs Al-Ikhlās	Kinds of Tenses
1	أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ	<u>Haven't we spread your chest</u> [Muhammad]?	Present Perfect Tense 'bukan kah kami telah melapangkan dadamu (Muhammad)?'
2	وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ	And <u>we have lowered your burden</u>	Present Perfect Tense 'Kami pun telah menurunkan bebanmu darimu'
3	الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ	That <u>burdens your back</u>	Simple Present Tense 'memberatkan punggung mu'
4	فَعَنَّاوَرَ لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ	And <u>We raise your reputation</u>	Simple Present Tense 'Kami tinggikan sebutan namamu bagimu'
5		So truly where there	-----

	فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا	is hardship there is also ease	
6	إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا	Truly where there is hardship there is also ease	-----
7	فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ	So when you <u>have finished</u> (from one matter), keep working hard (for other matters)	Present Perfect Tense 'engkau telah selesai'
8	وَالِى رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ	And only to your God do you hope	-----

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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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