



unclear meaning. Thus, a sentence can be proved to be grammatically appropriate with the help of structure description.

Tree diagram consist of some contexts such as types of sentences, phrases, clauses, and word classes. Some other researchers have already done their study in various focuses of tree diagram, such as pronoun (Timothy, 2014), sentence (Nani, 2003), adverb (Muhammed, 2013), structures (Muhammad, 2012), noun phrase (Haryati, 2015), and types of sentences (Chandni, et.al, 2014). This present study has similar focuses as Chandni, et.al (2014) on analyze tree diagram focused on the types of sentence. The previous study has one object to be analyzed while this study present study aims at filling these gaps by comparing tree diagram in Qur'an English translation by Muhammad Habib Shakir between Meccan and Medinan surahs that focused on types of sentences and sentences elements. Types of sentence are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence, while the sentences elements are: word, phrase, and sentence.

A sentence consists of various types of word classes and phrases which relates with how the researcher writes the work. In this case, tree diagram can be used to analyze on literary works such as a novel, a short story, a play, a song, a book, and other literary works. There is still limited research that took literary work as the object of tree diagram. However, some of the researchers have already analyzed tree diagram on some literary works, they were a play (Yun, 2009), a book (Haryati, 2015), a newspaper (Nani, 2003), and a magazine (Muhammad, 2012). To enrich the literary work, this present study takes the different object

from the previous study, which is Qur'an English translation of Meccan and Medinan surahs. The specific objects of the research are 7 surahs of Meccan and 7 surahs of Medinan.

As the title suggest, this study analyzed tree diagram on Qur'an Arabic language that had been translated to English language. Some researchers analyze tree diagram in different focus of language. Yun (2009) the student of University of North Sumatera, analyze tree diagram using English language. Besides, Mohammed(2013) student of University of Malaya compare Arabic language and English language using tree diagram theory. Then, it was continued by Chandni, et.al, (2014) on their research which was take Punjabi language as the subject. Furthermore, Timothy (2014) analyzed tree diagram on Nigerian language that focus on 'Ahan' language spoken on government. Following Yun (2009), this present study analyzed tree diagram on Qur'an English translation by Muhammad Habib Shakir. Qur'an English translation by Muhammad Habib Shakir is chosen because the words choices on translating were identified on dictionary nowadays. In addition, Muhammad Habib Shakir well known as translator of [Qur'an](#) into [English](#) language published by TahrikeTarsile Qur'an. Thus, the researcher wants to use Shakir's Qur'an translation to know what the difference between Meccan and Medinan surahs.

Meccan and Medinan surahs had been analyzed by Muhammad and Munir (2008), Pakistan's researchers. In their research, they used statistical profile and frequency distribution of ayats. They focus on Meccan, Medinan, and mixed

surahs on Qur'an using the word-size and word-length. They also discussed the dispersion and shapes of word-size and word-length of Meccan and Medinan surahs at other compositions of Surras as introduced by Quran Mufassirs and scientists. Based on finding and discussion, Muhammad and Munir (2008) found the constructional characteristics of the two types of surahs in the Holy Quran. He also discussed the dispersion and shapes of word-size and word-length of Meccan and Madni Surras at other compositions of Surras as introduced by Quran Mufassirs and scientists. From the explanation above, this study have similarity with the previous study by Muhammad and Munir which takes Meccan and Medinan as the data of the research. In addition, this present study found the differences between Meccan and Medinan surahs of Shakir's Qu'ran English translation using tree diagram by describing the sentence structure portrayed in tree diagrams on Meccan and Medinan surahs of Shakir's Qu'ran English translation.

This present study also has the similarity with some previous research on using tree diagram as the theory (Nani, 2003: Chandni, et.al, 2014: Yun, 2009: Qiang, 2010: Muhammad, 2012: Haryati, 2015: Timothy, 2014: Dukes, et.al, 2013). This study used tree diagram theory because there has not been research in the undergraduate thesis that discuss about tree diagram using Qur'an English translation by Muhammad Habib Shakir. Thus, this study was the first study that focused on analyzing and comparing between Meccan and Medinan verses which was focused on types of sentence and its elements in Qur'an English translation by Muhammad Habib Shakir.





Qur'an (Arabic: ) is the Muslim sacred scripture, believed to be revealed by God to Prophet Muhammad through Jibril (Gabriel) during 23 years; the Prophet recited it to a group of his companions and scribes of revelation wrote it down under direct and constant supervision of the Prophet (Muhammad,2008).

Medinan surah is the term given to the verses or ayahs of the Qur'an were revealed in Medina or lowered after migrated of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. A letter can consist of verses revealed in Medina as a whole, but can also be partially lowered in Mecca (Muhammad,2008).

Meccan surah is name of verses or ayahs that down before migrated of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina(Muhammad,2008).

Muhammad HabisShakirwas born on Cairo, 1866. He was graduate from Al-Azhar University and well known as Egyptian judge and Quran English translation. His translation published by TahrikeTarsile Qur'an on 1925.  
<http://linktranslation.com.au/all-thing-about-quran-as-a-miracle-and-english-translation-of-it/>